Anzac Bulletin

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"COMING OUT."

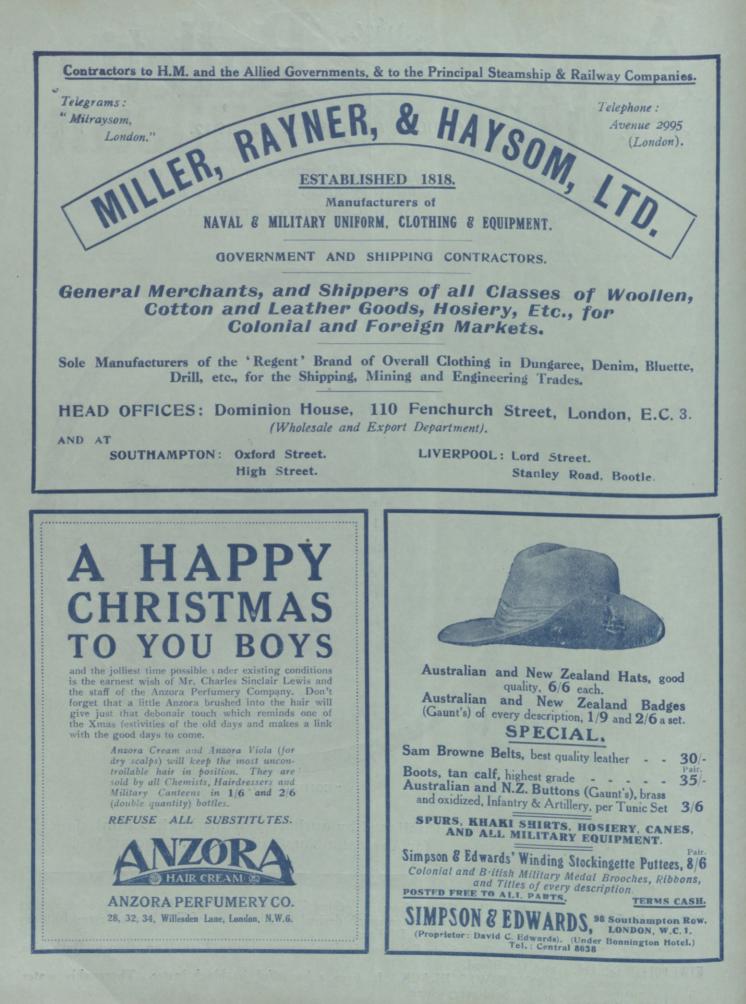
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TRY "KIWI" BLACK. It gives a beautiful jet black lustre. Thoroughly waterproof. Sold everywhere.





The Australian Army-Its Famous Infantry.

War Corresponden's' Headquarters, France, 13th December.

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The oldest Victorian battalions in the Australian Imperial Force are the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth. The seventh and eighth were actually the first into active operations. In February, 1915, when the Turks attacked the Suez Canal defences the seventh and eighth battalions were hurried down from Mena Camp to Ismalia, and for a couple of days occupied the trenches north of Ferry Post. The Turkish attack had already been beaten, and the Turks withdrew without renewing it. The battalions were never actually under fire there.' But these two, the seventh mainly from Bendigo and the eighth from Ballarat, were the first Australian infantry in trenches on the eastern front. There are certainly men with them still, and with the fifty-ninth and sixtieth battalions into which they were partly split, and which share their records, who tool: part in that expedition.

At the landing at Anzac the Victorians were to have made the left of the landing force up the main ridge of Sari Bair. When it was seen that the landing was iurther north than intended these battalions, which immediately followed the third brigade, were put in post haste on the right. The eighth held the extreme right; and next to it—with a perilous gap between—were the fifth, sixth and seventh. These were

Part II.-Victoria.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

pushed up into the remnants of the battalions of the third brigade; and for the first few days the plateau opposite Lone Pine was held by a mixture of almost every battalion in the force. It was in the charge that formed the "Pimple" opposite the Pine that Major Saker, of the fifth battalion, lost his life. His work, like that of many another, would have won a Victoria Cross many times over in any other war. Part of the sixth and probably seventh battalions, and some of the fifth, certainly reached the rear slope of Johnston's Jolly in this advance—a position never afterwards approached.

A Great Victorian Attack.

Then followed a fight which these battalions look back to as the hottest most of them were ever engaged in-the attack of May 8 at Helles. They were the only representatives of Australia down there. The New Zealanders were on one flank and the French on the other. At half-past five on the afternoon of May 8th, at half an hour's notice, they made such an advance as those who saw it still speak of with tears of pride in their eyes. Fifth and seventh leading, fifth and eighth in immediate support, they advanced through the most deadly withering fire at a rate which carried them far ahead of the troops beside, them, Within half an hour they were facing the Turkish trenches with their flanks nearly a quarter of a mile in the air-fired into by

musketry that simply roared from the front and both flanks. They were thin from the great fight of the landing, and nearly half the remainder fell in this great advance. But where they took the line there it remained for many months; and when the British evacuated Helles the front trench was only four hundred yards ahead of the position the Victorians won that afternoon. At the time of Lone Pine the sixth battalion made the very difficult assault on German Officers' Trench-twice in the same night against very deadly fire. The seventh was thrown into the Pine on August 7th, and for twenty-four hours carried on the dreadful bomb-fight in which four Victoria Crosses were won. The fifth was opposite the Pine and the eighth opposite Johnston's Jolly during the assault.

Old Colours.

After the evacuation these battalions were reorganised in Egypt, half of them going into the fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth, which fly the same proud old colours. It was the fifty-ninth and sixtieth that carried them next into action in the first battle fought by the A.I.F. in France—the terribly sharp and heavy battle at Fromelles on July 19th, 1916. The attack by the two leading battalions was wiped out half way across No-man's Land by unsubdued machine-gun fire. The fifty-eighth followed a little later



A seaside camp of Australian soldiers on the Western Front.

Australian Official Photograph.





Winter congestion on the road. Australian troops moving up. Australian Official Photograph.

in an attempt to reach the German salient —an attempt in which Major Hutchinson, the young leader of its attack—a Duntroon boy—died very gloriously. This left the whole front dependent upon the sole remaining battalion—the fifty-seventh—who were being terribly shelled in the old line, and which managed to recover from Noman's Land during the next four nights and days most of the wounded of the attack.

Four days later one of the parent bat-' talions, the seventh, entered the Pozières fight during the night of the first attack. The eighth and fifth followed. The eighth pushed the assault through Pozières village to the Cemetery; the fifth made with half the seventh a forlorn assault upon the terribly difficult O.G. lines, which were to baffle the Australian battalions for another week. The fifth reached its objective, but was cut off and had to come back; with the seventh it carried on the beginning of the tremendous bomb-fighting which left the O.G. lines and Munster Alley after three days' exactly as they were. The sixth battalion had as hard a task as any, digging under ceaseless fire the trench which was to be for a long time

the main line round Pozières village. The third battalion, who were holding, very tired and battered, the line being dug by the sixth, were enthusiastic at the way in which it was dug under that very gallant officer, Capt. Binns, whose health soon afterwards gave way under the strain, and who died just before his ship sighted the coast of Australia. These battalions all went into the fight a second time, when the sixth, seventh and eighth attacked beyond the windmill, while the fifth held the line. The furthest point reached by the Australians at Pozières was that reached in this attack by the sixth and seventh battalions.

The Advance Guard.

All these battalions were through the worst of the Somme winter, and the sixth fought at and finally occupied Fritz Folly. When the Germans evacuated the Somme pattlefield they had some exciting skirmishing followed them up near Thilloy, where the fifth and sixth trapped and captured a part of the German raiding force on March 2nd. They were in the Bullecourt fighting in the second week in May. In the fighting before Ypres they played a very magnificent part, being in two tremendous successful assaults, in the second of which they suffered a terrible German barrage for half an hour, and then walked over the German in a magnificent fight. Only the best troops could possibly have come out of that test in such a manner.

The fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth and sixtieth battalions were some of the first into the Somme winter, and had almost the longest period there and in the worst trenches. The work put in by these battalions in the mud about Christmas time was an example of what Australian battalions can do. When the Germans retreated in the spring it was they that followed them as the southern advance guard to Beaumetz and carried through most of the heavy fighting in that village. They fought at Bulleccurt and in the great battles before Ypres, although the Germans had counter-attacked them and the troops next to them heavily the very day before they were to deliver their attack, yet they made their assault exactly according to plan, and after reaching their objective with their flank in the air, held on to it and helped the troops beside them, on whom the brunt of the German attack had fallen, to reach their objective also.

The Australian Army (Continued).

The 29th and 31st.

In this last fight the Victorian battalions above mentioned were helped by two sister battalions, the twenty-ninth and thirty-first. which also entered on their battle honours in the same heavy battle before Fromelles. They were on the extreme left of the line, the thirty-first attacking with the first assault, the twenty-ninth holding the line and supplying carrying parties. Towards morning those in the German trenches were outflanked; they had to cut their way back through the Germans behind them. They were amongst the first to enter the mud of the Somme and amongst the longest to endure it. It was the twenty-ninth which, at the pivot of the German's line, which he had held on to with all his force, bombed him out of Sunray Trench and smashed his counter-attack. They were in the advance guard after Bapaume, and held and retook Beaumetz in the first fierce German attack upon it. They were present at Bullecourt, but were some of the few who were not involved in heavy fighting there. Their heaviest battle afterwards was this attack at Ypres, where they had to carry the furthest objective according to the programme in spite of a partially successful German counter-attack immediately preceding. It was done magnificently.

Australian Cinema in Trafalgar Square. Message from the Prime Minister.

The Australian Daylight Cinematograph Exhibition was opened in Trafalgar Square on Friday afternoon by Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, who explained that this form of entertainment was designed for the benefit not only of the Australian soldiers on leave, but also for the members of the British and Allied Forces who might be in London. Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, congratulated the High Commissioner on the brilliant idea which had prompted this form of open-air entertainment and expressed the hope that the promoters would be rewarded by a large daily attendance of members of the Forces.

