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



LEIST

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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. 117 (New Issue).

LONDON, APRIL 4, 1919.

Price 4d.



The High Commissioner for Australia (the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher) and the Minister for Defence (seated), Senator G. F. Pearce, on the latter's arrival in London.

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Vocational Training for Australian Soldiers.

Melbourne, 11th March (delayed).
The Federal Government has approved the Repatriation Commission's recommendation of vocational training for members of the Australian Imperial Force who were under 20 years of age when they enlisted.—(Reuter.)

Price of Necessaries Fixed.

Melbourne, 12th March.
The Federal Government has fixed the prices of many commodities, including bread, jam and tobacco.—(Reuter.)

The Australian Navy. Increased Pay.

Melbourne, 12th March (delayed).
Mr. Poynton, Commonwealth Treasurer, announces that increases will be made in the pay of the Australian Navy, ranging from 6d. to 1s. 2d. daily, the officers mainly receiving 1s. daily above the Royal Navy rates.—(Reuter.)

Australian Land Settlement.

Melbourne, 13th March (delayed).
Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, says that the Federal Government has clearly informed Mr. Hughes that while Australia is anxious to secure British soldiers as settlers, the Commonwealth will settle Australian soldiers first.—(Reuter.)

British Rugby Football Team to Visit Australia.

Sydney, 15th March (delayed).
It is reported here that the Northern Rugby Football League of Great Britain will send a team to Australia next season.—(Reuter.)

Australian Chauffeurs and Tram Workers on Strike.

Melbourne, 16th March.
Two hundred chauffeurs here have struck for increased wages and a reduction of their working hours. Five hundred employees of the Prahran and Malvern electric trams have struck owing to the refusal of the Tramway Trust to dismiss an unpopular instructor.—(Reuter.)

Australian Training Ship Accident. Boys Missing.

Sydney, 16th March.
A cutter belonging to the training ship "Tingira" has capsized. Five boys are missing.—(Reuter.)

Preference to Australian Soldiers.

Sydney, 18th March.
The Commonwealth Shipping Board has agreed to give returned soldiers absolute preference in work on the wharves, subject to the preference granted to the loyalists who worked through the dock strike in 1917.—(Reuter.)

Great Cobar Mines Close Down.

Sydney, 18th March.
The Great Cobar Copper Mines have closed down, owing to the continuation of the embargo on the export of copper. Hundreds of men have thus been rendered idle.—(Reuter.)

Australian Employers and Returned Soldiers.

Melbourne, 18th March.
Mr. G. H. Wise, Australian Minister of Defence, says that under the Defence Act employers refusing to re-instate returned soldiers are liable to a fine of £100 sterling, and that a Court may order the fine to be paid to the employee not re-instated.—(Reuter.)

Ireland and the Peace Conference.

Melbourne, 18th March.
At a big St. Patrick's Day gathering in the Town Hall, yesterday, a demonstration of welcome was given to Dr. Mannix, Archbishop of Melbourne, who declared that Ireland must not have paltry concessions, but that it must be "Ireland for the Irish." The seventy-three members, he said, who had turned their backs on the House of Commons were now looking to the Peace Conference for justice and freedom, and their hopes were centred upon Wilson and America.—(Reuter.)

Commonwealth and State Banks. Suggested Amalgamation.

Melbourne, 20th March.
Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, has, through the Press, suggested the amalgamation of the Commonwealth and State Savings Banks. The Commonwealth Savings Bank has deposits amounting to sixteen millions. Mr. Watt favours the creation of a Savings Bank Advisory Board, consisting of the State Treasurers. A State would be guaranteed a definite proportion of the increased deposits which, if competition continue, may be attracted to the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth is now paying a lower rate of interest to avoid active competition with the States.

Australian Wheat Yield.

Melbourne, 12th March (delayed).
It is estimated that the wheat yield of the Commonwealth will be 40,000,000 bushels less than the 1917-1918 figure.—(Reuter.)

The Australian Navy.

Melbourne, 19th March.
The Business Board's final report on the Navy urges a complete reform of the Navy Office and the restriction of Ministerial control to matters of policy only.—(Reuter.)

Australia and Shipping.

Melbourne, 22nd March.
Mr. Poynton states that the Commonwealth Government has not the slightest intention of selling ships or of allowing any shipping combine to act detrimentally to the primary producers of Australia.—(Reuter.)

Victorian Tram Strike Ended.

Melbourne, 22nd March.
Following on mediation by the Premier of Victoria, the employees of the Prahran and Malvern tramways have resumed work.

Sydney Lord Mayor's Death.

Sydney, 23rd March.
The death of Mr. John English, Lord Mayor of Sydney, is announced.

Bolshevism in Australia.

Brisbane, 24th March.
There were wild scenes in the city to-night. Returned soldiers demonstrated against the Russians, who had taken part in the street riot earlier in the day. Nothing serious, however, occurred. A strong cordon of police, armed with bayonets, subsequently prevented the soldiers from storming the Russian headquarters. Many of the police were injured in the affray.—(Reuter.)

Racing Result.

Melbourne, 26th March.
Result of the Oakleigh Plate: Cielo, 1; Molly's Robe, 2; Blue Cross, 3. Betting: 12 to 1 v. the winner.

Death of Sir James R. Fairfax.

Sydney, 28th March.
The death is announced of Sir James Reading Fairfax, senior proprietor of the "Sydney Morning Herald" and the "Sydney Mail."—(Reuter.)



With Manton's Guns: Hill 60. August, 1917.

(From a sketch by Lieut. W. Dyson.)

Impending Revision of the Tariff.

Promotion of Key Industries.

Melbourne, 22nd March.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister of Australia, has stated that in accordance with the definite pronouncement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Representatives in February, 1917, which was reaffirmed and amplified in Mr. Hughes's policy speech at Bendigo in March, 1917, the Federal Government has recently given careful consideration to the tariff problem and intends as early as practicable next session to undertake a revision of the tariff with a view to the development of Australian production and industry. The following important considerations will be kept in view:—(1) The necessity for the preservation of industries which have been brought into existence during the war. (2) The encouragement of new industries which are in contemplation. (3) The extension and diversification of existing industries. The great world conflict has taught many lessons, and amongst them is the one that Australia, in view of its geographical isolation and of the long ocean haulage, must develop itself on more self-reliant lines. The Government therefore has in view in the proposed tariff amendments the promotion of those great key industries the raw material of which is within the confines of the Commonwealth, and upon which so many other industrial enterprises are based.

Views of Australian Merchants on the Shipping Ring.

Melbourne, 22nd March.

The Victorian State Treasurer, Mr. McPherson, as head of the firm of W. W. McPherson Proprietary, Ltd., commented on the remarks of Mr. Tredwen, the Chairman of the Australian Merchants' Association, regarding the sympathetic attitude of the Association towards the Shipping Ring. He had been in touch with leading merchants in Melbourne, who resented the inference that Mr. Tredwen represented the views of Australian merchants. The Australian Merchants' Association in London is an association of commission houses, who buy for Australian merchants, and who for many years have found it advantageous to work with the London Shipping Ring. Mr. Tredwen's views are not to be taken as representing merchants who buy goods in Australia. Australian merchants consider that the Shipping Ring has treated them with the reverse of friendliness and consideration, in proof of which the Bill of Lading issued by the Ring may be cited, which contains the most unfair and unjust clauses.

Tinkering the Tariff.

Melbourne, 24th March.

The Hon. W. Massey Greene, Minister of Customs, in the Australian Government has stated that he would consider the representations made on the subject of the tariff.

Nationalist Win in N.S.W.

Sydney, 24th March.

In the bye-election for Petersham, New South Wales, Major Shilingto, Nationalist (2,633 votes) has been elected. Mr. Olde, the Labour candidate, polled 2,377 votes.

Rebate Duty on Machinery. Proof of Urgency Required.

Melbourne, 25th March.

The Hon. Walter Massey Greene, Australian Minister for Customs, has announced, as part of a policy to encourage the establishment of new industries and the development of those existing, that the Federal Government is prepared to consider applications for rebate duty paid on machinery imported for the purposes of this expansion and machinery which cannot be made in the Commonwealth. Applicants should furnish particulars of the machinery which it was proposed to import, and proof of the landed cost; proof would also have to be furnished of the inability of Australian firms to manufacture the same.

French Cruiser at Christiania.

Christiania, 21st March.

The French cruiser "Montcalm" arrived here at two o'clock to-day.—(Reuter.)

French Warship Ashore in South Pacific.

Wellington, N.Z., 12th March.

The French despatch boat "Kersaint" is reported to be ashore off Papeete (Tahiti).—(Reuter.)

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Fire Fighting at Goulburn.

Bush fires on a eight mile front have done great damage in the Goulburn district. Five hundred people fought the flames.

