

Anzac



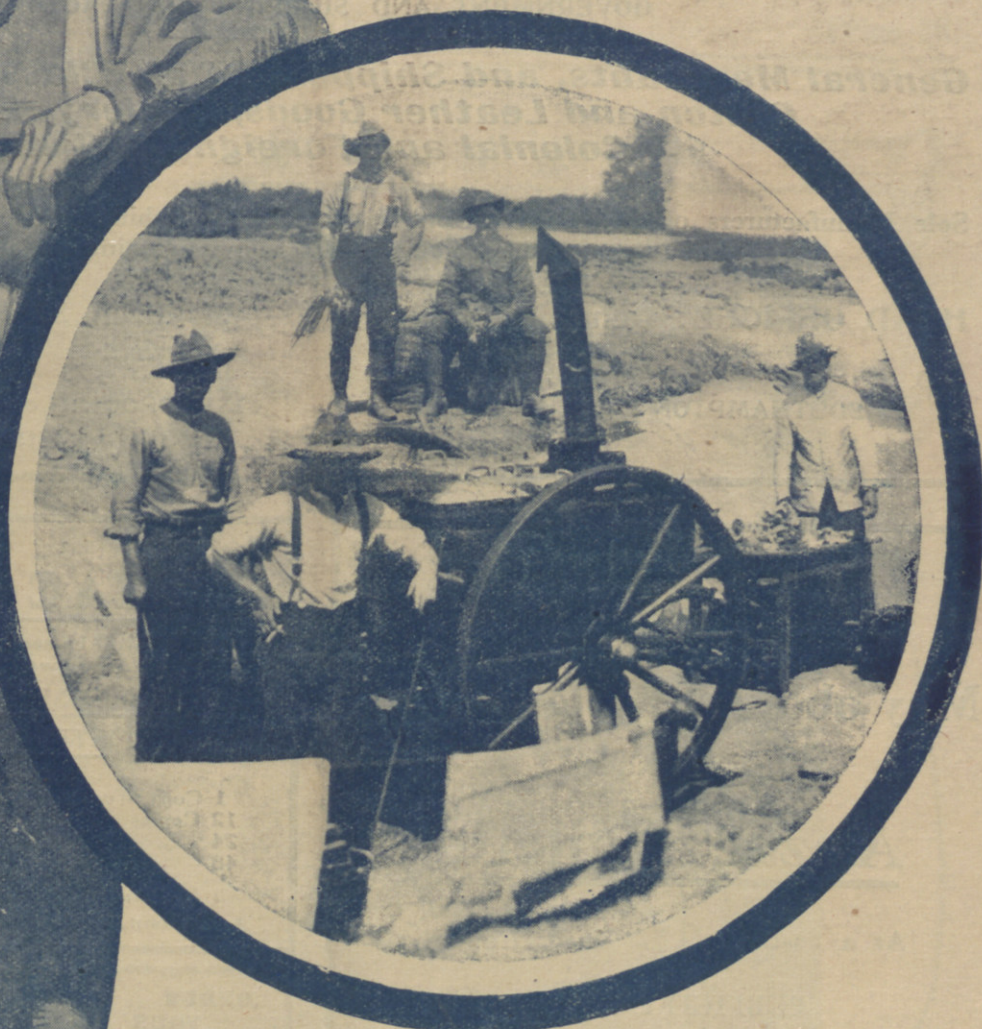
Bulletin

No. 77. (New Issue).

LONDON, JUNE 28, 1918.

Price 3d

Issued to Members of the Australian Military and Naval Forces in Great Britain, France, and elsewhere, and to Australian Munition Workers in Great Britain; by Authority of the High Commissioner for Australia.



Compounding a Stew.

Published by authority of the High Commissioner for Australia, Australia House, London, W.C.

"KIWI"

THE QUALITY BOOT POLISH
Manufactured by THE

KIWI POLISH Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Australia),
715-719 FULHAM ROAD,
London, S.W. 6

All Australians know there is nothing "just as good" as "Kiwi" for producing that rich velvety appearance so much desired by all wearers of Tan Footwear and Military Equipment. It's "Fair Dinkum."

"KIWI" Tan Stain-Polishes, in four correct shades, Light Tan, Brown, Dark Tan, and Ox Blood.

TRY "KIWI" BLACK. It gives a beautiful jet black lustre. Thoroughly water-proof. Sold everywhere.

Contractors to H.M. and the Allied Governments, & to the Principal Steamship & Railway Companies.

Telegrams:

"Mi.raysom,
London."

Telephone:

Avenue 2995
(London).

MILLER, RAYNER, & HAYSOM, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

Manufacturers of
NAVAL & MILITARY UNIFORM, CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT.

GOVERNMENT AND SHIPPING CONTRACTORS.

**General Merchants, and Shippers of all Classes of Woollen,
Cotton and Leather Goods, Hosiery, Etc., for
Colonial and Foreign Markets.**

Sole Manufacturers of the 'Regent' Brand of Overall Clothing in Dungaree, Denim, Blulette,
Drill, etc., for the Shipping, Mining and Engineering Trades.

HEAD OFFICES: Dominion House, 110 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.
(Wholesale and Export Department).

AND AT

SOUTHAMPTON: Oxford Street.
High Street.

LIVERPOOL: Lord Street.
Stanley Road, Bootle.

MEMBERS of the A.I.F.

May obtain Official Photos

APPEARING IN

Anzac Bulletin

At a cost of 1/- each, from

PUBLICITY DEPT.,
AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.2.

Catalogues of all Photographs taken
in France by the Australian Official
Photographers, will shortly be issued.

These, together with Order Forms
and Acquittance Roll, will be sent
to all Units.

THE
ANZAC BULLETIN

will be sent to Members of the
A.I.F. weekly on application to

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
STRAND, LONDON.

RATES AS FOLLOWS:

1 Copy Weekly	- -	2/2	Quarter, Post Free.
12 Copies	" - -	26/-	" "
24 "	" - -	52/-	" "
48 "	" - -	104/-	" "

All Remittances to "Anzac Bulletin" to be sent to—
Accountant, Commonwealth Offices, Strand, W.C.2.

ORDER
YOUR **TELEGRAMS**

to Australia and New Zealand

"Via Eastern"

Company's Main Station:

4 Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, LONDON, E.C.
and Branch Offices:

Also Offices in Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee,
Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
and Porthcurnow.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.

Anzac Bulletin

Issued to Members of the Australian Military and Naval Forces in Great Britain, France, and elsewhere; by Authority of the High Commissioner for Australia.

Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

No. 77 (New Issue).

LONDON, JUNE 28, 1918.

Price 3d.



AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL. COPYRIGHT.

An Australian Dental Surgery in France.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Sale of Enemy Shares.

Sydney, 13th June.

The sale of enemy shares on the Sydney Stock Exchange realised £13,933.

Labour and the War.

Melbourne, 14th June.

Warrant Officer McGrath (Labour), speaking in the House of Representatives last night, denounced peace by negotiation. He said to discuss secret treaties will not stop the German offensive or break the enemies' militarist spirit. Whether the war is just or unjust need not delay us now; we had sent our boys away and promised to stick to them; that promise must be fulfilled. Germany's armies will be brought to a standstill, showing them that they cannot overrun the civilised world; then it will be possible to talk about peace.

Sydney, 15th June.

The Hospital Employees' Union in New South Wales by an almost unanimous vote decided to discontinue affiliation with the Trades and Labour Council.

Melbourne, 16th June.

Mr. Charlton, Labour Member for the Hunter Division, New South Wales, speaking in the House of Representatives, administered a rebuke to the stop-the-war extremists. He said he was always against militarism, but he felt that Great Britain must enter a war for the liberties of the world, and we must throw our whole weight into the war and show the German military caste that they cannot conquer.

Stipendiary Magistrates Retire.

Sydney, 16th June.

Messrs. Love and Smithers, two of the New South Wales stipendiary magistrates, retired from the Bench yesterday.

Possibilities of Dry-Farming.

Melbourne, 18th June.

Mr. Duval, the American Wheat Commissioner, said that everywhere he went in Australia the country seemed to have wonderful possibilities. Along the transcontinental railway the country was similar to land in America which twenty-five years ago was regarded as useless, but now, with dry-farming, was the best wheat-land in the States.

Federal Supply Passed.

Melbourne, 15th June.

The House of Representatives yesterday concluded a 31-hours' sitting and passed the Supply Bill, and gave further consideration to the estimates. Parliament is to rise on Saturday.

Papua making Progress.

Melbourne, 19th June.

Judge Murray, Lieut.-Governor of Papua, on his annual visit to Melbourne, said that exports of rubber and coconuts produced by the plantations formed since the Commonwealth took control in 1907, had been doubling themselves in recent years; a big copper deposit 17 miles from Port Moresby was being opened up, at which the outlook was very good.

Names for Famous Battalions.

Melbourne, 20th June.

Senator Pearce has favourably received the suggestion that Australian Units in the Australian Imperial Force should be distinguished by names instead of numbers.



Building a reinforced concrete shelter.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Ships for Australia-Japan Trade.

Sydney, 16th June.

The Sydney office of the Japanese Shipping Company announced that it is building thirty new steamers, aggregating 300,000 tons deadweight, for the Australian trade.

Daring Robbery in Melbourne.

Melbourne, 16th June.

A man entered the shop of Kilpatrick's, jewellers, in Collins Street, Melbourne, at 2 p.m. on Saturday, 15th inst., and bought a cruet. While the attendant was securing change, twenty yards away, he opened a showcase noiselessly, and left the shop with two trays of diamond rings, valued at £1,435. An accomplice outside then padlocked a chain through the handles of the door, and prevented the attendant from emerging or giving an alarm. The thieves walked off in the crowded street. The robbery is described as the most daring ever committed in Melbourne.

Australia's Scheme for an Arsenal.

Melbourne, 18th June.

Senator Pearce has outlined the Federal Arsenal Scheme in the Senate, and said it was intended to begin work immediately. The scheme includes the manufacture of all classes of munitions and aeroplanes.

Inter-State Labour Congress, Perth.

Perth, 18th June.

The Inter-State Labour Congress has been opened at Perth. Mr. Tudor attended as a visitor. Responding to a civil welcome, Mr. Tudor appealed to the National Labour Members to return to the fold.

Tobacco Supplies for the A.I.F.

Melbourne, 18th June.

It has been found impossible to send regular consignments of Australian tobacco to the troops at the Front, and arrangements have been made for monthly supplies from America.

Shipbuilding in Australia.

Melbourne, 18th June.

Mr. Poynton states that further contracts have been made for the construction of four steel ships by Walkers, of Maryborough; four steel ships by Poole and Steele, of South Australia; and six wooden ships by Kidman and Mayo Bros., of New South Wales. The contracts now made total 26 steamships of 143,000 tons gross and 24 auxiliary wooden ships of 576,000 tons. Ten yards and 27 ships will shortly be in operation.

Adjournment of the Federal Parliament.