The first slide shown bore a message from the Prime Minister as follows: "Let us be one in aim, one in action, one in resolution, to win the most sacred cause ever entrusted to a great nation." This was followed by a message from Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd, G.O.C., London District: "Fight the good fight for food by denying ourselves a little. A little by each who can spare it will be much to those who want it, and thus we shall be doing something to win the war and back the men who are so splendidly fighting in France and Flanders and on the other fronts."

Latest Cable News from Australia.

Victorian Parliament.

Melbourne, 6th December. Mr. Bowser, the new Victorian Premier, announced after the adjournment to-day that the Legislature would not meet until February 5th.

The Prime Minister's Return to Melbourne. Melbourne, 8th December,

Mr. Hughes has returned from an arduous and successful fortnight's Referendum tour, in which he travelled three thousand miles and addressed eighteen He received a welcome from meetings. Melbourne that was unique in its unanimous enthusiasm, leaving little doubt regarding the prospects of the Referendum in this city. Men and women sprang to shake hands with him and to assure him of their support. Then someone began to sing "For he's a jolly good fellow," and the chorus was taken up by an enormous crowd. Half-hearted hoots by a few " antis " were promptly silenced. The crowd then marched down the street singing the National Anthem bareheaded. Subsequently Mr. Hughes said that everywhere he had found the utmost enthusiasm and overflowing audiences. He felt confident that the Government proposals would be accepted.

No Victorian Lands for the Enemysborn.

Melbourne, 12th December. The Victorian Minister for Lands has issued a regulation providing that no future Crown Lands' leases shall issue to persons of enemy birth unless their loyalty is unquestioned.

Value of China as an Ally.

Melbourne, 12th December. Dr. Morrison, political adviser to the Chinese Government, visiting his home in Australia, states that China is in a better financial position than for twenty years and can give the Allies valuable assistance. Prior to China's declaration of war it sent over coolies to work behind the lines in Europe. China aims at a voice in the peace conference.

Donation for Discharged Soldiers.

Melbourne, 12th December. Mr. and Mrs. H. Sargood, of Toorak, Melbourne, have donated £2,600 for the benefit of discharged soldiers settled on the land.

Mr. L. J. Weatherley, of Mortlake, has given 885 acres of land, valued at £5,500, for returned soldiers.

Commonwealth Shipbuilding Director Arrives.

Sydney, 12th December. Mr. Curchin, director of the Commonwealth shipbuilding works, has arrived in Sydney.

Police Magistrate Drowned.

Melbourne, 13th December. Mr. S. J. Goldsmith, the Senior Police Magistrate of Melbourne, was drowned while proceeding to Geelong. The body has not been recovered.

Mr. Hughes addresses Women's Meeting.

Melbourne, 13th December. The Prime Minister addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of women at the Auditorium, Melbourne.

Heavy Rains in Queensland.

Brisbane, 13th December. Heavy rains have fallen in Central and Southern Queensland.

Dr. Morrison on China. Sydney, 13th December.

Dr. Morrison, adviser to the Chinese Government, speaking at the Millions Club luncheon in Sydney yesterday, said the Chinese Republic would stand. There was no possibility of a restoration of the monarchy. He thinks China offers a great field for Australian trade. The Chinese never question an Englishman's word.

Mr. Hughes and the Non-Ferrous Metals Bill.

Melbourne, 14th December. Mr. Hughes expresses the heartiest approval of the British Non-ferrous Metals Bill, and hopes the Government will stand firm on the provisions excluding enemy interests and holdings from metal industries.

Metal Company Wound Up.

Melbourne, 14th December. Mr. Jensen, Minister of Customs, has ordered the winding-up of the Australian Metal Company, Limited.

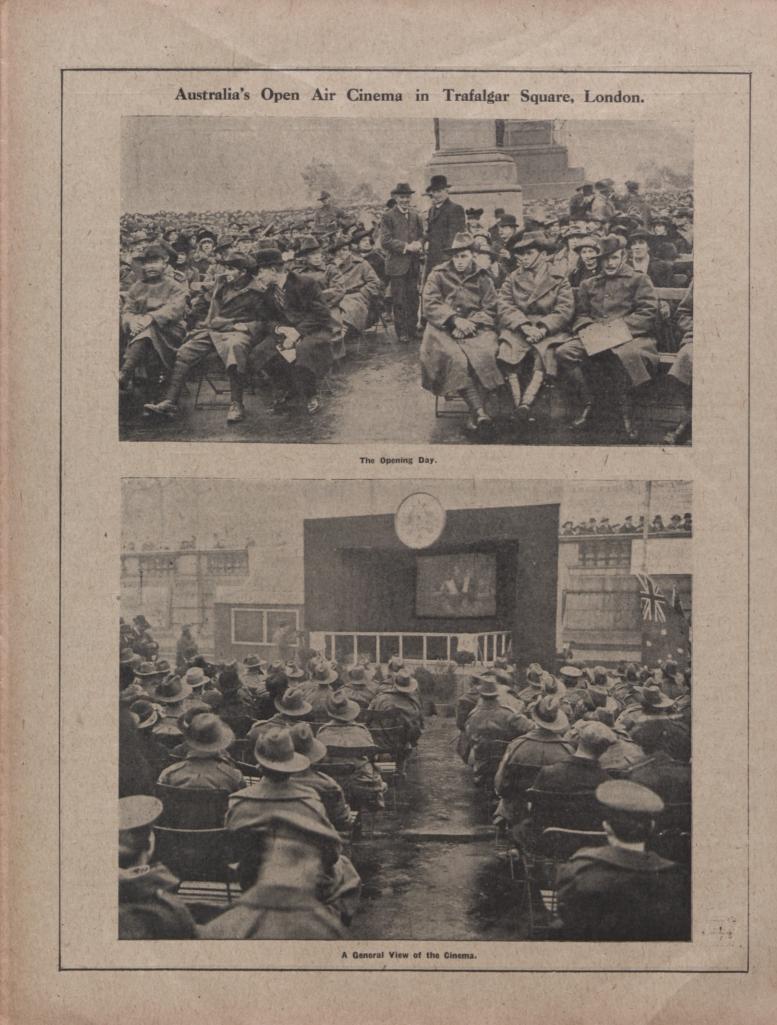
Australia to Help Halifax Relief.

Melbourne, 14th December. Mr. Hughes states that Australia will make a substantial contribution towards the relief of Halifax. The amount will be decided when Ministers now scattered on the Reinforcements campaign meet in Cabinet.

Australian Women in England.

Melbourne, 14th December. A cablegram has been received from 1,127 Australian women now in England, urging the women of `Australia to support the Government's conscription proposals.

Great loyal demonstrations occurred at Geelong, where Mr. Hughes made his usual strong appeal in favour of conscription.



The Reinforcement Referendum Campaign.

The Position in Australia.

Great Reinforcement Demonstration in Melbourne.

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Melbourne, 11th December.

A great demonstration in favour of the Government's Referendum proposals was held on December 11th on the Melbourne. Cricket Ground, which was densely thronged, fully 100,000 people being present. Stirring appeals were made by the Prime Minister and other speakers, amid scenes of remarkable enthusiasm. Mr. Hughes, after the proceedings had closed, said: "It was the most magnificent demonstration of patriotic enthusiastic fervour I have ever witnessed. I have never seen so great a concourse of people ; nor, despite the organised attempts of adherents of the 'No' vote, have I ever seen one so unanimous. The effect of such a demonstration of Australia's loyalty, and of the intention of the Australian people to do their duty in this great struggle for liberty, will be hailed throughout the Commonwealth with intense satisfaction."

Australian Independence at Stake. Melbourne, 11th December.

Mr. Hughes, replying to a statement in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" that the war situation in Europe would determine the whole question whether Germany should be deprived of her colonies, said the future of New Zealand, Australia and the Pacific generally would be determined not by what the people in those places desired, but by the peace conference. When the time came, if Germany was victorious, nothing was more certain than that she would have her pound of flesh. She would take as much of Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific as she wanted. She would most certainly demand the right of free entry for her goods. Thus at one stroke Australia's independence, national institutions, political liberty, and economic and industrial property would be determined.

Support for Referendum Proposals. Perth, 12th December.

At Perth, 685 returning soldiers were entertained by the Returned Soldiers' Association, and over 600 declared themselves strong supporters of the Government's reinforcement proposals.

Sydney, 12th December. The Broken Hill Returned Soldiers' Association has passed a resolution contradicting statements insinuating that the Barrier returned men were in favour of the "No " vote.

Old Melbournians (ex-members of the Melbourne Grammar School) have passed a resolution urging members to use every endeavour to ensure the success of the Government's proposals.

the pirate who sold them charged me 1s. without moving an eyelid. When I recovered I reckoned up that I was paying £3 for a bushel of 60lb., or £112 a ton. With beans worth about 5s., or a trifle over, a bushel, there ought to be bread and butter in that. And the suburban gardener, who is the best customer, generally pays cash, so there isn't the worry of bad debts.

"Clip" or "Charger."

Many military writers, including the keen Boyd Cable, err in describing the metal contrivance which contains five British service rifle cartridges as a "clip." Its correct name is "charger." A clip and a charger are almost identical in appearance, but there is a difference in their functions. In clip-loading rifles, e.g., the German Mauser, the clip with its five cartridges goes into the magazine and is not ejected until all its contents have been fired. In charger-loading rifles, like the British Lee-Enfield, the charger does not enter the magazine at all. It is used as an aid in quick loading, but it is discarded

Women's Demonstration.

Melbourne, 13th December.

Three thousand women participated in an enthusiastic conscription demonstration in the auditorium. Mr. Hughes addressed the meeting, and was accorded a great reception. He strongly appealed to the women to support the Government's proposals.

