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LONDON, MARCH 7, 1919.

A weekly Journal for
members of the
Australian Military,
Naval Forces and
Munition Workers in
Great Britain, France
—and elsewhere.—

A GIFT FROM THE AUSTRALIAN COMFORTS FUNDS.



LEIST

1918

THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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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. 113 (New Issue).

LONDON, MARCH 7, 1919.

Price 4d.



Collecting Australia's War Souvenirs. A War Records Store in the forward areas on the Western Front.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3684.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Mr. Pearce on Inter-Colonial Commerce. Fast Steamship Service with South Africa Advocated.

Pretoria, 20th February (delayed).

Senator Pearce, Australian Minister for Defence, who is en route to England in connection with the demobilisation, was entertained here to luncheon to-day when passing through from Durban on his way overland to join the steamer at Capetown.

In the course of his speech he paid a warm tribute to the part played by South Africa in the war, and said he realised that the position of South Africa was the most difficult of all parts of the Empire. He further advocated more active commercial relations, and the establishment of a fast steamer service between Australia and South Africa, which he believed would be of the utmost advantage to both Dominions, especially in regard to the trade in perishable commodities.—(Reuter.)

Influenza in Australia. Newspaper Denounces Quarantine Measures.

Brisbane, 21st February (delayed).

The newspaper, "The Worker," denouncing the quarantine measures adopted by the Federal Government against the spread of influenza, asks Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, to "remember Boston Harbour."—(Reuter.)

Melbourne, 20th February (delayed).

The number of influenza cases and deaths is rapidly decreasing. According to wireless messages received here, the disease is reported to have broken out on board a number of incoming transports.—(Reuter.)

Brisbane, 22nd February (delayed).

The transport "Bakara" has landed troops who were brought to Brisbane, despite the Government's protests.—(Reuter.)

Melbourne, 22nd February.

The Commonwealth Government has cabled to M. Clemenceau its sympathy and fervent wish for his early complete restoration to health.—(Reuter.)

Australian Wheat for India.

Melbourne, 22nd February.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of the Imperial Government's wheat stocks in Australia are to be shipped to India.—(Reuter.)

Australia and M. Clemenceau.

Melbourne, 21st February (delayed).

The Australian Press publishes fine tributes to M. Clemenceau. All the newspapers express deep satisfaction at M. Clemenceau's escape from serious injury, and the hope that he will live to see France's glorious revival.—(Reuter.)

Australian Shipping Dispute.

Melbourne, 21st February (delayed).

The seamen have decided to man the ships which are lying idle in Australian ports, while the shipowners have agreed to submit the men's claims to a court of arbitration.—(Reuter.)

Australian Minister at Kimberley. Speech at Dinner.

Mr. Pearce, Australian Minister for Defence, speaking at a dinner given in his honour, said that with the advent of bigger ships, especially of those fitted with cold storage, he considered that trade by the Cape route would again come into its own, making the mutual interests of Australia and South Africa all the closer and keener.

Continuing, Mr. Pearce said the war had shown Australia the advantages of a more united system of Government. Mr. Pearce thought that many now desired a constitution more akin to that of South Africa, and that anyhow there would be a close study of the South African legislative machine. Mr. Pearce also forecasted the appointment of a representative to look after Australian trade interests in South Africa.—(Reuter.)

Labour Conditions in Australia.

Brisbane, 14th February (delayed).

The Chairman of the Queensland Mining Company has predicted an improvement in the labour position in Queensland, and it is believed that reasonably-minded members of the Australian Workers' Union are taking steps to remove the Union from control of the Industrial Workers of the World and Bolshevistic Russians, who, a Labour leader recently declared, must be "booked out."—(Reuter.)

Australian Copra Export Freed.

Melbourne, 14th February (delayed).

The export of copra is now permitted.—(Reuter.)

Mask Regulations Relaxed.

Sydney, 14th February (delayed).

The New South Wales Government is relaxing the drastic mask-wearing regulations.—(Reuter.)

The Labour Party in Australia. New Financing Scheme.

Sydney, 14th February (delayed).

At a conference of Federal and State Labourites, including Members of Parliament, a new scheme was formulated for financing the party, and incidentally the party's organ, "The Labour News."—(Reuter.)

Australian Soldiers' Gratuity.

Melbourne, 15th February.

It is now stated that the war service leave gratuity to discharged soldiers, which was announced on January 25th by Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, will involve an expenditure of £3,500,000.—(Reuter.)

French Labour Mission in Australia.

Melbourne, 15th February.

Sir R. Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General, to-day entertained the French Labour Mission.—(Reuter.)

Anti-Bolshevik Measures in Australia.

Melbourne, 15th February.

The Federal Government is taking measures to prevent Bolsheviks and other undesirables from landing in Australia.—(Reuter.)

Australian Treatment for "Aussie" Flu.

Melbourne, 24th February.

The epidemic of pneumonic influenza is abating. Doctors are studying the effect of inoculation with a special Australian serum. Preliminary reports have been received as follows:—At Melbourne Homoeopathic Hospital and Rest Home there have been 79 deaths, all of patients who had not been inoculated; Fairfield Hospital, 29 patients died, including two who had been inoculated twice, others inoculated once, and some not inoculated at all. The Medical Officer states that the chief factor in causing the deaths was delayed admission to the hospital. No patient admitted within two days after infection developed serious symptoms. The Melbourne Hospital reports that the experience of the medical and nursing staff shows that inoculation minimises the complications and definitely lowers the death rate. In 61 cases among the staffs who were inoculated, there was one death, compared with a general death rate of 10 per cent. The inoculation is good for two months at least.



Australians sharing the joy of French children at a fete given by the troops to make their young hearts glad.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4138.)

Wine of Battle.

Melbourne, 24th February.

Leslie Wilson, a returned soldier, ran amok at an Albert Park boarding-house. He fired ten shots. His daughter is dead, but his wife escaped, while a tenant, who received four wounds, is in a serious condition. Wilson committed suicide.

Australian Naval Board.

Admiral Halsey to be First Naval Member.

Melbourne, 19th February (delayed).

It is understood that Admiral Halsey, the Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Navy, has accepted the post of First Naval Member of the Commonwealth Naval Board. It is not intended to amalgamate the post of First Naval Member with the seagoing command.—(Reuter.)

Suggested Forty-Hour Week in Victoria. To Facilitate Absorption of Returned Soldiers.

Melbourne, 19th February.

The Trades Hall Council, which is taking a ballot on the question of starting an agitation for a forty-hour week, asks the Labour Councils of other States to co-

operate. It declares that the reduction in hours would facilitate the absorption of returned soldiers.—(Reuter.)

Good Rains in Australia.

Hobart, 19th February.

Splendid rains have fallen in Tasmania. There have been beneficial rains throughout New South Wales, and the drought seems definitely broken.—(Reuter.)

Dismissal of Refractory Workmen. Dispute Ended.

Sydney, 13th February (delayed).

The trouble, which arose on Cockatoo Island (Sydney Harbour) owing to the fact that the Federal Government dismissed 200 boilermakers engaged in shipbuilding, on account of their "go-slow" policy, has ended in the men accepting piecework.—(Reuter.)

The Influenza in Australia. State Official Summoned.

Sydney, 13th February.

The Commonwealth has served a summons on Doctor Gibbes, the State Health Officer, for being unlawfully aboard a quarantined ship.—(Reuter.)

Australian Labour and Bolshevism.

Sydney, 17th February.

The conference of Federal and State Labourites on February 14th discussed the Bolshevist proposals. The debate distinctly showed that the Labour Party was not pledged to Bolshevism in any way.—(Reuter.)

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CONTRIBUTORS & CORRESPONDENTS

Following are the rates of subscription for "The Anzac Bulletin."

Members of the Australian Imperial Forces in France :

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"Going, Going — to Australia."

Additions and Amendments to Summary of General Instructions.

The following covers New General Instructions and important rulings given by the A.I.F. Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation since the issue of the "Summary of General Instructions" in January, 1919. The object of its issue is to continue the policy of keeping members of the A.I.F. informed in a clear and simple way of the policy approved by the Department to date.

This addition to the Summary deals with principles and policy only, and omits administration and machinery. The Summary first appeared in the January 31st issue of the "Anzac Bulletin," No. 108.

Discharge Elsewhere than in Australia.

(General Instruction No. 2.)

Add after (c), under *Discharges* :—

(d) Leave with pay is not, as a rule, granted, but the Director-General is prepared to consider any application, provided it is supported in such a way as to show that the withholding of same would entail a hardship on the individual.

(e) DISCHARGE IN AMERICA, FIJI, &c.—Members of the A.I.F. who reside in America, Fiji, or elsewhere are not returned to their homes in those countries through this Department, but each case is dealt with on its merits. Generally the man is discharged in England with a maximum payment of :—

- (1) Passage money equal to 3rd class fare to Australia.
- (2) Subsistence allowance for number of days normally taken by transport to Australia.
- (3) Allowance in lieu of period of disembarkation leave.

Question of gratuity (if any) to be decided later.

(f) DISCHARGE IN INDIA.—May be approved under conditions of G.I. No. 2, Annexure "C."

Repatriation Precedence.

(G.I. No. 3.)

Add after (d), under *Early Repatriation*.

(e) Date of enlistment is, in all cases, to be the guiding factor; when a man enlists he goes out of civil into military life. Therefore, the man who has been longest out of civil life is the man whom it is most urgent to return to civil life.

Extended Leave.

(G.I. No. 4.)

Add after (c) of above heading :—

(d) SPECIAL MISSIONS.—The Director-General is prepared to give sympathetic consideration to visit other countries on special missions, if specific cases with good recommendations are put up.

(e) SCANDINAVIANS.—Soldiers of Danish and other Scandinavian birth who desire to visit their native land before returning to Australia may be granted leave without pay if shipping permits. (Vide G.I. No. 9.)

(f) LEAVE with pay is not, as a rule, granted, but the Director-General will consider a case which entails hardship on the individual. (D.D.G. 4308/10/29.)

Passages by Other than by the Regular Route.

Any A.I.F. personnel desiring to proceed as above in order to attend to private affairs, or for educational, business, or family reasons, will have the following options :—

- (a) Extended leave, without pay, with obligation to report for discharge in Australia within a prescribed time.
- (b) Discharge in U.K.

In the latter case, if reasons are bona fide educational, or to assist the soldier in re-

establishing himself in Australia, he may receive any or all of the following benefits :

- (1) Passage money £55 (on basis of officers).
- (2) Fifty days' pay.
- (3) Deferred pay.

No payment in lieu of disembarkation leave.

Pay Allowances and Leave during and after Return to Australia.

(G.I. No. 6, Annexure C.)

This section was dealt with in the "Anzac Bulletin" of February 7th, No. 109, under the sub-heading of Pay, etc., during Return Journey. The following should be added to that :—

LEAVE will be granted after disembarkation as follows :—

- (a) 7½ days for every six months' service abroad from embarkation to disembarkation, "but in no case exceeding 60 days."

Deferred pay is not payable until determination of a soldier's service. The Director-General may at his discretion grant an advance upon the Active Pay Account of the soldier, not exceeding £50 to officers, £20 to other ranks, provided :—

- (a) Advance does not exceed 75 per cent. of deferred pay.
- (b) The purpose of advance has a direct bearing upon the soldier's repatriation to Australia or assists in his re-establishment in civil life. Examples :—

- (1) Purchase of agency in London for Australia.
- (2) Purchase of professional material or storekeeper's stock.
- (3) Purchase of passage to Australia for a non-dependant, etc. (G.I. No. 10.)



Floods in South Australia.

A new uniform (service jacket, breeches, hat and puttees) will be issued on board ship at first port of call in Australia or immediately on disembarkation. All ranks should carefully preserve their regimental colour patches, etc., to place on new jackets. (G.I. No. 10.)

Carriage of private effects may be arranged with shipping companies.

Wives travelling 3rd class are allowed 20 cubic feet.

Goods to the value of £10 enter Australia duty free.

Passages for Soldiers' Dependants.

Add:—

Wives may draw 60 days' separation allowance prior to embarkation. Separation allowance does not cease on embarkation.

A sister (if a dependant) can secure a passage to Australia if the circumstances warrant the privilege, and may draw a certain number of days' allotment in advance before embarkation.

Wonderful is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its power of endurance.--Carlyle.



One of the few tanks put out of action during a battle in company with the Australians.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3843.)

The "Digger" gets a Job.

Non-Military Employment.

Many members of the A.I.F. desire to add to their knowledge while awaiting demobilisation, and the work of the Industrial Section (under Lieut. R. J. Burchell, M.C.) in "placing" men in Great Britain is now in full swing.

As can easily be imagined, the difficulties in conducting civil activities under the ægis of military control are immense. To obtain employment for a man in France, with an employer in England or Scotland, when neither employer or employee have seen each other, presents obvious difficulties. Again, securing a movement order to bring a man across, locate him with some firm, keep in touch with him, and return him back to the Army for demobilisation entails an amount of work that is entirely absent under pre-war conditions. It is obvious that no go-as-you-please methods would work in allowing men of the A.I.F. loose on the Labour market: that would be unsatisfactory to those who are responsible from the military point of view. It would be infinitely worse in its effects from an industrial point of view.

Hence the necessity for the preliminary work of getting in touch with the British Trade Unions, and satisfying them that our men would not be used against their interests, that we would accept their conditions, and were only concerned with

securing valued experience for Australians who had fought and endured with the British workers "Over There."

The Job in Hand.

This work has been done. Conferences were arranged and held with twenty-eight federated Unions, representing one hundred and fifty industrial Unions. Among the large Unions where industrial questions were discussed were the Federated Engineers, Federated Ship Builders, and Federated Railwaymen, Federated Carpenters and Building Trades. These Unions represent 3,000,000 British workmen. In addition, arrangements have been made with Unions by correspondence.