Melbourne, 18th June.

The Federal Parliament has passed Bills relating to the Apple Bounty, Defence, Civil Employment, and Repatriation.



A Church Tower in a Village near the Front.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Mr. Watt, in moving the adjournment, said the Ministry desired as far as administrative work permitted to co-operate with members on recruiting. The news from the Front intensified the need for Australia to do its duty to the very end. The heart of Australia was as sound to-day as when she entered the war. It had happily been possible to banish some asperities from the political arena. The Ministry had shown its desire to fulfil in spirit the promise of consultation given by the Prime Minister at the Governor-General's Conference, and hopes that the co-operation in

Parliament would continue in respect of recruiting and the other important problems facing the people of Australia. Parliament adjourned sine die.

Drowning Accident in Victoria.

Melbourne, 19th June.

Mr. Harry Judson, a farmer, while crossing Joyce's Creek, Victoria, with four children in a buggy, was capsized in the flood, and Mr. Judson and three children were drowned.

(Cables continued on page 13.)

**The Attack on Morlancourt.
Australians Repulse Twice their Numbers.**

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June, 8th.

Further details of the German attack on Australian Lines above Morlancourt on the 5th June, shows that the attack was made by picked troops from each company in the 27th Reserve Regiment. They more than twice outnumbered our trench garrison which, unassisted by any reinforcement, completely repulsed the enemy and practically annihilated all who broke through. The first German wave besides suffering heavily from their own minenwerfer fire, melted away before our machine gun fire. The second wave crossed the front line between posts at two places. The southern party of these numbered about eighty, forty of whom penetrated the line. They were immediately bombed out by a hastily organised attack from the garrison on the southernmost post which gallantly attacked considerably superior numbers following their bombs with the bayonet. Six Germans managed to escape, the remainder were killed or captured. The northern attack showed more decision; out of about a hundred of the enemy only half managed to cross the front line, in this case also between posts. Leaving a Lewis gun to enfilade them, the officer commanding the post immediately to the south spread out the remainder of his garrison in the form of, a defensive flank. The enemy after crossing, extended in line and turned half-left to attack this flank. Here, again, the Huns greatly outnumbered the Australians. The Company Commander at the rear collected odd details of his Headquarters, batmen, signallers and others, and came up to the left of the enemy party; the two little forces of Australians on either side then charged together. The Germans turned and ran, being shot down or bayoneted as they went and dropping two machine guns. A third machine gun was captured in the trench by an Australian who belonged to a new reinforcement and was never in the line before. Describing the incident, he said he came round the corner of the trench and suddenly met a Hun with gun ready to fire. He had never killed a man before. He did not know what he did "My bayonet went into him before I knew it had happened."

Another man, a company runner with a message for the outposts commander, being unaware that the Germans had attacked, dropped into a trench and was intensely surprised to find six Germans there. He promptly killed one, another fled, and the other four surrendered. The Australian losses were insignificantly small. The German dead about our lines numbered at

An Australian Mobile Artillery Brigade.

Fine Work Finely Recognised.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 6th.

Probably few Australian fighting units have received so many general inspections in a short time as have been recently paid in compliment to a certain Australian Mobile Artillery Brigade. This brigade possesses a fighting record of which any regiment would be proud. They played a great part in helping to hold up the German advance north of Bethune; their efficiency, smartness and discipline at work or on parade makes them, as a British artillery general recently said, equal to any gunners he had ever seen. They are the pride of the Australian colonel commanding them, who has trained and led them.

At the time the German assault broke through the lines held by the Portuguese south of Armentières, this brigade was in action a considerable distance away beyond the scene of the German attack. They were ordered at mid-day instantly out of action and to march to support the famous 51st Division north of Bethune.

They arrived at the end of the second day of battle to find the gallant Scottish Division extended over a very long front, and whose men were described as footsore through walking from flank to flank keeping touch with one another. How they kept the Germans at bay the Australians say was a miracle. On one occasion a party of fifteen Scots, who were steadily fighting a rearguard action with several hundred Germans no more than a few hundred yards away, realised from the nature of the firing that the enemy was growing short of ammunition. The fifteen thereupon turned and chased back all these Germans for a full half a mile. When the Australian gunners arrived on the scene the position they meant to take up was in the hands of the Germans. They were ordered a little farther north, and clattered through the streets of Robecque under enemy fire at a steady trot up the road to the north in perfect order, dropped trails, and settled into action as if at drill.

Some of their officers took command of the British infantry whose officers were all

least eighty. Subsequently in broad daylight Australian stretcher-bearers went out into No-man's land and brought in many of the German wounded, the enemy looking on did not fire but did not come out themselves to rescue their own people. The absolute superiority of Australian infantry

casualties: one Australian artillery officer temporarily commanded a battalion of the Black Watch. Brigade Headquarters forward of the batteries escaped capture by a hair's breadth early on the morning of the fourth day. The colonel's horse-holder outside of headquarters fastened two horses' reins to the fence and was seen firing a rifle through a hedge at Germans three hundred yards distant. Then he put down his rifle, saying that if the colonel was staying he had better be captured holding the horses than firing. The colonel and others finally rode off from the yard as the Germans entered at the other side.

Meanwhile, back at the batteries, the gunners kept firing with magnificent coolness. The infantry in front of them did not retreat—they simply fought to a finish, and the only captured were wounded men. Some gunners were sent out with rifles, and, joining with seven men of the Warwickshires, formed a little infantry line of their own immediately in front of the battery, while the guns were limbered up. The artillery drivers in the wagon lines a few hundred yards back brought up their teams in splendid order under machine-gun fire. The time from the starting of the teams to their moving away with the guns was six minutes.

There was a critical little moment at the outgoing. It was necessary, in order to remove the guns from their position, to advance 150 yards towards the enemy. Swamps lay behind the position and the road out lay in front. The batteries made for the road at a gallop under the protection of rifle and Lewis-gun fire. The few gunners and the seven British infantrymen then escaped down the road with the rearguard following. The fire on the road was severe, and a few horses were lost from the teams as they galloped out, but every gun was saved and again came into action farther to the rear. The Corps Artillery Commander, when thanking the Australian brigade for their splendid success, wrote: "I do not say this because you are Australians, but because you are one of the finest brigades I have ever had the honour to command."

over the enemy was never better proved than in this small but striking fight. One man returning said he was as happy as if he had won Tattersall's Sweep. On the following night the Germans again attempted a raid with a small party which was easily repulsed beyond our wire.



Salving an Enemy Aeroplane.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

German Attacks Renewed. Success of Plucky Lewis-Gunners.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

The Germans again attempted to attack an Australian outpost for the first time since nearly a month. Both lines along this front have now become serried rows of trenches of wire which marked the old positions before the German offensive. The majority of the enemy party was unable to enter, being held up by our Lewis-gun and rifle fire. The raid began with a terrific concentrated fire for fifteen minutes. The Australians in the immediate locality bombarded moved out to await the Hun infantry party. Two Lewis-gunners at one post met the full rush of several of the enemy, firing into them steadily to the last moment. The Germans stunned one with a blow on the head with an iron waddy, and wrenched the gun away from the other, who immediately attacked the leading German sergeant-major with feet and fists. Having laid this one out, he attacked others. His stunned companion recovered and assisted him, and the two succeeded in driving off the Germans.

They recaptured the gun and retained the German sergeant-major as a prisoner.

This plucky fight was undoubtedly assisted by a small enterprise of ours on the immediate flank. Two little attacks nullified each other, but at the only place where the two sides actually came to grips the Germans were completely outfought.

Income Tax.

A bill introduced by Mr. Watt to amend the Federal Income Tax Act provides for the collection by the Commonwealth, on behalf of the State, of the income tax fixed by the State Parliament. Another proposed amendment aims at imposing the tax upon income in respect of shares held by the Public Trustee under the War Precautions regulations; and permitting deductions exceeding £20 to charities, payments to patriotic funds, and for repatriation purposes. It is proposed to strengthen the arrangements for collecting the tax by a provision for collection from an employer where the tax payer is in default.

Federal Railways.

It was stated in the Senate that the Trans-Australian railway had cost £6,441,496, but the line had not been opened long enough to say whether it would pay or not. The Port Augusta-Oodnadatta line cost £2,282,015 and the loss for the last financial year was £37,258. The Northern Territory line cost £1,665,130, and the last year's loss was £12,142. The cost of the Federal capital line was £53,354, and the annual loss £863.

Member Suspended.

Mr. Considine (N.S.W.), replying to an interjection by Mr. Corser (Q.) in the House of Representatives, said there was no difference between Mr. Corser and a German. Refusing to withdraw, he was named, and on persisting in his refusal, he was suspended for the sitting. On the division being announced, the Labour Members, led by Dr. Maloney (Vic.) derisively sang the National Anthem.

Australia's production of gold in 1917 was valued at £6,164,000, a decrease of £911,000 on the previous year.

SPORTING NOTES.

A.J.C. Autumn Meeting.

The A.J.C. Autumn Meeting was brought to a successful conclusion on April 6th. The totalisator was well patronised on each day, the final day's total being £36,484 2s. 6d., making a grand total for the four days of £167,483 12s. 6d. This is a record amount for the State for four days. All the winners were well backed with the bookmakers, who ended up losing on the last two days of the meeting.

It looked good business to back a Caulfield Cup winner among the lot opposed to Bronzetti in the Rous Handicap. Opening at 5 to 4, the son of Bronzino (imp.) weakened in price till he went to 2 to 1, and he started at those odds. Lewis waited patiently on him until heads were turned for home. Then he ran in the easiest of winners from Kenilford and Sornette. Prince Royal shaped well for a mile. Then he tired to nothing. Killfinn was never prominent, and is still very sore.

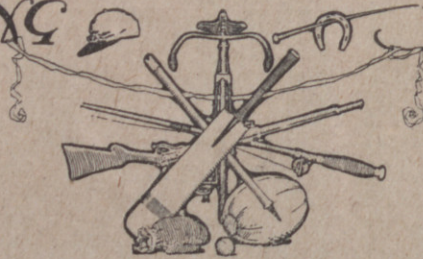
Backers were well on the mark again when they selected Prince Bardolph for the Dangar Handicap. He led all the way, and won handily from the Christian Brother and Bruyere. The Second Steeplechase was a chapter of accidents, as Coominya, Don Q, and Royal came to grief at various stages, and Singular was pulled up at the treble. Mulgawillah established a long lead half a mile from home, and appeared a certain winner until he ran right into the last jump, which brought him down, and Plymouth won from Glenquinn and Code.

Those who laid a shade of odds on Lanus for the A.J.C. Plate were in a fever of excitement during the last fifty yards of the race, when Wallace Isinglass closed on Lanus. A desperate finish resulted in the favourite winning by a short head. A stronger rider on Wallace Isinglass might easily have reversed the positions, little Barden being quite knocked up. Westcourt ran a poor race, while Kandos finished third. It was the best race Kandos has ran for some time.