In a speech at Sydney, Mr. Watt, the Commonwealth Minister of Works and Railways, express d the opinion that the result of the Referendum depended upon New South Wales, and particularly upon the vote of Sydney.

Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, the Governor-General, presented a number of medals and decorations, including six D.C.M.'s and thirty-three Military Medals. Theceremony was largely attended, despite a downpour.

Soldiers' Test Ballot in Hospitals.

Melbourne, 15th December. A test ballot conducted by the Returned Soldiers' Association in military hospitals showed: in Victoria, "Yes," 4,243, "No," 457; in Queensland, "Yes," 312, "No," 29; in Western Australia, "Yes," 570, " No," 3.

before any of the cartridges contained are fired. The slot in which the charger is held while loading is called the chargerguide, and the word clip is never used in musketry instruction. Writers are probably fumbling a legacy of the South African war. The Boers used the clip-loading Mauser; the British with the magazine Lee-Metford had no rapid loading device.

Australian Diamonds. Discovered near Gulgong, N.S.W.

Hand testing operations on a small scale were conducted near Gulgong recently. In order to ascertain the value of the diamondiferous tailings which were washed years ago for their gold contents. Three diamonds were won by this hand sifting method from a few loads of the tailings treated. One of these gems was a fine white diamond of the first water, and a true octahedron crystal weighing between 1 and a of a carat. Another diamond obtained was a pale straw crystal with slightly curved faces, and the third was a white stone about 3 of a carat in weight.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

Ship-building in Tasmania.

If an ounce of doing is worth a ton of saying, the Speck goes up top in the shipbuilding contest. Purdon and Featherstone, of Hobart, have fixed up to build a three-masted, fore-and-aft schooner; every stick in it will be Tasmanian timber, except the spars, which will be oregon. These people have already turned out 15 vessels, running up to 204 tons, but this schooner will be bigger-115ft. x 27ft. beam, with a moulded depth of 11ft. They hope to have a go at something bigger shortly. Finlayson's, of Devonport (Tas.), say that they are ready to start right away on a 2,000 ton vessel if the Federal people will quit talking and get down to a business proposal.

Profiteering in Seeds.

When it comes to profiteering, the Melbourne seedsman has the shipping ring skinned. I bought a pound of broad beans for my garden the other day, and

Melbourne, 12th December.

A Wedding "Romance."

A jury at the London Sheriff's Court awarded Miss Winifred May Gower, of Camberwell, £25 damages for breach of promise of marriage, the defendant being Frederick Charles Bridges, an Australian soldier.

He was a gallant Australian soldierwith £500 a year to boot. At least, they say he told her so. She was a cabman's daughter.

They met in May, were tokened in June, and yesterday it ended.

Besides his £500, he had "expectations." He showered gifts upon her-diamonds and photographs and poetry. There was a gold watch studded with diamonds, worth £28. And a £10 ring. How he loved her!

For instance :---

Come to me in my dreams and then By day I shall be well again !

-this from one of his letters when he was in hospital. Fiercer and fiercer burned the

flame of his passion. "I will be as true as steel to you," he swore. " Everything is yours belonging to me. You are my own." He was "ever your devoted slave." And then this :---

And I am rich, in having such a jewel,

As twenty seas, if all their sands were pearls,

And water nectar, and the rocks pure gold.

CUPID FLIES AWAY.

Something was also mentioned about him being hers " till hell turns white with delight.'

And then, abruptly, it all died away. The dream was over; so quickly, indeed, that her counsel, sadly regarding the metaphorical wreckage of tender vows heaped up in the London Sheriff's Court, was forced to the conclusion that love is " only a form of madness."

The next stage was when she received an unromantic letter, beginning "Dear Madam," purporting to come from his wife! The letter asked for the return of photographs which her husband had given away "in one of his impulsive moments." But when she went to the address there was no wife to be seen, and her counsel declared that no record had been traced of the marriage.

So the jury consoled her with £25.

Anzac Troops and Medals.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, in reply to Captain Leslic Wilson, said the question of a medal or decoration to the Australian and New Zealand troops who took part in the Gallipoli campaign was being considered.

Captain Wilson urged that Imperial troops who took part should also receive consideration; and Colonel McCalmont hoped that the Government would consider the advisability of issuing a general war medal, so as not to differentiate between various troops.

Mr. Macpherson: All these matters are under consideration.



The Australian Light Horse enter Jerusalem.

Walter Greenway, Spy and Hero.

HIS LIFE STORY.

It is doubtful whether the war has produced or will yet reveal a more wonderful story of peril, pluck, adventure, suffering, and success—even in death—than that of "Walter Greenway, Spy and Hero," by Robert Holmes. (Blackwoods, 5s. net.)

He was a public-school boy from Rugby, with a special gift for picking up languages. He also had extraordinary manual and physical dexterity, and conspicuous courage and coolness. He liked to do the most perilous things, and to mystify people with the strangest inventions in the way of practical jokes, of which their author often remained entirely unsuspected.

Fond of sailing, he was accustomed to navigate the English coasts in his holidays. Once, while in port, he made a by-chance acquaintance with some members of another yachting party. They asked him to supper, and gave an address in the town. Without learning their names, he accepted, and went to the right number in the address, but to a house in the wrong street. He gained access to the house, for a joke; by means of the wall, the fall-pipe, and an attic window. He wanted to give his acquaintances a surprise. Instead, he was arrested and charged with burglarious entrance. And not only charged; as the other yachtsmen had gone on, and he could not name them, the magistrate disbelieved his story as an impudent falsehood, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment, in spite of his previous record.

A Wrecked Career.

That wrecked his early career, and for four years Walter led a vagabond's life, in a sort of hide-and-seek with the police. Whenever he was hungry he climbed to an attic. Though never stealing or touching a thing in a house entered, he was ten times charged and sentenced for burglarious attempts.

To Mr. Holmes, who at this stage met him, he said:--" It may sound strange, but it's absolutely true-I can't resist an attic window. Wherever I go my eyes naturally turn upwards. I notice how careless most people are with their upper windows, and I feel just bound to show them they are mistaken in their view that nobody can get in there. It's a case of being ruined by one's gifts if you liketaking a pride in being able, as the police say, 'to run up a pipe and play about on a roof, like a cat."

It was a game at which he could run rings round any competitor, and the police

acknowledged that he could always have eluded them, had he so desired.

Mr. Holmes at once saw that this man was one out of the ordinary—and of no criminal disposition.

At Walter's own suggestion, he got him to sea in a trading schooner.

Arabia and Marriage.

We have not space to detail the delightful story of his voyaging, but we must pass on to more thrilling episodes in his career. He left the schooner at Colombo, and buying a Bedouin's cloak, returned to Arabia with the firm intention of marrying the beautiful daughter of an Arab sheikh and dhow-owner, whom he had seen and instantly fallen in love with.

For this purpose he began to learn Arabic, and from that moment became to all appearances an Arab himself, never raising a suspicion that he was not so.

He found the girl, and was accepted by Sheikh Ibrahim, her father—to whom he revealed in secret his nationality—as his son-in-law.

An idyllic existence followed, giving him perfect happiness with a loving wife for about five years, during which three children were born.

His Chance, and England's.

Then the war broke out. British troops came to Mesopotamia, and Walter saw and seized his chance to be of use to England. At once he went about the business, in secrecy, and in his own superbly competent way.

The situation was unique. An Englishman impenetrably camouflaged as a Bedouin Arab; as completely at home in German, as in English or Arabic; of indomitable courage, with unlimited daring, but also circumspection and power of holding on, and bringing his designs to success. A perfect actor, he chose the role of a deaf mute, a game he had practised before in his vagabond days, and through his shipping connection he contrived to send word of his doings to Mr. Holmes by letters torn to bits and sometimes disguised as botanical specimens.

A Bedouin Deaf and Dumb.

His letters are cryptic, being only partly in the first person; the story of his spywork he tells as if he was speaking of someone else, thus:---" Somewhere in Mesopotamia a poor deaf mute, a slender, swarthy agile Bedouin, about my own age, and se like me, but for the clothing, that I could own him as a brother—somewhere

in this blessed land that afflicted creature wanders, all unable to comprehend what his Mohammedan countrymen, their Turkish masters and the German superbosses are about.

"Respecting his affliction as by the hand of Allah, they suffer him to wander among their camps and entrenchments. They gaze upon him, half amused, half in pity, as he views exposed cannon and machine guns in child-like wonderment; they lead him along labyrinths of trenches for the pleasure of seeing his terror at the engines of destruction which bristle in concealed places; they give him food, and as he eats they talk over their plans, and the German and Turkish commanders issue instructions: for he_is deaf, he cannot hear; he is dumb and illiterate—he cannot tell."

Wanders at will and none stop him.

"Now and then he hovers about our lines; but mostly he shuns the society of infidels. Some of our men found him yesterday—he had wandered up to our defences. . . . They set food before him. He ate ravenously, then spat on the ground, and looked for all the world like cursing the infidel dogs who rescued and fed him. His face was a perfect study of mingled fear and impotence and rage. They tried to make him hear or speak, but failed. He grew weary of their attentions, and mooned off to headquarters, where, somehow he secured admission."

The mute's visit to the English camp became known to the enemy, and he was received back, " with some suspicior."

"They fired rifles immedialety behind his ears. . . They marched him up to a big gun and stood him beside it till the air concussion of a score of explosions caused him to bleed from ears and nostrils. He was as deaf as a stone. They were satisfied about his hearing; but could he speak, after all?

"Hot irons applied to various tender parts were reckoned one good means for proving this: these being ineffective, though he will bear their scars to the grave, they tried tearing out a finger-nail or two; tears rained down his cheeks, but he uttered no more than a gutural moan. They were convinced. . . After this they treated him with marked kindness.

Turns up in our Lines.