It may be said that, while the Trades Unions are naturally cautious, they are not unfriendly. Their concern is primarily for their own men, who are rapidly being demobilised, and the difficulties incidental to the change over in industry from war to peace conditions.

On the employers' side over seven hundred firms have been approached. As a rule, it may be said that the bigger the firm the more favourable was the reception. Some jealously guard their trade methods, fearing that the knowledge carried to Australia by our men might ultimately be turned against British trade there.

Pooling Opportunities.

With a view of facilitating the "placing" of men in employment, it has been decided to form a "pool." Up to date over twelve hundred cases have been finalised and two thousand others are receiving attention. There is no doubt of the value to Australia of the experience these men are gaining, in trades like aeroplane building, in the spelter, glass, rubber and sugar industries, and in the chemical trades.

Wages.

Though it is experience the men are after, and special industries such as aeroplane building are proving very popular, wages have been good, particularly in the engineering trades. The mental effect of such employment is obvious, and the authorities are to be congratulated on their experiment, which promises to reflect credit on all concerned.

Shall N.Z. Go Dry.

All New Zealanders everywhere will be able to vote on April 10 on whether or not New Zealand shall have total prohibition. It is a special licensing poll.

There will be means of voting in England, on the Continent, in Egypt, and on board all transports and hospital ships carrying New Zealanders.

Nurses will be able to vote.

A bare majority will decide the point.

If the poll favours prohibition, prohibition will start from June 30.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



The Two Georges.

The Court Circular recently stated that the Hon. George S. Beeby (Minister for Labour and Industry, New South Wales) had the honour of being received by the King.

Back to Down-under.

The Union-Castle Line steamer "Kenilworth Castle" has left Liverpool for South Africa and Australia. She carries a large number of women and children, the relatives of Australian soldiers, and also a contingent of male munition workers returning to the Antipodes.

The German Manner.

When the United States army entered Treves (Germany), the population, it is recorded, met them with "sullen, glowering faces." It was different in the French city of Lille during the long horror of the Hun occupation. There every woman smiled and bowed when she saw a Hun officer in the street. That was part of the regulations, and if a woman failed even once, vengeance was liable to fall not only on her but on her family. So many a lady, who would have cheerfully faced a firing-party if she alone had been concerned, professed gladness, for her children's or her mother's sake every time one of the oppressors came into her line of vision.

Prisoners' Daring Escape.

One Well Known in Victoria.

A vigilant police search is being made round Bathurst for two prisoners who escaped from the local gaol recently. Both men are notorious criminals serving life sentences. They are Frank Alexander Leigh, an American, who killed a Chinese in 1914, and Edward Gustave Steiner, an Australian, well-known in Victoria, who, in his criminal career has shot six Chinese, two of whom have died. Each was sentenced to death, but the sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. Their escape was discovered on Sunday. Steiner cut a hole in the ceiling of his cell, and from the rafters cut a hole in the ceiling of Leigh's cell. They smashed a ventilator in the roof and slid down a pipe into the prison yard, broke into the clothes store and secured plain clothes, after which they threw a rope, with a specially constructed hook attached, on to the prison wall, and thus escaped. All this was done under cover of the night.

Australian Shipbuilding Progress.

Vessels nearing Completion.

An official report on the shipbuilding works in Australia states that 2,393 men are now employed in all yards. Of these 976 are engaged on hull construction, 667 on machinery, and 750 on timber getting. The Williamstown yard (Victoria) at present leads in steel ship construction. One vessel is wholly framed, fore and aft, bottom plating has been fixed, and the sides are being plated as material comes to hand.

One of three vessels on the stocks at Walsh Island (N.S.W.) is almost completely framed, and the 5,000-ton steamer which is being built at the Naval dockyard, Cockatoo Island (N.S.W.), is rapidly taking shape.

Delay has occurred in the manufacture of large forgings, and in the delivery of plates from America. To meet urgent requirements a number of plates within the capacity of the Broken Hill mills have been specified for quick delivery.

Attempted Train Wrecking.

An attempt to derail a train on the Broadmeadows line was reported to the police by Mr. John Chapple, assistant station master at Essendon North. Mr. Chapple reported that the engine of the Broadmeadows down train at about 8.30 p.m. struck an obstruction on the line, which, on examination, proved to be a number of large stones, of sufficient weight to derail an engine if running tender first. On this occasion, however, the engine was travelling funnel first. The incident occurred between Essendon and Pascoe Vale stations.

A Mutual Understanding.

"We were just about to roll into our blankets one evening in the Jordan Valley when a stranger dressed in shirt and shorts strolled into the camp. 'How's things, boys?' he said. One of our sergeants recognised the interloper, and surprised us by answering, 'Fine, sir, and all these coots reckon that you will do us.' 'Yes?' said the visitor; 'and by G— you chaps will do me. Good night, lads.' 'Good night, General Allenby,' saluted the sergeant; and then we tucked down more comfortably."—("Sydney Bulletin.")



Candidate's Supporter.—"There's bin a lot o' talk abaht 'oo's won the War—the Army's won it—the Navy's won it—this and that's won it—but, ladies and gentlemen, it's *you* wot's won it!"

(From London "Punch.")

American Schooner Overdue. Gale Off New Zealand Coast.

Anxiety as to the whereabouts of the new American schooner "Georgette" is felt at Wellington. The vessel, which is 72 days out from San Francisco, was sighted off Wellington heads on 14th December, but apparently was blown away by the westerly gale which sprang up. Since then favourable breezes should have enabled her to make port. Other sailors leaving the Pacific slope about the same time as the "Georgette" made good passages, but the ship master's report of the month's weather around the New Zealand coast states that it was the worst experienced for years. One big sailer reports that while near Wellington heads it was almost becalmed. Suddenly it was struck by an unprecedentedly fierce squall, which compelled it to heave to. The "Georgette" carries a general cargo and case oil.

Determined Suicide. Wharf Labourer Drowned.

George Walker, 56, a wharf labourer, living at 99, Raglan Street, Port Melbourne, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Yarra opposite the Australian Wharf recently.

According to Constable S. Bell, who was doing duty at the wharf, deceased drank some wine which had been condemned, and subsequently told two of his mates that he was going to end his life. They tried to prevent him jumping over the wharf, but he eventually succeeded, and in doing so exclaimed, "Good-bye, boys, and 1918." The men on the steamer "Gaika" threw him a rope with a big knot on the end of it, but he refused to take hold of it. Efforts were made to secure him by means of a lasso, and in order to prevent this Walker dived downwards. Constable Bell rescued the body by means of grappling irons in about five minutes, but all efforts at resuscitation failed. After life had been pronounced extinct at Melbourne Hospital the body was conveyed to the Morgue.

A Mystery House. Two-Up School Located.

On being notified that smoke was issuing from an old three-storied brick building in a city lane, a detachment of firemen from the local fire station made investigations. Entering the house, which had every appearance of being deserted, they found the stairs carefully padded, while padding was also swathed round chairs, tables and on the walls. The smoke arose from one of the steps of the stairs, the padding of which was smouldering. A cigarette butt was evidently the cause of the alarm. The house is apparently the resort of a "two-up school," which has thus been hidden from the inquiring eyes of police patrols.



German Prisoners near Messines.

(From a sketch by Lieut. W. Dyson, A.I.F.)

Fire in a Factory. Girl's Perilous Experience.

A fire broke out at the Bacon Trading Co.'s factory, in M'Killop Street, Geelong, recently, through the boiling over of a quantity of inflammable fluid. Although the fire brigade was quickly on the scene and saved the main building, the portion used as a factory, which was constructed of fibro cement and timber, was destroyed. Two of the men employed at the factory, in their efforts to check the progress of the fire at the outset, were badly burned in the hands, arms and face, and had to seek relief at the hospital. A young woman employed at the establishment was rescued with great difficulty by Fireman Shelly. She was in an outhouse, and as the door opened on to a sea of flame she had to be extricated through a small opening two feet by one foot, near the top of the rear wall. She was severely burnt on the face and arms, and was afterwards admitted to the hospital.

Dyson's Gallery of "Diggers."

Will Dyson is our foremost pencil realist, and the lithographs collected in "Australia at War" rank among the best things he has done. For good or for ill, the war has bitten into the lives of the soldiers, and though they will be eager to commence a new chapter they will not be able to forget their Army experiences. It might almost be said that, if that were possible, there would be a danger of them forgetting the lessons the war has taught the world. And while there is no need to live over again much of the ugliness of the soldier's life, it is due to them and their fallen comrades that they remember the price of victory and the value of their sacrifice.

Dyson's book will help them to do this. It depicts, faithfully and vividly, the grim actualities of war, and no Australian's history of this time will be complete if Dyson's "Diggers" is absent. The introduction by G. K. Chesterton is a brilliant analysis of the artist's work.

SPORTING NOTES.

Tin Hats for Jockeys?

The inquiry into the recent racing smash at Warwick Farm (N.S.W.) racecourse, when Sydney Robert Watmough, a jockey, was killed, has been concluded. The coroner found that death was due to an accident, and recommended that racing clubs should consider the question of making it compulsory for jockeys to wear skull caps as a safeguard from serious injury when falls take place.

High Stakes.

Stakes amounting to £15,750 were distributed at the Metropolitan meeting of the Canterbury Jockey Club. The leading winning owners were as follows:—W. G. Stead, £2,580; G. L. Stead, £1,750; Sir George Clifford, £1,390; G. D. Greenwood, £1,300; J. Todd, £1,120; A. Murdoch, £910; J. B. MacEwan, £875; J. B. Reid, £775; W. R. Kembell, £525; Mrs. M. A. Perry, £460; H. Whitney, £420; executors late W. J. Douglas's Estate, £360.

West Australian Disqualifications.

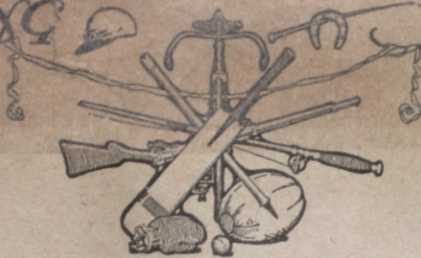
The W.A.T.C. stipendiary stewards recently imposed life disqualification on the mare Lady Mite and G. Every, and on the gelding Nancyland and H. W. Caporn, with his attendant, A. Fisher. The disqualifications are under a racing rule which prohibits the administration of any drug or stimulant to a horse in connection with a race except by permission of the stewards. The two horses concerned were entered for the Third Class Plate at the Canning Park meeting, but did not start. An appeal was lodged against the stewards' decision.

Coming Events.

The A.J.C. Villiers Stakes and Summer Cup are not exciting much interest in Melbourne, but in Sydney Panacre has been freely mentioned for the first-named event, others in the discussion being Dame Acre, Irritation, Ardrossan, Sydney Damsel and The Destroyer. For the Summer Cup, Rebus is the popular fancy, followed by Bursar, Lingle and Eastcourt. K. Bracken has been engaged to ride Eastcourt, who has to concede Lingle 3lb. for the half-head defeat in the V.R.C. Handicap.

Australian Purses.

The Australian Jockey Club are enterprising in the matter of added money, and are increasing their stakes in anticipation of a boom. They have put an extra £500 to the Doncaster Handicap, making the added money £2,000, while another £1,000 has been added to the Sydney Cup, making it worth £5,000.

**A.I.F. Sport.**

The sport organisers of the A.I.F. in England and France have accepted the invitation of the Thames Rowing Club to use their headquarters at Putney to try their oarsmen with a view to selecting representative crews to compete in the forthcoming regattas. As there are many rowing men in the Australian Forces, the trials should result in some excellent crews being got together. Lieut.-Colonel Watson, who is supervising the selection and the training of these overseas oarsmen, said he hoped to get a good eight to represent Australia in the big military race to be decided on the Seine at Paris at Easter. He hopes also that Australia will be represented in the event open to Allied Forces at Henley Regatta this year.

COACHING DIFFICULTIES.

"One of our greatest difficulties," he said, "will be to secure a coach thoroughly familiar with the peculiarity of the Australian style. Our body swing is different from that of the English oarsmen. If, however, we are unable to meet the requirement from the members of the Forces in England or France, we shall have to cable home. Mr. R. Fitzhardinge, Sydney, is one of the best Australian coaches, and if his services could be obtained they would be a most valuable asset. If the Henley Committee decide to include a military sculling race in their programme we have several good scullers who would welcome the opportunity of testing their abilities against representatives of other countries over the Henley course, and I feel certain that entries would be received from New Zealand and probably Canada and America. The competition would arouse keen interest.

LAWN TENNIS AND GOLF.

"Apart from rowing, we are making preparations to be represented in the covered court championships at Paris, lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon, the amateur golf tournament organised by the Sandy Lodge Golf Club (open to golfers of all ranks of the Allied and United States Forces), and the American Olympic competitions in Paris. Thus there will be a variety of outlets for the energies of Australian sportsmen during the next few months."

Nelson Still "Battling."

"Battling" Nelson, former light-weight champion of the world and a man who made a fortune in the ring, was sick in a Chicago hospital when the American mail left. He wrote the sporting editor of a Chicago paper telling of his illness from Spanish influenza, and asking that friends should come to his assistance. "I am not asking charity," writes Nelson. "All I want is the return of some of the money I loaned in the old days of my prosperity." Nelson admits it is hard to believe, but says that a sum of about 250,000 dollars has been borrowed from him.

Disqualified.