King's Bounty was always favourite for the Final Handicap, and, drawing No. 1 position, he led all the way, and won easily from Redfern.

Tasmania's Bowling Champion.

J. Inglis (Sandy Bay Club) won the Tasmanian Championship, defeating J. Williams (Invermay Club) by 25 to 20. This is Inglis's fourth championship. He beat Williams on each occasion. Williams ruled the roost for years winning with monotonous regularity. Now he is playing second fiddle equally continuously.



Joy Gun Killed.

At Randwick just after jumping off for a gallop in company with Baltic Sea, Joy Gun collided with St. Atty (who was pulling up at the time), and broke his neck. Joy Gun, who was trained by F. J. Marsden, was a six-year-old gelding by Machine Gun from Lady Gretchen, and was a winner in the country. In the metropolis he was well backed for two races, but did not gain a place in either.

Inter-State Record.

George Lloyd will, at an early date, endeavour to lower the motor cycle record from Sydney to Melbourne, established by Fred Berry on a Harley-Davidson and sidecar, and standing at 22 hours 20 minutes. Lloyd will ride an Indian Powerplus. Another with his eye on the coveted record is J. A. Fair. He will also attack it on an Indian. The figures put up by Barry will take a lot of beating.

Melbourne Cup Winner.

A Wanganui writer states that, in addition to moving very scratchily in his preliminary, Sasanof went lame during the running of the recent Wanganui Cup, in which he was one of the last home. His stable companion Almo, who was the outsider of the ten runners, finished fifth. As Almo only had 7.6—Sasanof's weight was 9.0—it is evident he will be given a fair chance of paying his way in New Zealand. Almo impressed some of the N.Z. critics as a horse likely to make a good hurdler.

Adelaide Harriers.

Availing themselves of a patriotic carnival held at Payneham, the Adelaide Harriers held several interesting contests, and they were rewarded by exceptionally good fields; in fact, by far the largest that has been seen in opposition for many years. The chief races resulted as follows:—75 yds. handicap: H. C. Rumball, 5½ yds., 1; R. Kemsley, 2½ yds., 2; A. E. T. Hall, 5½ yds., 3. Time, 7 9-10 secs. There were 21 starters. 440 yds.: A. Rumsby, 10 yds., 1; J. W. Young, 14 yds., 2; R. O'Dea, 3 yds., 3. Time, 55½ secs. There were 23 starters. One mile walk: T. H. Terrell, scr., 1; P. J. McNamara, 100 yds., 2; P. S. McCavanagh, 40 yds., 3. Time, 7 min. 24 1-5 ses.

Coonamble Gun Club.

Shooting at the Coonamble Gun Club's grounds, R. Montgomery killed 38 pigeons out of 40, using his second barrel four times, from marks varying from 23 yards to 28 yards. D. P. McAlary killed 37 out of 40 from marks varying from 21 yards to 27 yards, and M. Chambers, shooting from 26 yards to 30 yards, killed 27 out of 28, using his second once only. As there were 17 shooters operating, and no other shooter made any good scores, these are notable instances of good shooting. The birds were a good lot, and the grounds are standard size.

Cetigne and Defence.

Cetigne and Defence, the winning double in the Newmarket Handicap and Australian Cup, was a combination very little thought of early in the piece. Odds as lengthy as 1,000 to 1 were offered against these two horses just after the weights came out, and scarcely commanded a taker. Late in the betting, however, the winning pair were rushed. One man well known in municipal life picked the double, and enriched his bank account by £2,000 thereby. The party associated with Defence secured probably £6,000 or so about their horse. The Australian Cup must have been a great race for bookies who bet early. Chrome, Gadabout, Lingle and Ulva's Isle were all early fancies for the race, and failed to see the post, while other short-priced fancies before the day in Red Pennant, Escomb, Wallace Isinglass and Two Blues were all well beaten.

SPORTING CABLES.

Football in Victoria.

Melbourne, 18th June.

Victoria League results: Carlton beat Geelong 111 points to 45; St. Kilda beat Richmond 60-43; Collingwood beat Fitzroy 53-24; South Melbourne beat Essendon 52-32.

Victorian Association results: North Melbourne beat Brunswick 59-54; Port Melbourne beat Footscray 96-52; Prahran beat Northcote 82-54.

Football in New South Wales.

Sydney, 18th June.

New South Wales Rugby League results: Balmain beat Eastern Suburbs 11 points to 10; South Sydney beat Newtown 23-8; Glebe beat North Sydney 24-10; Western Suburbs beat Annandale 42-3.

Association results: Balmain-Ferneigh beat Pyrmont 2 goals to 1; Balmain-Kiaora beat Royal 6-0; North Sydney beat Canterbury 1-0.



Australian Jockey Club's Autumn Meeting at Randwick, Sydney: St. Leger and Doncaster Handicap Day.

1. The St. Leger Stand.
2. Outlook winning the Sires Produce Stakes from Red Fox and Sweet Lady.
3. Prince Viridis beats Thrice and Bronzetti in the St. Leger.
4. Royal and Soldier's Point bungle in the first Hurdle Race.
5. Start for the Doncaster Handicap.
6. Desert Gold takes the Autumn Stakes, Thana 2nd, Gadabout 3rd.
7. Finish of the Doncaster Handicap: Dame Acre, 1; Panacre, 2; Cetigne, 3.
8. Dr. Lang (left), the Victorian Handicapper.

Australian Red Cross.

Our Red Cross Correspondent writes:—

"I take off my hat every time to the Australian Red Cross," says a wounded Australian who is now lying in hospital not far from London, in the course of a breezy letter. "They have done me proud right through the piece. I didn't take much interest in the activities of the Society until a week or two ago, although I had heard something of its work behind the lines. But it makes a difference when one gets 'pipped' oneself. My turn came in due course. I was doing the hundred yards in even time with a despatch, when my knee got in the way of a sniper's bullet, inscribed, apparently, with my name, number, and fighting weight. I went down like a ninepin, and began to think of my awful past.

"Happily, I was not allowed to dwell too long upon it, for the stretcher-bearers were at my side in a 'jiffy,' slashing on field dressings and things. They wanted to evacuate me at once, but I persuaded them that it was unnecessary for them to

take such risks till nightfall. When I did get back I began to sit up and take notice, under the influence of a cigarette and the best cup of coffee I have ever sipped, for which I learned the Red Cross were responsible.

"From that time onwards they have made quite a fuss of me, providing comfortable pyjamas, smokes, writing paper (as the heading hereof shows), soap, tooth-brush and powder, hair brush and comb—to say nothing of books and Australian papers with which to while away the hours. Under these circumstances there are worse places than a hospital for a man who has the good luck to be an Australian."

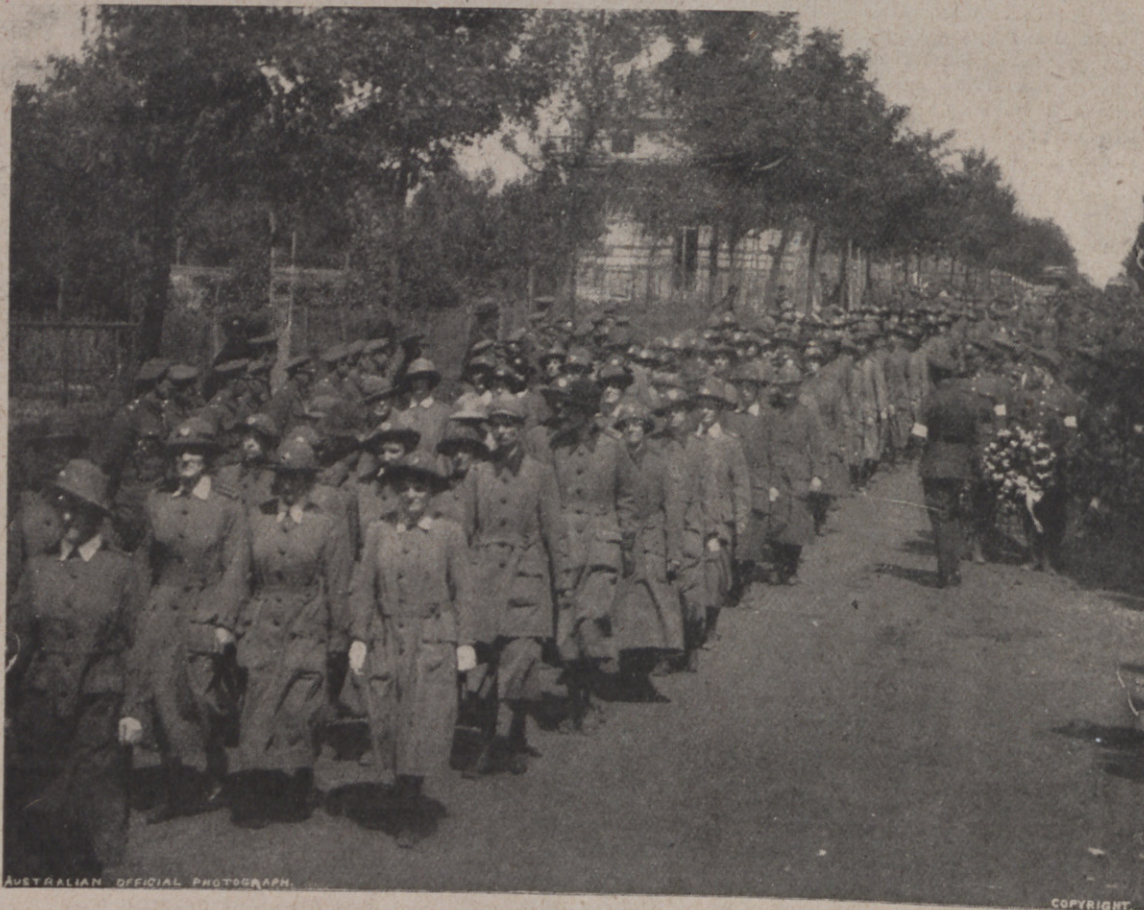
Spontaneous tributes of this kind are most encouraging to Red Cross workers, and let it be said at once that they are frequently received by the Society, not only from wounded men in England and France, but from convalescents in Command Depots, prisoners in enemy hands, etc.

The vast amount of detail work involved in keeping the organisation at concert pitch may well be imagined, and the latest report of the Commissioner in France gives

some interesting sidelights on what it entails near the firing line.

Behind the sector on the Somme taken over by Australians in April, there has been a hum of activity among Red Cross workers. May was a month during which these new positions were, in the military phrase, consolidated, and in meeting the demands of Australian Field Ambulances for foodstuffs, clothing, and toilet requisites there was a great rush of work. Various articles of equipment were, too, supplied to Dental Section and Regimental Medical Officers, to say nothing of the fitting up of observation huts at two newly-formed camps. Several British Casualty Clearing Stations handling Australians almost exclusively were supplied with balaclavas, bed-socks, hospital bags, and other comforts, while Australians in British hospitals received every attention.