"A week later the mute turned up in our lines. Gangrene had supervened that wrenching out of finger-nails. The doctors had to take off his left arm. Then a

and for the

marvel happened. He began to speak. Vengeance fell heavily upon those miserable followers of the Prophet.

He gave away all their plans, describing their positions and batteries and encampments with a precision and accuracy I should never have thought possible in a simple child of the desert. He is rather a wreck now, for dysentery was added to the trouble with his arm, and the doctors had enough to do to pull him through."

By the next letter, dated 10th April, 1916, we learn that :--

"That Bedouin mute I told you about, he had a job to get home. The windows of heaven were open day and night. He toiled and waded . . . dysentery returned. . . He struggled along on hands and knees till strength gave out, and he was compelled to wriggle along like a snake, groaning. . . ."

At last he reached Basra, and by one of his father-in-law's ships got to Aden in March; but only to find a deserted pile of ashes where his home had been. "The enemy had discovered and avenged his service to Britain, firing his home and harrying his crops. But where were his wife and children?"

Fortunately, safe, and not far off. Taking refuge near, his devoted wife had watched and waited for weeks, sure that he would return. She found him unconscious, for he had swooned; brought him back to life, and brought his children to him. The description of this meeting is one of the most poignantly beautiful things ever written in our language, but we must proceed to a still greater adventure

His Sapreme Adventure begins.

"My Bedouin mute is himself again," is the opening of the next letter. "He was at Aden yesterday." And at Aden, one-armed as he was, and to the surprise of the bazaar, he scaled the fall-pipe of a tall building in order to rescue a kitten. Quite a crowd gathered, and the "mute" noticed their blanched faces—including those of his wife and children :—"If he had eyes only for them, he had ears for others. I think you know that my mute is not really deaf. He had heard the German tongue spoken. He thought it musical or something."

Anyhow, he followed two white men, whom the Arabs thought British, but who spoke in German of the folly of risking life to save a cat—"Spoke so uncharitably of my mute's intellect that it hurt him."

These "Britons," whose speech when excited was German, "went to an unfrequented lane, walking slowly." The Bedouin spread his praying mat near. They kicked him aside. He heeded not, so ignoring his presence they talked on in German.

"They went their way. He marked that way. At dead of night he was back at that spot. They had spoken of clocks which Arabs were to be hired to put aboard British vessels—amongst the coal. He reached an upper window as easily as he had reached that kitten. The darkness troubled him not at all.

Germans, with Infernal Machines!

"It was a ticklish job he had to do inside. When he had descended to the basement, seeking clocks and finding none . . . he all but stumbled into an apartment occupied by the very infidel pair he was interested in. He held his breath and crept back into the shadows to listen to a tale concerning a great arsenal the Turks had filled with German munitions near Baghdad. They used the language of Kultur, it seemed, when together alone and not excited. It was evident they were German officers disguised as traders.

"One told of orders he had for the Turkish commander of that arsenal at Baghdad, whither he was proceeding after distributing his store of clocks among British shipping. . . He seemed proud of his rank, and showed a gaudy uniform. . . .

"The officer, being a small man for a German, it struck my mute that the uniform was his own fit. He is a determined person, also very vain, and fond of fine clothes. That uniform was as good as his. His eyes followed it when the German owner placed it back in a tin box, and put it in a cupboard. He had already seen a case of clocks near by, and decided to save British lives. It only remained for the Huns to depart without seeing him, which they did presently, though they came so close . . . and chanced to stand so long conversing, that his forehead was dripping with perspiration, so imminent and unavoidable appeared his discovery.

Despoiling the Spoilers.

," It was a heavy case of clocks—so heavy that he could not move it alone, and it took him an hour to open it with poor tools and one arm. Then he undid the warehouse door by means of a curious use he learned to put a knife to, making it quite a good key, and carried the boxes one by one, carefully outside, for fear of accidents, returning last of all for the uniform which he bore tenderly away

"In half-an-hour he was back with four Arab boatmen of his father-in-law's tribe, who carried the goods to a trading vessel in the harbour."

Up the Tigris, 300 miles.

7th August. "Now I feel a bit more myself, I will tell you of my Bedouin. He left his family at Shat-el-Arab, going up to Basra in a motor boat his father-in-law (an Arab with an English heart) had purchased two months before the war. His idea was to test the possibility of firing that enemy munition store near Baghdad.

Fortunately the uniform he procured at Aden contained in a pocket a map with the place well marked on it. If he could destroy that arsenal, what glorious revenge for all his troubles!

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"Three hundred miles up the Tigris !" . . . " if the motor worked all right he would do the journey " . . . but —"obstacles in the river!" . . . "ignorance of mechanics!" . . . " if the motor broke down he was done."

'These were his fears. However, the motor worked beautifully. "On the seventh morning from Basra, the rising sun revealed the minarets and domes of Baghdad."

Triumph! "Those Clocks worked well.

Steering for a palm grove, he made fast the boat, then roused the sleepers in a hut. "No longer mute, he bade them obey the powerful but disguised German officer confronting them, showing the uniform under his cloak and pointing to his, to their eyes, strange and wonderful craft. They unquestioningly accepted his ckaims, hurrying to provide bearers for the stuff he had brought. Lying serenely in more senses than one, he was conveyed with his goods inside the very gates of the arsenal he sought.

"Marching to the Turkish colonel in charge, he was received with true Oriental courtesy, but little real favour. A few German junior officers who hung about enabled him to demonstrate his importance. They were suspicious at first. It was fortunate he remembered German tastes, and had brought strong drink with him. By nightfall he was master there."

And by midday on the following morning the arsenal and its contents had been blown up "with a tremendous roar which shook the earth."

"He heard, and felt, and saw it from his boat as he tore down the river, 'Alas,' he murmured, 'alas for the faithful who trusted a German!' Surely there be few of them left. Those clocks worked well."

Vengeance and Death.

"Rejoining his family at Basra, and finding his father-in-law's business done, he agreed to accompany them back to Mocha. By the last week in July he was ready for work again.

"He pledged a band of Arabs, friends of his father-in-law's, to follow him to the death, on the one condition that all plunder taken from those marauding Turks who had destroyed his home should be theirs alone. They came up with the enemy on the night of 30th--31st July. The hirelings earned their wages to the full. They led off seventy captured horses laden with booty as the day broke. The Turks who did the injury were no more. Moreover, divers plans they had been instructed in by the Huns perished with them."

"He was back at Mocha by nightfall of the 2nd August, rejoining his family, happy save for the accursed dysentery which returned with redoubled severity. "Nothing stays it. I write feeling that his recovery is doubtful indeed.

"Well, I have nothing to grumble at. I have had my innings. Would to God I had health and strength for the sake of wife and bairns . . . !"

This brave man whose wonderful feat above related undoubtedly saved thousands of British lives in Mesopotamia, died of dysentery at a Mission Hospitat a few days after 7th August, which is the date of the last letter.

A Wife's Devotion.

We have had to omit all Walter's references in his letters to his wonderful and beautiful wife and his fascinating children. Between him and them there was the profoundest love and affection. His wife Iza of the lustrous eyes was heartbroken at his loss.

Of her a nurse at the hospital wrote: "Her blistered feet told an eloquent tale of suffering endured without a murmur."

"She had carried her helpless husband, probably leading his horse and holding him more than seventy miles."

And of her grief at his loss :--

"It was pathetic. I don't know that I ever want to be loved quite so passionately myself. It must be heartbreaking altogether when a parting for life has to come."

Through Mr. Holmes's exertions Walter's surprising story—of which what appears here is but the most meagre and imperfect outline—has been completely corroborated by evidence collected from various sources, the whole recount making this book, because of its truth, more enthralling than the most skilfal fiction.

" Their Colonies have not dropped away."

On 20th October, 1917, another letter from Walter Greenway was received by Mr. Holmes. It has been published in the December number of Blackwood's Magazine. Some sailor who posted it in London has evidently carried it for long and far, for it contains a fuller account of the conversations overheard by him while he was spying on the Turks between German officers in 1915.

Of one who had travelled as a spy in England he records the following speeches:

"'We shall not win,' he mumbled, despondently, in his cumbrous tongue; 'our plans have gone all awry: those Britons are united in a fashion quite incredible. Danger has made their nation one. Their colonies have not dropped away, as we expected: like leaves from a withered tree. Once they are roused as they are roused now one understands why the lion is this people's emblem. That strong man of their's Kitchener, hus



Very tired Billjim (looking at notice board): "Well, I'm_____!" Drawn by Ptc. Farrow, A.I.F.

called up cubs of Nelson and Drake from the world's end by hundreds of thousands, nay, by millions.

The Lion's Cubs, in endless stream.

"You see them everywhere, from every colony, streaming in ceaselessly day by day. Oh, I tell you it is sickening to think of the tens of thousands I have looked upon with my own eyes-great strong men in full vigour of youth who have voluntarily cast aside the pleasures of peace-their faces showing the utmost eagerness to hasten to the fray. Get it out of your mind that these soldiers of the new armies Britain raises are either the riff-raff of the streets, or the muddled, conceited, impudent fools we have been taught to picture. You know well enough what the British sailors are! I swear these new soldiers are of the same breed."

His companion, unconvinced, mentioned

the terror to be instilled by airships and submarines.

The other laughed a bitter laugh. "So these foolish tales have travelled here---Lies, I tell you, lies. Our Zeppelins have given the British Army or Navy ten thousand recruits at the very least for every visit. . . . As for our submarines driving the British from the seas, would to God the author of that tale had better sense. A day will come when our people will awaken to the truth. They will turn in rage upon those who deceived them so foully and uselessly. I tell you, British shipping floats as proudly as in days of peace."

And now, are we ever going to let this German picture of us, once so true in all respects, be falsified by any weakening on our part? Surely the souls of such heroes as Walter Greenway inflexibly forbid it.

