

Anzac Bulletin

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Price 3d.

Issued to Members of the Australian
Military and Naval Forces in Great
Britain, France, and elsewhere.



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Battle of Messines: Australians interested in German shells bursting.

Australian Official Photograph.

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Death of Mr. E. A. Petherick.

Melbourne, 18th September.

Mr. E. A. Petherick, C.M.G., has died in Melbourne at the age of 70. He was the archivist of the Federal Parliament, and eight years ago presented to Australia his valuable library of books and documents concerning the country's early history.

Cheap Electricity for Melbourne.

Melbourne, 18th September.

According to Press reports the Expert Committee is of opinion that Orwll brown coal is suitable for the production of cheap electricity, with the result that power would be available in bulk in Melbourne at a cost of a farthing per unit.

Science Degrees at Melbourne.

Melbourne, 18th September.

Melbourne University Council has endorsed a report of the Science Faculty recommending the establishment of degrees in several branches of industrial science. It is estimated that the capital expenditure required would be £33,000, and the expense of annual upkeep £5,300. The recommendation is to be considered by the State and Federal Governments.

Heavy Rains in S.A. and N.S.W.

Melbourne, 18th September.

During a rainstorm at Wellington, in the northern part of South Australia, two inches fell in an hour.

Heavy rains have fallen in southern Riverina, causing the Murray to rise again.

The Cricket Season, Melbourne.

Melbourne, 18th September.

The Victorian Cricket Association has decided to follow last season's practice and not to run Pennant competitions, but a programme of friendly matches.

Australian Motors to be Built.

Sydney, 18th September.

A motor-car, every part of which was made in Australia, has successfully completed a journey from Sydney to Melbourne, during which it was severely tested on account of boggy conditions. A factory is being erected at Burwood, New South Wales, for the production of Australian cars.

S.A. Liquor Referendum Refused.

Adelaide, 18th September.

The Premier of South Australia has refused the request of a large deputation for a referendum as to the prohibition of liquor.

Large Donations to War Loans.

Melbourne, 19th September.

Mr. Millen, answering a question of Mr. McDougall in the Senate, said that the Treasurer had received £79,627 in donations to Australian war loans, and an additional £630 lent free of interest.

The Tax on Bachelors.

Melbourne, 19th September.

Sir John Forrest introduced a motion in the House of Representatives to provide a special surtax on eligible single men or childless widowers between 21 and 45.

Sir John outlined a new clause providing that persons exempted by the Governor-General from enlisting shall not be subject to the new tax. The Government believed that the tax would stimulate recruiting. The money raised would be used for repatriation purposes. Discussion is proceeding.

Victorian Soldiers' Settlement Bill.

Melbourne, 19th September.

The Victorian Legislative Assembly has passed a Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Bill.

Mr. Lawson, the Attorney-General, said the settlement of soldiers was primarily a Commonwealth matter, but it was also a State matter, a municipal matter, and a matter for everybody.

Armed Robbery at a Bank.

Melbourne, 19th September.

An armed robber entered the Middlepark Branch of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank a few minutes before closing time and presented a rifle at the teller, who was alone. He bound and gagged the teller, and stole £541. Then he drove away with his companion in a jinker. The whole business was over in ten minutes.

The Melbourne Bank Robbery.

Sydney, 20th September.

Two men were arrested at Albury on suspicion of being concerned in the Albert Park Bank robbery. £500 has been recovered.

Victorian Railway Returns.

Melbourne, 19th September.

The Victorian Railways annual report shows a gross revenue of £5,980,638, being £247,556 in excess of last year, but increased expenditure left a deficit of £337,767, similar to the deficit estimated this year.

Sinking of s.s. "Port Kembla."

Melbourne, 20th September.

The steamer "Port Kembla," of 4,500 tons, while on a voyage from Australia to New Zealand, was sunk off Cape Farewell. An infernal machine is suspected as having caused the disaster.

Destructive Gale in N.S.W.

Sydney, 20th September.

A destructive gale has occurred on the New South Wales Coast. Ships in Sydney Harbour were blown from their anchorages, and great damage done to buildings.

Lived on Wattle Blossom!

Melbourne, 20th September.

A man who was lost in the bush in the vicinity of Tallangatta for three days and nights, said that he lived on wattle blossom. Having no water, he ate snow, and is not much the worse for his experiences.

Charles Hughes Recovering.

Melbourne, 20th September.

The condition of Charles Hughes, son of the Prime Minister (who met with a recent motor cycle accident) is much improved.

The South Australian Budget.

Adelaide, 21st September.

In the South Australian Budget speech the Treasurer, Mr. Butler, said that the total revenue for 1916-17 was £4,874,803, being £315,850 below the expenditure, but £517,635 over the previous year's revenue total. The deficit now was £1,170,707. The expected deficit this year was £252,958, necessitating additional taxation. Single men earning £100 are to pay £1. The general exemption will be reduced to £150, with £16 allowance for every child under 16. Incomes over £1,000 are to be supertaxed from 6d. to 1s. 6d.

CABLE NEWS—Continued.

Taxation of Eligibles Passed.

Melbourne, 21st September.

In consequence of criticism of the Eligibles Bill in the House of Representatives, the Ministry has decided to reduce the tax to £5 or 5 per cent., and to widen the scope of the Bill so as to include all single men and childless widowers over 21. The Bill has passed the House of Representatives.

The Record of the Duntroon Boys.

Melbourne, 21st September.

Mr. Groom, replying to a question in the House of Representatives, said that 15 Duntroon boys had been awarded the Military Cross, one the Croix de Guerre, one the Servian Order of the White Eagle, one the D.S.O., and 16 had been mentioned in despatches. The number killed was 31, wounded or missing 42; still serving 94.

In the Victorian Assembly.

Melbourne, 21st September.

The Premier of Victoria, Sir A. J. Peacock, commented favourably on the suggestion that farms now held by Germans should be acquired for the use of returned soldiers. Naturally, no property, added the Premier, would be compulsorily acquired without compensation.

The Victorian Assembly has passed a Bill empowering municipalities to sell fish and milk.

Protection for Australian Shipping.

Melbourne, 21st September.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, has promised greater protection for vessels while in Australian ports. In the Senate, Mr. Bakhap, one of the members for Tasmania, gave notice of a question concerning the advisability of carefully searching Australian waters for enemy mines.

Adela Pankhurst and Deportation.

Melbourne, 21st September.

A question was raised in the Senate as to whether the War Precautions Act empowered the deportation of Miss Adela Pankhurst.

Mr. Pearce asked for notice of the question to be given.

The Great Gale at Sydney.

Sydney, 21st September.

Five hundred houses are roofless as the result of the Sydney gale.

Eleven persons have been rescued from the Neronga lifeboat which drifted helplessly for sixteen hours, three men being lost, viz., the chief engineer, the cook, and a passenger.

Deadlock of Soldiers' Parcels Mail.

Melbourne, 22nd September.

Many thousands of undelivered soldiers' parcels which have been returned to Australia because the addresses could not be found, are now lying in store-rooms because the senders cannot be traced. Mr. Pearce has given instructions that no more undelivered soldiers' parcels are to be returned to Australia pending the formulation of a scheme to meet the present situation. Mr. Webster suggests that senders should mark the parcels as available for other soldiers if the addresses are missing.

Nationalist Wins N.S.W. Bye-Election.

Sydney, 24th September.

Mr. Doe, the Nationalist candidate, has won the bye-election for the Murray seat, New South Wales. His present majority is 743.

Floods in Goulburn and Murray Rivers.

Melbourne, 24th September.

Further rains in northern Victoria make the position serious: the Goulburn and Murray are in flood.

Adela Pankhurst Re-arrested.

Melbourne, 24th September.

Adela Pankhurst, while on bail in Melbourne pending appeal, was re-arrested on a charge of encouraging the destruction of property. She was allowed out on bail of £100, after promising not to address meetings.

SPORTING CABLES.

Football Premiership of Victoria.

Melbourne, 24th September.

The Collingwood Football Club has won the Victorian premiership, defeating Fitzroy by 9 goals 20 behinds to 5 goals 8 behinds.

Death of a Jockey.

Melbourne, 24th September.

L. Fisher, a leading jockey, recently injured while racing, died on Saturday.

Baseball in Victoria.