The United Commercial Travellers' Convention urged that the Federal Government should arrange for a survey for a north-south trans-continental railway line.



W.A.A.C.'s in France attending the funeral of their comrades killed by German aerial bombs.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Summer Farm: Reinforced concrete shelters.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Is Poker a Game of Chance?

The character of the game of poker was learnedly discussed by counsel before Mr. Justice Hodges, Mr. Justice Hood, and Mr. Justice Cussen in the State Full Court recently, on an order to review. The main question at issue was whether it is to be considered a game of skill or of chance. For the appellant, Thomas Arthur Davidson, licensee of the King's Arms Hotel, Neerim South, who was in February fined £2 at the local court of petty sessions for having allowed poker to be played on his premises on November 17th last. Mr. Schutt contended that the prosecution had failed to prove that it was an unlawful game, and that it was, in fact, not an unlawful game within the meaning of section 204 of the Licensing Act. He assured the Court that if it said the game was not a game of skill poker-players would be very much surprised. Mr. Starke, for the respondent (Superintendent Fowler), on the other hand, contended that it clearly came within the category of games of chance and not of skill. Authorities of Australia, New Zea-

land, England, and America were quoted to support the arguments, and members of the court looked into books of reference, from one of which Mr. Justice Hood learned that it was an old Italian game, and that a good poker face is an essential, as the countenance should not betray the nature of the hand. At the close of argument the Court reserved its decision. Mr. Schutt (instructed by Messrs. Gillott, Moir, and Ahern) appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Starke (instructed by the Crown solicitor) for the respondent.

Charlie Chaplin in Khaki.

Charlie Chaplin has been drafted into the United States Army. He is known as widely as and more favourably than the Kaiser, and everyone will wish that, having done his "bit," he may return to collide with lamp-posts, fall downstairs, and do other things for the amusement of millions of patrons of picture theatres. Chaplin may claim exemption for medical reasons—he is apparently a small man—but he is too rich to permit a plea that his work is

necessary for the support of dependants. His advertising managers have spread such stories of his enormous wealth that this door of escape, even if he wished to take it, is closed. His first efforts on the military training ground will surely be a sore trial to the drill sergeant. A recruit who by force of habit may walk across the parade ground with his legs in a stand-at-ease position, attempt "eyes right" with one eye "left" defy military regulations in hundreds of ways, will require a lot of knocking into shape. The only thing he will be able to teach his officers in return for all their trouble with him is the proper method of cultivating the real Charlie Chaplin moustache.

The cost of foods and groceries in the Commonwealth increased somewhat in February. The rise since July, 1914, is 29.7 per cent.

The time on the winning ticket in the watch-stop competition in aid of the West Wilts W.A.A.C. Hut was 3 hours 10 minutes 55 secs.

Australia and the Empire.

Stirring Speech by Mr. Hughes.

A stirring speech was delivered by the Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. W. M. Hughes), before the members of the British Empire League, at Claridge's Hotel, on June 19th. Mr. Hughes said:—
My Lord Mayor, my Lords and Gentlemen,—

I am one of those who have come once more among you from the outer seas to tell you that, in good or evil fortune, we are beside you. It is a poor friend who stands with you in fair weather only. We are of different metal.

We find ourselves to-day confronted by a situation critical in the extreme. We should not befool ourselves, nor think that, in some fashion, of the mode of which we have no knowledge, Providence will again lead us into the Promised Land. We are where we are now, and nothing but our own valour and our own inflexible will can get us out of it. Neither the help of any other nation, nor any mechanical invention, nor any of the things to which men turn in their extremities, can bring us safely through, except ourselves and ourselves alone. (Hear, hear.)

Russia's Collapse.

The collapse of Russia has changed the whole aspect of things. Had Russia remained in the fight, who can doubt that Germany long ago would have seen the wisdom, not of a German peace but of a real peace? In Russia we have the tragic spectacle of one of the greatest nations of the world, which seemed to find in this war the gateway to a new and splendid destiny, lying prone and prostrate in the dust; that illusive promise of liberty for which she parted with her birthright gone; Germany her overlord, and her men pressed to fight against those very forces which stand for liberty. There cannot be in this Empire a man—save one who deliberately blinds himself—who does not see in the spectacle of prostrate Russia proof that there is no peace, and can be no peace, in this world until we are rid of the menace of Prussian militarism. These Bolsheviks speak in a tongue not strange to us, for we have heard it in our own lands. Their aims and shibboleths have been, as it were, set upon the screen in the country from which I come. They dream of a new Heaven upon a new Earth, in which all things shall come to men who do not deserve them; liberty shall be won by men whose hands are too weak to hold the sword; and freedom shall come without sacrifice. All these things were shibboleths of an increasing section in the country from which I come. But these dreams

have been swept by the fierce winds of war, and men now see them for the dreams they are. The war has done one thing that wanted doing. Now we see this Bolshevism for what it is. We see that there is no peace and no hope for us except through the gate of victory.

Sedition in Australia.

I am glad to say that in Australia, where we have many influences which, in some shape or form move among us, we have fought them, and fought, I hope, not unworthily. (Cheers.) Australia, after 4 years of war, has a record of which it has no reason to be ashamed. She has sent forth a great army—an army entitled to be called great if judged by any other standard. As for its valour and achievements, I claim no more than that it is meet to bear comparison with any other partner in this great struggle. The man who wears our uniform need doff it before that of any soldier, no matter under what banner of the Allies he fights. Australia was torn by internal discord, her war efforts frustrated in great part by dissensions cunningly promoted and fanned by designing men, men whose implacable hatred of England had blinded them to the danger of Australia, men who were the agents of Germany. If you look at the present situation, you will see that we have lost nothing, or practically nothing, to the German sword, but everything as the result of German propaganda. Russia was not slain by the sword: she was undermined by the insidious propaganda of pacifists and German agents, which is even now active in Australia and all the Allied countries.

Australia's Great Effort.

But Australia has nothing to be ashamed of. When, on March 21st, Ludendorff, having at last attained numerical superiority on the Western Front, made his great drive, on that date there died down in Australia the majority of those dissensions that had hamstrung our efforts. Recruiting sprang upwards, and to-day we are in the happy position of being able to say that, after four years of war, when, with only 5,000,000 people—we have lost upwards of 48,000 men, and our troops have suffered more than 186,000 casualties—we are still able to maintain our quota, and keep 100,000 men on the Western Front and nearly 20,000 in Palestine and Egypt. Therefore, I say to you that we are where we were on August 4th, 1914, and where we shall be to the end, whether the war lasts one month, one year, or ten years. (Loud applause.)

What are the outstanding facts of the position, to-day? Germany is triumphant

on the Western Front. She has carved out by her sword, by diplomacy and by chicanery, a great empire. She is the overlord of Austria, she rules Esthonia, Lituania, Ukraine, and the rest. She has all these; but she holds them only if she can conquer us. On the other hand, what have we? We have a united Empire, an Empire tested in the furnace of war, and more resolved than ever to stand together to the end. There are men among us who whimper of peace, but their voice is stilled in the mighty and determined shout of the people for victory. We have the supremacy of the sea, which not for an hour has been challenged, and which to-day is a supreme and glorious fact. My friends and I have sailed 14,000 miles to come among you, and we found that the Navy had rid the seas of all romance and adventure. There is, in all these leagues of ocean that separate us from our native home, not one ripple that signifies that Germany has a place, even in the deep. The submarine campaign of which she boasted so much is dying down. The number of men who are prepared to die like rats in a trap is limited.

On the sea we are triumphant; as an Empire we are united; and the last outstanding fact is, that, across the sea there is streaming in ever-increasing numbers, the legions of America. I and my friends have lately come through America, and we have seen sights that would stir the hearts of men of putty. Thousands, and tens of thousands, of men of great physique, resolute of mien, full of supreme confidence, and eager for the fight, are massing there for the final overthrow of Germany. Hundreds of thousands of these men are now in France. We must not minimise the critical nature of the struggle. For the moment we, and France, and Italy must bear the brunt. But there is coming help, substantial, sufficient, and overwhelming. These men are coming, I say. They do not dream of peace. It would tear their hearts from their resting places if you were to speak of peace in America to-day. Over there they talk now of sending not five million, but ten million men. Whatever is necessary in treasure and men, America will pour in. (Applause.)

Germany's Vain Hope.

What spurs Germany on now? Upon what does she rest the edifice of her hopes? It is upon the confident belief that victory is within her grasp, that victory which a thousand times has been promised, and a thousand times has vanished before her outstretched hand. That, and that alone, keeps up the morale of the Germany Army

and the German people. She thinks that she can break our spirit. It is for us to make it clear to Germany and to the world that nothing she can do, no reverse that she can inflict upon our armies on the Western Front—if we are to face another reverse—can break our spirit. It is all a question now of will-power. No nation which has bred such men as ours can be shattered while it wills to fight on. Let us concentrate our minds on victory.

We are of a race that in the hour of danger always displays courage to a supreme degree. Facing fearful odds, we have won in the past, and what we have won we shall hold. Our enemy believes that his hopes rest upon a granite rock. It is for us to prove that they rest upon shifting sands. Britain cannot and never will be beaten. We who are in one capacity or another entrusted with the leadership of the Empire, should, by our conduct, show our citizens what theirs should be. There is but one course before the men of the British race to-day, and that is to keep up our spirits to the full height until we secure that victory which will bring with it peace upon the lasting foundation of justice and freedom for all nations. (Loud applause.)

A Commonwealth Minister in London. Melbourne, 18th June.

Mr. Watt said on Saturday that Mr. Higgs, in his statement about the probable appointment of a Minister to represent the Commonwealth in London, implied that Mr. Hughes would be asked to accept the position. Mr. Watt said he wanted to make clear that what the Cabinet had in mind, when it briefly considered the matter before Mr. Hughes left Australia, was that it might be advisable, because of the heavy defence work in London, to appoint a Minister like the other Dominions to co-ordinate the war work. That statement had no reference to the Prime Minister or his duties on the Imperial War Cabinet or Conference.

Australian Army Council. General Monash Appointed.

It is announced that General Sir William Birdwood has relinquished the command of the Australian troops in France, and that his successor is General Sir John Monash, K.C.B., formerly in command of the Third Australian Division. General Birdwood's association with the Australian troops dates back to Gallipoli, and keen regret will be felt by all ranks at his departure. He was popular with both officers and men.