The Australian Flagship.

Commodore J. S. Dumaresq has hoisted his flag on the cruiser "Australia," the flagship of the Australian Fleet at Portsmouth, in succession to Rear-Admiral Halsey.

Sir Douglas Haig in Sydney.

It is not generally known that the mother of Sir Douglas Haig was a Tasmanian and that he has relatives in Tasmania at the present time. The famous Field-Marshal visited Australia in 1892, and signed the visitors' book at South Head Fort, Sydney, as Captain Haig, of the 7th Hussars.

Business Advice for Soldiers.

The Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' League have invited six commercial men to form a committee to advise returned men who propose to go into business, as in certain instances men have been victimised through their inexperience.

Sub-Normal Men to Mix with Community.

It is expected that the Repatriation Commission will abandon the scheme for the establishment of community settlements for sub-normal returned soldiers, and give them necessary assistance to live where they desire among normal people.

Suggested Duplication of Cable Service.

The Prime Minister's Department has intimated that, during the war the business of the Pacific cable almost trebled, and at times the cable could not cope with the business offering. It is hoped, as a result of this experience, to duplicate the cable. The Pacific cable system ends at Montreal, and the completion of the Empire cable system is advocated to bring the entire connection between Australasia and the United Kingdom under one control.

New Soldiers' Journal.

The "Bayonet," the official organ of the Victorian branch of the Returned Soldiers' League, has made its appearance. The object of the new journal is to conserve the interests of soldiers and fight their battles during the period of repatriation. It appeals to soldiers to maintain unity by avoiding the formation of cliques. The literary matter contains an article by Senator Millen on repatriation.

Troopers Shoot Horses. The End of the Waler.

Owing to the cost and the difficulties of transportation and to disease, it has been decided to kill horses over 12 years of age belonging to the Australian Light Horse, and to dispose of the remainder locally.

This decision is occasioning pathetic scenes. The men dread the thought of their favourites passing into slavery. It is said they are inventing excuses, are insisting that the horses are over the age limit, or are arranging accidents. The men of one brigade shot 700 horses in a night. There is hope that the best animals will be taken to Central Europe.

Daring "Hold-up" Attempted.

A daring attempt by a masked man to hold up the mail train between Bathurst and Perthville was frustrated recently by the bravery of the engine-driver, who, finding a masked stranger beside him, covering him with a revolver, when the train was travelling between the two stations, pluckily risked being shot, and jumped at the man. A violent struggle took place, and the masked man, finding he was getting the worst of it, and momentarily releasing himself, sprang off the engine. The train was stopped, and he was captured, his leg having been broken in the leap from the train. He was handed over to the police at Bathurst, and is now under guard in hospital. He is a foreigner, and gave the name of Larsen. He wore a pair of overalls and a pair of gloves. It is believed he secreted himself in the tender of the engine at Perthville, and emerged when the train was in motion.

Australasian Section at Dardanelles.

The 7th Australian Light Horse (21 officers and 392 men) and the Canterbury Mounted Rifles (25 officers and 464 men) have arrived at Chanak from Egypt as an Australasian section of the British division of occupation at the Dardanelles.

"First Through the Dardanelles."

It is stated that the Australian passenger steamer "Katoomba" earned the distinction of being the first British merchant vessel to pass through the Dardanelles to Constantinople after the Turkish surrender. She carried foodstuffs which she shipped at Port Said.

"Push" Nuisance Grows.

Some years ago terror was spread in some of the suburbs by hordes of larrikins, who swaggered about annoying and assaulting citizens and causing trouble wherever they went. But vigorous action by the police and the magistrates routed the "pushes." Lately it would seem that idle youths have been forming themselves into "pushes." At Northcote (Melbourne) they have banded together as the "Imperials," and the "Imperials" have no respect for the "Camerons" and the "Granvilles," of Collingwood; while the "Wanderers," of Carlton, consider themselves the superiors of either the "Camerons" or the "Granvilles." Some time ago the Collingwood crowd visited North Carlton to whip the "Wanderers," and the police discovered that a few of the trouble-seekers carried revolvers.

Provision for 5,000 Soldier Settlers.

It is estimated that New South Wales will be able to provide for 5,000 settlers within two years after the declaration of peace. At present 1,000 returned soldiers are upon living areas, 526 on Crown lands, and 474 on resumed areas. A sum of £1,704,000 has been spent in placing these men and effecting the organisation necessary. During the present year the increase which will take place will be on the basis of 300 poultry farmers on areas near the city, 250 in tropical fruit growing, 150 market gardening, 150 prune growing, 250 pig-raising; 350 men will be established in other avenues which, from investigation, appear to show profitable results.

Proposed Arsenal.

The Federal Government is to secure the advice of the best authorities on the allocation, lay-out, character and organisation and equipment of the arsenal at Tuggeranong, N.S.W.

Export of Honey.

It is said that something like 3,000 tons of honey are stored in Australia, mostly on speculators' account, awaiting export. The authorities, however, will not make shipping space available for honey, though the prospects of the position in this respect are now rather brighter.

Dry Emus.

During times of drought emus have gathered in close proximity to the towns, and a report from Burra (South Australia) states that birds with their young ones have been seen as near as one mile distant from the township.



Australia in the early days. A typical town scene.

Shark Fatality in Sydney Harbour.

The death off Sirius Cove beach, Mosman, of Richard Simpson, aged 13 years, is another tragic illustration of the danger attendant on bathing in the open waters of Sydney Harbour. In a few feet of water the boy was attacked by a 12ft. shark, which tore such a gaping wound in his right thigh that he died almost immediately.

In Memoriam Badges.

Many applications have been received by the Defence Department for the in memoriam badges, which are to be issued to the next-of-kin of soldiers who have been killed or have died while on active service. The badges are not yet ready for issue, and applications should be withheld for the present. For the information of those concerned, the Defence authorities announce that the next-of-kin badges are only issued to the nearest female relatives of soldiers who have actually left Australia for service abroad, or members of the A.I.F. who have died while in training in camp.

Fox and Snake Fight.

Several boys, while walking in a paddock near the township of Maitland (N.S.W.), found a young fox and a 5ft. snake fighting. Both were about the end of their lives, for the fox had been bitten by the reptile, the back of which was broken. The lads finished the snake, and a dog they had with them settled accounts with the fox.

Another Kimberley Diamond.

A sensation has been caused in Kimberley, South Africa, by the discovery in the Jagersfontein mine of a magnificent blue-white diamond of 388 carats weight. It promises to rival some of the finest stones previously unearthed.

Women's Status.

The Women's Legal Status Bill was passed by the Legislative Council. It is now competent for women to become members of Parliament and of local governing bodies, to sit as judges and magistrates, and to practise as solicitors.

Bankers' Anticipations.

Bankers do not anticipate any drastic change in the financial situation as a result of the happenings in Europe. It is considered that things will go on for a time very much as they are, but a great impetus to business is likely. A tight money market for some time is expected, in view of the great demands for building purposes.

"Birdie" says "So Long!"

A crowd of happy "Aussies" embarked last week at Southampton in the "City of Poona." General Birdwood went down to the boat to say good-bye to "the boys."

Gold Discovery.

The discovery of gold is reported from Bulga, Wingham (N.S.W.). A prospecting syndicate has been formed to test the locality.

Venereal Diseases Bill.

The Venereal Diseases Bill has been read a third time. At the instance of the Premier, the maximum penalty for failure to consult a medical practitioner was raised from £20 to £100. A clause was also inserted providing for free treatment where patients are unable to pay. Amendments by the Council were accepted.

Light Dry Wines Go Well.

No shipments of wine have been made to England since the beginning of 1917, yet local winemakers have had no difficulty in placing their light dry wines in the East. In fact, wines of this type produced in New South Wales are rapidly replacing those of French origin, which have been cut off through the war, and a valuable export trade is thus being worked up.

Mules Eat Bank Notes.

Arthur Hamp was proceeding to Port Augusta from Bon-Bon Station, when a vermin inspector asked him if he would take charge of a bank passbook, containing a cheque for £30, and a roll of bank-notes, valued at £30, and place them to the latter's credit in the local savings bank. Hamp was driving two mules, and at one stopping-place, when he was about to yoke them up again, he noticed one of the animals demolishing the parcel of money. When he succeeded in recovering the documents all that was left was the cover of the passbook.

Australia in the War.

Gen. Sir John Monash's Review.

The Overseas Club have given a luncheon in honour of Gen. Sir John Monash at the Connaught Rooms, London. Major Evelyn Wrench, Honorary Secretary, was in the chair.

Britain's Historic Lack.