Melbourne, 24th September.

The Fitzroy Union are now the Victorian baseball premiers. They defeated Northcote in the League, the former premiers thus winning the Victorian championship.

GENERAL CABLES.

James Snowball, a well-known citizen of Perth, died aged 100 years.

For information leading to the detection of a conspiracy for the destruction of ships bound to and from Australia,

the "Sydney Sun" offers a reward of £1,000.

The House of Representatives has agreed to the Senate's amendments of the War-time Profits Tax Assessment Bill, which has now finally passed.

The Rock Phosphates Bill, providing £50,000 bounties to encourage production, has passed the Federal Parliament.

A bush fire at Maxwellton, Queensland, is reported to have destroyed 12,000 sheep in full wool.

Mr. J. Chatham, member for Grenville in the Victorian Legislative Assembly, has decided not to seek re-election. He left the Labour party because he favoured conscription.

The price of sulphate of ammonia has been fixed by arrangement with the producers at £19 a ton in Queensland, and £18 in other States.

Boys' Amazing Allegations.

In the Criminal Court, Adelaide, recently, two lads were convicted of having attempted to set fire to a haystack at Kilkenny, near Adelaide. A sequel to the case occurred at the police court, when Vernon Henry Battersby and Henry Trust, two former members of the Kilkenny Fire Brigade, were charged with having incited persons to set fire to a haystack at Kilkenny about February 9th.

William Betterman, aged 17 years, said that accused approached him and other boys one night, and said, "Will you put up a fire for us to-night?" Witness consented, and accused (Battersby) handed witness a sugar-bag, containing cotton waste and paper, which smelt strongly of kerosene, and asked him to set fire, first, to a certain haystack, and then to the military drill hall at Kilkenny. Both attempts failed, and Battersby gave a false fire alarm.

Accused were committed for trial.

Football in Victoria.**Premiership List for 1917.**

	Matches.			Points Scored.	Premier- ship Points.	
	Won.	Dr.	Lost.			
Collingwood	7	1	2	708	556	30
Carlton	5	1	4	546	519	22
Fitzroy	5	1	4	559	584	22
S. Melbourne	5	—	5	596	583	20
Geelong	4	—	6	470	570	16
Richmond	2	1	7	518	630	10

Thomas Ignatius Grenough has been arrested on a charge of murdering his brother James Grenough, who was found lying on the metal roadway in Raglan Street, South Melbourne. It is believed a dispute arose over money matters, during which a bottle of beer was thrown. A shattered bottle was found near the scene of the tragedy.

Gales in Adelaide.

The fierce gales and heavy rains which set in over Adelaide and districts recently wrought widespread damage. The jetty on the breakwater under construction at Glenelg has been completely destroyed. The hurricane was accompanied by heavy rains in the hills, which caused the River Torrens and other streams to overflow their banks.

Large Diamond Stolen.

A large diamond, known as the Star of Sydney, valued at £750, disappeared

from the establishment of Proud's, Ltd., jewellers, Sydney. It is supposed that it was laid on the counter for a few seconds before being placed in the safe at closing time, and was picked up by a clever thief. No clue is known. Proud's, Ltd., have offered a reward of £100 for its recovery.

Officers for Home Service.

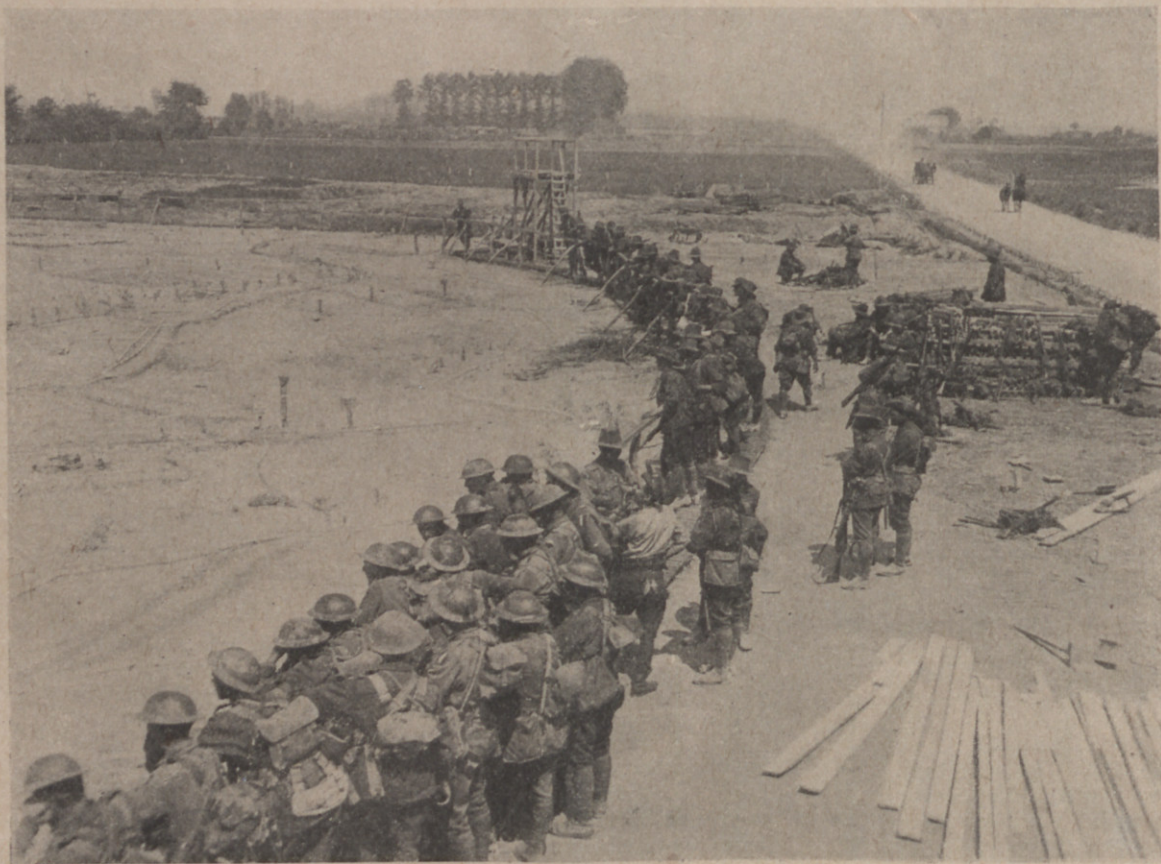
Referring to the action of the military authorities in retaining in home service positions officers who have reached the retiring age, the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) said that most of the younger members of the administrative and instructional staff were at the front, and in order to fill certain important positions it had been necessary to recall officers who had retired. In the case of the Assistant Adjutant-General (Colonel Hawker), the date of his retirement had been extended from June 8th to December 31st of this year.

Australian Export Trade.

The Year's Shipments.

The Customs Department has supplied details of exports from the port of Sydney during the 12 months ended June 30th. The particulars are:—

	Twelve months ended		
	June, 1917.	1917.	1916.
Wool, bales	53,496	584,893	834,105
Skins, pkgs.	2,763	22,453	34,852
Hides, number	2,599	53,449	236,238
Tallow, casks	1,786	23,740	13,815
Tin, ingots—not disclosed.			
Copper, ingots—not disclosed.			
Leather, pkgs.	1,606	12,326	13,869
Preserv. meat, cases	37,669	129,050	65,437
Frozen mutton, cases	1,614	605,086	569,716
Frozen beef, pkgs. ...	12,130	50,771	3,704
Hoofs and bones, cwt.	2,178	11,700	9,047
Horns, number	—	330,187	439,341
Butter, boxes	180	437,286	64,341
Hares and rabbits ...	1,260	10,702,410	9,486,842
Timber, super feet ...	216,934	2,394,219	193,343
Wheat, bushels	974,340	17,876,848	10,548,315
Flours, tons of 2000lb.	10,846	84,406	40,948



Battle of Messines: Australians studying the large contour map which was made for the troops to give them a good knowledge of the country around Messines, over which they had to attack.

Australian Official Photograph.

The V.R.C. Grand Steeplechase Meeting.

Melbourne, July 14.