While the Australians regret the loss of their old leader, they note with satisfaction the appointment of Lieut.-General Sir John Monash to the vacant command. He is a popular officer, and, what is more, is an Australian himself. He was born in 1865,



The new Commander of the Australian Forces in France: Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash, K.C.B.

and is a son of the late Mr. Louis Monash, of Melbourne. Educated at Scotch College and the Melbourne University, he graduated in arts, engineering, and laws. In 1884 he entered into practice as a civil engineer in railway, road, bridge, water supply, and construction, and for the past eighteen years has been a specialist in ferro-concrete work, which he introduced into Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia. He was President of the Victorian Institute of Engineers in 1913-15. Sir John Monash's connection with military life began thirty-one years ago as a Lieutenant. In 1912 he was a Colonel, and at the outbreak of war two years later, was appointed Chief Censor for Australia. Later on, he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and became a Major-General in 1916, being promoted Lieut.-General recently. General Monash served right through the Gallipoli campaign, was mentioned three times in despatches, and received the C.B. Afterwards he served in the Suez Canal zone and in France, where he has been in command of the Third Australian Division. He has contributed a good deal to scientific literature, and is a B.A. and LL.B. of the Melbourne University and a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London.

A Smart Trench Raid. Clever Capture of a German Aeroplane.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 10th.

The dash and spirit of the Australian infantry was well illustrated by an incident on Morlancourt Ridge on Friday afternoon. While the trench mortars were bombarding the German lines a Victorian officer noticed several of the enemy withdrawing from the post. Immediately, in broad daylight, he, accompanied by an orderly, went out and entered the German lines by an old communication trench and worked along the trench past the front line for about a hundred yards till he met the party of Germans. After a bombing contest these retreated, and he noticed a number of small dug-outs along the sides of the trench. At 2 o'clock next morning, without any special preparation, he led a small raiding party into the enemy lines at the same place, and though revealed by flare, bombed these dug-outs, and attacked with bomb and bayonet the German garrison in the trench. The Victorians killed and wounded twelve Germans and brought back one prisoner under a severe flank fire. The prisoner belonged to the 54th Division, the same German division which has suffered severely from Australian handling for some time. In the words of the diggers, "this division is having a rotten spin."

Yesterday afternoon a German two-seater aeroplane which had taken part in low-flying patrols during the attack on the French and had lost its way, was discovered above the Australian area by an Australian reconnaissance machine coming home from the German lines. The Australian belonged to the same squadron which first met Richthofen's circus in Richthofen's recent last fight, and salvaged Richthofen's machine and buried Richthofen's body. The German machine yesterday tried to escape, but the Australian headed him off and shepherded him towards his own aerodrome like a stray sheep. The German did not apparently relish a duel, and did not fire a shot. The Australian aeroplane steadily drove the German down, keeping about 300 feet behind his tail with a gun ready to fire in case of emergency. The Australian observer frequently shouted to the pilot, "Fire a burst to make sure." The pilot replied, "No; so long as he behaves properly and goes home to our grounds I will not fire." The German, who subsequently admitted he did not know where he was, made no attempt to fight, and landed in the Australian aerodrome in a considerable state of panic, believing our machine would open fire each moment. His machine was captured intact for the Australian war museum.



CARLSBAD



MARIENBAD



BADEN-BADEN

German Spas Crossed off the Map

Doctors now Prescribe Kruschen Salts—the famous All-British Remedy established 1754

One of the results of the great war has been the discovery that the habit of going to foreign watering-places in search of health has been a piece of sheer superstition—since a far more simple and efficacious remedy for rheumatic and gouty ailments has lain all the time at home. The German Spas have therefore ceased to exist, not only for the duration of the war, but for all time. The "Spa" habit has given way to the "Kruschen" habit.

The greatest need of the moment is that every man and woman in the Empire should keep fit, strong and well. People who have been in the habit of taking Kruschen Salts have never needed to go to German Spas for their health; now that these are closed, once and for always, everyone will be free to look nearer home. What will they find?

Something better, something cheaper, something that is sure and certain, something that is reliable—Kruschen Salts, the standard British remedy for rheumatism, gout and all kindred ailments.

It was a wholly wrong idea of what the body really needs that used to lead so many seekers after health to go abroad in search of it. The body needs cleansing *regularly* of impurities, and in this the organs of elimination often need assistance. Kruschen Salts acts gently but efficiently upon the liver and kidneys, and stimulates them to perform their functions in a normal way. There is nothing violent or unnatural in this; the organs are assisted to do their ordinary work properly—nothing more. The result is a return to the health that nature intended everyone to enjoy.

Get the Kruschen Habit—persevere with it

KRUSCHEN SALTS—all-British for 160 years—is sold at 1s. 6d. per bottle by every Chemist in the British Isles, and is also obtainable at all B.E.F. Canteens. All high-class Chemists throughout Australia, New Zealand and the Islands supply Kruschen Salts—but in case of difficulty a post-card to either of the Wholesale Distributing Agents mentioned below will bring the name of the nearest Chemist stocking Kruschen Salts:—

Australia—H. & W. Gear, 287-289 Clarence Street, Sydney

New Zealand—Fairbairn, Wright & Co., Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Auckland

Sole Manufacturers—E. Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen) Ltd., 68 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, England

Cable News from Australia—continued.**The Labour Party and the War.**

Melbourne, 15th June

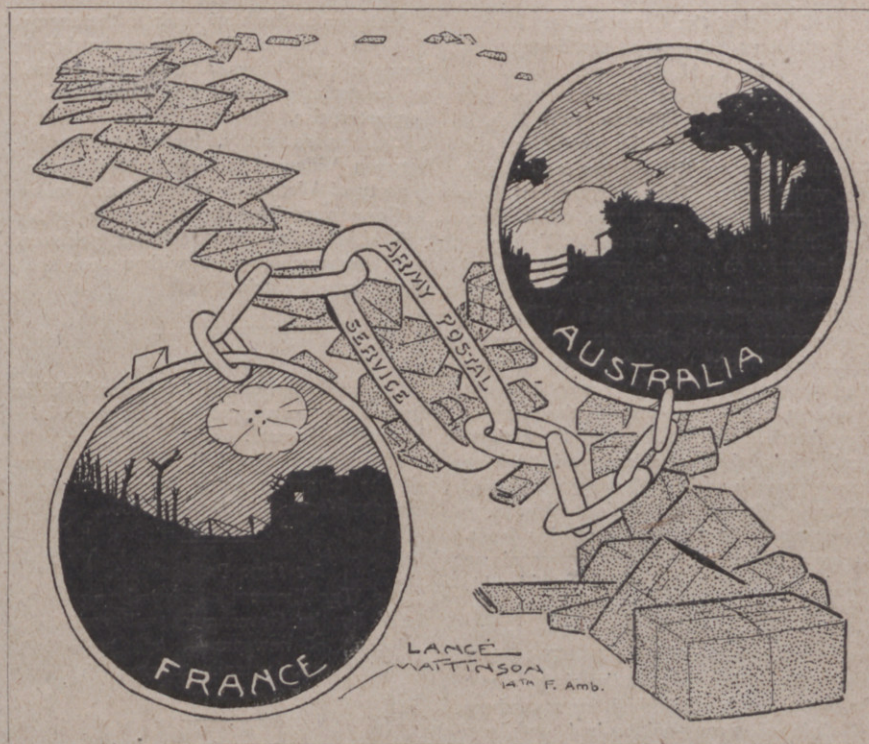
Mr. Watt, the acting Prime Minister, replying to Mr. Tudor's letter asking for the modification of certain war precautions' regulations, alleged by the Labour Party to be hindering recruiting, noted with gratification that the Labour Party, being desirous of doing everything necessary and proper for the conduct of the war, makes no exception to any regulation capable of a reasonable and equitable interpretation, and employed only in helping to secure the national safety and well-being. The Government appreciated, with the Labour Party, the value of free discussion, the right of holding public meetings, and the freedom of the Press, but in war time rights fully recognised in peace were necessarily subject to certain limitations in national interests.

The Government held strongly to the view that matter prejudicial to recruiting must be prohibited. Regarding the Press Censorship, a Board of Appeal of journalists was appointed as a result of the recent Press Conference. The Labour Press is represented on the Board, and this should meet requirements.

The Government had agreed to repeal: (1) Regulation 42, for the Military Service Referendum, dealing with making false statements of fact likely to affect the judgment of electors; (2) Statutory Rule 212, giving power to de-register unions; and (3) Statutory Rule 222, giving power to cancel preference to unionists. Respecting other requests, the Government could not see how the prevention of unlawful assemblages around Parliament House interfered with the rights of citizens to free speech.

It could not repeal: (1) Statutory Rule 190, necessary for the protection of shipping; or (2) Rule 196, protecting the Commonwealth States Governments respecting actions taken in the public interest.

In connection with the wheat pool, this could in no way be construed as an obstacle to recruiting. (3) Rule 214, prohibiting interference with the shearing and handling of wool: the retention was calculated to assist industrial unions in the exercise of lawful rights. (4) Rule 281, relating to partial avoidance of provisions and industrial agreements, under which certain rights had accrued. (5) Rule 233, giving control over sporting events. (6) Rule 86, punishing disloyalty. The Government was willing to reconsider any regulation not directly associated with the war, but widening the area of unemployment. Regarding Rule 255, the Government had reviewed the list of prohibited publications, and would further consider how far it was necessary to continue the prohibition of any particular publication.



"The Link that Binds."

**Federal Parliament.
Sale of Australian Wool.**

Melbourne, 14th June.

Mr. Watt has announced in the House of Representatives that negotiations have been satisfactorily completed for the sale to the British Government of the Australian wool clips during the war and for one full year thereafter, starting from July 1st.

The Australian wool-grower will participate to the extent of 50 per cent. in any profit accruing from the sale of wool other than to the British Government; the conditions as to appraisal are payment as per current contract. The Central Wool Committee retains control. Mr. Watt said the contract was the largest wool transaction recorded in the world. The estimated returns, embracing the wool clips only, will exceed £100,000,000. Temporary warehouses are being erected at three or four principal ports for storage for carry-over clips, to enable advantage to be taken of every available ton of shipping. This wool purchase by the Imperial Government gives a previously unknown security to wool-growers and sheep-breeders, while the circulation of the proceeds practically means stability to financial and commercial institutions throughout the Commonwealth for the period covered by the agreement.

Briefly reviewing Commonwealth finances, in introducing a three-months Supply

Bill, 1918-19, for £5,574,440, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Watt said that, taking into account the amount brought forward last year from Old Age Pensions, viz., £2,077,427, the total receipts for eleven months would be £28,285,487. The expenditure for ordinary services, apart from the war, were, from revenue, £20,153,347; the expenditure for war services from revenue were £8,160,404; making a total expenditure of £28,313,751, in addition to £1,541,432 expended on works. From loans he expected a surplus to the end of the year of about £750,000.

Rise of the Federal Parliament.

Melbourne, 16th June.

The House of Representatives passed the Appropriation Bill at 1.45 a.m. to-day. The Senate passed Supply and Appropriation, and rose at 3.30 a.m. It met again later, and is expected to rise this afternoon until August.

Building Ships in Westralia.

Perth, 17th June.

Mr. Poynton has completed arrangements for the construction of six wooden ships of 2,300 tons in Western Australia, to be completed in twenty-four months; price, £26 a ton. The Western Australian Government advanced £30,000 towards equipping the yard.