Australian Prisoners of War.

Nine Australians Escape from Germany.

Our Australian Red Cross correspondent writes :---

Bravo for the nine Australian soldiers who during November escaped from prison camps in Germany! After perilous and nerve-racking experiences they at' length arrived in England, and they have some interesting stories to tell both of the circumstances of their escape and of their treatment while in the hands of the enemy.

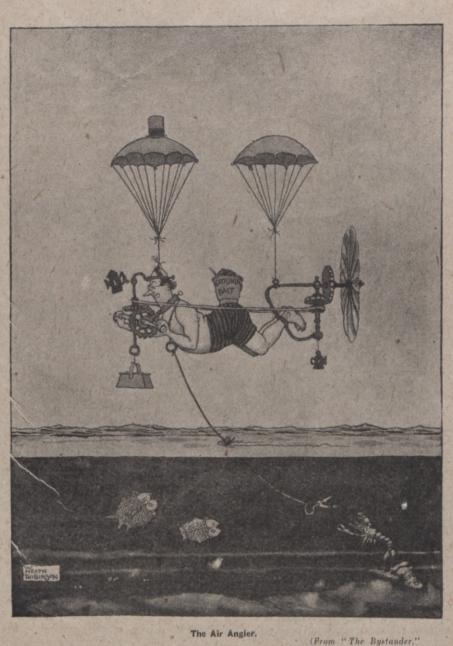
2,913 Australian Prisoners.

Those who have friends among the 2,913 Australian prisoners who, according to the returns in the hands of the A.R.C., are still in Germany, will be interested to know at first hand from some of these men that the parcels they receive at regular intervals from the Society are greatly appreciated, and relieve enormously the discomforts of prison life, Two of the escapees gave the Society no opportunity of ministering to their wants, for they had effected their escape before they were even reported as missing. Three of the others were for eight months in a retaliation camp behind the firing line and could not be reached by letters and parcels sent through the Society. But the remaining three received theirs. fairly regularly, and are full of gratitude for what the Society was able to do for them.

An indication of what the work for the prisoners involves is given in the English Commissioner's report for November, which shows, among other things, that 19,912 parcels of food were packed by the Prisoners' Department during the month, including two consignments for Turkey. A cheerful prisoner writes:—" Now that we have settled down to work and have the A.R.C. to look after us, we will be more contented to wait with patience that happy day when we receive our liberty and peace is declared."

Christmas and the Red Cross.

The November report shows in several ways that the Society is determined to make Christmas as cheerful as possible for our sick and wounded boys wherever they may be. Every sick, wounded and convalescent Australian will receive a Christmas-box, and a money grant is also being made towards extra cheer, which it is hoped will remind him that his people on the other side of the world have not forgotten him. The packing of these Christmas-boxes has been a big "job," and thanks are due to a large number of ladies who assisted the



regular staff at the Stores in putting together the contents of 30,000 boxes.

The new London Headquarters of the Society have now been occupied, and in every department of the work is the advantage of the change being felt. The necessity for the change is emphasised again in the November report from the Inquiry Department, whose work is ever-expanding. Last month the number of cables from and to Australia exceeded all previous records, 5,101 having been received, and 3,945 despatched. The number of inquiries, from relatives and friends in England has also greatly increased, 2,484 answers being sent in reply to inquiries in 1,834 cases. From 437 members of the A.I.F. of whom inquiries were made respecting their less fortunate comrades, the Society received replies which were in many cases helpful and comforting.

> Owing to the non-arrival of any Australian Mail during the last thee weeks "Anzac Bulletin" is unable to publish the usual pages of news.

Do you feel fit-mornings?

Many a white man, when he awakens in the morning in countries nearer the equator than he is accustomed to, feels more tired than when he went to bed.

The food he eats, the air he breathes, and the steamy heat of tropical or semi-tropical climates provoke a general stagnation of the system. The fluids and tissues of the body become charged with impurities which the organs of elimination cannot expel—the skin is inactive; the liver and kidneys fail to perform their vital functions of excretion well and regularly; the blood is overheated, poisonladen, and debilitated.

A half-teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a tumbler of hot water, taken every morning (on rising) for a few weeks at a time, is the specific, preventive and remedial, in such conditions. Kruschen Salts cleanses the system of impurities gently, painlessly, but surely . . . the "Kruschen" habit is a gentle reminder to the liver and kidneys of the daily habit of elimination which is their duty to establish and maintain.

But Kruschen Salts is more than an aperient and diuretic —it is a tonic also, helping to build up the system and immunise it against the insidious onset of ill-health. That is why so many doctors at home and abroad recommend this famous remedy.

It corrects any temporary derangement of the eliminative system, and fortifies the body against disease. As a remedy for constipation—that most dreaded enemy to health in equatorial climates—it is unfailing.

Get the "Kruschen" habit—keep it! It is the white man's safest, surest weapon of defence against ill-health.



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

Australia-H. & W. Grear, 287-289 Clarence Street, Sydney New Zealand-Fairbairn, Wright & Co., Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Auckland Sole Manufacturers-E. Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen), Ltd. 68 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, England

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of a Bar to the Military Medal to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men :-

BAR TO MILITARY MEDAL.

4892 Sjt. H. Ellis, Aust. E.; 3493 Sjt. T. D. Henry, Aust. E.; 874 Sjt. T. H. Hill, Aust. Inf.; 3275 Sjt. R. A. Hind, Aust. A.M.C. (M.M.'s gazetted 21st September, 1916).

3146 Pte. S. Elmore, Aust. A.M.C.; 1700 Sjt. (Sec.-Lient) C. C. Edwards, Aust. Inf. (M.M.'s gazetted 27th October, 1916).

(M. M. S. C. B. BWARDS, Aust, H., (M. M. S. gazetted 27th October, 1916).
3160 Opl. C. E. Maloney, Anst. Ini.; 175 Opl. P. O. Nilsson, Aust. A.M.C. (M. M.'s gazetted 16th November, 1916). 4881 2nd Opl. D. Worn, Aust. E. (M.M. gazetted 9th December, 1916). 7907
Sjt. H. C. Thomas, Aust. A.M.C. (M. M. gazetted 22nd January, 1917). 2609 Sjt. R. M. Hoffman, Aust. Inf. (M.M. gazetted 26th April, 1917). 2135 L.Sjt. C. L. Cooper, Aust. Inf. (M.M. gazetted 11th May, 1917). 29307 Gnr. B. O. Kirton, Aust. F.A. (M.M. gazetted 16th April, 1917). 2135 L.Sjt. C. L. Cooper, Aust. Inf. (M.M. gazetted 11th May, 1917). 29307 Gnr. B. O. Kirton, Aust. F.A. (M.M. gazetted 18th June, 1917). 284 Sjt. (Sec.-Lieut.) H. S. Anqueti, Anst. M. G. Corps; 1063 Sjt. J. W. Hoad, Aust E. (M.M.'s gazetted 18th July, 1917). 6129 Gnr. C. D. Bailey, Aust. F.A. (M.M. gazetted 16th August, 1917).
MILITARY MEDAL.

MILITARY MEDAL.

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

Field to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Mon:Introduction of the intermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Non-commissioned

Spr. P. M. Coghian, Aust. F.A.; 1881 2nd Opl. W. Orker, Aust. E.; 228 Sit, S. Court, Inf.; 14 Sit, H. K. Cowan, Inf.; 122 Tp. W. H. Cowa, An. 2899 Sit, L. M. Cowley, Inf.; 6864 L.-Opl. H. P. Crigp, A.M.C.; 617 Cpl. W. H. Crook, T.M.B.; 6792 Pite, H. G. Cronkw, Inf.; 4762 L.-Sit, A. P. Croskell, Inf.; 3976 L.-Opl. E. G. Cubbins Inf.; 6876 Opl. T. A. Cummeen, A.S.O.; 6868 Spr. H. W. Dadswell, Aust. E.; 2131 Cpl. E. J. Davies, Aust. E.; 22705 Gnr. G. R. Davies, Aust. F. A.; 551 L.-Opl. G. W. Dzwis, Inf.; 5929 Spr. J. Davis, Aust. E.; 1180 L.-Opl. W. Davies, Aust. E. & 22705 Gnr. G. R. Davies, Aust. F. A.; 551 L.-Opl. G. W. Dzwis, Inf.; 5929 Spr. J. Davis, Aust. E.; 1180 L.-Opl. W. Davies, Inf.; 6007 Fte. J. D. Davi, Inf.; 4797 Pite, A. Delary, Inf.; 2800 Cpl. J. S. Dixon, Inf.; 1884 Dzr. G. R. Doherty, A.S.C.; 2122 Pite A. E. Doling, Inf.; 1607 Spr. D. Donaldson, Aust. E.; 5777 L.-Opl. J. D. Dovje, Inf.; 576 Pite F. Doyle, Inf.; 2738 Spr. W. R. Drayton, Aust. E.; 5840 Cpl. G. S. Dryden, Inf.; 3760 Pite, R. H. Thum, Inf.; 289 L.-Opl. H. Durne, Inf.; 6989 Pite. G. W. Eldridger, Inf.; 3400 Spit. H. E. Elliot, Inf.; 89 Pite, J. S. Elliot, Inf.; 5520 Cpl. T. Eurell, M.T.M. By; 212 Pite, J. R. Evra, Inf.; 5060 L.-Sit, (Sit) J. H. Evrans, Inf.; 3463 Pite H. W. Enrans, Inf.; 2718 L.-Opl. F. W. G. Faults, and C. 2008 Pite, A. C. PitzSimmons, Inf.; 518 Pite, A. J. Flanagan, Inf.; 2151 Pite (L.-Ch.); T. H. Floyd, A.M.C.; 5091 Pite, W. A. Foord Inf.; 104 L.-Opl. J. Forsyth, M.G. Corps. 3512 Pite, W. A. Pranais, Inf.; 2578 Ccl. H. T. Fraser, M.G. Corps. 2889 Pite, W. H. Frankend, M.G. Corps. 3005 Pite, I.-G. Pite, Y. G. Garran, Inf.; 499 Sit, R. V. Gav. Inf.; 1286 Pite, J. T. E. Garrade, Inf.; 509 Pite, C. Golder, Inf.; 582 Pite, J. Gerg, Greno, Inf.; 5709 Pite, U. G. Glaren, Inf.; 499 Sit, R. V. Gav. Inf.; 1263 Pite, J. S. Sit, G. Gordon, Inf.; 5709 Pite, J. G. Gitson, Inf.; 505 Pite, D. D. Grey, Inf.; 2844 Pite, J. J. Graham, A.M.C.; 2164 Pite, C., Coll, Y. H. Haran, S. Sit, G. Gordon, Inf.; 5709 Pite, J. G. Grant, N. J. Gli