The Chairman said he wished, in the first instance, to take the opportunity of wishing God-speed to the Dominion troops before they went home. There was an extraordinary lack of imagination in this Empire. Could they conceive any other great nation allowing her sons who had fought in the bloodiest war in history to sail to the distant parts of the world without giving them a send-off from the people of the capital of the Empire and wishing them a safe return? This lack of imagination had been shown not only as regarded the Dominion troops, but in the case of our own troops. He had written to Lord Milner (Secretary of the Colonies) on the subject, and asked him if they could rely on his support to enable Londoners to see the troops before they returned home. Lord Milner had kindly promised to take up the matter; and it would strengthen the hands of the club if the members present would allow him to say on their behalf that they hoped Lord Milner would not allow this great opportunity to be overlooked.

In proposing the health of Sir John Monash, the Chairman said that he was an example of the successful non-professional soldier.

The Ex-Governor-General.

Lord Denman, who supported the toast, said it would be a great misfortune if there were not a march of Dominion troops through London before they left these shores; and he hoped that what the Chairman had said would be noted by the authorities. (Cheers.) He had always been a believer in the Australian Defence Force, and knew that if it came to a pinch they would volunteer as they had done. That Force had achieved great distinction in the war; and foremost among them was their guest. He was a great divisional commander, and when General Birdwood took over the command of the 5th Army, General Monash assumed command of an Army Corps, and he had more than held his own with the professional soldiers of this country and France in fighting against the professional soldiers of Germany.

A Citizen-Soldier Speaks.

General Monash acknowledged the welcome and hospitality accorded to him, and said they must not forget the gallant troops. He was the first to acknowledge that he stood where he did wholly and solely because of the magnificent body of

troops of the Australian and Imperial Forces that it was his great honour to be associated with. (Cheers.) The Australian effort in the war was one of which as an Australian he was naturally very proud. With a population of considerably less than five millions, they enlisted from first to last, voluntarily, 416,000 men and women. He did not want to take any side on the issue of conscription, but, whether the Australian nation rightly or wrongly rejected the proposal for compulsory service abroad, the fact remained that one of the principal factors in its prestige was that it was a voluntary Army. One of the immediate consequences was that the men were the flower of the youth of the nation, taking them physically, morally, and mentally. He thought they might claim that Australia had shown that she had the instinct for war, unlike other nations which came in later and took a great deal longer in preparation, and did not perhaps achieve quite the same success.

The Future of Australia.

What was to be said on the other side of the account? Until Paris had spoken the last word, material gains were still doubtful. Nor were they quite sure that what Australia really fought for mainly—security for her own peaceful development—would be attained to the full extent hoped



An Australian Divisional Commander reviewing his troops behind the lines in France.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3644.)



German prisoners assisting an Australian Salvage Party.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3853.)

for. Could anyone doubt that Australia had had great moral gains? She had achieved nationhood, which she could not have achieved by a century of peaceful development. She had gained confidence in herself and in her ability, and the people had gained enormously from the educational effect of nearly half a million of her sons going forth into the world. Imagine what a difference that would make in future generations! They had got to look forward and ask what was going to be the future policy of Australia in regard to war and preparations for war.

Personality Counts.

One of the outstanding lessons taught us was that of all things to be prepared in man-power was the least important. The lessons to be drawn were that scientific preparation and the acquisition of an adequate amount of equipment were, relatively speaking, far more important than man-power itself. When a vigorous nation was put on its defence man-power would be forthcoming; but it might be said they were not trained. This war had proved

that the training of the individual man was the last thing of importance. Of course, it did matter; but in its proper relation it came last.

Need of Highly-Trained Staff.

Without wishing in any way to disparage the value of the calibre of the individual soldier, he would like to emphasise the importance of scientific leadership and scientific command. He wanted to get rid of the popular fallacy that all that mattered was to enlist so many hundreds of thousands of men and send them to rifle ranges to learn musketry. That was the last thing they need trouble about. He did not say that we should not continue the system of training in Australia as before the war. That alone was not going to help them—(hear, hear)—and he hoped the Australian Government, the British Government, and the people of the Empire would learn that lesson—that they must spend a great amount of energy, effort, and money in maintaining a highly qualified body of staff officers. (Cheers.) Their happy recollection was association with the glorious

troops of the British Empire. It had been a glorious pride to fight alongside the crack regiments of the British Army. (Cheers.) And then there was the fraternity among the troops, which had sown the seeds of comradeship and unity which would never die. (Cheers.)

Ten Bags of Wheat per Acre.

In every centre of the Dubbo district, N.S.W., there are farmers who will strip from three to six bags of wheat to the acre. Messrs. A. Fox and Son, of Bellevue, who have stripped eight to ten bags per acre year after year, expect to take up to ten bags off many acres.

Cherry-growing by Returned Soldiers.

Cherry-picking has commenced at the Soldiers' Settlement at Clinton, Inverell (north-west) district, N.S.W., and a yield of 1,000 cases is expected. Some of the best quality cherries from this establishment have realised up to 16s. per case on the local market.

SPORTING NOTES.

Over the Sticks.

Jumpers, like poets, drunks, etc., are born, not made. Look at Jack Rice, for instance. As a flat-racer he was useless, however low the weight. Tried over the sticks he proved one of the best hurdlers seen in Australia. He remained as indifferent as ever in the run home after the last fence. The quality that enabled him to win hurdle races carrying up to 13st. 12lb. was the natural and effortless manner in which he jumped. Graphone is of the same class, and one of the very best in consequence. Pilot, Bay Eagle, Grafnell and a score more won most of their races over, as distinguished from between, the fences. In fact, they jumped so fast and easily that it is doubtful if they could have negotiated the journey more quickly if the obstacles had not been there.

Remarkable Oaks Record.

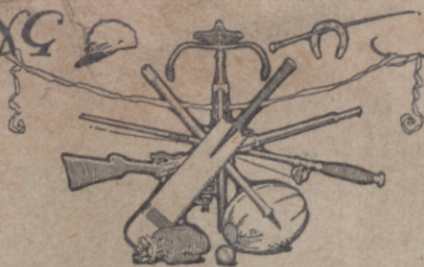
The best horseman killed in the war, probably, died only a few days before it ended—Fred Rickaby, the English jockey, and son of another famous jockey of the same name. Young Fred had a remarkable record in the Oaks. He won it in 1913, 1915, 1916 and 1917, and was on the second in 1914.

Good Horsemen Scarce.

There is a dearth of good horsemen in Australia. Across country there is no one in the same class as the old-timers: Boyd, of Melbourne, and Mooney are probably the best of an indifferent lot. On the flat there is but one front-ranker—McLachlan. McLachlan is good for all distances. He is keen away from the barrier in sprints. He has judgment in long races, and he can finish. In fact, he is in or near the category of past masters like Hales, O'Brien and Kelso. Some of the likeliest boys of three and four years back went to the war, and many of them will never return.

Cricket Again.

Sydney grade cricket season is only half through, and yet there are twenty-one three-figure efforts on the books. It emphasises the poor bowling which is a feature of N.S.W. cricket just now. The Gregory-Kippax partnership for Waverley against Central Cumberland (when 183 went up for the third wicket) was an unusually lively affair—just the sort of thing the public pays eagerly to see. Warren Bardsley made his third century this season, raising his aggregate to 639 and his average to 91.28. J. Bogle (Varsity) alone has better figures—654 runs, averaging 93.42. Both are left-handers.



An A.I.F. XI. "Bat."

B. L. McCoy has come to the surface remarkably in the past two years. With Gladesville Hospital last season he scored 1,605 runs, averaging 74.42. This season he has walloped 1,460, averaging 91.12. He did his bit in khaki on the other side of the globe, and therefore is among the eligibles for the A.I.F. XI. in England.

Ball Game "Gets" Canada.

Lacrosse once was understood to be the national game of Canada; but an Australian who lately spent a fortnight in the country, travelling from east to west, did not see the game played, nor did he hear it mentioned. Also, he did not see a stick or a ball in a shop window. Baseball has got that country.

Piano-Playing President as Strong Man.

The news that Paderewski, the lion-maned pianoforte genius, is to be President of the Polish Republic stirs up within me a memory of twenty years ago (says a writer in "Sydney Bulletin"). Paderewski is, or was, a great pool player and no slouch at feats of strength. So I and (incidentally) Sandow, the strong man, found out one memorable night. I was engaged in bringing out "Physical Culture," a magazine "edited" by Sandow, although throughout its brief career he never saw "his" articles except in proof, and I had laboriously to teach him the names of some of the muscles. I had a great "scoop" with my first issue—nothing less than an article by Paderewski on "Pianoforte Playing and Physical Culture"; an article for which some of the established magazines would have paid a hundred or two, but which I secured for nix.

PAD'S POOL.