The weather was fine again on Saturday, when the Grand National Steeplechase was run in such good going that the winner cut $3\frac{1}{4}$ seconds off the previous time record. The seasoned old 'chasers who have, time after time, performed at Flemington, had no chance against Caibye, Renong, Old Mungindi and Waimai, who had the race to themselves once the first jump was left behind. To the great surprise of his owner, Caibye's rider took him to the front, and essayed to win all the way. In his previous steeplechases, Boyd had kept Caibye a long way out of his ground. Philip Heywood told him on Saturday to keep near the leaders, and was astonished to see the instruction interpreted in the way it was. Caibye had 11st. 9lb., and the light-weight Renong made him carry his load from the start.

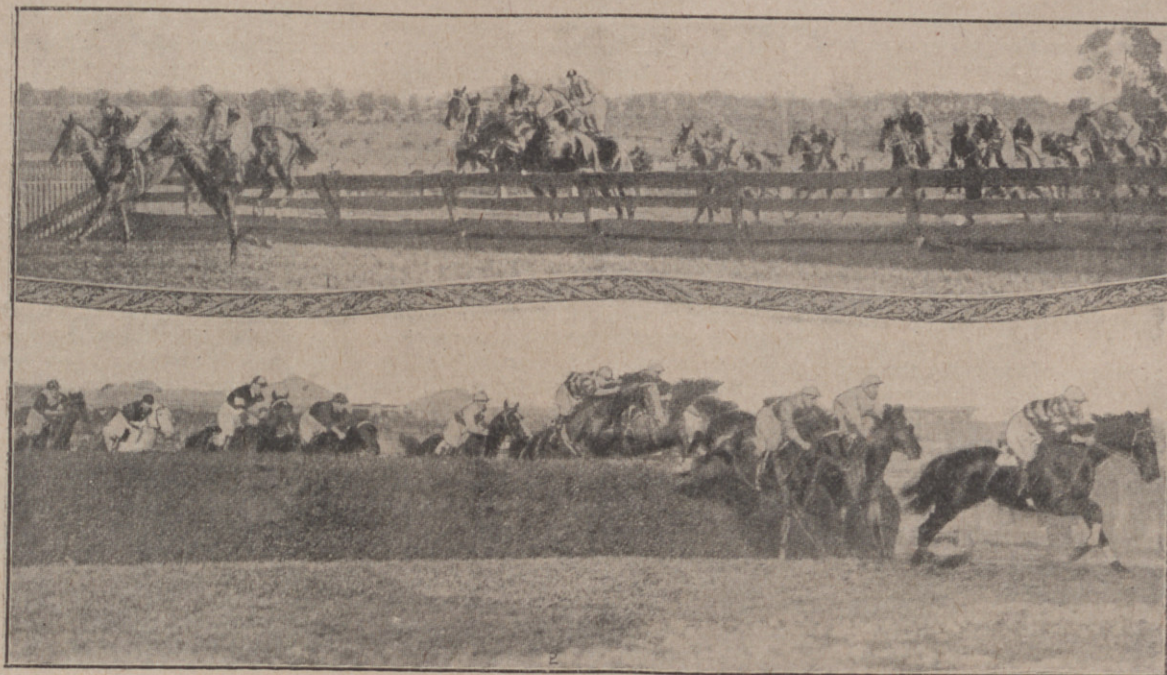
Old Mungindi cannot have been himself at Caulfield the day Icon, Caibye, and Highview beat him. The dash he showed at his fences at Randwick was missing, and I must admit I thought the performance meant that he would probably jump stickily at Flemington. Others took a different view of his Caulfield running, and from the time

he was beaten there Old Mungindi was always favourite for the big race. Old Mungindi's backers were quite right. He gave a dashing display, and, after jumping fence for fence with Caibye, without losing ground, he got the better of Heywood's honest and consistent horse in the run home. He was getting a year and 9lb. from Caibye. Probably with the race run as it was, the finish would have been very close if the pair had met at the same weights. Caibye was good enough to win nine Nationals out of ten, but on this occasion there was another real good one in the field, and a horse more stoutly bred than himself. From the time Renong was beaten it was a match—not a race.

By the time the horses were over the three fences on the river side—after going about five furlongs—Caibye, Renong, Old Mungindi, and Waimai were so far in front that you could not see any of the others without taking your glasses off the leaders. And the others never got any nearer. Horses like Flash Jack, Tinto, Glenquinn, Cobram, and Coradjill had no hope of getting up the required pace. Presumably, the good-looking Glenquinn, who appeared to be in splendid condition, did not like the fences, as when I took a glance at the back lot at the abbatoirs

he was tailed off. Pinon, who it was expected would make the running, was never prominent, and cantered in some time after the race was over. He fell near home. The New Zealander, Waimai, is a good sort of horse to look at, but not, of course, the swell Icon is.

It was bad luck Icon going wrong at the last. He should have won his race on the Wednesday, and was really well this time, but on Saturday morning he walked out of his box lame. Scobie had him on the course, but it was only that his owner, Mr. Frank Clarke, might see him. Scobie advised that running would probably mean a permanent breakdown, and Mr. Clarke agreeing, Icon was scratched. Kuda broke a leg, and was destroyed. Another very safe old stager in Tinto came down, and so did Cobram. Old Mungindi must have been a good horse for backers, although, I daresay, Caibye would have been just as bad for the ring. Both were backed in doubles with Merunqua. Waimai made a really good showing, and should do even better at Caulfield. Some of the light-weights may also do better there, and perhaps more hurdlers will come in, but Waimai, Old Mungindi, and Caibye are very likely to fight out the finish.



1. The last of the Treble by the River, first time: Caibye, Renong, Old Mungindi, Waimai, and Tinto.
2. The Brush Fence: A portion of the field taking it for the first time. Adherent leading, followed by Highview, Kuda, Coradjill, Raheny, Flash Jack, Edinol, Pinon, Cobram, and Ruralist.

The A.I.F. in the Federal Parliament.

Higher Pay and Pensions Advocated.

After the formal opening of the Senate on June 11th, Senator Plain, who moved the adoption of the Address in Reply to the Governor-General's Speech, said that, with regard to the repatriation policy of the Ministry, it was proposed to spend £10,000,000 on land, but care should be taken that the best land available was acquired.

Senator Foll (Q.), who seconded the motion, said that he hoped everything possible would be done to raise the 7,500 recruits required monthly for reinforcements. He was glad that the Ministry intended making ample provision for the wives and children of the men who had gone to the front. Regarding industrial trade unionism, he did not think that any returned soldier should be bludgeoned into joining any association. He was pleased to learn that the Ministry was giving preference to men who had fought for their country. The returned soldier, by his achievements, had greater rights than any industrial organisation could confer. The Ministry should take immediate steps to see that relief was given to the dairy farmer in Queensland by providing him with increased cold storage accommodation. It was gratifying that a business commission had been appointed to inquire into the working of the Defence Department, and of the Navy Department. The number of complaints made against these departments was prejudicial to recruiting.

A.I.F. Pensions Declared Inadequate.

In the House of Representatives, on June 11th, Mr. Lamond, one of the new members for New South Wales, moved the adoption of the Address in Reply to the Governor-General's Speech, which had been delivered in the Senate earlier in the afternoon. "Almost every paragraph of the Governor-General's Speech," he declared, "indicates some matter which should have had attention months ago, but unfortunately through the play of party politics, the work has been laid aside far too long." The task of winning the war, for which the Parliament had been elected, meant not only the sending out of armies, but the making of provision for soldiers' dependants. After congratulating the Ministry on the decision to have a separate department to deal with repatriation, he declared the present A.I.F. pensions scale to be inadequate. Very few men received the maximum pension, and the average amount of the pensions allotted was miserably low. He showed that he

realised the difficult financial task before the Ministry. "It will be necessary to increase taxation, and no one likes that; it will be necessary to economise in many ways that people will not like; but all the sacrifices the people of Australia will have to endure will be as nothing compared with what our soldiers are enduring for us every day and every hour."

Australia Keeps her Promise.