474 Pie, J. E. Landstrom, Ini, 5398 Pie, F. W. Hyon, Ini, 5362 Pie, A. A. Madden, Ini, 1472 L-Opi, E. R. Makin, Ini, 1936 Spr. J. J. Maples back, Aust. E., 6883 Si, E. S. Mara, A.M.O., 5212 L-Opi, W. T. Marcus, Ini, 116 Opi, L. G. Marr, A.M.O.; 3804 Pie P. C. Marshall, M.G. Corps; 5405 Spr. H. P. Merbus, Ini, 200 Pie, J. Markens, Ini, 1935 Pie, F. M. Mawson, M.G. Corps; 5405 Spr. H. P. Merbus, Ini, 200 Pie, J. McGregor, A.M.O.; 467 Pie, A. E. Mathers, M.G. Corps; 5405 Spr. H. P. MedDraid, Ini, 1222 Sit, F. Gillyenddy, atti. Aust. E.; 4006 Cpl. J. M. Melmin, Aust. E.; 4001 Opi, J. McGregor, A.M.O.; 466 Pie, G. A. McIlveen, Ini, 1725 Opi, A. A. Melmen, Ini, 583 Pie, J. McGregor, A.M.O.; 466 Pie, G. A. McIlveen, Ini, 1725 Opi, A. A. Melmen, Ini, 584 Pie, J. D. McGregor, A.M.O.; 9894 Pie, W. K. McMillan, A.M.O.; 100 Spr. A. Melmen, Ini, 584 Pie, J. D. McGregor, A.M.O.; 9894 Pie, W. K. McMillan, A.M.O.; 100 Spr. A. J. McKenzie, Anset, F. 2391 Opi, J. M. Mes, Ini, 584 Pie, J. D. McIeod, A.M.O.; 9894 Pie, W. K. McMillan, A.M.O.; 100 Spr. A. J. McKenzie, Anset, F. 2389 Pie, G. J. McNeil, Ini, 2007 Pie, H. C.Oul, J. F. McFlee, A.M.O.; 1027 Pie, L. Oul, J. F. McFlee, A.M.O.; 1027 Pie, D. Mitchell, Inf.; 1535 Opi, T. W. Mitchell, Inf.; 1537 Opi, T. W. Mitchell, And. C.; 204 Pie, C. Oul, J. J. D. Minty, A.M.O.; 204 Pie, C. J. McHehell, Inf.; 1575 Opi, T. W. Mitchell, A.M.O.; 209 Pie, L. F. Morris, Inf.; 1028 Pie, C. P. McHehell, Inf.; 1030 Pie, M. Moja, A., Nazao Provost Corps; 3661 Sit, J. Moora, Anst. F. 2007 Pie, J. McHehell, Inf.; 1575 Opi, T. W. Mitchell, A.M.O.; 200 Pie, M. Moja, A., 1990 Pie, J. Mourtion, Inf.; 200 Pie, J. S. Outman, J. McKaraba, J. Mc

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 201, DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1917.

WOUNDED-INFANTRY-continued.

W DUNDED - INFANTICY - CONTINUED:
Harris, 1929, B.; Harris, 34890, W. T.; Harrison, 6292, H.; Hart, 2371, S. D.; Hartley, 4306, W. W.; Hartmuy, 855, W. H.; Hartley, 4306, W. W.; Hartmuy, 855, W. H.; Hartley, 4306, W. W.; W.; Haukin, 7118, C. H.; Haverfield, 4713, L. T.; Huwkin, 1886, J. H.; Hay, 726, C. P.; Hayes, 2016, C. A.; Hayes, 6023, J. C.; Hayes, 2008, T. H.; Hayes, 6530, V.; Hays, 183, S. E.; Head, 1921, J.; Heading, 4505, J. A.; Healey, 248, P. D.; Heap, 5598, L. B.; Hertor, 518, W. H.; Henderson, 6519, A. S.; Henderson, 2071, W.; Henry, 2260, G. J.; Henzernoeder, 5566, C. J.; Hetherington, 1920, G. T.; Heyes, 2704, C. V.; Hausier, 94, F. W.; Hicke, 1045, M. E.; Higgins, 699, H. R.; Highfield, 3770, R. B.; Hill, 4555, F. S.; Hill, 1762, W. J.; Hill, 5145, W. J.; Hines, 1149, G. L.; Hitchen, 6753, S.; Hodgson, 2339, W. E.; Holden, 12, Substan, 2085, A. S.; Hopper, 654, W.; Horner, 2506, T.; Horton, 5714, A. J.; Hoskin, 2006, R. W.; House, S5, H. L.; Howard, 1842, J. P.; Howard, 2555, J. F.; Howkins, 2085, A. J.; Howard, 2555, J. F.; Howkins, 2085, A. J.; Howard, 2555, J. F.; Howkins, 2085, A. J.; Howard, 2555, J. F.; Howkins, 2284, S. J.; Howard, 2265, T. McL, M.; Hudoson, 2282, J. H.; Huughes, 1853, J. E.; Huleombe, 2582, J. A.; Humble, 2066, J.; Humphrey, 1721, W. J.; Hunter, 462, J.; Hutchinson, 4765, M. C.; Hutchison, 4467, T. J.; Hutton, 4065, K. E.; Hutcyk, 2243, C. D.; Hyama, 2334, M. H. W.; Hyder, 5781, W. A.; Hinkes, 188, T.; Jones, 629, E. J.; Jones, 6208, J.; Inglis, 2075, J.; Ingram, 3155, A.; Hingram, 2009, J.; Ingles, 2075, J.; Hickey, 2045, C. D.; Hyama, 2009, J.; Humphrey, 1721, W. J.; Hunter, 462, J.; Hutchinson, 4764, H. W.; Hyder, 5781, W. A.; Humphrey, 1721

Kintosh, 600, E., McLaughlan, 256, C. J., McPares, 1990, A., McQueen, 2286, H. O., McRae, 2300, G. B., McViear, 7280, P. P., Mackay, 5450, B. S., Mackay, 2660, G. R., Markey, 2660, G. R., Markey, 2660, K. J. K., Markey, 2620, K. G. K., Markey, 2620, K. S., Markey, 2620, J. S. Markey, 2620, K. S., Markey, 2620, J. S. Markey, 2620, K. S. Markey, 2620, J. McBand, 2021, K. S. Markey, 2620, J. Markey, 2630, J. Markey, 2630, J. Markey, 264, K. J. Markey, 2630, J. Marke

2412. J. P.; Ryan, 6618a, J.; Ryan, 2654, T.; Ryder, 1904, G.; Rye, 1880a, S. C.; Saltzer, 1951, L. E.; Sanmells, 6916, H. E.; Sampson, 6856, S. J.; Sara, 2884, T. H.; Saunders, 6377, A. A.; Saunders, 560, W. A.; Savage, 2128, G.; Savage, 971, L. N.; Sawyer, 2291, T. E.; Sawyers, 6620, H. C.; Sealdwell, 6585, T. W.; Scarrabelotti, 3694, A.; Schar, 4750, L. L.; Schmidt, 1981, N. Scholtz, 2764, G. A.; Schumman, 3905, M.; Sott, 669, W.; Schuman, 5005, M.; Sott, 669, W.; Schuman, 5005, M.; Sott, 669, K.; Schum, 44, T.; Schmidt, 1981, N. Scholtz, 2764, G. A.; Schuman, 5005, M.; Sott, 669, W. Scultz, 2009, M.; Secretan, 4433a, F. N.; 918, D.; Shaw, 6415, A. G.; Bhaw, 677, F. M.; 818, B.; Shaw, 6415, A. G.; Shaw, 577, F. M.; 818, B.; Shaw, 6415, A. G.; Shaw, 577, F. M.; 818, B.; Shaw, 6415, A. G.; Shaw, 577, F. M.; 818, B.; Shaw, 6415, A. G.; Shaw, 577, F. M.; 818, G. C.; Silearwood, 1995, G.; Snith, 3180, H. R.; Smith, 529, Z. C.; Smith, 3165, D.; 818, M. S.; Sott, 2005, G.; Snith, 3160, H. R.; Smith, 529, Z. C.; Smith, 3165, D.; 818, M. Son, 200, G.; Smith, 3165, D.; 818, M. Stapleton, 8201, G. J.; Stark, 5465, A.; 814, G. F.; Spotswood, 497, V. G.; Starkord, 1009, R.; Stapleton, 8201, G. J.; Stark, 5408, A. J.; Stenden, 2657, B. J.; Steel, 2235, H. C.; 814, G. F.; Spotswood, 497, V. G.; Starkord, 1009, R.; Stapleton, 8201, G. J.; Stark, 5408, A. J.; Stenden, 4653, J. H.; Strewart, 1724, J. A. D.; Stienchound, 742, G. F.; Stone, 5445, A. E.; Strapp, 2404, J. R.; Stratford, 196, T. C.; 844, C. N.; Sugrue, 6644, E. C.; Sullivan, 1259, E. C. J.; Sutherland, 850, R.; Sutton, 3622, T. W.; 844, C. N.; Sugrue, 6644, E. C.; Sullivan, 1259, 844, C. N.; Sugrue, 6441, P. G.; Strawart, 2738, H.; Stwart, 6158, J. H.; Strewart, 1739, 946, C. N.; Sugrue, 6644, E. C.; Sullivan, 1259, 844, C. N.; Sugrue, 6444, P. C.; Tuhor, 5455, A.; 844, C. N.; Sugrue, 644, P. C.; Tuhor, 5455, A.; 844, C. N.; Sugrue, 6444, P. G.; Nith, 197, 3482, 946, C. N.; Sugrue, 644, P. C.; Nith, 197, 3482, 946, C. N.; Sugrue, 644, E. C.; Sullivan, 259

Woodhill, 1943, B. M.; Woodman, 4939, R.; Woodward, 3147a, R.; Woodward, 2577, T.; Worby, 2166a, P. J.; Wray, 220, W. H.; Wright, 588, F. G.; Wright, 929, J.; Wright, 6564, L. G.; Young, 2003, C.; Young, 5438, J. S.