We met Paderewski at midnight at the Eccentric Culb, after he had earned a fabulous fee for playing at Clievdn, millionaire Astor's palace on the Thames. We played "live" pool till the small hours, and after Paderewski had won or divided every pool we trotted him off in a hansom to Sandow's school in St. James's Street. There we got him to do everything—bar play the piano. We put him through his paces at weight-lifting and general strong-man business; and at a game which depends upon wrist and forearm strength he knocked us (including the great Sandow) fairly silly! I wrote the article from our scattered fragments of talk and submitted it to Pad. before it appeared under his name. He approved of it; so did the public, for it sold out my first issue like hot cakes. And after all these years I remember somewhat sadly that that first issue was the most successful.

Jockey's Fifth Year.

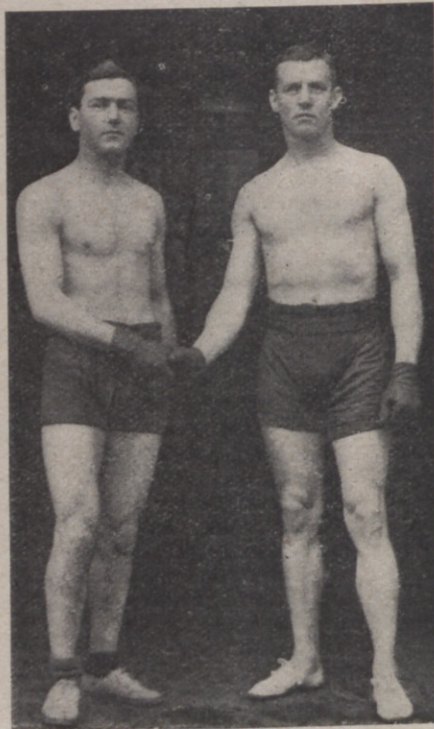
S. Donoghue is head of the English winning jockeys' list for the fifth year in succession with 66 wins out of 270 rides. Carslake, the Melbourne rider, is second.

Under the Hammer.

The racing stables and villa residence of the late Edmund Finn, the well-known trainer, were recently put up for auction on the premises.

Hospital's 10 to 1.

It is reported that Sir Samuel Hardern put £25 on Arch Marella for the Summer Cup in the name of Prince Alfred Hospital. As he got 10 to 1, the Jubilee Fund of that institution benefited to the extent of £250.



Australian representatives at the International Competition, 1918.

Sgt. Jock Miller (Light), Pte. A. Tierney (Welter), 4th Bn., A.I.F.



Light Horse Camp in Jordan Valley.

*(Palestine Official Photograph.)***A "Speck" Record.**

Earlstine (Earlston (imp.)—Maltine), winner of the Launceston Summer Cup, carried 8st. 11lb. and ran the mile in "40," which is a Tasmanian record for the distance. But the nag nearly made a mistake about it. She only beat the moke that took second money by eight lengths.

A Mistaken Judgment.

The placing of Panacre, who finished about twelfth, third in the Villiers Mile instead of Sydney Damsel was naturally followed by a loud yell. Tote backers of the Damsel, having nothing to do but watch the backers of Panacre annex ill-gotten wealth, roared like wounded bulls. Those of them who had torn up their tickets roared like 270 wounded bulls on hearing a rumour that the money was to be refunded, and those who heard of other people picking up discarded tickets went round breathing fire and brimstone. The A.J.C. very properly decided on Boxing Day that the Club, not the public, should be responsible for the mistaken judgment delivered from the box. It announced that dividends on Sydney Damsel would be paid

on presentation of tickets, and that a further third-money payment would be paid in connection with the race. The Panacre div. having been paid, the cost to the Club will be about £1,800.

A Light Horse Champion Athlete.

The best all-round athlete with our mounted men in Palestine is Sgt. Jack Dempsey, who in pre-war days was considered the finest buckjump rider and horse-breaker in N.S. Wales. Dempsey has won many competitions in Egypt and the Holy Land, and on different occasions has bagged five 100 yds. championship races, meeting each time representatives from England and Scotland. He won the high jump at a Cairo sports meeting, clearing 5ft. 6½in. He was afterwards invited to take part in a Camel Corps meeting on the Canal, and won every event he entered for, including the wrestling-on-camel-back competition. For this event Dempsey rode the worst-tempered beast in the Camel Corps, and afterwards declared that although he was afraid of no horse ever foaled he would never again mount a camel. The Tommies considered that they

knew something about horsemanship until they saw Dempsey and his cobbles Stanbridge and Hawkins riding and breaking-in at Heliopolis and Moascar. Dempsey is also a good boxer and swimmer.

Man Overboard.

Journeying home on a Maoriland transport, we came through the Panama Canal. The Yanks—soldiers and civilians alike—gave us a great how-do. They blew us good band music, and showered coins, sweets, fruits and reading matter on board. One magazine fell short. Then the usual sudden galoot came to light. He hopped overboard to do the retrieving act. A shout of dismay (which rather puzzled us, as the ship seemed stationary) went up from the shore. We were in one of the locks, considerably above the next level, and the water was running out beneath us. Our man swam with a queer heavy-legged action. Then a handy rope was thrown. He grabbed it, and to the accompaniment of much barrack from his relieved mates, was dragged to safety—and arrest. He was a good swimmer, but confessed to being all in when the rope came.

Unity in War and Peace.

Welcome to French Mission.

To welcome the French Mission to Australia on its return, Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner of the Commonwealth, gave a dinner at Australia House. The members of the Mission—General Pau, Commandant André, M. Mathieu, M. Siegfried, M. Motte, M. Boder, and M. Corbière—were present, and the other guests included the French Ambassador (M. Jules Cambon), Viscount Bryce, General Sir William Birdwood, Lieut.-General Sir J. Talbot Hobbs (Commanding the Australian Corps), the Hon. G. S. Beeby (Minister of Labour, New South Wales), and the Agents-General for the Australian States. The chief object of the Mission in going to Australia was to promote the development of commercial relations between France and the Commonwealth. The toast of "King and President" having been honoured.

Swapping Notions.

The Chairman (Mr. Andrew Fisher), in proposing "The French Mission," said he had always felt that if the civilised peoples of the world were to send representatives round the world, and thus become acquainted with the various countries, their peoples, and their sentiments, we should have fewer troubles in the present and many fewer in the future. (Cheers.) He hoped that France and other countries would send more missions to England and the Dominions, for he felt that there could be nothing better for the safety and welfare of nations and peoples than inter-communication.

The Economic Aspect.

General Pau said the first object of the Mission in going to Australia was to render homage to those volunteer soldiers who had

Getting Together.

crossed the seas to fight for their ideals; and they thanked Australia not only for the help of her soldiers, but for the moral and material help which that country had rendered in the war. The Mission went overseas to tell Australians that the idea of unity of command which had led to victory must convey the lesson that they must remain united in peace. Struggles between nations now took place on economic grounds, and one object of the Mission was to seek for union with Australia on economic grounds.

Proposing the toast of "The Chairman," Dr. André Siegfried (Official Secretary) said: I am asked to propose the health of "The Chairman." We know and we are pleased to remember that his influence was foremost in suggesting the idea and fostering the realisation of our Mission to Australia.



The explosion at Bapaume Town Hall. Australians digging amidst the ruins to rescue their comrades.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2006.)

Displacing German Commerce.

I need not say, gentlemen, that, if France wishes to recover, and if you want France to recover, she must become again, and more so than before, an exporting nation of manufactured goods. Her economic safety is there. When we studied the question with more details, we found that the kind of articles which we mostly are apt to sell in Australia are not produced by the Australian industry, so that there will really be no competition between us. Even in the cases where you are actually producing manufactured goods which we desire to sell, the qualities, the prices of the articles, are generally not the same. We came to this conclusion that, if you cared to distinguish the qualities and prices of the articles in question, the appearance of competition would, in most cases, vanish or be considerably lessened. May I add that everywhere in Australia we were asked to send our goods and to take the place which was occupied by the Germans before the war on your market—a place which nobody, I think, desires them to resume.

Reciprocity.

But reciprocity is, in our minds, the basis of every sound commercial intercourse, and we do not believe that it is good to sell without buying. Before the war we were great buyers of wool in Australia—actually the greatest buyers from the European continent. We hope to resume, as soon as possible, our purchases of this fine Australian wool, which is famous all the world over. Side by side with Mr. Leclercq-Motte, our wool expert, Mr. Corbière, our agricultural expert, carefully studied the Australian agricultural production. We are, I think, able to bring back to our Government useful information concerning these great products of the Commonwealth: meat, wheat, timber, fruits, etc.

We did not think it sufficient to see the business community. In a country like Australia, the problems of labour are so important and the place occupied by labour is so great that any visit to your country which would omit this aspect of things would be utterly incomplete. Through two of its members—detailed especially to that effect by General Pau—the Mission came in touch, in all big cities, with the trades halls, the principal secretaries of the Unions, the State or Federal labour parties.