Corroding the German Lines. Australians Advance on the Somme.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 11th.

Australians are steadily corroding the German lines on the Somme and Ancre like white ants. They have eaten their way forward now over two miles since they first started this process. Yesterday the infantry on the Somme itself pushed out posts without meeting with opposition to the further edge of the village of Bouzincourt, which they now completely hold. Last night the Australians between Morlancourt and Saily Laurette made another advance to the top of the ridge in a set battle. Over a front of three thousand yards they attacked and took a German trench position, heavily wired, and penetrated six hundred yards, and in some places more, on the whole of this front. German prisoners say they expected an attack, as they had noticed considerable infantry movement on the previous day, but they expected it at dawn, not in the early evening as delivered. The chief enemy opposition was on the right, down the slopes north of Saily Laurette, where a couple of strong-points had not been knocked out by artillery fire. Here South Australians and Queenslanders made a splendid close fight, and finally overcame and surrounded the defences, wherein the Germans fought hard. On the left, West Australians made a wonderful hurricane charge, like kangaroos, over three rows of concertina wire, and swept up to the German defences in one rush, capturing twelve machine-guns and one hundred prisoners. The number of Germans killed was very heavy, and the total captures about three hundred prisoners, twenty machine-guns, and several minenwerfers. The prisoners belong to three Divisions; some to the unfortunate 54th Division, which during the last few weeks has leaked its reinforcements into the Australian lines, or into bloody ground which they lost like water through a sieve. This Division is so weak that a regiment belonging to a division opposite Villers-Bretonneux was recently brought up to strengthen it. This was also cut to pieces last night. Two regiments of the Saxon 24th Division were likewise severely handled.

A reserve battalion of one of these apparently endeavoured to make a counter-attack at six o'clock in the morning, which melted away before the new Australian line.

There were two other counter-attacks in the Morlancourt direction; one at midnight, two companies strong, was shattered by artillery and machine-guns; the other, at 6 o'clock, two hundred strong, was wiped out by infantry fire without asking for the assistance of the artillery.

In terms of the blow dealt to the enemy, this was undoubtedly a great battle; in terms of our losses and for the ground and material gained it was a most satisfying enterprise.

Contemporaneously, further to the left between Ville-sur-Ancre and Morlancourt, a party of Victorians went out and raided a German position in a surprise attack and killed thirty and took six prisoners and two machine-guns without our men receiving a scratch.

Personal.

Mr. J. K. Jenson, of the Federal Public Service, has been appointed Secretary of the Australian Arsenal.

The salary of Mr. Kell, Deputy Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, has been increased from £1,750 to £2,000.

War-Time Publications.

The War Museum which is being established by the Government will contain a collection of newspapers and periodicals published in Australia during the war period.

Private Income.

It is estimated that up to July next £145,000,000 will have been subscribed in three years to Australian War Loans. The incomes derived in Australia in that period at the rate of £257,650,000 a year (according to war census inquiry, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, Mr. G. H. Knibbs) will have been £772,950,000. This means that 18.7 per cent. of the private income of Australia will have been devoted to war loans.

Women and the War.

Mothers, sisters and wives of men at the front have formed a Soldiers' and Relatives' Association in Sydney. The Secretary (Mrs. Kinchington), who has four sons at the front, and lost one on active service, said that, had the Federal Government been anxious to help soldiers' dependents, it would have adopted the suggestion that was made to open stores for the supply of food stuffs at cost price.

Australian War Loan.

A striking feature of the last war loan campaign is that Sydney and Melbourne have between them raised more than half the required total of £40,000,000; Sydney's total to date being £12,489,240 and Melbourne's £11,336,010. Investments in the War Loan include the proceeds of the sale of enemy shares, totalling £175,000. The Commissioners of the New South Wales Government Savings Bank have subscribed £250,000 to the loan. Officers of the bank contributed £5,020.

Japanese Bank.

It is stated in banking circles that a second Japanese bank will shortly open in Australia.

Bank Profits.

The Commonwealth Bank's profits for the half-year were £232,659, or £6,508 in excess of those of the previous half-year.

Call to Arms.

The Italians at Broken Hill were on April 17th called to arms by their Consul-General, assisted by Australian military officers.

Cost of Living.

There was a slight decrease in the cost of living in Sydney during March; still the prices of meat were 70 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, and other food and groceries were 24 per cent. higher.

Sydney's Population.

The population of Sydney at the end of last year was 773,300, an increase over the previous year of 12,700. The birth rate is the lowest since 1909, and the death rate the lowest recorded in the metropolis.

Police and Firemen.

At a concert held at the Sydney Town Hall in conjunction with the Police and Firemen's Hospital Carnival, the Chief Secretary (Mr. G. W. Fuller) said that since the outbreak of the war the police and firemen had raised a total of £28,237 for the hospitals.

Work for Returned Soldiers.

The New South Wales Cabinet has approved of arrangements being made by the Forestry Commission for the employment of at least 100 returned soldiers on forestry work. Men will subsequently be selected for a course of training to fit them for permanent employment in the forestry service.

Insuring Soldiers.

At the instigation of Colonel Sir James Burns, M.L.C., several public-spirited men have agreed to pay the premiums on a number of policies to be taken out for soldiers proceeding to the front. It is hoped to secure something like £20,000 a year to insure 1,000 men. The Public Trustee (Mr. T. W. Garrett), with an advisory committee consisting of Messrs. James Ashton, H. Y. Braddon, Ms.L.C., and A. Consett Stephen, will control the scheme, which is to be known as the Victory Policies Trust. A sum of £15,500 is already in hand.

The net profits of Amalgamated Pictures increased from £4,267 for 1916-17, to £8,223 for the year 1917-18.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

VICTORIA CROSS.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officer of the Australian Imperial Force:—

Lieut. Percy Valentine Storkey (19th Battalion).—For most conspicuous bravery, leadership and devotion to duty when in charge of a platoon in attack. On emerging from the wood the enemy trench line was encountered and Lieut. Storkey found himself with six men. While continuing his move forward a large enemy party—about 80 to 100 strong—armed with several machine-guns, was noticed to be holding up the advance of the troops on the right. Lieut. Storkey immediately decided to attack this party from the flank and rear, and while moving forward in the attack was joined by Lieut. Lipscomb and four men. Under the leadership of Lieut. Storkey, this small party of two officers and ten other ranks charged the enemy position with fixed bayonets, driving the enemy out, killing and wounding about thirty, and capturing three officers and fifty men, also one machine-gun.

The splendid courage shown by this officer in quickly deciding his course of action, and his skilful method of attacking against such great odds, removed a dangerous obstacle to the advance of the troops on the right, and inspired the remainder of our small party with the utmost confidence when advancing to the objective line.

Birthday Honours.

The King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, to confer the following decorations:—

C.B.

Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Harold William Grimwade, C.M.G.; Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Alfred Joseph Bessell-Browne, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Harold Edward Elliott, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M.

C.M.G.

Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) William Livingston Hatchwell Burgess, D.S.O., Arty.; Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) James Harold Cannan, C.B., Inf.; Col. Thomas Henry Dodds, D.S.O., Corps, Hdqrs.; Lieut.-Col. James Murdoch Archer Durrant, D.S.O., V.D., Aust. Gen. List; Lieut.-Col. Charles Hazell Elliott, D.S.O., Inf.; Col. Robert Beveridge Huxtable, D.S.O., V.D., A.M.C.; Lieut.-Col. Daniel Aston Luxton, D.S.O., Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Terence Patrick McSharry, D.S.O., M.C., Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Stanley Lyndall Milligan, D.S.O., Aust. Gen. List; Lieut.-Gen. George Francis Murphy, D.S.O., Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Edmund James Houghton Nicholson, D.S.O.,

Engrs.; Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) John Paton, C.B., V.D., Inf.; Lieut.-Col. John Henry Peck, D.S.O., Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Horace George Viney, D.S.O., Aust. Gen. List; Lieut.-Col. Maurice Wilder-Neligan, D.S.O., D.C.M., Inf.

D.S.O.

Maj. Leslie Ellis Beavis, F.A. Bde.; Maj. William Henry Berry, A.S.C.; Maj. Francis Lawrence Bignell, A.M.C.; Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) Archibald Clifford Blacklow, M.G. Corps; Maj. John Alexander Brazenor, A.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. Edward Thomas Brennan, M.C., A.M.C.; Maj. Arthur Balfour Douglas Brown, Provost Corps; Maj. Athol Frederick Burrett, Inf.; Maj. Herbert Richard Byrne, F.A.; Lieut.-Col. James Purcell Clark, Inf.; Maj. Arthur Ross Clayton, A.M.C.; Maj. Norman Clowes, M.C., F.A.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Maj. Frederick William Craig, Inf.; Maj. Alan Percy Crisp, F.A.; Maj. Harold Charles De Low, F.A.; Maj. Robert Johnstone Donaldson, Engrs.; Maj. Norman Lockhart Dreyer, F.A.; Maj. Albert Tange Dunlop, A.M.C.; Maj. Alexander Arthur Evans, M.C., F.A.; Maj. Thomas Charles Cann Evans, A.M.C.; Maj. Lyndhurst Falkiner Giblin, Inf.; Maj. Hugh Reginald Hallard, F.A.; Maj. John Hamilton, A.S.C.; Maj. Samuel Herbert Hancox, Engrs.; Maj. George Gordon Heslop, A.V.C.; Lieut.-Col. Stanley George Allen Hindhaugh, L. Horse; Capt. Mervyn John Holmes, A.M.C.; Capt. (T./Maj.) Robert William Hore, F.A.; Lieut.-Col. William Edward James, Inf.; Lieut.-Col. William Elphinstone Kay, A.M.C.; Maj. Reginald George Legge, M.C., Inf.; Maj. Donald Stuart Mackenzie, A.M.C.; Lieut.-Col. (T./Col.) Frederick Arthur Maguire, A.M.C.; Maj. (T./Lieut.-Col.) Douglas Gray Marks, M.C., Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Ernest Edward Martin, Inf.; Maj. Robert John Allwright Massie, Inf.; Maj. John Newman, Inf.; Maj. Harold Ordish, M.G.C.; Maj. Douglas Duke Paine, Aust. A.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. Balcombe Quick, Aust. A.M.C.; Maj. Edward Alfred Hall Randall, Arty.; Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Charles Rosenthal, C.B., C.M.G., Imp. Force; Maj. Arthur Bruce Sandford, F.A.; Maj. Leslie Cyril Sando, A.S.C.; Maj. (T./Lieut.-Col.) John Joseph Scanlan, Inf.; Lieut.-Col. (T./Cpl.) Arthur Edmund Shepherd, A.M.C.; Maj. Walter Jaques Stack, A.M.C.; Maj. Raymond Augustus Stanley, Engrs.; Maj. George Alan Vasey, Arty.; Maj. Wilfred Vickers, A.M.C.; Maj. Sydney James Walker, F.A.; Maj. Blair Anderson Wark, Inf.; Capt. Herbert Frazer Watson, M.C., Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Aubrey Roy Liddon Wiltshire, M.C., Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Henry Douglas Wynter, Gen. List; Maj. Herbert Alexander Youden, Inf.