Mr. Leckie, in seconding the motion, devoted himself mainly to the subject of recruiting, which was fitting, as he recently accepted the chairmanship of the Victorian Recruiting Committee, and had been rejected when he sought to enlist himself. "Since I have learnt the real facts of the recruiting position," he said, "I have been able to hold my head higher than I did, for the outstanding truth is that Australia has kept her promise to the Empire so far. We have kept our five divisions at the front." But, Mr. Leckie went on to point out, we had not kept our promise to the men who had gone to the front. Reinforcements had not been kept up in sufficient numbers to prevent the men from being overworked, or from being kept in the fighting line when they were unfit. The State recruiting committees were doing good work, but it must not be forgotten that the responsibility for getting the necessary reinforcements still rested on the Ministry and on the Commonwealth Parliament. The recruiting committees must be backed up in every possible way. Investigation had made it plain, he went on, that there must be another census of the manhood of Australia, so that the committees would know the States, the electorates, the divisions, and the families that had not done their duty, so that recruiting effort could be concentrated on the weak spots. As to the limitation of sport, attention should be given to professional and semi-professional sports. "Let us begin," he said, "with all the sports for which entrance money is charged."

Mr. Tudor: I think that would stop it at once.

Demobilisation according to Occupation.

Mr. Leckie: So much the better. In passing, Mr. Leckie referred to the games played ostensibly for patriotic funds, from which "others" received far more of the proceeds than did the funds. In connection with the demobilisation of our armies after the war he threw out the suggestion that this should be done not by units, but accord-

ing to the occupations of the men, so that those whose work was most vital to the country would be liberated from the A.I.F. first. He hoped that the Ministry, and all the State Ministries, would make the embargo against the employment of single eligible men a real one, and so set an example to private employers. He had learned at a recruiting conference that out of 13 new appointments to the public service in Queensland seven were of single, fit men, who ought to be at the front. For the financing of the war he expressed the view that aliens and families who had shirked fighting responsibilities should be made to bear an extra financial responsibility.

The Commonwealth Owes £24,000,000 to the Imperial Government.

To a question by Mr. Higgs (Q.), Sir John Forrest replied that the Commonwealth owed the Imperial Government about £24,000,000. The Commonwealth had money in hand, but could not pay the whole amount if the British Government pressed for payment. No interest was being paid to Great Britain on that indebtedness. Owing to loans having been raised in Australia and the indebtedness to Great Britain not having been paid, large sums of money had lain idle. For that he did not think that anyone was very much to blame; but efforts must be made not to have so much money idle in the future. He moved that the sum asked for be granted.

Increase in Soldiers' Pay Advocated.

In finding fault with the treatment of returned soldiers and their dependants, Mr. Catts said that as the cost of living had increased by 33 per cent. since the beginning of the war, the pay of soldiers should be increased from 6s. to 8s. 6d. a day. Separation allowances and pensions should be increased, and the present practice of withholding separation allowances if the wife of the soldier is earning money should be ended. The voluntary system of recruiting, he declared, could not be a success when employers failed to keep their promises to soldiers who had gone away. A spirit of antagonism to the voluntary system of recruiting was being aroused by the Ministry's policy of economic conscription.

Mr. Considine (N.S.W.) criticised what he called the grossly unfair way in which the War Precautions Act was being administered. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Hughes's successor as representative

of West Sydney, spoke in somewhat the same vein, arguing that returned soldiers should be encouraged to join trade unions when they return, in order to thwart the attempts which, he declared, would be made to destroy the labour legislation that had been secured by trade unions in the past. He condemned the charges of disloyalty that were sometimes brought against the Roman Catholic section of the community.

The statement made by Mr. Catts that employers failed to keep to returned soldiers the promises they had made before those men had enlisted was answered by Mr. Rodgers, who reminded members of the fact that hundreds of employers were not only keeping the soldiers' positions open for them, but were also paying them the difference between their military pay and their former civil salaries. Mr. Boyd referred to the same phase of the question, and quoted figures to prove that the great majority of business concerns could not afford to make up to its employees the difference between their civil and military pay. The Melbourne Harbour Trust was paying £16,000 a year in that way.

Soldiers' Wives and Landlords.

Complaint was made by Mr. Fenton that the wives of soldiers were being harassed by landlords, and they were also finding it difficult to clothe their children warmly. Economic conscription, he asserted, was being put into operation against men in the public departments, which he protested against.

Mr. Kelly (N.S.W.) agreed that the wives of soldiers should not be exploited. But means had been provided for the prevention of such a practice.

Mr. Charlton (N.S.W.), Mr. Watkins (N.S.W.), and Mr. Chapman (N.S.W.) referred to grievances of soldiers and their dependants. It was urged that old-age pensions should not be taken from persons who were receiving support from their sons serving at the war.

Sir John Forrest said he would investigate the complaint about old-age pensions, and see what he could do to alter the situation.

Mr. Sampson urged that a more sympathetic consideration should be given to men who were incapacitated for service after they had been sworn in. The interpretation of the word "dependants" in the War Pensions Act should be broadened.

Copies of photographs appearing in "Anzac Bulletin" may be had on application to "Anzac Bulletin," Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2, 1/- per copy.

Medals to Wives and Mothers of A.I.F. Soldiers.

Approval has been given for the issue of a medal to the wife and/or mother, or nearest female relative of members of the Australian Imperial Force, and the Naval and Military Expeditionary Force, including members of the Australian Army Nursing Services and matrons, who have left Australia since 4th August, 1914, for active service abroad.

The mother of a married officer or soldier will receive a medal as well as the wife, provided that one medal only may be issued to the one female relative.

Bars will be attached to the medals to be issued to mothers who have more than one son on service. The medal indicates one (1) son, and for every additional son serving a bar will be issued.

If an officer or soldier be married or a widower, the medal will be issued to the nearest female relative in accordance with the following degrees of relationship:—

1st.—If an officer or soldier be married, the medal will be issued to his wife. The mother of a married officer or soldier may also receive a medal on his account in the event of no single son being on service; or

2nd.—If an officer or soldier be a widower, the medal will be issuable to his eldest daughter living; or

3rd.—If an officer or soldier be a widower without a daughter, his eldest sister may receive the medal.

If an officer or soldier be unmarried, the degrees of relationship will be as follow:— Mother,

Eldest sister.

In the event of any officer or soldier not having any living relative as described above, it will be necessary for him to nominate in writing his nearest blood relation.

Medals will be issued from the District Headquarters of each State, and must be applied for on A.M. Form A85. Application forms will be made available at various centres (particulars of which will be duly arranged and announced by District Commandants), and when completed will be signed by the applicant in the presence of a witness, and forwarded to the Headquarters of the Military District in which the soldier enlisted.

Each medal and bar will bear a registered number and a complete record, as per form below, will be kept at District Headquarters in each State in respect

to each medal and bar issued. The officer making the issue will enter on the application form, in the space provided for the purpose, the registered number of the medal, the number of bars, and the registered numbers of same issued, and will initial the entry. Medals and bars sent by post must be registered, and the registration certificate, together with the receipt, will be attached to the application forms by the officer issuing the medal or bar. It is imperative that the utmost caution be observed in connection with the issue of these medals. All claims will be checked with Expeditionary Force Nominal Rolls, and as soon as a medal, or bar, has been issued, a note to this effect is to be made on the Nominal Roll against the name of the member concerned.

Any unauthorised person who wears the above medal or bar or any medal or bar so nearly resembling any such medal or bar as aforesaid as to be calculated to deceive; or any person who, without lawful authority supplies a medal or bar to any person other than those mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 respectively, shall be guilty of an offence against the War Precautions Act, 1914-1915.

If any person shall, without the written authority of competent military authority, sell, barter, exchange, trade in, give away, or in any way dispose of or deal in, any medal or bar, or any colourable imitation of such medal or bar, he shall be guilty of an offence against the War Precautions Act, 1914-1915; or any merchant, trader, dealer, or shopkeeper, on whose behalf or at whose place of business any article as aforesaid is offered or exposed for sale, or is sold, exchanged, traded in, or disposed of contrary to the War Precautions Regulations, whether contrary to the instructions of such merchant, trader, dealer, or shopkeeper, or otherwise, shall be guilty of an offence against the War Precautions Act, 1914-15.

Members of the Australian Military and Naval Forces are invited to submit to the "Anzac Bulletin" humorous sketches and articles, which should be addressed to the Editor, "Anzac Bulletin," Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.

Trans-Australian Railway.

The Question of Fares.