An Industrial Entente.

You have been great initiators, and you consider these great problems of labour in a very different way to us. We thought that it would be useful, therefore, to bring our two nations closer together by a better knowledge of the labour conditions and the labour conceptions in Australasia and in the Pacific at large. Let me say that we received everywhere the most charming welcome from labour circles. We were not expected to agree with them in every respect, and we never tried to make them

believe that we agreed where we did not; but we left Australia with the impression that we had met labour men very well acquainted with the economic conditions of the Southern Hemisphere—labour men who have seriously studied problems and who approach them with the sincere desire of bettering the welfare of their comrades.

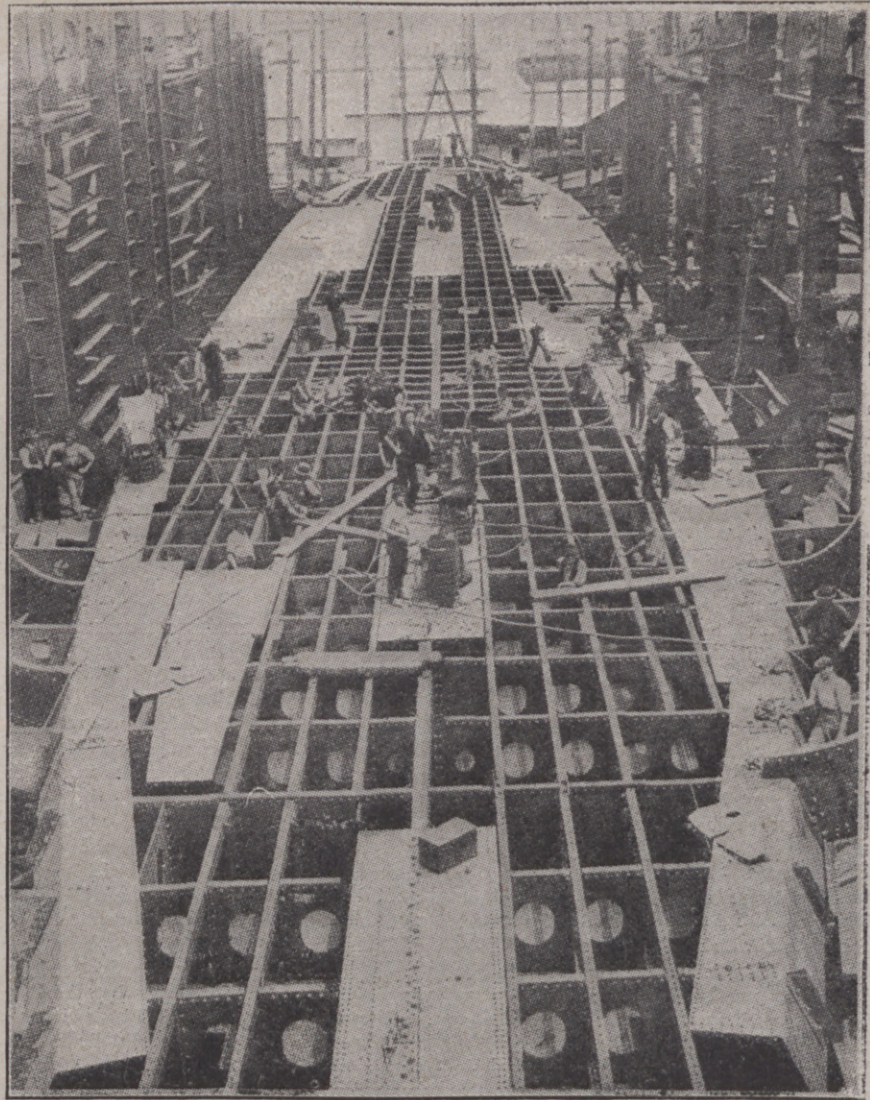
Commercial and labour circles would not have covered all the ground we wanted to cover. Between two great civilised countries, nothing can be done without the Universities. If we want closer intellectual relations, it is through the Universities we shall be able to realise them.

Exchanging Students.

Here, again, we did not come as negotiators, cringing and discussing proposals.

But we know it is the sincere desire of the French Government to see more Australian students in our French Universities. We thought the best way of working for that programme was to make an inquiry about the wishes of the Australian Universities. We asked them what kind of students they might like to send, what kind of studies they would desire for them, what kind of degrees, what kind of material conditions.

It was in Australia, among the best friends of France, that we saluted the victory of the Allies. Let me now express the wish that the ties of friendship created on the battlefield between Australia and France will last in peace. If the French Mission may have contributed to this aim, we will think that our visit to your magnificent country will not have been in vain.



Cargo ships being constructed of Australian steel at Cockatoo Island for the Commonwealth.

**The Sergeant's Chance.
He Got Even with the Court.**

A story is told against himself by a magistrate who enlisted and went on active service.

When he reached camp he had a particularly rough time of it as a private. He kept a stiff upper-lip, but nevertheless he realised that there was a "set" against him by the new-comers, and he shrewdly guessed that one particular sergeant was the cause of the whole trouble.

At last there came a day when the magisterial private was told off for a fatigue of a decidedly unpleasant nature. Once more determined to play the soldier's game, the man who was once a respected magistrate in a large town "got down to it."

Whilst he was working and thinking hard, he observed a grinning sergeant—the same sergeant whom he had hit upon as the originator of most of his troubles. OPEN CONFESSION GOOD FOR THE SERGEANT.

The following dialogue (according to the ex-magistrate) then occurred:—

Private: Hello! sergeant. You seem to think this is a funny job?

Sergeant: Never seen a bloke working with more pleasure in my life. And mind you keep your back into it!

Private: Come, sergeant, why have you got it in for me?

Sergeant: I ain't got it in for you.

Private: Oh, come now, you have. Tell me why?

Sergeant (after hesitation): Well, blime, I remember when you gave me — months up at — for —. And now I'm getting a bit of my own back. Fancy me being able to boss up the Beak who put it across me!"

"Then I saw the piquancy of the position," said the magistrate, and I smiled. That smile won the sergeant. He turned and left me without another word.

"Shortly afterwards I, too, won sergeant's stripes. I made it up with the other sergeant, and we mutually decided to see if we couldn't arrange some big lumps of hard labour 'without the option' for numerous Huns!"

Dacey Garden Suburb World-famous.

The State Housing Board reports that 267 cottages have been erected in the Dacey Garden Suburb, N.S.W., and at present 311 applicants are waiting for houses. Up to June 30th last a total of £10,648 had been received in rent. Plans have been prepared for a proposed baby clinic, the cost of which is estimated at £2,000. The population of the suburb at the end of June last was 1,170. Tenants have very heartily taken up the work of beautifying the suburb, and are assisted by the Director of the Botanic Gardens. Inquiries continue to be made from all parts of the world for particulars as to the working of this suburb.



Answering a Fool according to his Folly.

Jones: "Hello, Brown—movin'?"

Brown (bitterly): "Oh, no; I'm just giving the furniture a ride."

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

Crown Prosecutor for Victoria.

A Gallipoli Man Appointed.

Mr. H. G. C. Macindoe has recently been appointed to the vacant position of senior Crown Prosecutor, at a salary of £1,000 a year.

Mr. Macindoe enrolled as a private in the 23rd Battalion of the Australian Imperial Force, and subsequently obtained his commission. He was invalided from Gallipoli to Australia as medically permanently unfit for active service.

Mr. Macindoe was born in Scotland in April, 1883, and has been called to the Bar in England, New South Wales and Victoria, as well as serving as Public Prosecutor in Pretoria (South Africa). He is one of a family of four brothers, all of whom enlisted in Victoria for war service.

Mr. Macindoe has represented the Crown

in a number of prosecutions in which proceedings have been taken under the War Precautions Act. He is a member of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League.

The Housing Scheme.

The Repatriation Department (Melbourne) is being inundated with applications from returned soldiers in connection with the housing scheme, an Act for which was recently passed by the Federal Parliament. Many offers also have been received from people with houses to sell. The Department wishes it known that the housing scheme will not come into operation until the appointment of a Commissioner of Housing, who will look after this form of repatriation. Until the Commissioner is appointed it is useless to apply for houses.

The Whale Oil Guards.

A Plain Tale from France.

(By CURTIS ATKINSON.)

Father J. J. Kennedy, D.S.O., the author of this book, is a man very much in love with life, has a penchant for good stories and a distinct fondness for whisky. Provided a man can tell his story, what more is needed to make a readable book? And though only an unpretentious chronicle of the adventures of the 53rd Battalion, A.I.F., it will be universally enjoyed, because they are common experiences wittily told.