Bar to Military Cross.

Capt. Francis Edward Fairweather, M.C., Inf. (M.C. gazetted 25th August, 1917.)

*Lieut. James Henry Julin, Inf.

*Note.—The announcement of award of the Military Cross has not yet been published in the London Gazette; this award will be published in due course.

Military Cross.

Lieut. John Adams, Inf.; Capt. Roy Douglas Bartram, A.M.C.; Capt. Leonard Lassetter Beauchamp, Inf.; Capt. John Gillies Bolton, Inf.; Capt. James Brack, Inf.; Lieut. Joseph Edward Brown, Inf.; Lieut. Percival Henry Brown, Inf.; Lieut. James Bull, Inf.; Lieut. Leslie Frank Burgess, Engrs.; Lieut. Stanley Clarence Butler, Inf.; Lieut. (T./Capt.) Beresford Henry Cairnes, Arty.; Capt. George Carroll, Inf.; Lieut. Sydney Herbert Carroll, M.G. Corps; Lieut. (T./Capt.) Edward Wallis Carter, A.S.C.; Lieut. George Box Carter, Inf.; Capt. Ernest John Chenery, Fd. Arty.; Capt. Frank Lothian Cheshire, Inf.; Lieut. Alec Leslie Rutherford Chomley, Fd. Arty.; Lieut. Mortimer Carr Clark, Fd. Arty.; Capt. Arthur Francis Cohen, Engrs.; Capt. Henry Alfred Cook, A.S.C.; Lieut. Thomas Robinson Collier, Engrs.; Lieut. Thomas Leo Corcoran, Inf.; Capt. Leslie Charles Andrew Craig, Inf.; Capt. Harry Cross, Inf.; Capt. Alexander Jackson Cunningham, Engrs.; Lieut. Edward Maurice Cullimore, M.G. Corps; Capt. Ernest Davies, Inf.; Rev. Walter Ernest Dexter, D.S.O., D.C.M., M.A., Aust. Chap.; Lieut. Percy Walter Dobson, Arty.; Lieut. Roy Dautreband, Inf.; Capt. Arthur Herbert Dow, Engrs.; Capt. William John Earle, Inf.; Lieut. Alexander Telfer Ewart, M.M., Engrs.; Lieut. Roy John Fidler, Engrs.; Lieut. George Lush Finlay, Inf.; Lieut. Arthur Wilfred Finlayson, Inf.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lieut. Richard John Forrest, Inf.; Capt. Charles William Scott French, Inf.; Capt. Herbert Roy Gollan, Inf.; Lieut. (T./Capt.) Kenny Arnot Goodland, Inf.; Capt. William James Gordon, Inf.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. Carl Beeston Gow, Inf.; Lieut. John Gray, Inf.; Capt. Albert Edward Halstead, Inf.; Lieut. Oliver John Edward Harris, Inf.; Capt. Stanley William Hawkins, Inf.; Capt. James Arthur Hillman, Engrs.; Capt. Ronald Butler Hinder, Engrs.; Capt. John Miller Hogg, M.G.C.; Capt. James Peter Wallace Hogg, Inf.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. Herbert Sydney Hudd, Inf.; Capt. Samuel Henry Jackson, Inf.; Capt. Wilfred Oldfield Jackson, Fd. Arty.; Lieut. Fredk. John Jenkins, M.M., Inf.; Capt. Ivan Bede Jose, A.M.C.; Capt. Roy Lamble, Inf.; Lieut. Leslie Layton-Smith, Inf.; Lieut.

War Honours for the A.I.F.—continued.

Reginald Phelps Little, M.M., Inf.; Lieut. James Norman Baker Loudon, Inf.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. Sidney Lewis McIntyre, Inf.; Capt. Harold Eric MacLennan, Inf.; Lieut. Norman Gordon McNicol, Inf.; Capt. Norman Reginald Mathews, A.M.C.; Capt. Edwin Leslie Medlyn, A.S.C.; Capt. Thomas Millar, Inf.; Lieut. Thomas Ramsay Miller, Inf.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lieut. Leonard Molloy, Inf.; Capt. (T./Maj.) Alban George Moyes, Inf.; Lieut. Norman James Nangle, Engrs.; Capt. Alfred Douglas Nevien, Inf.; Lieut. James Francis O'Rourke, Fd. Arty.; Lieut. Sydney Lewis Patterson, Inf.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. Reginald Powell, Inf.; Capt. Cyril Richard Rigg, Arty.; Lieut. Leonard Charles Robson, Inf.; Rev. Francis William Rolland, M.A., C.F., 4th Cl. (T.C.F., 3rd Cl.), Aust. Chap. Dept.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Lieut. Leslie William Rosen, Inf.; Capt. Henry Gordon Rourke, Fd. Arty.; Capt. Cedric Murray Samson, A.M.C.; Capt. Cyril Robert Seelenmeyer, A.V.C.; Capt. Leonard Greville Sewell, M.G. Corps; Capt. Henry Richard Shalders, Fd. Arty.; Capt. John Alexander Shanasy, A.M.C.; Capt. Walter Edmond Smith, Inf.; Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. Henry Edward Spotswood, Inf.; Capt. Colin Gore Stewart, Fd. Arty.; Lieut. Leonard Robert Stillman, Inf.; Capt. Norman William Sundercombe, Inf.; Capt. Raymond Synnot, Fd. Arty.; Capt. Richard Tambling, Inf.; Capt. Harry Thomson, Inf.; Lieut. (T./Capt.) Oswald William Turner, Inf.; Capt. George Stanley Vanstan, Inf.; Capt. Eric Sydney Walpole Sealy Vidal, Inf.; Capt. William James Waddell, A.S.C.; Lieut. Arthur Waring, Engrs.; Lieut. James Lauder Watt, Inf.; Lieut. George Hubert Wilkins, Gen. List; Capt. William Thomas Wilkinson, Inf.; Lieut. Robert Trevor Williams, Inf.; Lieut. (T./Capt.) Herbert Ward Wilson, Inf.; Capt. Charles Burton Withy, Inf.

D.C.M.

1605 B.S.M. R. D. Allcroft, F.A.; 2327 Gnr. C. E. Anderson, F.A.; 9 B.S.M. C. T. Ballingall, M.T., M.B.; 1372 Pte. (L./Cpl.) W. F. Barker, A.M.C.; 808 Sgt. W. N. Berkeley, Inf.; 3468 Pte. (L./Cpl.) C. H. Blackmore, Inf.; 8179 Sgt. T. H. Briggs, F.A.; 9438 Sgt. G. C. Brodie, Engrs.; 1689a Pte. (L./Cpl.) W. E. Brown, Inf.; 3714 Sgt. L. Buchanan, Pnrs.; 19047 Gnr. (A./Bdr.) A. N. Burton, F.A.; 3028a Sgt. R. L. Busted, Pnrs.; 342 C.S.M. T. S. Carter, Inf.; 5000 Sgt. E. A. Chisholm, Inf.; 3244 Pte. D. Clunes, Inf.; 225 C.S.M. R. H. Dennis, Inf.; 2816 R.S.M. J. H. Dunne, Inf.; 10 C.S.M. W. Edgar, M.G.C.; 2146 B.S.M. W. J. Ferridge, F.A.; 99 R.S.M. A. Fitzsimmons, F.A.; 3818a Pte. E. Gorham, Inf.; 234 Sgt. J. Graham, F.A.; 1786 Sgt. A. E. Hack,

Inf.; 2472 Sgt. J. J. Hickey, L.T.M. By.; 1590 Sgt. N. C. Hill, Inf.; 7563 Sapper W. Hockin, Engrs.; 217 C.S.M. G. J. Horder, Pnrs.; 1224 Dvr. R. E. Humphreys, A.S.C.; 605 Sgt. P. Jarry, Engrs.; 681 Cpl. F. D. Johnson, Inf.; 822 C.S.M. D. C. Kilpatrick, Pnrs.; 2432 Sgt. H. C. King, Inf.; 806 R.S.M. M. Littlewood, Inf.; 2875a Cpl. H. A. Lord, Pnrs.; 967 C.S.M. L. J. Mathias, Inf.; 1391 C.S.M. H. McCabe, Inf.; 3166 Sgt. A. T. McLean, L.T.M.B.; 602 Pte. J. Miller, Inf.; 233 Sgt. S. R. Murdock, Inf.; 2962 Sgt. A. J. Murphy, Engrs.; 10034 Pte. (L./Cpl.) J. F. Murphy, A.M.C.; 1306 Cpl. J. Nancarrow, Engrs.; 3125 Sgt. F. L. Partridge, Inf.; 3586 Pte. (L./Cpl.) S. S. Rawcliffe, Inf.; 612 Sgt. L. J. Savage, Inf.; 1625 Sgt. C. A. Schwab, M.M., A.M.C.; 971 Cpl. R. J. Shippick, Inf.; 1886 Pte. (L./Cpl.) T. Simpson, Inf.; 964 Sgt. H. T. Stagg, M.G.C.; 2766 Sgt. G. Stewart, F.A.; 31 C.S.M. R. Sykes, M.G.C.; 1653 Sgt. R. A. H. Taggart, Light Horse; 1701 C.S.M. H. Todd, Inf.; 261 Gnr. (L./Bdr.) J. R. Tulloch, F.A.; 368, C.S.M. D. Walker, Inf.; 1010 Sgt. G. E. Watkins, Inf.; 284 Pte. D. White, M.G.C.; 22228 Sgt. J. Williams, F.A.; 1608 Cpl. G. Wilson, T.M. By.

Bar to the Military Medal.

1837 Bombr. C. R. Irvine, M.M., Aust. F.A.; 471 Sgt. J. V. Torpy, M.M., Aust. F.A.; 253 L.-Cpl. F. A. Chapman, M.M., Aust. Inf.; 1236 Bombr. W. Densley, M.M., Aust. F.A.; 67 Sgt. C. S. Banner, M.M., Aust. F.A.

The Military Medal.