A tentative schedule of fares and timetable have been drawn up in connection with the East-West railway. It is understood that the Minister (Mr. Watt) will not come to any decision with regard to them until working costs and several other questions have been gone into. The proposed fares, however, are as follow:—Brisbane to Perth, first class £15 7s. 6d., second class £10 5s.; Sydney to Perth, first class £12 4s. 6d., second class £8 3s.; Melbourne to Perth, first class £10, second class £6 13s. 6d.; Adelaide to Perth, first class £7 10s. and second class £5. The Minister intends to provide sleeping accommodation between Augusta and Perth for both first and second class passengers. There will be only one dining car attached to the train for both classes. The time-table that has been drafted provides for a journey from Brisbane to Perth lasting 5 days 15 hours, of which 16½ hours will be occupied in changing trains at the various capitals and breaks of gauge. There will, therefore, be five days all but one hour and a half spent in actual travelling.

Captain R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G., R.N.

Retirement from Commonwealth Service.

On Saturday last, Captain R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G., R.N., retired from his position of Official Secretary in London to the Commonwealth of Australia, which he had held since 1910.

On Friday presentations were made at Australia House to Captain and Mrs. Collins by the Staff of the Office over which he presided, and also by the Anglo-Australian journalists in London, in token of respect and esteem.

The Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner, presided on the occasion of each presentation.

The gift of the staff took the shape of a Persian rug, while that of the journalists was, for Captain Collins, a silver salver, and for Mrs. Collins a stationery case.

Speeches were made by the High Commissioner and Colonel Savage for the Staff, and, on behalf of the journalists, by Messrs. Townend and A. Mason and Lieut.-Colonel Reay, to which Captain Collins feelingly and happily replied.

The inscription on the salver is as follows:—

“Presented to Captain R. Muirhead



Dear Old Silly: “And where do you two come from?”

Wounded Australian: “We’re Anzacs, Madam.”

Dear Old Silly: “Really? How delightful! And do you both belong to the same tribe?”

(From “Punch.”)

Collins, C.M.G., R.N., by Anglo-Australian journalists, London, Sept. 20th, 1917.” The names of the subscribers are engraved on the back.

* Captain Collins came to London in 1906, and represented the Federal Government here until the appointment of the first High Commissioner in 1910, since which date Captain Collins has held the Official Secretaryship which he has just vacated.

Coining Plant Found. Married Woman Arrested.

Following on the accidental discovery of a lady's handbag in a Bourke Street shop, Melbourne, Detectives Piggott and Ashton and Plain-clothes Constable Frawley arrested a married woman named Georgina Frew on a charge of having counterfeit coins in her possession. The arrest was effected at a house in Raleigh Street, Northcote, and on searching the premises a complete counterfeit coining plant was found, including electric battery jars, polishing brushes, files, acids, soda, and nitrate of silver. Some of these articles had been hidden above the ceiling. The woman was taken to the watchhouse, and on being searched 42 spurious two-shilling pieces were found hidden in various portions of her clothing. The woman refused to give any explanation to the detectives concerning the coins, nor would she vouchsafe any information regarding the whereabouts of her

husband. The bag, which led to the arrest of the accused, was found on the floor of a butcher's shop by a lady customer, who handed it to Constable Dunne, who was on duty in Bourke Street. The constable opened the bag, with the object of ascertaining to whom it belonged, and he was surprised to find at the bottom of the bag 17 spurious florins wrapped in a piece of newspaper. The coins had apparently just been removed from a mould. They were complete in every detail—even to the milling—each of them had a ragged edge of metal adhering to it. An address on a document was discovered in the bag, but, on investigation, Detectives Piggott and Milne found that a woman who had resided at the place indicated had left the house some weeks previous. Further inquiries made resulted in the arrest of the accused as stated.

At the Dunelly (V.) Police Court. James Lennon was fined £20 and costs, under the War Precautions Act, for having made a statement likely to cause disaffection to the subjects of His Majesty the King. It was stated that in a public bar he had lifted his glass, and said: “Here's luck, down with the King.” The defendant denied the use of the words, but admitted that in the course of an argument he said he was anti-conscriptionist, anti-militia, and anti-monarchist, and that he included all monarchs.



Main Dressing Station, The "Fourth" Coming Out.
From a sketch by Will Dyson.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



A million pounds have been invested in War Certificates in Australia.

Senator Lynch, in a report regarding Murray River irrigation, says there will be room for 40,000 homes on the land to be subdivided.

New South Wales Taxation.

The total taxation of New South Wales in the year to June 30th, 1916, was:—

	Amount.	Per head.
Commonwealth ...	£10,887,554	£5 16 6½
State ...	3,117,221	1 13 4½
Local rates ...	3,430,167	1 16 8½
Grand Total ...	£17,434,942	£9 6 7

Patriotic New South Wales.

Mr. Fuller, Acting Premier, in handing over a cottage to a soldier's widow at Balgowlah, referred to New South Wales's contributions towards various patriotic funds since the outbreak of war. The total contributions to date, he stated, amounted to over £3,000,000.

Shipbuilding in Australia.

If the Unions concerned agree to accept labour conditions proposed by the Commonwealth, it is likely that shipbuilding will be begun in New South Wales and Victoria. The State Governments are prepared to co-operate heartily and at once with a scheme to lay down as many keels as the materials and labour will allow.

Railways and Tramways in N.S.W.

Freights and fares on the railways in New South Wales were raised on August 1st in order to meet the losses in the various departments, which are £2,000,000 in excess of the estimated revenue. The freights concerned in the increased rates will be confined to certain classes of goods, principally those not affected by the increase imposed a few months ago. On the trams the penny sections will be increased to 1½d. This increase is estimated to yield an additional £80,000 per annum, or £7,000 less than the tramway deficit for the year just ended. Railway increases will range up to 10 per cent.

3,500,000 Tons of Wheat in Australia.

In the House of Representatives, on July 12th, the Prime Minister delivered an important statement on the shipping problem. The position, he said, was serious; not a bushel of wheat was shipped during June, and there was enough cargo for 560 ships.

Moving the second reading of the Wheat Storage Bill, on July 18th, the

Prime Minister said there was in Australia 3,500,000 tons of wheat, which should be worth, at the end of the year, about £30,000,000. By February next there would be between five and six million tons in the country, worth about £50,000,000. The Victorian State Cabinet has given approval to a scheme to erect in Victoria permanent silos, to provide storage for one-third the normal crop, or roughly 50,000,000 bushels. The New South Wales Cabinet is considering the acceptance of the scheme, or whether New South Wales will proceed with the scheme upon which already some £20,000 has been spent by the Government in plans, etc.

Soldiers as Wool Sorters.

The first draft of returned soldiers who have been trained in wool-sorting were sent to woolsheds recently. Very satisfactory reports have been received of the progress made by the men, some of whom are expected to develop into expert wool-classers. A fresh lot of men will now be sent to the school for instruction in sorting.

Murder Theories Disproved.

The police who have been investigating the death of Herbert Morris, who was found on the verandah of his home at Waverley (N.S.W.), recently, with shocking injuries to the head, are now satisfied that he was not murdered, but that he sustained the fatal injuries through having fallen from the balcony on to the stone verandah.

Fire in Melbourne.

Severe damage to machinery and stock was caused by a fire which broke out in the premises of Mr. C. N. Meyers, paper merchant, 30-41, Little Bourke Street. Mr. Meyers's stock and machinery are insured for £1,860 in the Mercantile Mutual Company.

Post Office Search for a Mayor.

An illustration of the vagaries of the Post Office has been afforded by a letter received by the mayor of Warrnambool (Councillor Webb). It was posted in Warrnambool over a week previously, addressed "Cr. Webb, Mayor of Warrnambool," and on the back it was endorsed "Not known to letter carrier," and initialled by four letter-carriers.

Butter and Milk Ration for Soldiers.

Mr. Hughes declared in the House of Representatives, in reply to Mr. Orchard (N.S.W.), that he was anxious that the Australian soldiers should be not only the best equipped and best clothed soldiers in the war, but also the best fed. He would consult his colleagues upon the advisability of supplying Australian soldiers in the Commonwealth with a ration of butter and milk.

Sugar in Australia.