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Young, 2003, C.; Young, 5438, J. S. **PIONEER BATTALION.**—Anderson, 2335, A. G.; Black, 3317, S. G.; Brandt, 2079, H.; Cameron, 3072, J.; Curran, 2523, H. L.; Donnelly, 55, P. J.; James, 2800, E. W.; King, 2392, J. A. C.; McDonagh, 2163, M.; McLeish, 3401, W.; Petrie, 2782, G.; Poulsen, 2976, E.; Quick, 1640, H. D.; Stratford, 290, A.; Wedding, 1950, A. H.

Petrie, 2782, G.; Poulsen, 2976, E.; Quick, 1640,
 H. D.; Stratford, 290, A.; Wedding, 1950, A. H.
 MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Albion, 456, G.
 A.; Applebee, 1518, J. H. A.; Arbuckle, 6458, K.
 Arnot, 510a, F.; Baker, 692, D. R.; Bampton, 407a, S. H.; Brown, 5386, J.; Chapman, 1800,
 A.; Clayton, 2049, W. E.; Cocks, 337, A. W.;
 Connell, 2189, W. H.; Coss, 928, A. J.; Davis, 2858, B.; Fitzpatrick, 623, M. M.; Foreman, 598,
 C. L.; Gaffery, 312, G.; Guest, 449, V. J.; Hales, 3107, F.; Hamilton, 505, P. N.; Hansen, 329, A.
 B. T.; Hinkley, 42, N. R.; Kelly, 282, P. J.;
 Lawler, 275, J. T.; Loder, 141a, R.; Lombe, 603,
 F. G.; McCarthy, 1869a, A. A.; Moody, 513, L.;
 Morley, 200, G.; Nasn, 82, C. J.; Noonan, 379,
 L. A.; Parker, 1665, J. E.; Paterson, 380a, M.;
 Penney, 424, J. K.; Petersen, 378a, C. G.;
 Redfern, 280, W.; Rendell, 469, P. H.; Roddick, 1626, J.; Rose, 278, V. C.; schultz, 395, G. C.
 Smith, 3253, B. L.; South, 515, A. L. H.; Spencer, 1672, F. N. J.; Stephens, 387b, G.; Htomas, 608a, P., Urquhart, 474, G. S.; Ward, 328a, J.; Wikinson, 335, J. T.
 ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Burgess, 8053, C.
 C.; Leplaw, 13274, L. E.
 ARMY NILDICAL, CORPS.—Bowden, 66, H.;

O.; Leplaw, 13374, L. K.
ARMY MI.DICAL CORPS.—Bowden. 68, H.;
Britain, 1054, C. A.; Burton, 8665, O. R.; Cowan,
25, A. P.; Davidson, 541, S.; Effle, 9073, T.;
Huby, 11351, C. W. P.; MacDonald, 7769, E. G.;
McDonald, 588, K.; Melville, 1993, F. H.; Smith,
89, E. F.; Porter, 8529, A. A.; Probert, 14818, D.
H.; Reid, 2475, E. R.; Thomas, 4076, H. C.;
Walker, 8382, B. G.; Whelan, 5296, D.

Roll of Honour—continued.

Previously reported missing, now reported not missing—wounded. INFANTRY.—Bowgen, 2567, G. E.

MISSING.

MISSING. ARTILLERY.—Andrew, 4989, A. H. INFANTRY.—Burns, 2880, R. H.; Cash, 3784, F. H.; Cognet, 2124, J.; Dockrill, 39, W. F.; Fisher, 1534, E.; Ford, 4665, T. H.; Gadsby, 4063, S. H.; Gill, 3357, H. J.; Graham, 644, R. W.; Hother, 4080, A. J.; Jonge-Hoyer, 226, C.; Lansdowne, 4654, C.; McKenzie, 4564, W. M.; McKennon, 487, L. H.; Maxfield, 4043, G. E.; O'Brien, 3866a, J.; Pearson, 4584, F.; Pilkington, 4121, T. W.; Pollock, 4119, W.; Pressley, 3016, W. H.; Rayner, 4125, J. A.; Shelvey, 3033, J. F.; Smith, 4365, A. J.; Thomas, 8206, J.; Tinham, 967, W.; Vincent, 3752, W. F.; Walker, 4813a, V. L.; Warrener, 781a, F. S.

LIST 203, DATED NOVEMBER 16, 1917. OFFICERS-KILLED.

FLYING CORPS.—Bowd, H. W., Lieut. ARTILLERY.—Nagel, H., Lieut.

INFANTRY.-Arager, n., Lieut.; Brown-low, L. R., Sec.-Lieut.; Fraser, G. C., Sec.-Lieut.; Hinton, W. F., Capt.; Kilpatrick, A. G., Sec.-Lieut.; Reynolds, W. R., Sec.-Lieut.

PIONEER BATTALION .- Adams (D.S.O.), W. A. Major

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Cochran, F. J., ieut.; Freeman, H., Lieut. ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Bullen, N. J.,

Major. OFFICERS-DIED OF WOUNDS.

OFFICERS-DIED OF WORKDS. INFANTRY.-Kirkbridge, R., Lieut.; Layton, W., Lieut.; Moule, C. L., Capt. Office:s-Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

reported died of wounds. INFANTRY. – Coulter, R. B., Sec.-Lieut.; James, R. F., Sec.-Lieut.; Walsh, W. T., Sec.-Lieut.

OFFICERS-WOUNDED.

FLYING CORPS .-- Morrison, D. C., Sec.-Lieut. LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT .- Sickmann, T. A., Major.

ARTILLERY.—Adlard, J. H., Lieut.; Clarke, V. L. R., Lieut.; Gaynor, B. S., Capt.; Minter, Capt.; Mulvey, R. D., Capt.; Thompson, 8. , Lieut.; Watts, H. T., Lieut. B ... ENGINEERS .- Simpson (M.C.), C. H., Licut.

F. Lieut.; Watts, H. T., Lieut.
RNGINEERS.—Simpson (M.C.), C. H., Lieut.
INFANTRY—Albrecht, F., Capt.; Atkin, W. C., Capt.; Atkinson, B. S., Capt.; Avers, A. E. W., Lieut.; Backhouse, A. N. Sec.Lieut.; Backhouse, A. N. Sec.Lieut.; Bockelberg, W. Sec.Lieut.; Bolitho, L., Lieut.; Boucher, H. W. J., Sec.Lieut.; Brown, F. R., Sec.Lieut.; Carradus, J. A., Capt.; Chisholm, J. D. W., Capt.; Clift, F., Lieut.; Collins, C. R., Capt.; Cooper, A. W., Sec.Lieut.; Davis, H. B., Lieut.; Day, G. W., Sec.Lieut.; Davis, H. B., Lieut.; Dight, I. C., Sec.Lieut.; Duncan, G. O., Sec.Lieut.; Edwards, A., Lieut.; Edwards, E. C., Sec.Lieut.; Edwards, G. J., Capt.; Harrison, J. det.; Hail, F. S., Capt.; Harrison, J. det.; Hail, F. S., Capt.; Harrison, J. det.; Lieut.; Hail, F. S., Capt.; Harrison, J. det.; Lieut.; Logan, E., Lieut.; McConl., Lijda, H. W., Lieut.; Logan, E., Lieut.; McKeon, F. J., Lieut.; Mernie, P. G., Lieut.; Marti, J., B., Lieut.; Mernies, D., Lieut.; Marti, M. H. A., Lieut.; Martison, J. det.; Lieut.; Marti, J. B., Lieut.; Merniby, H. G., Lieut.; Parsöns, F. E., Lieut.; McChin, J. R., Sec.Lieut.; Parsöns, F. E., Lieut.; McKin, M., Lieut.; Parsöns, F. E., Lieut.; McKin, M., Lieut.; Palayiari, A. M., Lieut.; Palayiari, A. M., Lieut.; Palayiari, A. M., Lieut.; Palayiari, M., Lieut.; Palayiari



Waggon horses shy at their stricken comrade on the wayside.

Australian Official Photograph.

Lieut.; Stubbs, R. V. J., Capt.; Syme, W. A., Capt.; Taylor, B., Sec.-Lieut.; Titley, W. M., Lieut.; Tolley, S. E., Capt.; Walters, R. C., Lieut.; Watson, H. J. Sec.-Lieut.; Whitaker, M. H. O., Lieut.; Wisewoold, A. E., Sec.-Lieut.

H. O., Lieut., WISEWOOR, A. E., SEC-LIEUT. PIONEER BATTALION.—Gore, F. J., Lieut.; Guest, C. B., Lieut.; Jarvis, N. L., Lieut.; McAulifie, S. J. A., Lieut.; Meanliffe, S. J. Lieut. MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Holmes, C. H., Capt.; Hughes, C. E., Lieut.; Potter, F. H., Lieut.; Wells, F. E., Lieut.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Millett, W. L., apt.; Morgan, E. L., Capt. CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.—Robertson, H., Capt.;

KILLED.