The 53rd (the Green and Blacks) became known by the name on the title-page because they polished their helmets with the whale oil intended for their feet, an inversion thoroughly in keeping with the Irish style of the book. There are many good stories. One is of Birdwood. He was nearing a dangerous gap in a sap on Gallipoli when the sentry called out: "Duck, Birdie; you'd better — well duck." "What did you do?" asked the outraged generals to whom Birdwood told the story. "Do? Why, I — well ducked!"

The Australian S'language.

Anzac profanity comes in for sympathetic interpretation. The Brigadier asked a

famous Roman Catholic priest, whose gallantry on Gallipoli made him a popular figure (he is described as "Father —") to lecture the men on their bad language. He did it like this:—

"Look here, ye devils, I want ye to moderate your language. I say cut out that awful word —. The first bastard I hear using it, I won't crime him, but I'll punch air-holes through his — carcase!"

We are assured that the banned word was largely discontinued.

Another one tells how a Turkish war-correspondent, describing in a Stamboul paper the Lone Pine battle, wrote a vivid account of the affair, which, being translated, reads as follows:—"Australians charged madly up the heights calling loudly on their great god Bastard." Some god! as the author observes.

Billjim's Behaviour.

But their profanity has nothing to do with their general behaviour, as this book bears witness:—

"We were proud of our boys during our stay at Thiennes. Every evening after mess Major Croshaw, Captains Cosgrove, Kennedy and Pauline, used to stroll through the fields and woods and enjoy to their hearts' content the peace

and beauty of this lovely bit of rural France. During such walks they met Australian lads everywhere in happy intercourse with the kindly peasant folk. The men were gentlemanly and chivalrous in their relations with the women and girls; they delighted to assist them in their work—milking the cows, cutting green fodder, or drawing water from the wells. Our experience then was confirmed often afterwards. Put our Australian soldiers among good women who respect themselves and never will they behave other than Christians and gentlemen."

The "Dinkum Oil."

And the men must have been fortunate in their officers if we believe the whole-hearted praise written of them. What higher praise could a chief desire than this:—

"I say, digger! Isn't the old man the goods?"

"You've just said it, cobber! He'll do me, and I'm hard to please!"

A very human book, whose minor faults of style do but remind us of the legend on the window of a French shopkeeper: "English spoken, Australian understood."

("The Whale Oil Guards," by J. J. Kennedy, D.S.O. James Duffy and Co., Dublin. 5s. nett.)

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A holiday crowd at Cottesloe Beach, West Australia.

Lest We Forget.

Second Division Memorial at Mont St. Quentin.

From L. G. SHORT, Official Correspondent with the A.I.F. in France.

Mont St. Quentin, 26th March.

The capture and subsequent loss of Mont St. Quentin by the Fifth Brigade on 31st August last year, its recapture by the Sixth Brigade on September 1st, and the capture of Allaines and important ground in the direction of Aizecourt by the Seyenth Brigade on the succeeding day, formed a fitting crown to the great work done by the Second Division since leaving Australia. In November, General Rosenthal, commanding the Division, proposed to the Brigadiers that the Division should put up a memorial to their comrades who fell in those great days. The estimated cost was a thousand pounds, which was contributed with enthusiasm by Christmas. The Mairie and Commune of Mont St. Quentin gave willingly some ground for the proposed memorial. It was decided to select a site on the road running from Peronne to Bapaume, a magnificent position on the edge of the village commanding all the ground over which the Fifth and Sixth

Brigades made their wonderful attacks. If a spectator desired to see the fighting positions he would stand here with Clery away below on the right and Peronne in the valley on the left.

A memorial will rise 19 feet high from five tiers of grey granite steps. A base of red Scotch granite will carry the bronze statue of an Australian soldier bayoneting a German eagle lying at his feet, with one broken wing hanging over the pedestal and the other beating feebly at his conqueror's leg. The figure will be more than life-size.

A Victory Group.

Four panels in bas-relief will depict an allegorical group of Victory—engineers-sappers bridging the Somme, field artillery gunners in action at Clery, and portraits of the five generals who took a leading part. General Rosenthal, G.O.C. the Division, General Phillips, G.O.C. Artillery, General Robertson, G.O.C. Sixth Division, General Wisdom, commanding

Seventh Division, General Martin, commanding Fifth Division.

A record in French and English of the operations and units engaged will include the British heavy and field artillery which assisted the troops. The sculptor of the bronze figure is Mr. Web Gilbert, of Melbourne; the panels on the pedestal are by Miss Butler George, a Victorian miniaturist who has done much good work in England. General Rosenthal, who is an architect by profession, will be able to supervise the architectural details of the memorial. He is now in England and in charge of Australian troops in the United Kingdom, and will see it completed. Australian sappers are engaged on the concrete foundations, and it is expected that the whole will be finished in a year. A plaster cast will be sent to Australia for erection, if desired, in Melbourne or some other suitable place. The Commune of Mont St. Quentin has promised to look after the memorial in perpetuity.

CABLE NEWS—continued.**Shipping Ring Again.
Commonwealth Line Controversy.**

Melbourne, 25th March.

The Hon. A. Poynton, Australian Minister for Shipping, has stated that there is no place in the world likely to suffer more than Australia by the action of the Shipping Ring. The great bulk of its primary products must find a market overseas, and the Commonwealth Government would not allow themselves to be squeezed out. The suggestion that merchants would not ship by the Commonwealth Line is completely answered by Mr. McPherson personally. Mr. Poynton believed that Australian merchants are much more patriotic than Mr. Tredwen seemed to indicate.

Referendum and Recall Agitation.

Melbourne, 25th March.

At a large public meeting held in Melbourne Town Hall, under the auspices of the Australian Referendum League, resolutions were passed in favour of the principle of Initiative Referendum and Recall.

Joint Development of Papuan Oil.

Melbourne, 26th March.

The Hon. P. M. Glynn, Minister for Home and Territories, has announced that an arrangement has been completed whereby the Imperial Government and Commonwealth shall each contribute £50,000 to expedite the development of oil-fields in Papua.

Launch of First Large Steel Ship.

Melbourne, 26th March.

The S.S. "Delungra," the first ship completed in Australia under the Commonwealth shipbuilding scheme, was successfully launched in the presence of the State Governor and Lady Davidson, and members of the New South Wales State Ministry. The "Delungra" is a steel ship built on the Isherwood principle, and is the largest Australian-built ship afloat, being a 5,000 ton vessel.

Inter-State Sugar Commission.

Melbourne, 27th March.

The Australian Minister for Trade and Customs, the Hon. W. Massy Greene, has announced that it has been decided to put, in the forthcoming session of Parliament, the Inter-State Commission on a more satisfactory footing. Messrs. Piddington, Lockyer and Mills, the present members of the Inter-State Commission, have been appointed Royal Commissioners to inquire into the sugar question generally and to furnish a report before the end of June.

Watt Convenes a Coal Conference.

Melbourne, 27th March.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister of Australia, has announced that he has convened a conference of coalfield proprietors and employees with a view to arriving at a satisfactory settlement of various industrial matters relating to coal-production.

Mounted Competitions in France.

From Australian Corps Headquarters comes the news of successful race meetings held during March.

On the 16th, the "Dinkum Diamond" Racing Club, Thuin, held a good meeting, in which was included the Champion Stakes, open to the Allied Forces. The nominations averaged 19 per race, and some first-class racing was witnessed. The course had been altered and greatly improved, and the appointments were good. The Corps Commander and Staff attended.

On March 20th, the 3rd Division Artillery Meeting was held on the D.D.R.C. course, kindly lent for the occasion, and success attended this, their initial effort. Fields were large and racing very good. A large crowd of troops and civilians attended.

And on March 23rd, the 2nd Division Race Club at Chatelet successfully ran off seven races. A large crowd again attended and strongly patronised the Totalisator. Improvements have been made in the appointments, and the large fields were successfully handled by the officials. Further improvements are being made in the racing track.

The following dates have been registered:—

- April 1st.—"Dinkum Diamond" Racing Club, Thuin. 8 events. 5,000 francs in prize money.
 „ 4th.—3rd Division Artillery Race Club, Thuin. 7 events.
 „ 17th.—"Dinkum Diamond" Racing Club, Thuin. 8 events.
 „ 20th.—2nd Division Race Club, Chatelet. 7 events.
 „ 25th.—Anzac Day, Chatelet. Proposed combined racing, mounted events and athletics.

Racing colours are now being registered at the office of the organising officer, Major R. F. Fitzgerald, Australian Corps Headquarters. Two or more exactly similar colours will not be allowed. Applications should be forwarded through Divisional representatives or club secretaries immediately.

Australian Cup Result.

The result of the race for the Australian Cup, run at Flemington, are as follows:—New Tipperary, 1; Earl Born, 2; Menin, 3. Twelve horses ran, the winner being a twenty to one chance.

The Machinery of Demobilisation.