Fruitgrowers in all the other States are to be penalised, if not ruined, says Melbourne "Argus," in order that the sugar industry of Queensland may be kept alive and the employees paid extravagant wages. Sugar can be imported at £19 a ton, and the disparity between that price and the cost of Queensland sugar (£27) raises the question as to whether too much is not being paid for this coddled industry. Irrigation districts, from which so much is expected in Australia, will be seriously handicapped if the jam-making industry has to carry the immense burden of the higher price for sugar. It is satisfactory to notice that the Governments of other States have been moved to protest. Apart from the grievance in this instance, the experience will, it is to be hoped, once more prove that price-fixing means that a tangled web is woven. Neither the Plantagenets, the Tudors, nor the Hugheses ever made a success of it.

The Federal Capital.

In the House of Representatives, the Minister of Works and Railways replied that for many months there had been no works worth talking about at the Federal capital. At present the Department for Home and Territories had control of the site, but it was shortly proposed to transfer the administration to his department, when he would look into the matter.

The "Bachelors' Tax."

Under what is known as the "bachelors' tax," two unmarried ladies in receipt of over £100 a year were prosecuted at St. Kilda Court for having failed to send in a return of their income. Offenders are liable to a penalty of £50, but in these cases only a nominal penalty was asked for. The defendants, Doris Tomlinson and Margaret Spencer, were let down with a fine of 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. costs.

Strikes in 1916.

There were no fewer than 508 individual disputes in the Commonwealth during 1916. These involved, directly and indirectly, no less than 170,683 workpeople. The total working days lost were 1,678,930, and the estimated loss in wages £967,604.

These figures are contained in a report for 1916 on industrial and other matters by the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. G. H. Knibbs), who adds that during the year 1916 no less than 821 changes in wage rates were recorded affecting 492,487 workpeople, who received in the aggregate an increase of £142,923 per week, or an average of 5s. 10d. per head.

The information with regard to the development of trade unions shows that the membership increased from 175,529 in 1906 to 546,556 in 1916, and that the male membership of unions was equal

to 55.0 per cent. of the estimated total number of male employees 20 years of age and over. The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions at the end of the year 1916 was 6.7, compared with 6.8 at the end of 1915, and 11.0 at the end of 1914.

The tables given in the section dealing with variations in retail prices and house rents show that there was an increase of 3.6 per cent. in the cost of the commodities and housing accommodation included in the investigation during the year 1916. The cost of the commodities and housing accommodation included is above the average in New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, and below the average in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania. Wholesale prices decreased 6.2 per cent. during the year 1916.

Mr. William Knox D'Arcy, of Gros-

venor Square, S.W., The Hall, Great Stanmore, and Bylaugh Park, East Dereham, Norfolk, chairman of the London board of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, has left a fortune of £984,011, the net personalty being £599,962.

France and Australia.

The following is a copy of resolution adopted at a public meeting of the citizens of Melbourne, held in the Town Hall, Melbourne, on 15th June:—

"That this meeting of Australian citizens desires to express its great admiration and appreciation of the gallant and glorious deeds of our heroic defenders in France and Palestine, and that the Lord Mayor be requested to ask His Excellency the Governor-General to transmit the resolution to the Secretary of State asking that it be forwarded to our brave troops in the fighting lines on all the battle fronts."

**France's Day in Sydney.**

1. A French hero sells flowers for France.
2. Sales and collectors.
3. Decorated motor-car procession.
4. Macquarie Place, the home of sales for the day.

The Battle of Menin Road.

Advance of the Australians.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

The Summit of the Ridge before Them.

British Headquarters, France,
September 19.

British troops have just been launched in a most tremendous attack. The bombardment was such as has not been known before. The British battle front is now advancing behind that barrage both to right and left of the Australians. Before the Australians, as at Pozieres, there stretches the country which is the summit of the battlefield. It is one long bare ridge sloping down on the south to the plain beyond Messines, and curving round on the north past the little valley of Hannebeek, and further it streams in one long sickle of hills outstanding from the Flanders plain. Three years ago this ridge was clothed by the great trees of Polygon Wood, around Zonnebeke Racecourse, where the first small British army made the place for ever glorious, and where Canadians and British held on fighting inch by inch, after the Germans broached their first vile gas cylinders. To-day that same ridge is just one long, bare red flank of mother earth and lying naked to the skies. On the nearer end from foul red craters and relics of recent battles stand the few gaunt black stumps of Inverness Copse and Glencorse Wood, and, where the valley dips down the northern slope to Hannebeek before powdered brickheaps which once were Westhoek Village, lies the wood of Nonne Boschen.

Beyond this, up the further slope from Hannebeek, could be seen the broken farm buildings known as Anzac. To the right of all this from Glencorse Wood runs the bare, gently rounded crest of the main ridge. At the further end, against the eastern horizon are a few more blackened stumps, and a big brown earthen mole like the tailing from a copper mine. That, with a low undergrowth a few feet high, is all that remains at this hour of the famous Polygon Wood.

That desolate country where the face of nature has been flayed and pimply all over as with warts by concrete blockhouses, and pitted as by small-pox with water filled craters, is a battlefield into which our boys were launched a few minutes ago. For days they had been marching up into it, strong, silent columns, seen by the flicker of guns, tramping up long roads by night, long files of determined men winding their

way over the craterfield by day. One has never seen them in more magnificent heart; every man seems to have some pet bomb or bayonet which he is nursing for Germans. They went into the battle as Australians generally do, not singing and laughing like many British regiments, but very grim, very silent, with their officers marching quietly at the head of each small string of men.

The new portents of this new battlefield opened themselves around them. A new German gas shell and a new German incendiary shell, which lit up the whole expanse of the world with one gigantic rosy glow, like that of an ammunition dump blowing up. For several days they held the line under the gradually growing torment of shells which the Germans poured in in retaliation for our increasing bombardments.

Now, under the thunder of the mightiest artillery ever concentrated, they have gone into one of the world's mightiest battles. Dust and smoke has swallowed them up. By the time this reaches Australia official communiques will probably have told the fate of this great enterprise. We do not know it yet, and from where some of us are waiting for news, it will be difficult to get it away for some hours. One can only say they went into this great test beside British troops, the same grand, whole-hearted Australian boys who took Pozieres and who stormed Gallipoli.

* * * *

Through Glencorse Wood. The Whole Line Sweeps On. Anzac House Taken.

September 20.

6.45 a.m. News of our great attack has this moment arrived. Prisoners are coming back from isolated German posts in the hopeless maze of water-filled shell-holes and broken trees which passes by the name of Nonne Boschen. For a couple of hours during the night the sky drizzled miserably, and the ground, covered with slimy clay, caused some anxiety. But those magnificent men went constantly forward through teeming blackness towards the assembly point. And presently the sky cleared and the rain stopped. One grand battalion after another passed well on time. The early hours were only as noisy as is normal on this wild battle front. Exactly three minutes before

the line was timed to go over, the Germans sent up one brilliant red flare on the right. The line of waiting men had clearly been seen by some German group waiting in shell holes. But the discovery was far too late. Three minutes later there descended on them a deluge such as never before. The line of fixed bayonets swept out from the shell-holes through the ragged shreds of Glencorse Wood and down the slopes towards Hannebeek.

News has just arrived that the whole line is sweeping across the craterfield exactly as planned. Already it has advanced seven hundred yards through a difficult marsh, which is probably the most formidable obstacle in the attack.

8.10 a.m. News has arrived that the line is still advancing more than a thousand yards across country. German prisoners are already streaming past the place wherein we sit. They are shaken men for the most part, who so far showed little fight, except at one or two of their concrete blockhouses and in the sunken road through Glencorse Wood. But such obstacles could not hamper for a minute the spirit of these troops. About fifty Germans were killed in the sunken road and the garisons bombed out from their dug-outs. At the moment when I write, during a pause in the battle, the Colonel commanding one battalion reports that yesterday's "Daily Mails" and "Daily Mirrors," which he had brought up specially in sandbags, were being distributed to South Australians where they were waiting close behind our barrage.

11 a.m. There was heavy fighting for the last stages of the great assault. Certain parts of the line thinned by the enemy's fire were deliberately held back by commanders in consultation till support could be obtained from other Australians on the flank. Then they were pushed on and fought their way to exactly the positions, nearly one mile from the start, which it was their task to obtain. At the moment of writing the whole line is waiting for the counterattack, which is already glowering. How they came through that supreme test the official news will probably have already informed Australia. Five hundred Germans have already been captured by Australians. More have been killed, and others are still coming in. Anzac House is in the

hands of Australians. One German battalion commander has been captured. With British and Scottish troops on either hand, at least this can be said: if the ridge can be held, these men will hold it.