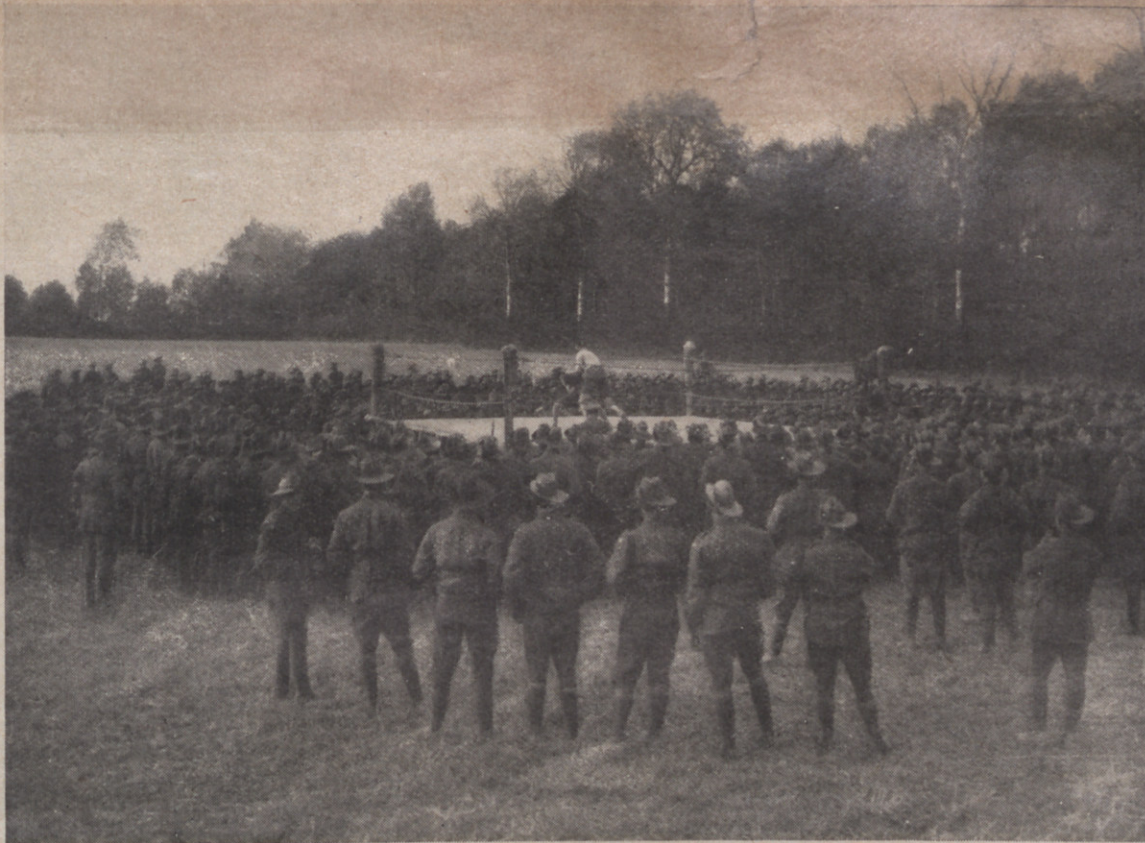
The inquiry by the Western Australian Turf Club stewards into the running of Cocotea in the York Handicap some time ago, resulted in the disqualification of Suttle, the rider, for two years for improper practices.

Old-Time Amateur.

We received a call recently (writes London "Sporting Life") from Mr. W. H. Edwards, in company with Tommy Orange. Edwards has been in Australia nearly forty years, but at the time of leaving this country he was a well-known amateur, and had sparred with Jack Burke in the Silver Street Club, Finsbury, Mr. A. F. Bettinson, and Mr. B. J. Angle. He won a middle-weight open competition at the Chelsea Gymnasium on February 6, 1875, while just before leaving for the Antipodes he beat the late Bill ("Tricky") Hook. Mr. Edwards, though now 62 years of age, returned to England with the object of serving his country by working on munitions.

A New System.

At a recent Morphetville (S.A.) meeting a full-grown citizen attacked the proceedings with a really clever system. He works it out on a Chinese recipe. Taking the race-book the scratchings are first scored out. Then the thirteenth from the top is given no chance and ruled out. Each successive thirteenth is subsequently outed, and so on until there are left the three place-getters. You think the ultimate winner would be the last left in. Oh, no! The second, according to the Chow method, is first. This emphasises the skill which enters into the matter. He certainly picked only three winners, but they were the largest dividends, averaging over £10—which, of course, proves that the system is not serious when dealing with short prices. But for getting on to the rough-uns you can't beat it. Just put a hundred or two and give it a go.



At an Australian Boxing Tournament behind the Lines in France.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3636.)

Reflections on Wells's Defeat.

Can Beckett or Goddard Beat Carpentier?

Deposition is the fashion of the hour just now, and, unfortunately for Billy Wells, he happens to be in it, says a writer in the *London Star*. The defeat of England's champion by Joe Beckett was accomplished in a manner quite in keeping with the traditions of his picturesque career.

People went to see Wells fight because they knew that he would touch one of two extremes. There was no *via media*.

Not for him the humdrum draw, and something of that spirit, craving for sensationalism, which sent people to Blondin's tight-rope performance on the off-chance that he might fall when they were present, drew them in their thousands to the matches in which Wells took part.

Wells rarely failed to provide the thrill sought for, and in a measure his latest fight was the most dramatic of them all.

Wells not Himself.

Beckett like a Champion.

Despite the plausible confidence poured forth from his training quarters, the man was not really fit, and certainly not in the best state to meet Beckett, who took the ring in absolutely perfect condition.

Wells suffered from his nerves, too, and I think the unkindest blow of all that he received during the proceedings was when he had to sit and listen to a fervid rhapsody on the noble art by a politician.

I was struck with the coolness of Beckett, both before and after the match. While Wells was fretting his sensitive soul to pieces during the delay referred to, Beckett sat quietly resting in his corner, concentrating his mind on what he intended to do.

I found Beckett very quiet and serious after the fight. Here was a man who had won the Championship of England, and

there was pardonable excuse for elation, but I fancy that Beckett had so foreshadowed his triumph that it did not surprise him when it came. Perhaps he felt his new responsibility.

Carpentier Disappointed.

Carpentier seemed awfully disappointed over Wells's defeat.

While his old rival was undergoing assault and battery, Carpentier excitedly called out "Go it, Billee!" and he rather impatiently summed it all up afterwards by saying that Wells had beaten himself.

For Carpentier, the result means something more than mere sentimental regret. He probably realises that this Beckett will be a hard man to beat, and, besides, there is Goddard, the giant Guardsman, in the offing.

Carpentier's path promises to be a rather thorny one. He will have something more than an unstable temperament to master now, and although it is a long way to Tipperary, yet I have a fancy that either Beckett or Goddard is going to avenge the stricken rings of Ghent, Monte Carlo and Covent Garden.

Education in the A.I.F. From Blowing to Building Brains.

From the Official Correspondent with the Australian Imperial Force in France.

It is unfortunate that the brilliance of demobilisation outshines the lesser light of education, for doubtless the opportunities provided by the Divisions for the instruction and general mental improvement of men in the Australian Force have been of great value since the Armistice was signed. But the vision of Australia tended to dazzle the eyes of the "Digger," so that he was distracted from the more humdrum charms of study. However, making allowance for this inevitable factor, much useful work has been accomplished.

A visit to the Third Division shows the truth of this statement. This Division has been for three months in the neighbourhood of Abbeville. It has been less interfered with by demobilisation than the other Divisions, although a thousand men left a week ago from the Tenth Brigade, and it is expected that on March 5th another draft will leave the Ninth Brigade.

Three valuable schools of agriculture have been running in the Division. One is directly under divisional supervision; the other two are in the Ninth and Eleventh Brigades, but receiving a quota of men from the Tenth Brigade.

The divisional school is limited to a course of one month, which has enabled 100 men to attend. The school is situated with the Third Divisional Train, thus receiving a great advantage from having the use of the workshops. The chief instructor was, before enlistment, a lecturer at Hawkesbury College, New South Wales. His lectures cover the theory of agriculture, such as chemistry of soils and varying kinds of wheat. Other lecturers deal with dairying, apiculture, orcharding and poultry keeping. The mornings are devoted to work in the shops, including saddlery and farriery.

School "Fatigues."

A cookery school which is teaching army and special cooking, feeds the agricultural students. We did not ask the students' opinion of the cooking, but the day's menu was both long and inviting. The school lasts for six weeks, for the instructor, a professional chef, declared that nobody was able to learn in less time.

Other schools are held in commercial and general subjects. With six weeks' instruction in commercial accountancy and shorthand a man can qualify in clerical work in a way that will put him on a confident footing when returning to civil life. It must be remembered that this instruction would cost several guineas at a business college, and that there it would be given with half the enthusiasm that is now displayed. A

surprise visit showed some unusually energetic souls working at 9 o'clock in the evening.

In the school on general subjects instruction is given up to the matriculation standard, the chief instructor being a Master of Arts. The School of Telegraphy at the 41st Battalion enables General Post Office men to recover facility in their work, and also permits a man such as a railway porter to qualify for the position of light porter, in which a knowledge of telephone mechanics is essential. Three rooms are fitted with complete equipment for sending and receiving.

Various technical subjects are taught at technical units. The school of instruction on petrol engines enables motor mechanics, incipient farmers, and others to gain a thorough knowledge of this most important item in modern industrial life.

Beautiful Homes for the Bush.

Until a few days ago an excellent house-building and construction class was conducted by the Third Pioneer Battalion, which showed a man how to construct with the simplest materials something better than the rough and tumble shanty of a wattle-tree swamp. We all know how un-

picturesque these old-time homes were in the heart of the bush. Delightful models made by experts in their craft demonstrated how comfortable, yet beautiful, these homes could be. It is certain that at least some new beauty will be added to our bush scenery as a result of these classes.

Until the instructor was demobilised, the school of architecture taught the scientific and artistic aspects of great buildings. It is now being arranged for students to visit Brussels and other towns for the purpose of studying the wonderful architecture of the earlier days.

The men who have taken advantage of these facilities for educational improvement comprise 75 per cent. of the available strength in the Third Division. Throughout the battalions an elementary grounding is given in most subjects, and only the most progressive students proceed to the brigade and divisional schools. As the latter men live at the schools and are relieved of all regimental duties, there are good opportunities for club life, including billiard tournaments, chess, and whist drives.

It must not be thought that the students think they are fully qualified in any subject. They are fully aware of the inroads of demobilisation on efficient study. But the instructors rightly claim that many men will return to civil life with a new and improved means of livelihood open to them, and that the men have been carried through the very wearisome time of boredom that has befallen less energetic men through the sudden cessation of hostilities.



"A Butchery in the Field." Australians cutting their daily joint behind their lines in France.
(Australian Official Photograph No. 3872.)

**A Watch in the Strand.
The Heart's Hunger.**

An Australian soldier stood in the Strand on a pitiless night. He seemed aimless. Around him there was light and life, music and the comfort of cheerful souls. For him these things need never have been made, so deliberately were they ignored.

Another Aussie slouched up. "What's doing, Digger?" he asked. "Nothing's doing with any particular suddenness. I'm fed."

"What about a show? Can't we splash a theatre or something?"

"There ain't no use for any of 'em. The show's alright, the town's alright—for them that lives here. But I've had a good long spell for a visitor. I don't take naturally to electric lights, plush cushions, and jazz bands. I wasn't brought up properly—or maybe I'm deficient. All the time I feel I'd swap the lot for a log fire, or a sound of the laughter of the kiddies. . . . Here, Digger, this is dinkum—"

He pointed with his pipe to the screen on Australia House which reflected pictures projected across the Strand: pictures of sunshine and forests and rivers and growing fruit.

* * * *

This, then, was the secret of that Aussie

who had kept a cold vigil in the Strand and shut himself out from the gladness of the sky. He was hungry for a sight of Sydney, of Melbourne, and the little places in the wilds where his heart was, and his love, and everything that gives joy to a man after his toil.—(The Daily Chronicle.)

Pepys on Mr. Hughes.

In his diary, the latest of the great Pepys family, who has been amusing English readers greatly for a considerable time past, records the following in London "Truth" as coming from "my Lord Gilderstone," which shows that our Prime Minister is not without ardent admirers in the old country; also that he is not being neglected as to personal comforts:—

"He did greatly magnify Mr. Hughes, the Minister for New Holland, for a man of many parts, sagacity, and oratory; that it is our best fortune in the war that he do come among us, and (using these particular terms) do ginger us up. He told me of his visiting him (Hughes) in his good house he has by Primrose Hill, where he lives in very pretty style, having, among other things, a fine motor coach, and of petrol no stint, so as my lord even do envy him. But, however, Mr. Sills says he believes we do pay for it."

An Anzac Match.

Miss Nancy Birdwood was recently married to Lieut. Frank C. Craig, of Perth, West Australia, at Brompton Parish Church. "Birdie," as he is known to the "diggers," gave away his eldest daughter, and the A.I.F. will join him in wishing these two all the good things in life. The bridegroom is a member of the Australian Flying Corps, and was held a prisoner of war for eighteen months.

Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Premier, and General Sir Ian and Lady Hamilton, were among the guests. Crowds of "diggers" cheered the couple, together with their old commander, and one of them was so determined to get a snapshot of the pair that he climbed on to the top of their car in order to make sure of his picture.

Supposed Burglars Chased.

The North Broken Hill police had an exciting encounter with two supposed burglars some time ago. The men were pursued, and Sergeant Blackie fired several shots over the head of one man. Finally this man, John Roder, a German, and Blackie ran into a wire fence and fell, when Roder was arrested. Blackie was hurt in his fall.

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The Home Coming.