The above was the title of a lecture delivered by Brig.-General C. H. Foott, the Deputy Director-General of A.I.F. Repatriation and Demobilisation. The lecture, given at the War Chest Club to a crowded audience, covered the whole problem from the formation of drafts in France, their disposal in England, family ships, marriages, early repatriation, etc., right down to the shipping question and the effect on it of industrial disturbances.

DYSON'S "DIGGERS" OR 'AUSTRALIA at WAR'

With an Introduction by G. K. CHESTERTON.

DEDICATION.

To you who tread that dire itinerary
 Who go like pedlars down the routes of Death,
 Grey in its bloody traffic, but who gaze
 Inured upon its scarlet merchandise
 With eyes too young to have yet wholly shed
 The pity-moving roundness of the child.—W.D.

This Selection of Lithographs faithfully depicts the actualities of War.

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A.I.F. PUBLICATIONS SECTION,
 AUSTRALIA HOUSE (Sixth Floor),
 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

An Out-Back Pianist. Seven Day's Leave.

According to the "Sydney Bulletin," a pair of prosperous rural-producers, partnering a property upon a fairly populous Victorian countryside, decided lately that the time was ripe for buying a piano. When the luxury presently arrived at the railway-station, fifteen miles from the homestead, the partners determined to take along a waggon and pair and bring the goods safely up to the house themselves. They allowed an afternoon for the trip, and when the piano was securely roped on the vehicle, with the front of the case open, Bill mounted the box-seat, and Jim, who could thump out any old thing on almost any sort of music-works, planked a petrol-case before the keyboard and started the journey with "Australia will be There." (There had been a visit to a pub or two in the meantime—a trifle of four or five drinks or so.)

BY EASY STAGES.

A couple of miles out a family sitting at afternoon-tea on a verandah above the road heard a distant, swelling melody—a "Katinka" chorus unaccountably jingling from the bush below the bend. The piano stayed at that house to tea, and then to supper; and afterwards the housefather, with Bill and Jim, had a drop or two in the library until it was time to bed the piano down for the remainder of the night. In the morning, after an early breakfast, the outfit started off in good time to reach home for lunch at mid-day. Three miles further on, however, with Jim uproariously accompanying his own voice, the party was overtaken by a settler pal who was bringing home a little something for the weekend and insisted that the musical pilgrims should share therein; so it was Monday before the next stage was commenced.

A PIANO "ON THE BUST."

Home and breakfast, after an early-morning start, was the revised programme; but Steve Siggers heard the "Larboard Watch, Ahoy!" as the turn-out passed his farm, and he left the cows in the bails while he invited the piano in to have some ham and eggs. Mrs. Siggers hadn't listened to any music for some months, so Bill and Jim helped to eat a pair of fowls for lunch and a bit of nice pickled-stuff at tea-time, with Jim spending a lot of time in between beneath a clump of shady gums near the house, rippling the old piano for anything the Siggers family wished to hear. The boys left that evening, travelling by moonlight for a midnight return to their ranch—a beautiful trip, first and last, though it didn't even finish that evening. Other convivial circumstances intervened, and the fifteen-mile trip was only completed and the piano finally planted in the partners' smokery just one week to the tick after its discharge from the railway truck.



When one feels blue—waiting for a boat.

One of "Tivvy's Lot."

Pinky was a hard case and had bitten the quarter-master's ear once too often. This day the Q.M. was adamant. Pinky couldn't squeeze a thing out of him—a new

pair of boots, a tin of jam, anything. Then Pinky grew confidential. "Cripes, Quarter," he said, "you are tight. If you was a wasp, you wouldn't give a man a sting."

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned award on the following Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

378 Sgt. M. McEvoy, L.T.M. Bty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. had charge of two light trench mortars in the attack. With an infantry N.C.O. he rushed a dug-out, capturing two officers and important maps and papers. He next rushed a post with one man, capturing the garrison of ten men. On nearing the objective he rounded up about 20 of the enemy who were trying to escape. His initiative was a great asset in the attack.

893 Sgt. H. W. McKenzie, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In an attack on a village his company came under close range machine-gun fire, all the officers becoming casualties and the men somewhat disorganised. This N.C.O. took command and rallied them in the face of heavy machine-gun fire, pressing on to the objective. On the way he located and rushed a machine-gun post single-handed, shooting the crew and capturing the post. Throughout his judgment and coolness were conspicuous.

2701 Sgt. W. A. McKenzie, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. worked his platoon forward under very heavy machine-gun fire, out-flanking a post which was holding up the advance. He then personally headed a rush, capturing two machine-guns and killing the crews. His courage and leadership inspired the men under him.

4560 Cpl. I. O. Mengersen, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O., in charge of a fighting patrol of fifteen men, led them out under heavy barrage to clear a troublesome re-entrant. The patrol was engaged by machine-gun fire from both flanks and the right rear. Organising small bombing parties, he attacked and silenced three guns and held on for 3½ hours until ordered to withdraw. He set a splendid example of courage and coolness.

3181 R.S.M. J. Metcalf, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He assisted the company commanders, who were short of officers, in organising the advance. When the attack was checked by machine-gun fire he went forward through the fire and pointed out a suitable position for dealing with it. In unloading an anti-tank gun which had been captured, the charge exploded, injuring his hand, but he refused to leave until the next morning, continuing to supervise the supply of ammunition. His endurance and determination inspired those with him.

742 C.Q.M.S. T. J. Mew, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the advance was held up by an enemy strong point, this warrant officer placed his platoon in commanding positions to keep down the enemy's fire, and then creeping forward with three men bombed the post, killing and wounding several of the enemy and putting a machine-gun out of action. The remainder surrendered. Owing to his daring initiative the advance was resumed, and he continued to do splendid work up to the final objective.

4011 Sgt. B. R. Miller, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. made a reconnaissance after the first objective had been reached, under heavy machine-gun fire, to ascertain if wiring could proceed. He was also in charge of parties at the second objective, when the work had to be carried out under harassing shell fire. Thanks to his energy and coolness under fire an apron fence 100 yards long was completed by the evening right across the battalion front.

5407 Pte. A. A. Moore, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Assuming command of the platoon when his officer became a casualty, he led it forward in the face of heavy shell and machine-gun fire, capturing six prisoners, one machine-gun, and killing a number of the enemy. Later, while establishing a block in a trench, he went forward alone and met a hostile bombing party, killing two and driving off the rest. He showed dash and resource under trying conditions.

4538 Sgt. A. McD. Muir, M.M., Enrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When this N.C.O. with his platoon were moving along a sunken road, they were suddenly fired at from both flanks and front. He displayed great coolness in keeping control of his men and getting them under cover, at the same time keeping in touch with his company commander. His initiative and resource saved many casualties, and were a fine example.

2913 Sgt. W. Murray, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the latter stages of the advance, the platoon of which this N.C.O. was in charge was held up by machine-gun fire from a strong post. He crept forward round the flank with a small party and bombed it, killing or capturing the whole of the garrison. After establishing his platoon in the post, the enemy attacked down a communication trench, but he drove them back with heavy losses. He showed most skilful leadership throughout.

1807 Sgt. W. Nash, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O., in charge of a bombing

section, encountered an enemy post. He at once rushed it single-handed, shooting the occupants before they had time to fire. He then continued to advance upon a communication trench under heavy fire and held the end of it until his men came up. He saved many casualties by his promptness.

2761 Pte. R. E. Nicholls, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack this man noticed a group of the enemy putting up a stiff fight in a gully, and collecting a small party of men led them across the gully to cut them off. Although the men with him were held up by the intense machine-gun fire he kept on and succeeded with the help of an officer in taking several of the enemy prisoners. His daring and initiative were a fine example to his comrades.

284 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) G. F. Nicholson, Pnrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the attack this N.C.O. personally disposed of the crew of one enemy machine-gun, enabling his section to progress. While consolidating he went out and rescued two wounded stretcher-bearers, and though wounded himself refused to leave the line. He set a fine example of courage and endurance to his section.

1543 L.-Cpl. M. W. O'Connor, Inf., attd. L.T.M. Bty.—For conspicuous gallantry and initiative. In the attack itself he kept his gun handy and twice blew up a machine-gun nest in face of its fire. Later, he went out under fire of all descriptions and brought in a wounded officer and two men who had been sniped while attending to him. As in the attack, so during and after consolidation, his example was an inspiration to his gun crew.

1389 C.S.M. W. Oswald, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an advance in a village this warrant officer was in charge of his company mopping-up party. Perceiving a gap of about four hundred yards in the attacking line he immediately led his party into it, and bringing fire to bear on the enemy machine-guns enabled the battalions to close up again. Later, his company was subjected to galling enfilade fire, but, steadying the men, he led them forward and while they were digging moved freely about, encouraging them in their work. He was of great assistance to the C.O. in siting the new line and distributing the men.