117 Cpl. L. T. Binns, Inf.; 6156 Cpl. F. Botham, F.A.; 4071 Sgt. P. J. Boyce, Inf.; 7103 L.-Cpl. H. G. Brown, Inf.; 3916 Pte. G. W. Burns, Inf.; 3068 L.-Cpl. F. Cole, Inf.; 7212 Pte. J. Cox, Inf.; 11943 Gnr. F. R. G. Daly, F.A.; 2857 Sgt. C. Edwards, Inf.; 6519 Pte. W. H. Glover, Inf.; 16109 Pte. J. Grimshaw, A.M.C.; 29460 Fitt. S./Sgt. T. E. Gysin, D.C.M., A.O.C.; 1113 Sgt. J. G. Hendry, A.M.C.; 4458 Spr. C. R. B. Johnson, Engrs.; 1767 Sgt. A. Keeling, Inf.; 1960 Sgt. E. F. Lamont, Inf.; 4378 Spr. W. G. Lickiss, Engrs.; 1855 Cpl. H. G. S. Macguire, F.A.; 6862 Pte. P. McKenzie, Inf.; 1550 Cpl. P. J. Molloy, Inf.; 1137 Pte. O. L. Monks, Inf.; 1947 Gnr. F. Nicholas, F.A.; 3378 Spr. S. Y. Pace, Engrs.; 35654 Gnr. W. P. Palmer, F.A.; 1152 Sgt. J. H. Parker, F.A.; 19471 Spr. H. Petersen, Engrs.; 11862 Pte. C. C. Rogers, A.M.F.; 420 Cpl. G. Schmahl, Inf.; 30135 Gnr. A. E. Schmidt, F.A.; 3326 Sgt. C. I. Sempill, F.A.; 3255 Gnr. W. L. Smith, F.A.; 1817 Sgt. F. L. Spiller, Engrs.; 6527 Pte. H. Spreeve, Inf.; 4878 Pte. D. Sullivan, Inf.; 2202 Gnr. N. Taylor, F.A.; 1826 Sgt. A. N.

Thornton, Engrs.; 535 Pte. S. Tognolini, Inf.; 1290 Pte. S. Treloar, Inf.; 1820 (formerly 2252) Gnr. J. D. Wallace, T.M. Bde.; 2773 Pte. A. Whyatt, Inf.; 4628 Pte. W. J. Williams, Inf.; 1659 Pte. C. W. Witzerman, Inf.; 1445 Gnr. A. Woodington, F.A.; 2023 Pte. A. R. Worland, Inf.

Honours for Australians in Palestine.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the following decorations for services in Egypt:—

C.M.G.

Lt.-Col. (T./Col.) John Maclean Arnott, Aust. Light Horse Regt.

D.S.O.

Maj. Percival John Bailey, Lt. Horse R.
Maj. Thomas Joseph Daly, Lt. Horse R.
Lieut.-Col. Arthur Lacy Dawson, A.M.C.
Maj. (T./Lieut.-Col.) Harold Albert Duckett White, Lt. Horse R.

Military Cross.

Capt. Ernest Boscawen Ranclaud, I.C. Bde.

Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. John Bede Moylan, I.C. Bde.

Lt. Richard Kingsmill Moore, I.C. Bde.
Lt. Holt Hardy, L.H.R.

Lt. (T./Capt.) Stanley Frank Howard, I.C. Bde.

D.C.M.

3835 Pte. (T./C.S.M.) P. H. Caine, Inf.
608 Sgt. W. Cruickshank, Lt. Horse R.
709 Sgt. F. G. H. Garrett, Lt. Horse R.
7 Cpl. E. Holland, Engrs.
899 Sqd. S.M. (T./R.S.M.) K. Lawlor, Lt. Horse R.

17996 2nd Cpl. R. McD. Leslie, Engrs.
2235 Sgt. C. Robinson, Imp. Camel Bde.
349 Sgt. H. Welshman, Engrs.
1115 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) W. W. Wilkin, Imp. Camel Bde.

Meritorious Service Medal.

13 S./Sgt. C. L. Downe, Postal Corps.
953 Tpr. (T./Sgt.) H. Malcolm, L.H.R.
1341 Sgt. R. S. Welsh, Inf.

H.M. the King has been graciously pleased to confer the following decoration for services in connection with the war:—

C.M.G.

Maj. (T./Lt.-Col.) Harry Smalley Evans, Aust. Army Pay Corps.

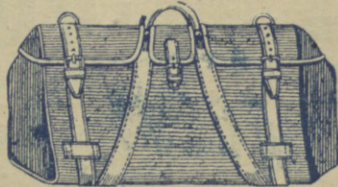
Commonwealth Steamers.

Mr. Hughes, replying to Opposition statements, said the purchase of Commonwealth steamers was a most effective aid to the producers of the country, and he was sorry that, instead of buying fifteen ships, he had not bought fifty. These ships were bought at a price and in circumstances which were entirely satisfactory to the Commonwealth and the producers.



Officers' Haversacks.

Strong Khaki material with sling attached **9/6**
 Post 4d.
 Active Service Pattern, made of strong Khaki Waterproof twill, swivels only, **15/6**. Post free.
 Extra large sizes, **17/6** and **22/6**. Post Free.
 Web Slugs for Haversacks, **2/-** extra. Post 2d.



Officers' War Office Pattern **KIT BAG**. Brown Waterproof Canvas, with pack saddle straps, 37 in. long by 19½ in. deep, by 11¼ in. wide
 Prices **63/-** and **70/-**
 Painting Name & Reg'ment, 1/9, car. 1/- ex.

GAMAGES

The Service Man's Store.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICERS' UNIFORMS.

MADE FROM GOVERNMENT & PRIORITY CLOTHS.

— P.A. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 16.
 SERVICE JACKET, Summer Weight £5 5
 SLACKS, Summer Weight, to match £2 5
 — P.A. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.
 SERVICE JACKET, Winter Weight £6 5
 SLACKS, Winter Weight, to match £2 17 6

RIDING BREECHES, Bedford Cord with Cloth Knee Strappings **£3 15**
 Patterns Post Free. Collar Badges and Regimental Buttons included.

GUARANTEED CORRECT IN DETAIL.

SERVICE BOOTS, finest quality, **42/- 45/- 50/-** PUTTEES, Spiral, **7/6 & 9/-**

TERMS NETT CASH.

Illustrated Military Catalogue Post Free. Camp Kits always in Stock.

ILLUSTRATED
 NAVAL
 and
 MILITARY
 CATALOGUE
 POST FREE.



The Gamage **SLEEPING BAG**, with hood attached, Made in soft Fleecy Wool, 3 layers. Price **55/-**.
 Post Free U.K. France 1/4.



HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1.

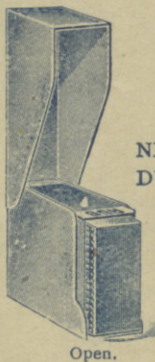
BRYANT & MAY'S

"SERVICE" MATCH-BOX COVER

(Registered Design No. 642237).

Keeps Matches, Box, and Striking Surface

DRY in ALL WEATHERS.



Open.

NICKEL 1/6 each
 DULL BLACK FINISH 4½d. ,,
 (Postage Extra on one cover, 1½d.; two or three covers, 2d.) Inland.



Closed.

Specially designed to hold the boxes supplied to the Expeditionary Forces.

Obtainable of Tobacconists, Stores, etc., or DIRECT from

BRYANT & MAY, Ltd. (B.A.), Bow, London, E.



Australian and New Zealand Hats, good quality, **9/6** each, with Puggaree.

Australian and New Zealand Badges (Gaunt's) of every description, **1/9** and **2/6** a set.

SPECIAL.

Sam Browne Belts, best quality leather - - **30/-**
 Pair.

Boots, tan calf, highest grade - - - - - **35/-**

Australian and N.Z. Buttons (Gaunt's), brass and oxidized, Infantry & Artillery, per Tunic Set **3/6**

SPURS, KHAKI SHIRTS, HOSIERY, CANES, AND ALL MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

Pair.
 Simpson & Edwards' Winding Stockingette Puttees, **8/6**

Colonial and British Military Medal Brooches, Ribbons, and Titles of every description.

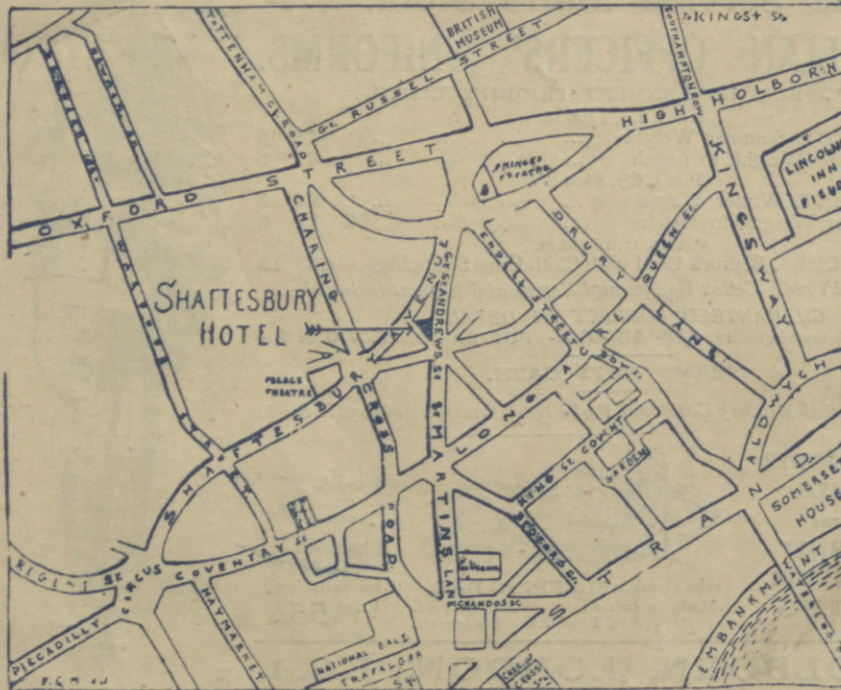
TERMS CASH

SIMPSON & EDWARDS, 98 Southampton Row, LONDON, W.C. 1.

(Proprietor: David C. Edwards). (Under Bonnington Hotel.)
 Tel.: Central 8038.

SHAFTESBURY HOTEL

(TOP OF ST. MARTIN'S LANE)



**IN THE CENTRE
OF 50 THEATRES**

300 BEDROOMS
with H. and C. Water in each.

ONE PRICE ONLY:
BEDROOM
BREAKFAST } **5/6**
BATH, Etc.

NO TIPS OR EXTRAS.

BILLIARD ROOM
:: **NINE TABLES** ::

Telephone : 2831 Regent. Telegrams : "Unafraid, London."

T. Gordon (London), Ltd., Proprietors.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

JAMES KELL,
Deputy Governor.

Guaranteed by
Australian Commonwealth Government.

DENISON MILLER,
Governor.

BRANCHES IN

The Principal Cities and Towns of Australia.

AND AT

36-41 New Broad Street, E.C. **LONDON.**
Australia House, Strand, W.C.

Warminster, Wilts.

Tidworth Barracks, Hants.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the World.
Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted.

BANKERS TO:

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia.
The Government of the State of South Australia.
The Government of the State of Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Branches in the Chief Centres and
2,700 Agencies at Post Offices throughout Australia.

On 31st December, 1917.

382,875 Savings Bank depositors had balances	...	...	...	£13,748,274
General Bank Balances	...	...	...	30,773,195
Other Items	...	...	...	2,671,665
				£47,193,134

Head Office:
Sydney, New South Wales.

LONDON BRANCH: 36-41 NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

C. A. B. CAMPION, London Manager.