A Short Story.

This story, by Miss Annette Jenkins (Women's College, Sydney), appeared in "Hermes," the Sydney University Magazine, and is the memorial prize story for the year 1918.

To the occupants of the old buggy, drawn briskly enough along the winding track by a pair of ill-assorted horses, there was an undefinable sense of rejoicing borne on the fresh August breeze with the faint warm scent of early Spring, though the countryside about them seemed to laugh to scorn all customary ideas about wattle and fresh budding green on every sort of growth. Ahead stretched a plain, covered by stunted grey saltbush, which hid the delicate colours of the wild stock, and a multitude of other small flowers. Far on the horizon gleamed the ever-changing mirage, while away to their left, on the north-west, lay the deep burning red-brown of interminable sandhills.

They were nearing a little ramshackle house which faced the winding line of gums, always indicating a dry sandy creek to people in the far north-west of New South Wales.

The soldier, sitting beside the grey-bearded weather-beaten old man who was his father, knew every feature of the place, for it was the home of his childhood. He remembered the ugly glaring mixture of wood and corrugated iron; the faded grey-green of the boughs placed on the roof to ward off the hot rays of the sun in summer; the broad earthen-floored verandah, the

living room with its shabby comfort of a sofa and a few easy chairs, its photographs of well-known faces, mingled with some cheap prints. Over the mantelpiece there was one girl who always reminded him of Peggy. She would be more like it now, he thought, for when he had enlisted three years ago she was but seventeen, tall and sunburnt, in the first beauty of young girlhood. The daughter of the manager of Napoola Station, she lived comparatively close—twenty miles away to be exact—and he had grown up with a desire to stand well in her eyes, not without wild boyish dreams about her, for though his father's property of 90,000 acres was only a selection, they had done well enough to give him a good education, and he had no lack of ambition. Then had come the war.

Back on the Selection.

That last ride together with the sun going down in a glorious blaze of gold behind the sandhills and the creeping purple shadows of evening—the vows he had made to himself to rise in the army and come back to win her love—the bitterness of parting tempered by the glorious sense of coming adventure. Well, it was a dream—all over now. Impatiently he refused to think of it.

They had reached the house now, and a grey-haired, sweet-faced woman was kissing him. "My darling boy—my boy," she was saying. "Dear old Mum—here I am again." "Bill, Bill," chorused the family. "Oh, Bill, we've got a ripping dinner." "Bill, I've got a pet goat. My word, he's a beauty." "Come along in, you must be tired. Your old room with the boys is ready," said Mum, trying to hide the break in her voice as she saw him turn gropingly and accept her aid. Her soldier son was blind.

"Pretty helpless now, Mum," he said. "I'm afraid you won't find me much good for anything. But you haven't told me how you are—and the kids—and everyone and everything. I want to hear all about them."

"I'm happy, because I am proud of you," she returned. "Nancy's at school, but the rest are here because times have been a bit hard—the war, you know, and the draught last year. But they are all in fine form and as happy as piccaninies."

He carefully forebore to ask about Peggy. They all sat round the big table at dinner and pretended to eat lamb—a great luxury where goat's meat was the usual fare, and delicious home-made plum pudding with rich goat's cream, while everybody talked excitedly.

Keeping the Home Tyres Turning.

"Hello, Cocky, kiss Cocky," came from somewhere under their feet.

"Dear old Cocky," said Bill. "Pick him up for me, will you, Lil." His sister hurried to comply. "Confound it," said



"Ready to Move." Australian Artillery waiting orders to move forward in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3561.)



The Transport of an Australian Tunnelling Company waiting for the men who had taken a cross-country route.
(Australian Official Photograph No. 1859.)

Cocky with emphasis, but as he perched, a resplendent Major Mitchell, on Bill's shoulder, he started to whistle, "Keep the Home Fires Burning." "I taught him that," said Lil, "but Norm went and made him learn to say 'Keep the home tyres turning,' and now he always ends up by it," which remark caused a dangerous moment to be got over by a laugh.

How they talked all the afternoon; how they laughed over the stories Bill told. And for him there was always the absorbing interest of everything that had happened on the selection—so different from merely hearing about it in letters.

The goats had stood the drought well—they had always had plenty of milk, but the sheep died pitifully on the scorching plains, and only the big price brought by the remainder had kept things going. After that they had made a new tank—it had taken a long time to scoop out, but the last rain had filled it. Then Bill had to tell them about the different kinds of tanks over in France, and how they smashed the German resistance in the last offensive.

The shadows were falling when they heard the sound of a galloping horse. Dad went out to see who it was, and returned with a girl radiant in her lovely brown and pink colouring, and her peep of red-gold hair under the small felt hat. "Oh, Bill," she said, "I heard you were to come back to-day, and rode straight over, because I've got some news for you. It's nearly sunset," she added, "so I'm afraid I'll have to ask you to put me up for the night, Mrs. MacPherson." "Why, of course, you must stay," returned Mum hospitably, for out west a warm welcome is always extended at any time, even to complete strangers.

Peggy—for it was she—turned to Bill again.

"Aren't you dying to hear my news?" she asked.

Oh, yes, of course, it was inconsistent, and he shouldn't have.

"Rather," he said, "but won't you tell it to me out on the verandah. I want to see a sunset west of the Darling again."

The Woman who Stayed Behind.

They went out and stood facing the sandhills. Peggy's voice gave no hint of the tears in her eyes.

"You see, father is leaving; he's been appointed manager on a station away down south of Menindie, and Mr. Robertson thinks you could take his place as long as you've a decent man under you to oversee the actual work. What he wants is someone to manage the place who has a thorough knowledge of the country—and of course, he would like to employ a returned soldier. As father is leaving quite soon, and he wants someone immediately, I said I would ride over and ask you."

"That's bosca of you," he said. "But, Peggy, I feel such a helpless idiot. I could only make the plans. I'm afraid it would be pretty much of a sinecure."

"What rot," she said. "You'd be splendid with someone to help. And, oh, Bill, I think you'd be silly to refuse. It's—it's such a dear old place. I love every nook and corner of it, and I just hate"—here she gave way to a little choking sob, "I just hate—to leave it."

Then Bill forgot himself entirely. "Do you think it necessary," he said.

"Do you remember the last time we were together," he asked presently. "Yes," she said, "it looks just like that now."

"Tell me about it, sweetheart."

"The sun is setting over behind the sandhills. They are red and gold on top and deep purple in the shadow. The plain is changing into mauve, such wonderful soft tints, and coming from the purple shadows is a long line of camels carrying bales of wool. I can just see the Arab walking beside them. They seem as though they came to us out of an unknown land beyond the sunset."

"Yes," said Bill softly. "Over in Egypt they used to talk about the romance of the old Nile, but I always thought of you and I used to dream that we stood together in the desert, while the camels came to us out of the sunset. They brought bales of things which ordinary people bargained for, but to us they brought the beauty of the unexplored distances and—love—to you and me, Peggy—my own wonderful girl."

A.I.F. Education Service.

Any member of the A.I.F. in England, excluding troops on short leave from France, who want information about the education scheme should apply personally to: Education Office, 10, Regency Street (off Horseferry Road), London, S.W.

The New Sentimental Bloke.

Among a list of new publications by Angus & Robertson (Sydney and London), are "Digger Smith" and "Backblock Ballads and Later Verses," by C. J. Dennis, the creator of "Ginger Mick" and "The Sentimental Bloke." Hal Gye contributes illustrations, and the prices are 4s. and 4s. 6d. respectively.

The Arts of Peace.

Australian Crafts' Exhibition in France.

From the Australian Official Correspondent.

An Arts and Crafts Exhibition is quite a normal incident of Australian social and industrial life. When, however, it is held under the semi-war conditions now existing with the Australian Forces it becomes more than a novelty—it is a feat. When the authorities signified their willingness to house the exhibition organised by the Third Australian Division in the hangars at Martainville, near Abbeville, they must have felt they were serving an unusual purpose.

The Creative Impulse.

Divisional Headquarters proved right in thinking that men with plenty of spare time would respond to an invitation to send in work, and General Gelliabrand gave the heartiest support to the proposal.

As events proved, expectations were fully realised—not so much in the quantity of exhibits, which could have been larger, but in quality. It is not too much to say that the Australian soldier has proved himself an artist-craftsman of high ability. The prize money, which totalled £80, would never alone have produced such work if the feeling for the work had been absent.

The Soldier as Craftsman.

The picture of the Martainville Hangars divided into an array of stalls was a romantic one. There were a dozen classes of exhibits, including photography, poster-designing, water-colour painting, musical composition, poetry and prose essays, besides the more utilitarian departments of wood, metal and leather work.

Each brigade was given space permitting only one day's show for each. The afternoons were brightened by music, and the Divisional Cookery School provided excellent teas, while evening concerts and boxing tournaments satisfied the most exacting of critics.

A Blind Auction.

Exhibitors were permitted to sell their work, and, as the exhibition only lasted for three days, interesting means were devised to secure that all the men should have an opportunity of purchasing. The scheme was called a blind auction. Each article was marked with a reserve price, and beside each stall was a locked box. The desiring purchaser wrote his name, unit, and the price offered on a slip of paper, which he placed in the box. On the last day these were sorted and the highest price accepted. Many exhibitors got four times the reserve price from purchasers. The view method had the disadvantage that a man was unable to increase his offer, if keen on the exhibit, nor was he able to

spend so judiciously as in open auction. But in the circumstances no other way was feasible.

Australian Adaptability.

Exhibits in handicraft won the most attention. They were noticeable for ingenuity, accuracy of detail and perfection in workmanship. It is impossible to mention all, but we select a few as indicative of the high standard attained. In the woodwork section was the framework model of a six-roomed cottage, made to scale and complete to the garden fence. It came from the Third Pioneer Battalion, being used by them for demonstration in their house construction class. In the metal-work section there was shown a large number of souvenirs made from war material. A map of the front on Armistice Day, engraved beautifully by a private of the 41st Battalion, was rivalled by a souvenir inkstand made from beaten metal cases by the 9th Field Company, showing an incident at the Hamel engagement last

July. It was exquisitely modelled, showing aircraft, machine-gunners and a tank in action.

Modelling History.

Remarkable work was done by a private in the 3rd Pioneer Battalion, who sent a wonderful model of one of the most famous incidents in the war. This was the reconstruction of Chipilly Bridge across the Somme by his battalion during the big advance in August last year. The Germans had wrecked two bridges standing together. In four days the 3rd Pioneer Battalion remade the bridge from the wreckage of the other two. It has stood the severest tests of subsequent months. The model showed the new bridge with the remains of the others sunk in the river. The river banks were made of shell casing, and the river itself and the latticed bridge were beautifully modelled from melted francs. The whole was firmly mounted on polished wood, and the length of the model was about nine inches. It is a pleasure to know that the model was presented by its maker to the future Victorian War Museum.

Another achievement was an acetylene plant made from two oil drums and the fittings from biscuit tins. It had been adapted for use by the unit from which it came. The leatherwork section contained several pairs of hand-sewn welted boots, one



The Censor, again!

Visitor from the Backblocks: "What's all the shindy over the road?"
 Excited Patriot: "Ain't you 'eard? Peace!"
 Visitor: "Go on! Which side guv' in?"

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

WILL DYSON'S
'Australia at War'

A striking and soul-stirring picture story of
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A.I.F. PUBLICATIONS SECTION,
 AUSTRALIA HOUSE (Sixth Floor),
 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

pair fetching the high price of four guineas. Much work in this section was most excellent and met ready sale. Two head collars made by pupils of the 3rd Divisional Train saddlery class during ten hours' instruction and no previous training, won very high praise. So many articles were sold that a souvenir factory is being organised, in which men will be able to make all kinds of war souvenirs under the direction of expert craftsmen that the exhibition has shown to exist. Souvenirs are to be sold privately and through divisional canteens, the makers receiving the money.

Influenza.—Disease under Control in Sydney.

The pneumonic influenza epidemic at North Head, Sydney, is practically "petering out" in the opinion of the chief quarantine officer. According to the official bulletin, there are now only 262 contacts.

An Old Boys' Dinner.

At a preliminary meeting at A.I.F. Headquarters, it was proposed to organise a "Blue and Red" dinner to give the old boys of Prince Alfred's and St. Peter's Colleges (South Australia) an opportunity to foregather.

A committee was formed to carry out the details. All "old boys" who are interested and are likely to be in London about the end of March should communicate either with Mr. L. Lindsay, Australia House, Strand, for St. Peter's College, or Mr. L. Shuttleworth, Finance Section, A.I.F. Headquarters.

It is expected that leave will be arranged for those stationed at depots.

The Right Direction.

I find that the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in which direction we are going.

—O. Wendell Holmes.

Soldier Students.

"Aussies" Learning English Ways.

The work of repatriation is proceeding steadily at the Headquarters at Horseferry Road and Victoria Street, and the "1915 men" will soon be gone, with the exception of a few who wish to remain or are retained on account of the value of their services.

In addition to these, there are some men who have obtained leave in England, and quite a large number who have obtained educational employment for the interval between the signing of the Armistice and the date of repatriation.

FARMING AND WOOL TRADE.

The men are keenly alive to the value of education, and many of them have taken up university and technical college courses. An agricultural farm is being started at Sutton Veny, in Wiltshire, where it is hoped to teach the most up-to-date methods of agriculture.

Many have also gone out to stud farms of sheep, cattle and horses, the Agricultural Society of Great Britain actively co-operating in this matter.

Experienced Australian farmers, at the rate of about fifty a week, are also being placed on farms here to study English methods of tillage.

The wool industry naturally claims a large share of the men's attention. A number of them are going through wool courses in the great industrial centres of Halifax, Leeds and Bradford, where the men are studying various branches of wool-classing and treatment.