2535 Sgt. J. R. Pascoe, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In the advance this N.C.O., in command of a platoon, pushed his Lewis gun forward to a commanding position, and under cover of its fire made good his attack. Later, he crept forward with two men through a

Roll of Honour—continued.

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

INFANTRY.—Bevan, 3269, C.; O'Rourke, 2953a, J. A.; Ridley (M.M.), 1685a, W. D.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—McParland, 420c, M. M.; Townsing, 599, J. F.

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

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—McPherson, 1233, J. D.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Howarth, 2047, E. J.

INFANTRY.—Collis, 4165, D.; Cotterill, 4473, W. G.; Evans, 1851, F. G.; Hickey, 2337, J.; O'Donnell, 1366a, G.; Simcoe, 3748, E.; Snellman, 3744, J. J.; Taylor, 7842, R.; Tichborne, 2617, G.; Virtue, 1923, V. W.; Wilson, 1017, A.

PIONEERS.—Gravett, 1834, W.; Jones, 3060, R. E.

Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—Long, 2862, E.

LIST 299, DATED OCTOBER 5, 1918.

OFFICERS—KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Turner (M.M.), G. F., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Murray (M.C.), A., Lieut.; Ward (M.C.), L. N., Lieut.

OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Nixon C. A., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Archibald, J. A., Lieut.; Darnell (D.S.O.), A. H., Major.

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

ARTILLERY.—Moss, A. H., Lieut.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Berryman, F. H., Major; O'Bryan, N.-J., Lieut.; Richardson, H. T., Capt.

INFANTRY.—Andrews, C. R., 2nd Lieut.; Baker, H. S., Lieut.; Blake, W. M., Lieut.; Booth, C., Lieut.; Clark, C., Lieut.; Clifton, C. J., Lieut.; Ebbott, L. H., Lieut.; Felton, E. W., 2nd Lieut.; Hughes, C., 2nd Lieut.; Hudhes, L. R., Lieut.; Israel (D.C.M.), H., 2nd Lieut.; Macneil (M.C. and Bar), A. R., Capt.; Marsh, J. S., 2nd Lieut.; Parkes, H. A., Lieut.; Shelley (M.C.), E. R., Lieut.; Steen, G., Lieut.; Thomas, W. C., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.—Horan, J., Lieut.; O'Reilly, B., Lieut.; Taylor, A. F., Capt.

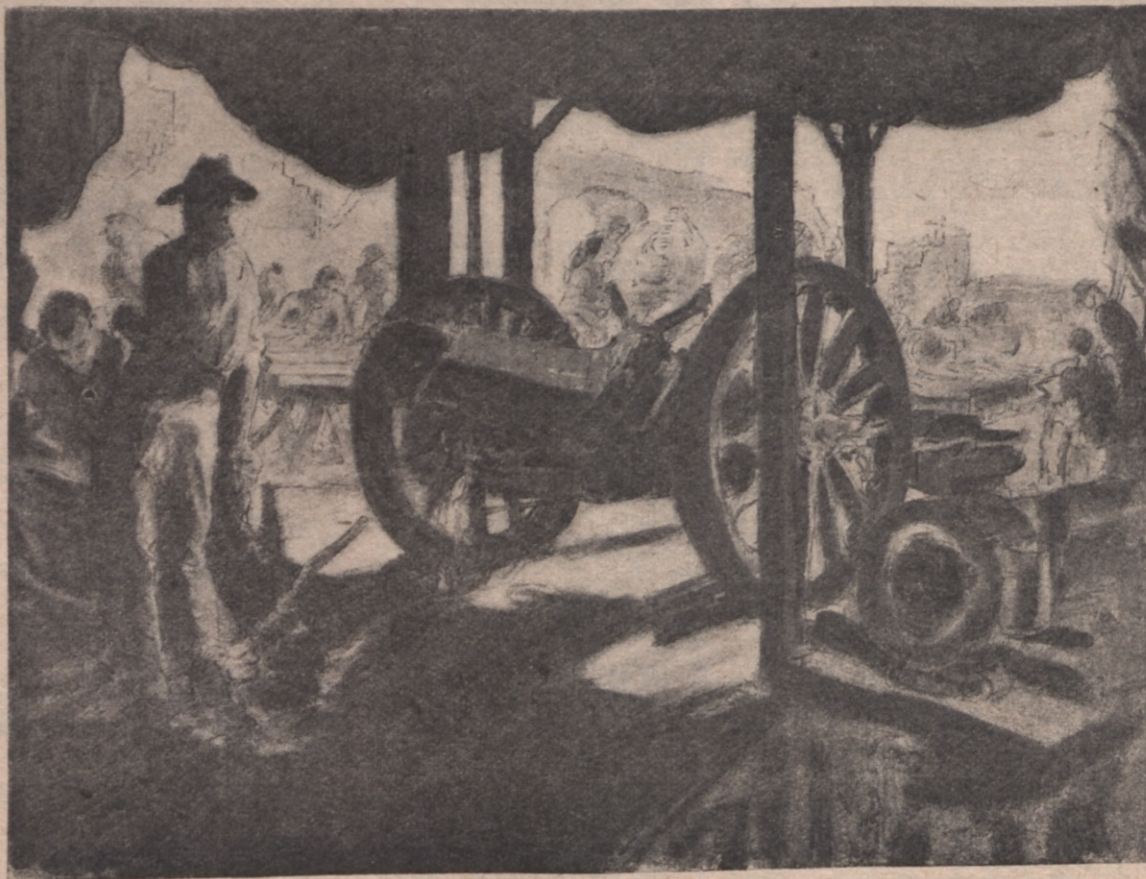
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Welch, H. L., Lieut.-Col.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Bengrey-Denton, 30527, E.; Clark, 37393, R. M.; Corkery, 3810, W. J.; Hardcastle, 122, R. W.; Klinberg, 31593, H. T.; Lowe, 6793, T. R.; Morgan, 6917, R. H.; Smith, 12407, A. C.; Stormont, 99, C. A.; Taylor, 30219, J. H.

ENGINEERS.—Cole, 9025, W. H.; Dowell, 19049, G. S.

INFANTRY.—Almond, 1345, B. V.; Anderson (M.M.), 676, H. A.; Atkinson, 1878a, P. J.; Barfoot, 7941, L.; Barnes, 7213, E. W.; Bennett, 2787b, H. F.; Bingham, 5376, A. C.; Bingley, 3691, F. J.; Bird, 2561, L. C.; Boys, 600, W. T.; Briggs, 4749, G.; Broadbent, 4446, L. H.; Budd, 3356, J. R.; Cambage, 2776, M. C.; Cave, 7468, G. A.; Clark, 7463, J. R.; Collins, 6981, W. G.; Combes, 6820, A. K.; Cook, 4687, J. E.; D'Alton, 7260, T. A.; Dixon, 2638, C. E.; Dixon, 7970, F.; Downer, 915, W. C.; Duffy (M.M.), 1686, T.; Easter (M.M.), 2860, G.; Eccleston, 2145, N. S.; Ellis, 7476, H. G.; Farrell, 7989, R. T.; Fitzgerald, 4788, F. E.; Fletcher, 1812, A. A.; Foster, 7489, J. H.; Gosper (M.M.), 6012, L. J.; Hein, 7023, G. M.; Hurst, 8002, W. A.; Hyde (M.M.), 4095, T. G.; James, 7518, C. F.; Jones (M.M.), 141, L. R.; Kiley, 7511, T. B.; Kyle, 7497, A. R.; McFarlane, 3584a, R.; McIlwraith, 6554, D. I.; Mackay, 4056, A. A.; Maingay, 6304, C. F.; Malone, 6132, J. J.; Manser, 6783, W. C.; Mitton, 7515, S. H.; Moore, 277, J. S.; Murray (M.M.), 1147, N.; O'Shea, 7021, E.; Packwood, 5381, V. C. S.; Pakes, 5720, R. P.; Paul, 2228, C. J.; Pehow, 2667, T. W.; Picker, 4555, W. P.; Plicher, 7065, G.; Potter, 4248, G.; Ristrom, 7073, A. E.; Ritchie, 1793, T.; Rose, 3023, H. R.; Rostron, 3157, A. E.; Ryan, 2365, H. R. V.; Serjeant, 2429, C. C.; Sheldon, 2396, J. H. G.; Shelton, 2972, G. H.; Shipley, 1544, A. E.; Sims, 774a, C. C.; Skidmore, 2643, H. F.; Skipper, 7785, W. J.; Smith, 4309, A. W.; Smith, 737, J.; Spicer, 2487, A. J.; Thomas, 4570, L.; Townsend, 6150, A. J.



Camp Scenes, Second Battery.

(From a picture by Lieut. H. S. Power, R.O.I.)



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