* * * * *

"Everything is all tres bon."

September 21.

The expected counter-attack has not yet developed. Twice yesterday bodies of German troops certainly moved somewhere upon the reverse slopes of the otherwise motionless red ridge across saddle of which the Australians and the British were consolidating their position. But each time that the tremendous barrage descended in one place scores of frightened Germans ran in from posting in front. At one period a dog is said to have strayed through with instructions in German ordering someone "Retake lost crater field," but he to whom that message was addressed either lay in the dust-sunken road through Glencorse Wood or was marching as a prisoner to the rear, or was scattered across the German countryside. Nothing moved on the Polygon battlefield save shells pecking at the red dust, or an occasional wounded man turning ceaselessly on his side waiting for the merciful work of the stretcher bearers.

The secret of this battle seems to have been that the success along the whole great line simultaneously more or less stunned the Germans. In no battle ever yet fought by the British has the entire objective along the whole length

of the front been so completely gained. From the start everyone was in tremendous spirits. The wounded came back reporting that all was going well up there. As the first detailed report from an Australian youngster put it, "Everything is all tres bon."

* * * * *

Counter-Attacks Fail: A German Division Rushed Up by Automobile.

September 22.

Last night the Germans fiercely counter-attacked British troops on the hills to the north-west of Zonnebeke, in the north, and on the slopes opposite Gheluvelt in the south. The northern attack was made by dense waves of men, followed by others in close column, which was shattered by British machine-guns; the Australians on the flank who saw them also pouring in a deadly fire. Each attack, after driving our front in slightly, was completely driven out again by an immediate counter-attack by local troops.

Against the Australians last night there came no attack. Indeed, many infantrymen scarcely realised that any counter-attack had been made against them the day before. It was only from Germans, caught wandering about before our lines, that we now know that a German Division hurried up in automobiles as soon as day dawned on Thursday. They were unloaded, and, as they marched in the morning over the heights from which they first could see the distant battlefield five thousand yards away, they first came under serious artillery fire. They were to

attack through the Flanders line which runs across the saddle of Polygon Ridge. Towards evening the attacking troops went through all this all out of touch. Reserves in waiting saw them go, but no signal sign came back. An officer went forward and did not return. A sergeant-major followed, and brought about fifty scattered men, including his reserve platoon, into the Flanders trench. Then he went out and fell in with the Australian line. That sergeant-major had met Australians before in a switch trench at Le Barque, and had not forgotten them. He spoke to them like old, well-honoured foes. The British infantry, he said, equalled the Germans, but he did not think they could compete with their heavy guns. He had the Iron Cross of the First Class, and spoke of the Australian infantry with entire respect. Fortunately it is possible to state that this battle so far has cost that magnificent infantry fewer casualties than any great fight in which they have taken part.

* * * * *

The German Colonel who Lost his Clothes.

September 23.

Every further detail shows to what extent Thursday's great battle was a battle of artillery. With such a barrage, followed so closely by spirited, magnificently trained infantry, opposition was simply overwhelmed. Artillery observation officers pushed out with the infantry themselves. Indeed, one occupied a certain shelter in front of the infantry during part of the attack. He found himself under the interesting



Battle of Messines: Typical shell bursts

Australian Official Photograph.

necessity of explaining from the interior to the Australian infantry outside that he was not a German, and listening to a very audible discussion held without as to whether the story was good enough, or had better be settled by a bomb. German troops under this strain showed quite a different morale from those recently met.

One of the reinforcements of the 15th Bavarian Regiment told an extraordinary story, which is repeated only for what it is worth, that, while they

were being hurried up in support of the Fourth Regiment they met a party of men from the Fourth Regiment coming out under a corporal. They said they were not going to fight any more; they had had enough. When asked where the battalion commander was, they said they had left him behind; his clothes had been burnt by a shell. The reinforcements pushed on and found the battalion commander sitting dressed in a British private's tunic. As he could not go out of the line in the clothes of a

dead British soldier, he finally changed them for clothes found on a dead German, and went out in that garb.

The story, whether true or not, indicates a change in the morale in Germans. Probably any other men worried by such a bombardment as preceded Thursday's attack would lose morale. Put on the heels of that barrage infantry as magnificent as ever went into war, and you have the reason of the exceeding cheapness up to the present of this great success.

Cost of Wheat Growing.

At a meeting of the Jerilderie (N.S.W.) branch of the Farmers and Settlers' Association it was considered that the cost of wheat production, on an average crop of 15 bushels per acre, was £3 1s. 7d., or 4s. 1½d. per bushel, the items being as follow:—Ploughing 7s. 6d., harrowing 1s. 5d., discing 5s. 4d., drilling 1s. 5d., seed wheat (at the rate of 45lb. per acre) 3s. 9d., superphosphate 2s. 6d., pickling 3d., insurance 10d., harvesting 7s., bags, twine, and oil 5s. 3d., freight 5s. 7d., agents' charges 3s. 11d., rental value of land 11s. 10d., value of plant, depreciation, etc., 5s.

Friendly Union of Soldiers' Wives.

That the soldiers' wives as a whole do not deserve the general censure of extravagantly wasting their husbands' allotment money was proved recently by the great number that attended the monthly meeting of the Friendly Union of Soldiers' Wives. It was known that a demonstration of economic needlework was to be given, and that Mrs. Hope, president of the thrift campaign, would speak, therefore the Masonic Hall was crowded, and all records of

attendances were easily broken. Great interest was taken in the renovated garments and in the methods of re-making worn-out clothes into clothes for children's wear.

Federal Income Tax. Farmers' Returns.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding in the minds of farmers concerning the requirements of the Federal Income Tax Assessment Act regarding the statement to be furnished of produce unsold at the 31st December in each year, the Acting Federal Commissioner of Taxation (Mr. R. Ewing) has issued the following statement for the information of farmers generally:—

The Federal Income Tax Assessment Act treats all farmers as carrying on a business. The law goes on to say that for the purpose of ascertaining the proceeds of a business all produce from the working of a business (wheat, oats, barley, hay, chaff, and other produce) which is unsold at the end of the business year (31st December in each year in the case of farmers) shall be shown in the return at its value at that date. The Taxation Department requires this

value to be the cost price of producing the unsold produce. If, however, the produce has been forwarded to the wheat pool or has been similarly dealt with, the value to be shown is the amount of the certificate to which the farmer is entitled in respect of that produce.

Every farmer must show such produce in his return. If he omits it he is liable to a penalty of 10 per cent. of the total tax found to be payable by him, or to a penalty not exceeding £100 if the department prosecutes him for rendering a false return.

Farmers should, therefore, very carefully read everything printed on the form of return of income which they are now required to fill in for the purpose of the assessment for the current financial year.

Where a farmer has lodged previous returns for the year ended June 30 he may continue to do so provided he balances on that day; if, however, the previous returns have been made to the 31st December, future returns should also be similarly prepared: indeed it is understood generally that the calendar year is more suitable to farmers than the June year.