In this way it is hoped to bring the men who produce the wool into closer relationship with the manufacturing needs of Great Britain.

LAWYERS AND ARCHITECTS.

Plenty of men are studying architecture here under the auspices of the British Architectural organisations. The Council of the Legal Society are helping in the matter of legal studies, a great many of the Australian lawyers now brushing-up in the details of British jurisprudence and judicial methods.

At all the British Universities men are going through different courses. A fair proportion are also studying at the London Day Training Colleges and similar institutions, while within the units there are classes of all kinds.

Among the British educational features also are periods of study of the methods of big manufacturing firms, as well as courses of training in metallurgy, radium, electrical, mechanical and civil engineering, water-power, underground work, and wireless telegraphy.

Men can assist Fortune, but they cannot resist her; they may weave her webs but they cannot break them.—Machiavelli.

Our Poets' Corner.

Acheux Agricultural School. A Ballad.

There's a little Hut in Acheux, all camouflaged with snow,
Where we've spent a course of schooling, to complete a five-weeks' show;
We've listened there with interest to instructors on the land,
And took their information, which applies on every hand:
But to give some information, from the farmer's point of view,
I'll describe to you the syllabus we have actually gone through.

On Monday, Mr. Hamblin will lecture on the soil—
In connection with the fallows, we get the dinkum oil;
And then he speaks of humus and the puddling of the clay—
The methods to improve it, to make the farming pay;
Or perhaps it's irrigation, or fertilising maize—
He'll describe the laws of farming in all the modern ways;
He's an expert on manuring, to produce a bumper crop;
How the super builds a wheat stalk, to bear a heavy top.

On Tuesday Sgt. McIntyre will address us on the bee—
He reckons they won't sting you, but that he can't kid me;
He tells us how to catch a swarm with a frame of unsealed brood,
And to add another super to prevent their swarming mood.
We have learnt to run an apiary, we know the finest trees,
And I'm sure we'll be successful if we breed Italian bees.

On Wednesday we have poultry by Sergt. Will O'Hearne—
The different rearing systems, he deals with them in turn:
The single-combed White Leghorn, she surely tops the pole
In the form of egg-production she's unequalled on the whole:
Then we have Black Orpingtons, a delicious table strain—
We have relished them for Christmas, and so we will again.
Then it's incubation, and the care attached to chicks—
The modern style of feeding and the percentages to mix;
But I guess we have the poultry on a scientific stand,
And we'll use the information when we get back on the land.

On Thursday Driver Clasper will talk to us on sheep—
In Australia's greatest product we are interested deep.
We have our famed Merino from Ben Lomond's lofty peak—
To the flats of Riverina what better can you seek.
Then the Lincoln and the Leicester are two well in for fame—
Both of them are English, from whence they get their name.
And then we start the shearing, with the board boy picking up,
The classer gets in action, like a horse in Melbourne Cup;
Then we have our smoke, and the shearing actions cease—
But we know the spinning quality of the fine Merino fleece.

On Friday, Trooper Atkinson tells of the dairy herd—
The importance then is realised of keeping milk well stirred;
And the Jersey milker, with her records in the test—
In the butter-making industry she is leading as the best;
Again, we have the Shorthorn, another famous breed,
The Northern Rivers know them, where we're seldom short of feed.
We have realised the value of the choicest herd that pays,
And will keep away from sale-yards in the course of future days.

And perhaps some day in years to come we may be faced with drought,
Then we'll turn to the mulching system to pull us safely out.
Or perhaps the milk is going off through insufficient feed,
And we'll think of our instructors for the ratio we need:
So now you see we've learnt some good, and should we meet distress,
We thank our kind instructors for maintaining our success.

Pte. S. CHAPMAN,
33rd Bn., A.I.F.

The Band.

We're not exactly Sousa's, or anything so grand,
We're just the growling, arguing, happy Battalion Band:
We've had our good and bad times, but took them as they came—
Silent for a month, perhaps, then playing once again.

We lost good men in Pozières, and other stunts, 'tis true;
But they are not forgotten by their pals who've seen it through:

Broken, rebuilt again, more times than one,
we know—
Upon fatigue with front-line stores, in mud and rain and snow.

We've carted rations on the Somme from Mametz to the line;
Made duck-board tracks at Passchendaele, where going wasn't fine;
Up with the boys when things were hot, doing our bit as well;
Making Fritz sing in three-four time, to the music of bullet and shell.

Bombed and shelled and knocked about, we got it warm, too right,
But still we kept a-plugging on, all day and half the night;
But now the war is over, and the days of bombs are done,
We're going home to Aussie, for we've finished with the Hun.

So when you're back in Sydney, in civvies once again,
Or if you're up the country, or on the Western Plain,
And meet perchance one of the crowd, just take him by the hand,
Swap drinks and a yarn about the good old times with the —th Battalion Band.
"RAMMY," 3rd Bn.

The Trench Mortars.

This is a tale of the "Heavies,"
A unit renowned for its grit,
Tho' we're often consigned by the I.N.F.
To the depths of the bottomless pit.
There's only a handful of gunners,
A few N.C.O.'s and a "Sig,"
And these with the O.C. and "ding bat"
Comprise "The Knights of the Pig,"

The bomb itself is a beauty,
It's a pleasure to throw them about,
But if one falls short—well don't be there
When the Infantry chaps come out.
Our shooting, sometimes, is not the best,
We drop them in all sorts of "possies,"
But the great day was—at Armentières
When we dropped one among the
"Aussies."

For they all came back to see us,
And searched each hollow and hill,
And for all I know—because we "buzzed off,"
They may be searching still.
But this is a rare occurrence,
For ours is a trustworthy gun,
And though we don't see much of the line,
Well, we do have some fun.

CON. R. MORRIS,
Aust. Corps.

There is nothing comparable for moral force to the charm of truly noble manners.
—Coventry Patmore.

War honours for the A.I.F.—continued.

Lieut. Harold Goldie Witcombe, Engrs.
—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while reconnoitring a road for artillery. Accompanied only by a N.C.O. he rushed a party of twenty of the enemy with a machine-gun, killing two and capturing the remainder and the gun. He then returned for his party and made the road good for artillery. He behaved splendidly.

Lieut. Clarence Meredith Wrench, Infy.
—In an operation against an enemy position this officer displayed great gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon with great dash and ability and rushed a machine-gun post, killing or taking the occupants prisoners and capturing a machine-gun. He set his men a fine example of courage and determination.

The following are among the Decorations and medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign:—

His Majesty the King has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and medals in question.

Decorations Conferred by His Highness the Sultan of Egypt.

(0137/4179.)

ORDER OF THE NILE, 2ND CLASS.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Sir Robert Murray McCheyne Anderson, K.C.M.G., Australian Imperial Force.

ORDER OF THE NILE, 3RD CLASS.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) William Grant, D.S.O., 11th Australian Light Horse Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Macleay MacArthur Onslow, D.S.O., commanding 7th Australian Light Horse Regiment.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the Field to the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:—

The Military Medal.

1910 Sgt. G. Abraham, Inf.; 4450 Pte. S. G. Beal, Inf.; 3905 Tpr. W. A. Bell, L.H.R.; 1067 Pte. E. B. Bridge, Inf.; 4153 Pte. W. J. Burke, Inf.; 230 Cpl. C. C. J. Christoffersen, L.H.R.; 1408 Sgt. J. H. Coppin, Inf.; 3105 Cpl. C. C. Dedman, Inf.; 1237 Tpr. F. Elliott, L.H.R.; 5359 Pte. G. V. Evans, Inf.; 1880 Sgt. R. H. Hart, Inf.; 2613 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) R. Hedley, Inf.; 757c Pte. J. Hickey, Inf.; 351 Cpl. D. Howell, Inf.; 2654 Pte. P. A. Hughes, Inf.; 1680 Cpl. J. R. Keith, Inf.; 3764 Pte. H. H. Kempe, Inf.; 1280 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) C. H. Kerry, Inf.; 2627 Sgt. G. S. McInnes, Inf.; 586 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) G. C. McKinnon, M.G. Corps; 3188 Cpl. C. A. Newton, Inf.; 349

Sgt. E. H. Parkinson, F.A.; 6576 Pte. J. P. Parminster, Inf.; 3876 Pte. G. W. Porter, Inf.; 3214 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) W. Reidy, Inf.; 1038 Sgt. D. K. Robertson, Inf.; 3157 Pte. A. E. Rostron, Inf.; 6320 Pte. F. H. Scott, Inf.; 1942 Cpl. W. Scott, L.H.R.; 195 Cpl. J. H. Taggart, L.H.R.; 967 Pte. W. H. Thomas, Inf.; 3267 Cpl. J. A. Tyler, Inf.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned:—

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

No. 3 Sgt. J. H. Langley, Arm. Car Sec.
—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a Lewis gun section he twice stampeded enemy machine-gun sections, enfiladed a trench, causing many casualties, and dispersed several enemy digging parties. He captured a machine-gun, killing some of the gunners and putting the rest to flight. He showed marked skill throughout.

6590 L.-Cpl. (T./Cpl.) A. D. Leighton, Infy.—He was reconnoitring the enemy's position with a patrol and attacked an enemy post, which he captured, taking seven prisoners and killing two of the garrison. Later, he was severely wounded leading a party against an enemy machine-gun position. The courage and dash of this N.C.O. were conspicuous, and he led his men with great determination.

No. 7806 W./O. A. S. Murray, A.I.F.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. For a prolonged period this warrant officer was engaged on surveying the area between the lines, repeatedly working under machine-gun fire and sniping. In order not to attract attention he usually worked alone his plan table and instruments. Owing to his energy and coolness he has mapped a piece of country accurately, and his work has been most valuable.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to:—

Victoria Cross.

Lieut. William Donovan Joynt, A.I.F.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty during the attack on Herleville Wood, near Chuignes, Peronne, on 23rd August, 1918.

His company commander having been killed early in the advance, he immediately took charge of the company, which he led with courage and skill. On approaching Herleville Wood the troops of the leading battalion, which his battalion was supporting, suffered very heavy casualties and were much shaken. Lieut. Joynt, grasping the situation, rushed forward under very heavy

machine-gun and artillery fire, collected and reorganised the remnant of the battalion, and kept under cover pending the arrival of his own company. He then made a personal reconnaissance and found that the fire from the wood was checking the whole advance and causing heavy casualties to troops on his flanks. Dashing out in front of his men, he inspired and led a magnificent frontal bayonet attack on the wood. The enemy were staggered by this sudden onslaught, and a very critical situation was saved.

Later, at Plateau Wood, this very gallant officer again with a small party of volunteers rendered invaluable service, and after severe hand-to-hand fighting turned a stubborn defence into an abject surrender.

His valour and determination was conspicuous throughout, and he continued to do magnificent work until badly wounded by a shell.

Distinguished Service Order.

Capt. Alexander George Campbell, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and resource. He led his company in an attack against a strong enemy position, captured and consolidated all his objectives, and by his skilful leadership enabled the battalion on his flank to continue the advance when they were held up by the enemy. In a later attack, though he was badly wounded, he continued to lead his men until he collapsed. He set a splendid example of courage and determination.

Col. (T./Brig.-Gen.) Charles Frederick Cox, C.B., C.M.G., Comdg. 1st A.L.H. Bde.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His quickness in realising the situation, and organising a counter-attack, resulted in the recapture of a position before the enemy had time to consolidate. He also captured about 150 prisoners who were attacking a small post in a neighbouring bluff, and then re-adjusted his line before supports could arrive to support the enemy storm troops.

Maj. Archie Dick, 3rd A.L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy attacked in overwhelming force his tenacity in holding on to two posts under his command was largely responsible for their repulse with heavy casualties. The exact information which he sent back enabled the batteries to bring accurate fire on the enemy.

Maj. Frank Valentine Weir, 1st A.L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With great dash he worked his squadron in a counter-attack, driving the enemy back and forcing them under fire of machine-guns. This led to the whole of the enemy who had captured the position being captured.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following Award to the undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

The Military Cross.

Lieut. Thomas Walter Bain Roberts, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. When his platoon was held up by an enemy machine-gun post he brought his Lewis gun into action, and with four men worked round the flank, rushing the post and capturing eleven prisoners. He displayed great courage and good leadership throughout.

2nd Lieut. John Murray Rohan, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack. He led his platoon brilliantly to his objective under most difficult conditions, and personally bombed an enemy machine-gun emplacement, killing several of the crew and capturing five prisoners and two guns. It was due to his marked courage and initiative that his company was able to advance without suffering heavy casualties from machine-gun fire.

Lieut. Byron John Ross, F.A.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With the forward infantry during an attack he got earliest information, and was of the greatest use. In charge of the officers' patrol, he sent back valuable reports to the infantry. Throughout he carried out his duties in a fearless manner.

Lieut. Percy Lionel Russell, M.M., Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He was out day and night for seventy-two hours during heavy hostile area shoots, maintaining lines between group headquarters and the group's twelve batteries. His untiring efforts enabled the artillery to give the closest support to the infantry during their final assembly and ultimate successful advance.

Lieut. Wilfred Drew Sharland, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon with great dash during an attack. With one N.C.O. he crept forward and rushed an enemy post, capturing a machine-gun and seven prisoners. He set a fine example of courage and determination.

Lieut. Clive Stewart Smith, F.A.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. As the commander of an advanced section of guns he ensured the closest and most effective support to the infantry with whom his section was working. His cool courage under heavy fire set a fine example to his men at a critical period.

Lieut. John Grant Smith, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack. His company commander having become a casualty, he assumed command and took his objective, together with three machine-guns and a number of prisoners. Later, in command of a company, he captured five machine-guns and seventy prisoners. By his courage and fine leadership he contributed largely to the success of the battalion.