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Previously reported wounded, now reported killed. INFANTRY.—Saunders, 3221, G. W.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed. INFANTRY.--Clark, 7220, L. E.; Helson, 1673, A. P.; Whillance, 3253, B. G.

Previously incorrectly reported killed ARTILLERY.-Wilson, 14, E. C.

DIED OF WOUNDS. LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Bannon, 2928, R. M.

Roll of Honour-continued.

ARTILLERY.—King, 1626, E.; McKenzie, 28819, C. J.; Webstser, 5113, A.; Warrener, 2320, J. W.

J. W.
ENGINEERS.—Gilbert, 5685, G. F.
INFANTRY.—Brumby, 1870a, J. T.; Larkin, 3577, M. W.; Lockhart, 2947, C. L.; McDonell, 4488, C. J.; McHutchison, 713, T. Mossop, 2952,
V. W.; Oliver, 2222, W. J.; Pearce, 4753, H. V.; Robertson, 2885, T. H.; Singleton, 8444, W.; Tomkins, 4554, L. C.; Vivian, 2506, A. E.; West, 422, C. H.; Wilson, 50, F. G.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Robson, 246, L. APMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Smith, 12306, L.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Smith, 12306, L. C.; Sullivan, 1515, E.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

ARTILLERY .- Wilkinson, 1901, L. F.

WOUNDED.

ANZAC LIGHT RAILWAY OPERATING COMPANY.-Peters, 4273, C. V. H.; Burns, 1927,

NNAC LIGHT RAILWAY OPERATING COMPANY.-Peters, 4273, C. V. H.; Burns, 1927, J.
ILGHT HORSE REGIMENT.--McBean, 1418, M. C.; TUTVEY, 1121, L. G.
ARTILLERY.-Allan, 11915, G.; Airey, 22238, H.; Andrey, 18628, H. G.; Ashdowne, 3671, H. W.; Beardon, 25348, G. W.; Benjamin, 4280, E. J.; Boardman, 1270, C. O.; Bovis, 9950, G. E.; Bradford, 283, A.; Bromilow, 28308, W.; Bryant, 3028, C. H.; Buuk, 2001, P. J. I.; Butler, 21181, A. Heron, 838, F. D.; Caesar, 2051, P. R.; Carke, 4712, G.; Clarke, 33730, J. E.; Clouston, 33707, T.; Cocke, 2584, J. E.; Croll, 5069, J.; Davidson, 5462, R.; Davis, 1682, G. A.; Del, H.; Gambrid, Ya28, G. Y.; Charte, 4712, G.; Clarke, 33730, J. E.; Clouston, 33707, T.; Cocke, 2584, J. E.; Croll, 5069, J.; Davidson, 5462, R.; Davis, 1682, G. A.; Del, 4435, J. T.; Dennisosn, 32516, J. Dons, worth, 7494, F. T.; Drew, 4455, R.; Erast, 1512, J. J.; Everingham, 18454, C. H.; Fehring, 25822, C. T.; Eckford, 7079, W. H.; Edis, 228269, E. S.; Egan, 108, F. A.; Ellisen, 3824, R.; Erast, 1512, J. J.; Everingham, 18454, C. H.; Fehring, 25822, P.; Feeman, 22, P. H.; Gambrill, 7822, W. G.; Gill, 1155, R. G.; Gillett, S190, W. L. J.; Gilligan, 1933, J.; Gledhill, 10856, A. L.; GHiddon, 11842, F.; Goudard, 2002, H. J.; Goswell, 1670, J. S.; Goudard, 2002, E. H.; Gambrill, 7822, W. G.; Gill, 1155, R. G.; Gillett, S190, W. L. J.; Herebert, 15185, J. H. H.; HIIS, 18677, E. B.; Hogg, 9573, K. E.; Hogg, 9554, L. A.; Hunt, 30100, M.; Frin, 31101, T.; Ivers, 5429, S. J.; Johnson, 30, T.; Kay, 18864, A. T.; Khenyon, 31027, H. F.; Kerr, 94135, R. J.; King, 10350, H. W.; King, 30282, W.; Laugher, 20278, W. F.; Leathes, 5193, E.; Leagett, 1167, S.; Lewis, 9937, C.; Hower, 1855, C. G.; McHoon, 2905, T. N.; Pardoe, 4521, P.; Kerr, 94135, R. J.; King, 10350, H. W.; King, 30282, W.; Laugher, 20278, M. F.; Leagetor, 1467, S.; Lewis, 9937, C.; Hower, 1845, C. G.; Dertson, 20007, J. W.; Kobe, 1482, C. J.; Benberd, 2028, M.; J.; Chobond, 329, A. M.; Thresher, 32270, P. J.; Thismon, 2067, H. K.; Shewer, 2

Wilson, 1120, A.; Young, 9575, L. N.
ENGINEERS.—Adams, 1402, H. McK.; Anderson, 5023, F.; Anderson, 7212, L. F.; Arnsvrong, 4401, J. S.; Atkins, 9558, C. P.; 'Arncaszle, 15694, W. S.; Barron, 5298, M. J.; Batten, 128, W.; Bidmead, 15106, S. M.; Blanckenseem, 7090, V.; Bradshaw, 2439, H. R.; Brown, 429, F. J.; Brown, 3765, J. S.; Buckley, 15180, H.; Burnett, 4406, C. H.; Carstens, 3908, M. F.; Chiprindall, 9844, D. W.; Clark, 7007, J. F.; Clark, 7094, W. T.; Conn, 140, W. B.; Cook, 607, P.; Covell, 1890, W. H.; Dale, 10527, T.; Dawson, 4531, R.; Dender, 2219, A.; Downes, 537, J. J.; Drew, 6788, W. G.; Easy, 3068, A.; Ferguson, 100, J. F.; Field, 16786, V.; Funnell, 2515, E. W.; Hall, 3113, J. C.; Hawkes, 2724, E. O.; Hewitt, 2035, E. J.; Hitchcock, 2381, G. W.; Hosking, 8424,

B. E.; Hes, 5557, O.; Jennings, 3348, E. J.; Jewell, 5113, H.; Jones, 6294, J. H.; Killip, 15677, J. H.; Lane, 14085, G.; Luke, 1296, P. H.; Mc Bride, 1921, H. M.; McKerm, 10217, S. H. G.; McPhail, 5138, D. S.; Marsden, 1437, J.; Pate, 5601, A.; Pentecost, 5839, G. H.; Pitt, 119, W. G.; Ray, 3567, F. C.; Sharp, 1596, A. F.; Small, 699, D. J.; Smedley, 6345, L.; Smith, 6251, W. C.; Stewart, 9539, A. McL.; Thompson, 6695, K. A.; Thomson, 1982, A.; Thomson, 7309, N.; Toohey, 4211, D. J.; Watts, 15634, V. J.; Wilson, 5601, P.; Winstone, 4135, W.

TRY NTRY, -Abrey, 568, T. E.; Adam, 4608, B.G. (Addison, 1383, A.W.; Ahern, 6187, M., Albeet, 1208, H. E.; Albrey, 2863, A.; Aldham, 6410, H. B.; Aldridge, 1501, T.; Alford, 2121, F. (Alford, 2302, J. A.; All, 4267, A. S.; Alids, 6703, J.; Allen, 4128, C. G.; Allen, 6423, H. J.; Aldrews, 2809a, C. M.; Anson, 4058, A.; Anderson, 2124, H. S.; Anderson, 2867, O.; Anderson, 2904, W. B.; Andrews, 811, A.; Andrews, 2809a, C. M.; Anson, 4058, A.; Archer, 4134, R.; Argal, 0404, A. J.; Armour, 550, G. F., Arnstrong, 2859, R. G.; Arthur, 2106a, W. F. Armstrong, 2859, R. G.; Arthur, 2106a, W. F. Armstrong, 2859, R. G.; Arthur, 2106a, W. F. Ashdown, 4150, E.; Ashdown, 802, G. C., Ashdown, 4150, E.; Ashdown, 802, G. C., E.; Ashdown, 4150, E.; Ashdown, 802, G. C., E.; Barnet, 2876, J. S.; Baker, 2500, O. S.; Baker, 5317, P.; Baldwin, 7178, H. E. F.; Baldwin, 758, H. Z.; Barber, 43, R. W.; Barnard, 2775, W.; Barnet, 2858, H. A.; Barber, 43, R. W.; Barnard, 2775, W.; Barnet, 2858, J. A.; Barber, 43, R. W.; Barnard, 2775, W.; Barnet, 2859, T. G.; Barnet, 668, J. A.; Barrhet, 5709, J. C.; Barry, 590, A.; Bartholomew, 7205, A. L.; Barber, 43, R. W.; Barnard, 2775, W.; Barnard, 2775, W.; Barnard, 2775, W.; Barnard, 2775, W.; Barnard, 275, S. F.; Bartley, 6455, F. M.; Beamish, 1800, T. J.; Bauker, 1605, A. E.; Bathley, 6456, F. M.; Beamish, 350, C. G.; Beawn, 1687, T. W. C.; Beawn, 1693, A.; Bartholomew, 7206, A. L.; Barlett, 522, R. A.; Barthol, 285, J.; Bold, J.; Bell, 35, G. G.; Bild, 2561, J.; Bell, 4550, F. C.; Bell, 35, G. G.; Bell, 2561, J.; Bell, 550, F. F.; Bell, 32, G. C.; Bardy, 1289, F. F.; Branscombe, 2622, A.; Bardwer, 580, C. C.; Brack, 129, F. G.; Bardwer, 104, H.; Bolten, 104, H.; Bolten, 2706, S. A.; Brender, 7078, S. A.; Brender,





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