Lieut. Richard Graham Smith, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a fighting patrol he attacked an enemy post, capturing the two machine-guns and killing the garrison. After reaching his objective he withdrew his men most ably under heavy fire, making full use of the captured guns. He set a fine example of courage and good leadership.

Lieut. Ernest McKenzie Stevenson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while acting as battalion scout officer. He located an enemy machine-gun post, and, with one N.C.O., rushed it and captured the gun and forty-two prisoners. He did splendidly, and his courage and enterprise had a most inspiring effect on all under his command.

Lieut. Thomas Dunlop Stevenson, Pnr. Bn.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He completed a sap which had been commenced the previous night, taking over the work at short notice. He successfully taped out the trench, though unable to make any previous reconnaissance, and successfully and rapidly completed the work in spite of the very heavy shelling by the enemy artillery, with comparatively few casualties. The success with which this heavy task was accomplished was largely due to the able dispositions of this officer, and the disregard of danger and energy with which he encouraged his working party.

Lieut. John Stinson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry in action. He personally led an attack on an enemy strong point that was enfilading the flank of the battalion. Several of the enemy were killed and ten prisoners and two machine-guns were captured. He set an inspiring example of dash and courage to the men under his command.

Lieut. (T./Capt.) James Sullivan, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry while commanding a company during an attack. He organised a party of nine men with two Lewis-guns and rushed an enemy machine-gun nest, capturing two machine-guns and ten prisoners. His marked courage and initiative enabled the flank units to advance.

2nd Lieut. Wesley Hall Taylor, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry in action. He personally rushed a machine-gun post that was holding up our advance and killed two

of the team, capturing the remainder with the gun. His courage and initiative throughout the operation were worthy of high praise.

Lieut. Edward Thomas, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership. Having taken command of the company at very short notice, he led his men with great ability in an attack, and captured the first and second lines of enemy trenches, in spite of determined resistance and hand-to-hand bayonet fighting. On reaching the objective, he personally led a patrol forward and drove away the enemy, who were harassing the work of consolidation. His calm and cheerful demeanour had a great effect on his men, who had suffered heavy casualties.

Lieut. Frederick Richard Thompson, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of two Vickers guns during an attack. He pushed his guns forward into a dangerous gap between his brigade and the brigade on the left, and he rushed two machine-gun nests, capturing thirty-five prisoners and six machine-guns. He showed great courage and initiative.

Lieut. (T./Capt.) Alick David Turnbull, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry during an advance. He led his platoon with great coolness under heavy fire. On reaching the final objective, he took a patrol well forward and brought valuable information as to the enemy dispositions. His conduct throughout set a splendid example to his men.

2nd Lieut. George Albert Williams, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He took his gun forward with the attacking infantry and forced two enemy machine-guns to surrender. He reached the final objective at the same time as the infantry, and brought fire to bear on two parties of the retreating enemy. Throughout his courage and energy were most marked.

Capt. Norman Wilson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack. Under most difficult conditions he led his company splendidly, taking his objective and capturing many machine-guns and over 200 prisoners. His brilliant success enabled the following battalion to come through, and was largely due to his personal courage and leadership.

Capt. William George Wilson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and initiative. He led his company forward during an attack with great judgment and skill under heavy fire. Though there was a gap of several yards between his flank and the unit on his left, he pushed on and reached the objective with very small casualties. His courage and splendid example of determination materially contributed to the success of the operation.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

The following Casualties in the Australian Imperial Force are reported under various dates. Ranks shown for Officers only.

LIST 295, DATED SEPTEMBER 26, 1918—
(continued).

WOUNDED—(continued).

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Baillie, 12241, T. M.; Brown, 17031, D. B.; Brown, 18083, R.; Burke, 8169, J.; Christie, 1401, J.; Hodson, 14863, F.; Hughes, 1308, J. R.; Irwin, 9133a, E.; Leivesley, 8815, R.; Madden, 2381, T. W.; Muleahy, 14574, J.; Raphael, 13008, E.; Ritson, 13835, J.; Stone, 12404, W. R.; Tyler, 1447, C.; Vivian, 17922, G. F.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing, believed killed.

INFANTRY.—George, 661, H.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Hart, 5365, O.; McIntyre, 518, A. J.; Riley (M.M.), 4199, T. W. F.; Swift, 3942, T. G. L.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Bowen, 1149, H. W.

MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Bartlett, 6041, E. A.; Bradfield, 6768a, V. R.; Davis, 5577, W.; Dolan, 3825, F.; Egan, 1071, H. J.; Heffernan, 398, J.; Hill, 6360, V. G.; Hurst, 6361, A. S.; Jackson, 6101, J. D.; Jewell, 1738, W. H. T.; Kelly, 6946a, E. J.; Long, 2863, E.; McNeil, 5813, D. C.; Maxwell, 6857, W.; Nicholls, 4176, F. I.; Smith (M.M.), 4774a, P. E.; Stanish, 5667, J. H.; Stanley, 2316, A. G.; Vanselow, 7093a, L. E.; Yeale, 5703, R. T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Stoessel, 3142, C. E.

Previously reported missing, now reported prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—McPhail, 2467a, T.; Sincok, 7307, J. R.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Rofis, 2391, T.

INFANTRY.—Burdon, 2779, F. C.; Camp, 5215, M.; Gorman, 2068, E. M.; Hansen, 165, G. E.; McKeirhan, 119, W. D.; Munday, 3347, R. F.; Opie, 3129, M. L.; Parker, 2629, S. E.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Cullen, 1332, S. W.

LIST 296, DATED OCTOBER 1, 1918.

OFFICER—KILLED.

PIONEERS.—Toone, J. A. E., Capt.

Officer—Previously reported died of wounds, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—McCarthy, P. T., 2nd Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported missing believed killed, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Faulkner, W. G., Lieut.

Officers—Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Cotterill (M.C.), F. J., Capt.; Inglis, A. J., Lieut.

OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.

INFANTRY.—Connelly (D.S.O.), E. W., Mjr.; Duxbury, L. V., 2nd Lieut.; Hedgecock, A. H., Lieut.; Leak, L. W. C., Lieut.; Riddell, R. B., Lieut.; Ridley (Jnr.), T., Lieut.

PIONEERS.—Broadbridge, N. L., 2nd Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported killed, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Rush (M.C.), B. D., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Sandford, P. H., 2nd Lieut.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Dean, L., 2nd Lieut.; Pyke, C. A., Capt.; Roberts, C., Lieut.; Slater, A. C., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Abjornson, G. V., Lieut.; Cooper, A. W., Lieut.; Cooper (D.S.O.), V. S., Capt.; Cruise, A. J., Lieut.; Harry (M.M.), G., Lieut.; Hynes, A. E., 2nd Lieut.; McFinlayson, A. W.,

Lieut.; Page, H. H., Mjr.; Pentreath (M.M.), G., Lieut.; Perkins, T. J., 2nd Lieut.; Paine, D. K., Lieut.; Rollins, C. J., 2nd Lieut.; Taylor, W. H., Lieut.; Telfer, G. S., Lieut.; Thewlis, E., Lieut.; Willis, R. A., Lieut.; Wren, W. J., Lieut.

PIONEERS.—Cleland, W. L., Capt.; Rich, H. E., 2nd Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—O'Loughlin, J. H., Lieut.; Towner, E., Lieut.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Barlow (M.C.), D., Capt.

Officer—Previously reported prisoner of war, now reported died as prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Doig (M.C.), A. T., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported prisoner of war in German hands.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—McCulloch, A. F., 2nd Lieut.

KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Abrahams, 6028, F. W.; Adams, 5531, J. A.; Anderson (M.M.), 3946, H. A.; Andrew, 4852, R. J.; Andrews, 6026, G. V.; Armstrong, 6276, W. J.; Atkins, 2101, F. A.; Atkinson, 6955, F. J. R.; Bangs, 409a, C.; Bartlett, 2585, A.; Beenham, 2112, T. C.; Bell (M.M.), 4067, H. H.; Bergin, 3593a, J. L.; Blanche, 6773, L.; Booth, 6774a, S.; Bottomley, 7199, W. J.; Bowden, 7305, H. L.; Bowman, 7016, A. P.; Brannigan, 3467, J. J.; Bransdon, 7449, J. R.; Bryant, 1887, W.; Burnett, 2914, G. J.; Byrne, 2350, J. R. F.; Campbell, 2889, R. T.; Carroll, 6919, W. J.; Cass, 934, C. B.; Chandler, 6781, D. G. G.; Chesterton, 7697, F. A.; Clark, 3775a, O. P.; Clifford, 6791, C. A.; Clough, 7463, E. J.; Clout, 6233, E. W.; Coe, 3013, A. V.; Coley, 6421, C. C.; Coles, 5075, R. H.; Coombes, 1171, F. J.; Cooper (M.M.), 2868, A. C.; Corboy, 6801, P. J.; Coulson, 6291, W. J.; Crane, 6485, S. E.; Croft, 3733, W. T.; Cross, 6785, R. E.; Cumping (Jnr.), 2232, J.; Davis, 6732, W. T.; Dawson, 5085, A. H.; Dearth, 1523a, D.; Degering, 5570, H. F.; Delbridge, 2354, S. R.; Doble, 340, C. L.; Doherty, 6791, H. J.; Donovan, 6660, C. B.; Dowle, 5566, G. A.; Dulhenty, 1924, N. J.; Ede, 7707, A. S.; Elkington, 6755, A. E.; Ellen, 6307, T. M.; Farquharson, 6297, S.; Fishwick, 190, S. C.; French, 2140, J. R.; Fromer, 1504, H.; Fuller, 1461, R. E.; Garrett, 6803a, W. E.; Gibson, 5827, R.; Gonzalez, 4111, T. G.; Gould, 3690a, W.; Graham, 6076, S.; Hall, 890, H.; Harris, 7556, G.; Hart, 3538, E. E.; Hartnup (M.M.), 385, W. H.; Hely, 4445, C. E.; Hillins, 55, T.; Holmes, 309, R. H.; Hucker, 6573, B. J.; James, 6818, T. A.; Jolly, 312, V. J.; Jones, 348, G. J.; Jones, 2928, H. I.; Jones, 5419, J. C.; Kennedy, 4074, J.; King, 4129, J.; Kirby, 5848, W.; Klauer, 2555, L. S. D.; Laxton, 1685, H. B.; Leach, 7068, O. K.; Lee, 7169, L.; Lewis, 6598, S. J.; Little, 6568, F. W.; Long, 2402, S. A.; Love, 6831a, W.; Lumsden, 4536, J. W.; McCalla, 5622, W. J.; McNamara, 1813, E. A.; Maddison, 6951, R. L. M.; Maddox, 5860, S. W.; Mandall, 3139, H.; Manderson, 428, C.; Martin, 4728, H. W.; Mayfield, 5373, A.; Millington, 3602, A. M.; Mitchell, 5118, E. L.; Moriarty, 4168, J. F. J.; Morris, 1702, A. E.; Morrison, 3593, C.; Murphy, 1957, J.; Murphy, 2389, J.; Nicholas, 6922, H. C.; Parmenter (M.M.), 5177, W. H. J.; Pearce, 4198a, W. H. L.; Phillips, 447, H.; Phillips, 5395, W. A.; Poole, 3206a, W. L.; Powell (M.M.), 1821, E. J.; Power, 5394, T.; Quelch, 4754, A. S.; Rainbird, 2021, F.; Rankin, 1603, D. P.; Recourt, 6769, J. W. H.; Retallack, 4432, S. J.; Rice, 1030, T. E.; Richardson, 3235, W. H.; Ricketts, 7315, S. G.; Robinson, 5400, R. H.; Roffe (M.M.), 4762, R.; Ryan, 4767, C.; Salter, 5256a, W. E. G.; Schaefer, 7771, M. H. M.; Schaefer, 1513, O. H.; Schlyder, 5133, G.; Scott, 3708, W. R.; Shaw, 6416, A. G.; Shaw, 6579, J.; Skeen, 5418, A.; Slape, 4211, W. L.; Smith, 5406, A. S.; Smith, 5408, C. H.; Smith, 3437, G. E.; Smith, 406, T.; Smith, 4197, W. C.; Solomon, 2682, W.; Sorenson, 4209, W. C.; Speechley, 3387, W. B.; Stewart, 5409, J. C.; Stewart, 6871, J. C.; Stone, 6165, L. W.; Stratton, 6170, F.; Sullivan, 286, D. F.;

Sutherland, 8035, E. G.; Taylor, 6141, J.; Taylor, 5418, J. J.; Thomas (M.M.), 6379, A.; Thomas, 5215, H.; Thompson, 3657, J. W.; Thorpe, 4227, J.; Turnbull, 6404, T. W.; Turner, 6392, I. B.; Urquhart, 6910, G. F.; Vincent, 6965, W.; Waddell, 1768, W. T.; Wall, 6340, C. A.; Walters, 3294, A. L.; Warland, 5427, K.; Weir, 3697, P.; White, 5985, A.; Whitehead, 3356, A.; Whitney, 6915, W. A.; Williams, 4234, R.; Wood, 4218, S.; Woodhouse, 5112, E. E.; Wormald, 7831, A. J.; Zimmer, 5448, R.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—James, 2122, L. A.; Tideswell (M.M.), 4920, P.; Walker, 428b, D.; Walker, 7336, W. H.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Mayman, 31, J. R.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Bret, 3303, A. J. C.; Every, 3295, V. F.; Gallagher, 3509a, J. F. C.; Heath, 4412, L. T.; Lane, 7025, J. G. C.; Leeming, 828, W.; Manning, 2190, W. G.; Mansell, 2012, J. H.; Salt, 2970, B. P.; Tanney, 919, A.; Wallmeyer, 5895, L.; Williams, 2904, A.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Thomas, 3500, F. G.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Crawford, 1970, N.; Fackerell, 5533, H.; Morris, 1314, H.

ENGINEERS.—Heithersay, 15934, W. S.
INFANTRY.—Anderson, 2368, C. R.; Blencowe, 6764a, C. G.; Brewer, 5540, R. T.; Browne, 2635, E. T.; Bryant, 4931, V. W.; Buckley, 2133, J. J.; Burt, 1625, A.; Carter (M.M.), 5057, R. A. E.; Chapman, 4938, J.; Collier, 6352, E. W.; Cullen, 1894, W. F.; George, 87, J. E.; Greevy, 788, R. H.; Hand, 2669, W. R.; Harvey, 4705, R. E.; Hawkins, 3854, E.; Hutchins, 7054, J.; Hyde, 2419, W. J.; Jenkins, 1330, W. C.; Keenan, 2891, J. P.; Kirwan, 3253, J.; Laird, 2698, C. S.; Leslie, 5862, A. S.; McKenzie, 241, J.; Makin, 5373, J. L. G.; Mingay, 2474, H. S.; Moody, 3184, T. M.; Motter, 2848, E. E.; Nankivell, 3016, H.; Ninnim, 1576, E.; Parsons, 50131, S.; Pate, 2273, W. C. H.; Pearson, 660, H. B.; Pugh, 5891, J. W.; Raaven, 3223, W. W.; Richardson, 3919, T.; Roberts, 5443, W. T.; Robinson, 1606, E.; Rowley (M.M.), 5448, J. R.; Ryan, 2723, W. F.; Sammells, 5916, H. E.; Smith, 6144, H.; Stephens, 2229, R. L.; Stokes, 3880, A. J.; Tandy, 6185, E. E.; Verdon, 5923, H. P.; Webb, 2770, A.; Welsh, 4219, G.; Williamson, 5106, L. A.; Woodnoth, 313, H.; Wortley, 2174, H. J.; Wrather, 789, L.; Wright, 6388, H.

PIONEERS.—Gray, 7234a, E. J. A.; Pinker, 3100, A.; White, 936, R.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Anders, 1581, A.; Anderson, 7203, F. J.; Ball, 6537, A. J.; O'Brien, 240, L. G.; Palmer, 7287, J. G.; Turner (M.M.), 343, A. Y. E.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Bulmer, 3036, C. O.; Quinton, 2705, W. J.; Ryan, 2723, W. F.; Wilkins, 481, A. E.; Witt, 2414, G. W.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Hughes, 116, S.; McDonald, 3558, R.

Previously reported killed, now reported accidentally killed.

ARTILLERY.—Derrez, 30132, A.

DIED.

INFANTRY.—Elliott, 4767, E. R.; Kane, 7493, G. T.; Larkin, 2921a, E. J.

WOUNDED.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Christoffersen, 1548, N. H.; Innes, 535, J. C.; McInnes, 5179, C.; Morton, 450, W.

ARTILLERY.—Anderson, 10385, C.; Boyson, 2153, H.; Bradley, 2235a, F.; Bradshaw, 383, H. G.; Brown, 22029, A.; Brown, 21314, G. E.; Buchanan, 30509, A.; Bungard, 1576, G.; Bunge, 925, P.; Byrnes, 8750, P.; Cavill, 2008a, F.; Chapman, 26699, C.; Chappell, 7368, W.;

Roll of Honour—continued.

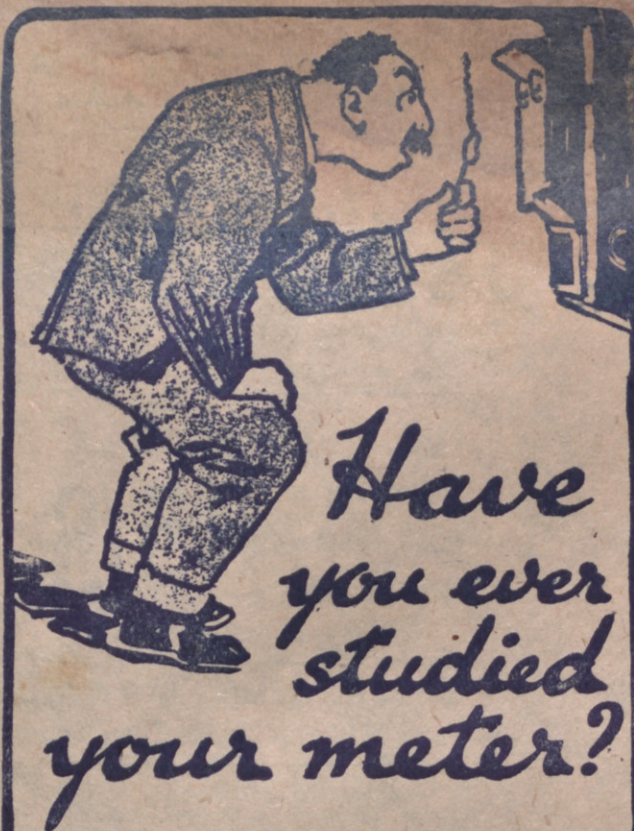
Cooksley, 2222, F. J.; Cowie, 1431, E.; Cox, 43, L.; Dawber, 2345, W.; Dawson, 22017, R.; Dill, 5981, N.; Doig, 26774, J.; Durham, 37408, W. G.; Emery, 33414, E.; Evans, 2741, D.; Garvey, 7731, H.; Grieve, 29280, G. M.; Hickey, 3085, M. J.; Hislop, 13041, W. T.; Holding, 29301, L. N.; Johnson, 3380, J. J.; Kirkham, 1537, O.; Latch, 31441, H.; Lemon, 6707, D.; Lyon, 162, F. G.; McConville, 39023, E.; McDade, 1190, M.; McEwan, 141, T.; McLeod, 2235, E.; McLeod (M.M.), 18514, H.; McNab, 25614, W. P.; Malin, 37113, H.; Molloy, 2023, L.; Morris, 2712, C.; Morris, 20979, R.; Muir, 28886, G.; Mullane, 23290, A.; Newland, 2631, E.; Newland, 33836, R.; Pedersen, 37902, F.; Ormerod, 6839, E. Q.; Peterson, 39000, F.; Purnell, 11625, C.; Sellwood, 33283, F.; Sharp, 32752, F.; Sinclair, 2829, H.; Smith, 27285, A.; Smith, 6769, H.; Smith, 4828, J.; Snowden, 8579, C.; Spooner, 7858, G. P.; Stutchbury, 36674, T.; Taylor, 34645, C.; Tester, 904, E.; Thummler, 35316, W.; Toomey, 1665, J.; Tormey, 28808, M.; Tucker, 6807, W.; Voysey, 973, C.; Wadrop, 1052, S.; Whitten, 3017, W.

ENGINEERS.—Adams, 79, J.; Alexander (M.M.), 1879, J.; Benningham, 7278, W.; Bermingham, 7278, W.; Falcke, 605, F. W.; Findlay, 3395, D. J.; Hearnden, 2876, W.; Henderson, 18296, C. W.; Hill, 393, C.; Hunter, 2719, F.; Jackson, 15346, F.; Jackson, 3053, W.; Matheson, 15719, G.; Moore, 18639, G.; Randall, 6735, G.

INFANTRY.—Abbey (M.M.), 3, J.; Abbott, 2126, S.; Adams, 2027, H.; Adams, 3228, W.; Akeroyd, 1393, T.; Alchin, 3591, F.; Alderton, 4354, G.; Aldridge, 3591, L.; Alexander, 1611, E.; Allanson, 7196, L. A.; Allison, 1255, H.; Ambrose, 2611, J.; Ammitzboll, 8347, C.; Anderson, 2857, C.; Anderson, 3029, J.; Anderson, 3256, R.; Anderson, 3345, R.; Anderson, 2106, W.; Anderson, 7180, W.; Andrewartha, 3761, J.; Andrews, 511, A.; Angell, 2518, G.; Angus, 32304, W. C.; Argent, 5648, A.; Ariansen, 4655, J.; Armstrong, 4371, L. J.; Arnold, 2552, C.; Ashby, 9650, W.; Ashton, 2123, C.; Asker (M.M.), 6383, F.; Asplin, 5811, F.; Austin, 3369, H. J.; Aynsley, 2860, R.; Babbidge, 723, W.; Baggs, 5556, J.; Bagust, 3781, G.; Gagnall (M.M.), 1669, S. R.; Bailey, 2952, H.; Baker, 4360, A.; Baker, 1509, F.; Baker, 2027, N.; Baker, 6585, N.; Baldwin, 3295, A. P.; Ball, 2032, A.; Ball, 14413, G.; Balmer, 3002, T.; Banks, 4730, C.; Barclay, 6778, A.; Baring, 772, W. J.; Barlow, 6766a, G. D.; Barnes, 3761, A.; Barnes, 2574, C.; Barnes, 5697, G.; Barnes, 1658, W.; Barnes, 33504, W.; Baron, 3456, J.; Barrett, 1625, E.; Barrett, 4357, E.; Barrett (D.C.M.), 5119, E. I.; Batten, 3238, E.; Baughurst, 4664, C. W.; Baxter, 4531, J.; Beardon, 6769a, C. E.; Beath, 5976, A.; Beaton, 4857, N. C.; Beaumont, 1880, H.; Beaver, 2565, L.; Beckley, 6779, D. J.; Bedgood, 1874, J.; Bell, 7442, H.; Bell, 3370, W.; Bennett, 6285, C.; Bennett, 4061, R.; Benson, 3190, E.; Bent, 3230a, R.; Berkeley (D.C.M.), 808, W.; Bernard, 3365, B.; Berry, 6127, T.; Bickers, 3022, A. M.; Biggs, 7202, F. R.; Bulbrough, 6938, J.; Binion, 4980, A.; Birch, 6291, C.; Bird, 675a, E. D.; Bisset, 5984, G.; Black, 5784, J.; Blacklock, 2116, W.; Blackstock, 5805, P.; Blain, 2126, MacA.; Blakely, 3349, W.; Boothroyd, 4981, A. F.; Borrowdale, 5564, E.; Bourke, 2590, J.; Bourke, 5308, J.; Bourke, 2113, J. J.; Bourn, 5789, W.; Bourne, 5297, J.; Bowen, 2131, W.; Bower, 5343, C.; Boyd, 3360, D.; Boyd, 385a, W. D.; Bradshaw, 3367a, W.; Brady, 2529, J.; Braithwaite, 539, J. F.; Breen, 3688, T.; Breese, 4365, W.; Brennan, 3466, J.; Bretherton, 2790, L. L.; Brew, 2729, F.; Bridgman, 2579, R.; Briggs, 7172, M.; Briggs, 712, W. R.; Britten, 2780, C.; Broad, 1617, F. H.; Broadbent, 5810, H.; Broaderick, 4064, S.; Brogden, 2867, W.; Brophy, 3463, J. E.; Brown, 50013, A.; Brown, 583, C.; Brown, 1904, H.; Brown, 3121, J.; Brown, 4373, P.; Brown, 2804, R.; Brown, 3202, R.; Brown (M.M.), 702, R. L.; Brown, 5046, W. J.; Browning, 3361, F. V.; Broxam, 828, F.; Bruce, 5047, T. J.; Bryant, 2917, F. G.; Bryant, 527, J.; Bryen, 3372, R.; Buchhole, 1225, R. N.; Bucholz, 3610b, C.; Bulluss, 6773, J.; Buis, 7457, J.; Burchett, 4543, H.; Burgess, 2629, J.; Burke, 6276, G. A.; Burnell, 2339, R.; Burns, 6468, A.; Burrage, 3125b, W.; Burrows, 50010, W.; Bush, 2875, H.; Butchart, 3761b, W.; Butler, 1068, B.; Button, 3017, W.; Byrne, 789, B.; Byrnes, 371, R.; Cain, 3052, J.; Cain, 3669, J. P.; Cain, 2133, W.; Caldwell, 1886, R.; Callaghan, 2149, T.; Callaghan, 2881, W. J.; Callander, 3023, N.; Callaway, 3622, E.; Cameron, 2636, D.; Cameron, 3604, D.; Cameron, 4171, G. J.; Cameron, 690, L.;

Campbell, 1957, J. A.; Campbell, 5801, P.; Campbell, 3270, R. J.; Camroux, 2899, W. H.; Carr, 2248, C.; Carney, 5797, J.; Carr, 3473a, E.; Caton, 5669, J.; Cawood, 4302, L.; Chantler, 2630, C.; Chapman, 3544, G.; Charlesworth, 1792, M.; Cherry, 3555, J.; Christie, 2020a, A.; Gillett (M.M.), 2901, A.; Clark, 2586, F.; Clarke, 3377, W.; Clarke, 4990, W.; Clayton, 6798a, C.; Cleary, 3173, H.; Cleaver, 5351, H.; Climpson, 2003, E. A.; Clout, 3632, F.; Coat, 5417, H.; Coats, 3273a, J.; Cochran, 4683, J.; Cockroft, 3282, L.; Colbert, 4688, R. T.; Cole, 4550, P.; Coleman, 6536, E.; Coleman, 4992, E.; Coleman, 3505, J.; Collins, 3906, F.; Collins, 2137, J.; Connell, 1636, V. G.; Connelly, 5333, J.; Connery, 3763a, R.; Connoles, 2338, J. W.; Conolly, 7062, R.; Conway, 4020, K.; Cook, 2297, H.; Cook, 3797, T.; Cooke, 6782, A. W.; Cooke, 3534, B.; Coomber, 3612a, C.; Cooper, 6789, J.; Corbett, 2391, P.; Coulter, 2117, W.; Cowie (M.M.), 2231, W.; Cowlishaw, 850, J.; Cox, 6062, T.; Cox, 6659, T.; Cree, 5346, E. J.; Creek, 2794, H. J.; Cressy, 4163, E.; Crewes, 4755, A.; Crichton, 6977, D.; Crampton, 3204, A.; Crane, 2136, E.; Crane, 4688, H.; Croft, 4851, W.; Croker, 8845a, J.; Crook, 4569, R.; Crookston, 5315, A.; Cross, 2082, H.; Crossland, 2800, A.; Crowe, 6237, H. M.; Cubbins, 3126, L.; Cull (M.M.), 5359, J.; Cullen, 2117, H.; Cumming, 1181, J.; Cummins, 1635, E.; Currey, 1584a, W.; Currie, 4293, M.; Curtis, 1766, W.; Cusick, 3207, H.; Cust, 4472, W. G.; Dale, 1077, C.; Dale, 4473, W.; Daley, 6784, H.; Dalton, 5344, G.; Dalton, 828, J.; Dalton, 4174, M. J.; Dasey, 3277, J.; Davenport, 6005, P.; Davies, 4763, T.; Davies, 4792, J.; Davies, 806, W.; Davis, 7842, E.; Davis, 3132, T.; Davis, 2651, W. L.; De Bell (M.M.), 1719, C.; Delaney, 5340, W.; Dermott, 1781, V.; Derrick, 6645, F. T.; Devereaux, 2778, L.; Devereaux, 515, T.; Dickinson, 6820a, W. R.; Dixon, 4663, J.; Dixon, 5307, J.; Dixon, 3303, W.; Dolsen, 5441, F.; Donahoo, 861, J.; Donaldson, 1715, W.; Doohan, 6744, A.; Douglas, 611, F.; Doughty, 1186, T.; Dow, 2161, A. J.; Downey, 4773, W. C.; Duck, 4984, F. H.; Dugard, 5011, W.; Duillard, 2805, T.; Duncan, 5323, C.; Dunne, 4122, D.; Dunn, 3312, I.; Dunn, 2153, W. A.; Dunne, 6524, W. E.; Dunning, 3574a, R.; Eaves, 6292, S. R.; Eddy, 990, C.; Edwards, 3275, A. H.; Edwards, 4184, T.; Elliott, 3524a, A.; Elliott, 758, D.; Elliott, 5104, H.; Ellis, 4698, R.; Ellison, 5069, S.; Ellison, 2160, W.; Espie, 1913, W. G.; Evans, 2147, A.; Fagg, 4062, H.; Falconer, 2869a, N.; Farmer, 3373a, K.; Farrell, 3295, J.; Farrell, 6921, J.; Faulks, 5086, W.; Faulk, 6140, J.; Fearhead, 6967, J.; Feldman, 6776, G.; Ferguson, 2802, F.; Fern, 1113a, V.; Fernie, 708, G. A.; Fielding, 7469, H.; Finnigan, 3644b, T.; Firms, 1703a, C.; Fitzgerald, 2896, M. J.; Flack, 6508, A.; Flannery, 2206, J.; Flavell (D.C.M.), 3101, A.; Fleeton, 2653, R. T.; Fleming, 2405, W.; Florence, 4030, E.; Foley, 3687, J.; Forbes, 5378, H.; Forbes, 439, V.; Ford, 3744, A.; Forrest, 5316, J.; Franklin, 3602, J. F.; Fraser (M.M.), 1940, A.; Fraunfelder, 1121, N. L.; Freeman, 1887, V.; French, 5014, C.; Frichtel, 1942, A. J.; Fry, 3425, C.; Gall, 3523, D.; Gammidge, 7744, J. A.; Gardiner, 3283, H.; Gardner, 2180, A.; Gardner, 5340, R.; Garner, 6334, W.; Garvey, 2399, J.; Garvis, 2817, E. T.; Gaul, 5389, J. J.; Gell, 3808, G.; Gephart, 7471, F.; Gerdes, 3143, A. H.; Gibbs, 2171, E.; Gibbs, 2672, E.; Gibson, 6840a, H.; Gibson, 3625, R.; Giffin, 6060, L. J.; Gilbert, 3645, A.; Gilbert, 2356, C.; Gilbert, 4786, O.; Gill, 1700, A.; Gill, 2915, G.; Gill, 5438, H. H.; Gillard, 7717, C.; Gillett, 3407, T.; Gillies, 6510, J.; Glasscock, 9128a, C.; Gledhill, 2688, H.; Gleeson, 5101, G.; Gleeson, 2313, M.; Gleeson, 2324, W.; Goldie (M.M.), 3829, L.; Golding, 1502, C.; Goldman, 66, A.; Golan, 665, H.; Goodman, 1664, J. H.; Goodridge, 1057, C. J.; Goodwin, 2662, A.; Goodwin, 2905, P.; Goid, 3534, F. L.; Gordon, 3320, A.; Gordon, 6507, J.; Goynne, 7483, J. E.; Graham, 1678, D.; Grainger, 6511, H. M.; Grainger, 2160, W. V.; Grant, 2411, R.; Gray, 5827, H.; Gray, 3765, J.; Greatrex, 2170, A.; Greedy, 3127, F.; Green, 2988, S. I.; Greenaway, 4490, H.; Greenhalgh, 2171, W.; Gregory, 2515, D.; Greig, 225, J.; Grievie, 3328, J. J.; Griffin, 6210, A.; Griffin, 3381, P.; Griffiths, 920, A. E.; Griffiths (M.M.), 4742, T.; Gunyon, 1606, R.; Hackett, 1930, J.; Hackett, 2422, W. J.; Haggart, 3156, C.; Hales, 4237a, H. E.; Halfpenny, 730, G.; Hall, 3673, A.; Halls, 5026, J. E.; Hambrook, 1076, W.; Hammond, 2379, E.; Hammond, 6808a, F.; Hancock, 91, W. H.; Hanlon, 4809, R.; Hannelly, 2912, L.; Hanretty, 5022, T.; Hansen, 2930, W.; Hardy, 675, A.; Hardy (M.M.), 3078, A.; Harper, 4160, R.; Harris, 2324, E.; Harris, 5356, H.; Harris,

904, J.; Harris, 4454, L.; Harris, 6923, R.; Harris, 5603, S.; Harris, 2960, W.; Harrison, 7630, C.; Hart, 2691, H. W.; Hartigan, 6416, G.; Hartley, 2050a, R.; Hastings, 718, H. E.; Hauser, 3395, J.; Hawkins, 4451, J.; Hawkins, 888, W.; Hayes, 113, G.; Hayes, 5028, G.; Haylock, 6335, G.; Hayston, 3158, J.; Hayward, 871, W.; Head, 2040, W. H.; Heath, 2183, A.; Henderson, 338, J.; Henderson, 1963, R.; Heness, 5138, C.; Henney, 4307, H.; Hennessey, 7252, V.; Henry, 3131, J.; Henshaw, 3399, M.; Herbert, 4766, J.; Herbert, 3359, J. R.; Heuston, 5789, F.; Heyland, 21600, T.; Hicks, 4458, L.; Hicks, 7270, S.; Higgie, 2321, D.; Higgins, 639, H.; Hill, 3655, F.; Hill, 910, F. G.; Hill, 127, N.; Hill, 4222, S.; Hill, 1603, W.; Hill, 2176, W.; Hillier, 2085, H. H.; Hillery, 3069, O.; Hinks, 4443, W.; Hipwell, 6659, J.; Hitchins, 2658, P. M.; Hobby, 6264, L. R.; Hodgkiss, 6017, W.; Hodgins, 3312, R. J.; Hogg, 3777, S. R.; Holden, 3638, E.; Holden, 3704, W.; Holgate, 6931a, H.; Holland, 2150, C.; Holland, 2423, R.; Holloway, 6083, R.; Holman, 7505, C.; Holmes, 4807, N.; Holt, 5878, A.; Holt, 1959, C.; Honeysett, 2846, E.; Honor, 3134, H.; Horton, 2926, A.; Howard, 2445, H. G.; Howard, 3745, J.; Howard, 4137, O. C.; Howard, 2194, R. H.; Howship, 55, L.; Hughes, 6072, C. L.; Hughes, 4288, J.; Hughes, 1908, T.; Humphries, 5846, P.; Hunter, 451, R. A.; Hurley, 193, J.; Hurley, 6830, J. L.; Hutchins, 5134, J.; Hutchins, 1540, W.; Hutson, 6861a, R.; Hyland, 2421, M.; Inall, 3095, W.; Ingram, 2923, K.; Ingram, 4727, R.; Ingram, 7746a, R. A.; Innes, 678, F.; Ivers, 6436, E.; Jackson, 2493, D.; Jackson, 1680, R.; Jackson, 6835, R.; Jacobs, 2167, A.; Jacobs, 6556, S.; James, 5609, A.; James, 5852, A.; James, 6871, E.; James, 4279, J.; Janus, 1672, J.; Jarvis, 2964, T.; Jeans, 2032, H.; Jenkins, 3402, G.; Jenner, 6102, J.; Jeremy, 5123, A. T.; Johnson, 7847, A. E.; Johnson, 5390, E.; Johnson, 6289, G. W.; Johnson, 4313, J.; Johnson, 2728, W.; Johnston, 4280, L.; Johnston, 2447, W.; Johnstone, 936, D.; Johnstone, 15241, J.; Jolley, 5406, H.; Jones, 7256, D.; Jones, 5442, F.; Jones, 3663, G.; Jones, 6179, R.; Jones, 3705, S.; Jones, 5363, T.; Jones, 7536, W.; Jones, 7536, W. J.; Jourdain, 2141, A.; Judd, 3329, E.; Kates, 2672, G.; Kaneen, 4452, G. S.; Kear, 2440, E.; Kearnes, 3505, E.; Kearney, 2163, J.; Kelleher, 6577, M.; Kenane, 3010, A. J.; Kennedy, 5617, J.; Kent, 2520, T.; Kerford, 6956, J.; Kettleby, 1547a, W.; Kevill, 2198, G.; Kidd, 2248, W.; Kincaid, 6885a, W.; King, 2771, A.; King, 2057a, J.; King, 2173, S.; Kinnane, 5602, J. L.; Kirby, 7083, H.; Kirk, 1693, V.; Kirwin, 2833, D.; Keeve (M.M.), 3347, W.; Knapp, 2192, L. H.; Krieg, 3330, R.; Lang (M.M.), 6309, E. G.; Lankenau, 2513b, F.; Lanton, 4857, J.; Lashan, 5400, A.; Loughton, 261, J.; Lavars, 6826a, A.; Laws, 4152, A. J.; Lawson, 2699, R.; Leach, 2430, G. A.; Leaver, 7547, W.; Lee, 512a, J.; Le Fevre, 2206, J.; Leneham, 7088, P.; Lenz, 6567, C.; Leonard, 1688, J.; Leslie, 514, J.; Leuenberger, 3823, F.; Levinstone, 43, R.; Lewis, 5129, H.; Lewis (M.M.), 1934, J.; Lewis, 6292, T.; Lewis, 7148, J.; Lightbody, 5025, H. N.; Lilley, 1687, C.; Lindsay, 6347, J.; Linton, 2687, G. C.; Litchfield, 1865, R. G.; Little, 6335, I.; Lomax, 2998, H.; Long, 1890, L.; Loosemore, 5427, A. R.; Lourie, 3177, A.; Love, 612, W.; Lowday, 4968, W. H.; Loverson, 2358, A. D.; Lucas, 1873, W. F.; Lumb, 6341, G.; Lynch, 3157a, T.; Lytle, 5399, R.; Lyttleton, 2788, C.; McAlpine, 5057, W.; McAnalen, 4743, J.; McAuliffe, 4482, C.; MacBeth, 7741, D.; McCallam, 3877a, R.; McCarthy, 1707, W. J.; McCarthy, 4112, J.; McCarthy, 1707, W. J.; McCartney, 4271, W.; McCleer (M.M.), 1591, J.; McClintock, 1946, S.; McCole, 6906, W.; McCot, 5637, E.; McClure, 400, G.; McDonald, 3747, A.; P.; McCullum, 4174, A.; MacDonald, 5384, J.; MacDonald, 7515, A.; MacDonald, 5384, J. A.; McDonald, 451, W.; McDonnell, 6123, T.; McEachern, 3210a, A.; McEachern, 3185a, J.; McEachern, 3439, W.; McGreggor, 2464, P.; McGowan, 3898, J.; McGuane, 7276, F. L.; McGuinness, 3184, G.; McHugh, 1501, J.; McHugh, 3765b, T.; McIndoe, 2411, P. G.; McInerney, 6359, M.; McInerney, 6383, P.; McInnes, 6391, F.; McIntyre, 672, P.; McKay, 2757, C.; McKenna, 451, J.; MacKenzie, 3093, F.; McLean, 2785, J. G.; McLennan, 3455, F.; McMahon, 451, L.; McNeill, 2951, J.; McNece, 6353, P.; McNeill, 2709, A.; McPhee, 1959, H.; McVicar, 7280, P. F.; C. J.; McReady, 6121, H.; McVicar, 3221, W.; Maher, Mackney, 1171, E. A.; Madden, 3221, W.; Maher, 6651, A. E.; Maher, 7532, D. A.; Mahoney, 3149, J.; Mallett, 2467, L.; Malone, 6584, S.; Mann, 4738, A.; Manning, 1966, H.; Marler, 5410, E.;



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