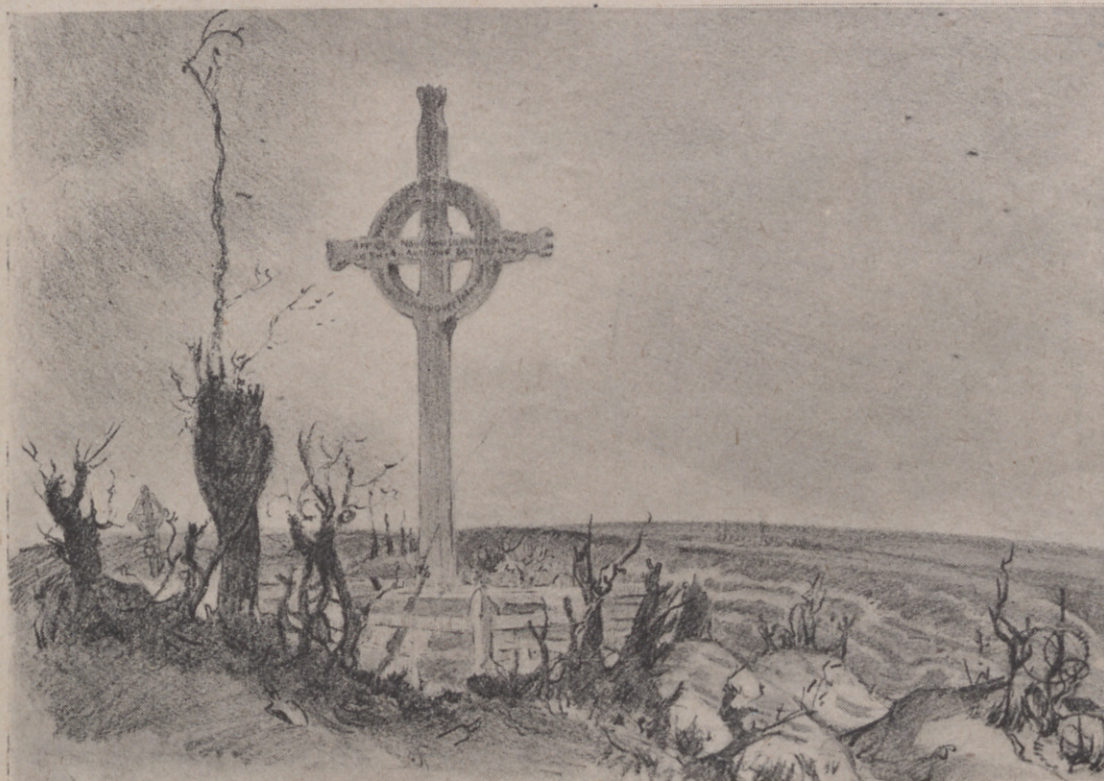


Battle of Messines: A close shave, near a shell burst.

Australian Official Photograph.

The Battlefield at Pozieres.

By C. E. W. BEAN.



Memorial to the 4th Battalion, A.I.F.

From a sketch by Will Dyson.

British Headquarters, France,
September 23.

Immediately before yesterday's great battle some of us paid a last visit to the old Australian battleground of Pozieres, in connection with the very complete war records organisation which has been established for filling the great national Australian war museums, art galleries, and historical research centres after the war.

Since we were last there the British Graves Registration Union has been

Coleman F. Lynn was fined £100 in Sydney for having furnished a false income tax return. The defendant's return showed a loss on his billiard saloon, whereas the profit varied from £400 to £500 annually.

The Railway Commissioners (V.) on

through the field, and though thousands who made there the supreme sacrifice for Australia will never be traced, the whole summit, now waving with deep grass and poppies, was marked with little white crosses amongst the green. Every famous trench and every great objective which, in its own period last summer was the talk of the world, and which when the story is told will live in Australian history so long as there is an Australian left to speak or read, was marked by a line of these crosses. We

the Service Classification Board have arrived at the conclusion that the basic wage should be 9s. per day at the present time, with an allowance of 6d. because of war conditions rendering the cost of living abnormally high. The basic rate is to be reviewed in twelve months' time.

found the graves of famous Australians in some cases exactly where they fell.

Looking at that place there came over everyone the overwhelming conviction that Australia should ask the privilege from the French Republic of buying that battlefield, of buying it from the jumping-off trench to the O.G. lines from Pozieres Chalkpit to Mouquet Farm. That small square mile one great Australian burying-ground to-day, will be the goal of eternal pilgrimages to-morrow.

As a result of a vehicle accident at the corner of Collins and Elizabeth Streets, Mrs. Langlands Thomson, wife of the Whip of the Ministerial party in the House of Representatives, sustained slight concussion of the brain and shock.



Nerve

The man who has learned how and when to take risks, banks on his superior nerve to pull him through . . . if by daily habit — by adopting simple precautions — he has kept his body fit and vigorous *always*, then you may be sure his nerve will not fail him in any crisis Such men succeed where others dare not even *try* to succeed!

The habit of taking a half-teaspoonful of Kruschen Salts in a tumbler of hot water every morning before rising clears the head, invigorates and cleanses the system, and promotes continuing good health.

You sleep better — and rise refreshed; you eat better — and benefit by all the nourish-

ment that food can give; you work better — and enjoy your work. You can tax your energies to the uttermost and take pleasure in the effort if only you keep your body fit while your brain works. The "Kruschen" habit *makes* you fit and *keeps* you fit . . . good health becomes an unconscious habit of life.

Get the habit — keep it. That's the secret

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

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

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

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

Victorian Civil Service. Drastic Reforms Urged.

Melbourne, July 10.

The State Service Royal Commission, in its report presented to the State Government to-day, makes recommendations which it is claimed will effect an immediate saving of £13,595, and a further saving of £31,093 in the near future, and will provide for new revenue to the extent of £54,358. It is stated that the exempt section of the Public Service Act in regard to the employment of artisans has been abused, and that inspection in the service has not been efficient. It is recommended that the Public Service Commissioner should be appointed "during good behaviour," and not for seven years, as at present. The departmental recommendations include the following:—1. That 39½ hours a week should be made the permanent minimum for the public service. 2. That a Central Accounts Branch be established, under the control of the Treasurer, and that the receipt and pay offices outside Melbourne be closed, and that certain work be done by the Savings Bank staffs. 3. That an amalgamation of Federal and State efforts in collecting income tax would result in a great saving. 4. That income tax assessors should be skilled accountants. 5. That the State fire insurance business be transacted through a State Insurance Commissioner; and that the Government Printer should be sent abroad after the war to inquire into recent mechanical developments. The commission expresses the belief that £12,150 could be saved annually in the Government Printing Office by better co-operation. It declares that too many highly salaried officers are employed in the Premier's Department, which should be attached to the Treasury. Other recommendations are that the Observatory should be handed over to the Commonwealth; that the Law Department should be reformed to provide for more fees and fines going to revenue; that the Mines Department staff should be reduced; that the Health Department should charge for certain services now given free or almost free; and that women should be more generally employed for shorthand, typewriting, and certain clerical work.

Queensland Parliament.

In the Legislative Assembly, on July 10, an Appropriation Bill for £1,500,000 was passed through all stages. During the discussion the Premier (Mr. Ryan) said that the Commonwealth Government was dominated by the C.S.R. Company and other interests.

Mr. Grayson said that there was no necessity for a wheat pool in Queens-

For the Sick and Wounded in Palestine.

Australian Red Cross Work.

A Special Correspondent writes:—The latest report of the Assistant Commissioner of the Australian Red Cross Society in Egypt shows that no effort is being spared to make the lot of our sick and wounded in Palestine and Egypt as bearable as possible. An advanced Red Cross Store has been opened in the camp of an Australian Receiving Station conveniently situated to our Field Ambulances. If the Receiving Station moves, as it is liable to do at short notice, the Red Cross Store would go with it or to some other Station. The Store will enable Field Ambulances to draw stores in twelve hours which would take ten days to reach their destinations if requisitioned for in the ordinary way to Cairo. At the same time the Red Cross hope to get into personal touch with the patients and to make some local provision for them on the long journey by rail to Cairo.

An Australian Red Cross official visited an important Convalescent Camp, and found that it was proving a success from every point of view. During July well over a thousand men paraded at the Red Cross tent, and were provided with those small necessities which go to make life in hospital pleasant, and are so particularly acceptable in Egypt. The men go back to their regiments loud in their praises of what their Red Cross is doing for them in Palestine. The Recreation Tent is provided with a piano, lounge chairs, tables, games, the latest newspapers, and writing material. Occasionally impromptu concerts are got up and lectures given on subjects likely to interest the men. The library is very popular, though further supplies of good modern fiction are needed. There is continual demand for Queensland and New Zealand papers, while an increase in the supply of the "Sydney Morning Herald," "Telegraph," and "Sportsman" would be welcome.

land this session. He asked the Premier to make representations to the Federal Government as to allowing southern wheat to come into Queensland, and allowing Queensland wheat to be rotting in the barns.

Mr. Ryan said that since the Federal Government took over price-fixing he had no power of stopping wheat or flour coming in.

In the Legislative Council the Appropriation Bill was vigorously debated. Mr. Fowles wanted to know, had the Government already this year borrowed

The following supplies were issued by the Australian Branch in Egypt in July:—1,248 cases to medical units in Egypt, 56 cases to Australian Red Cross store in the field, 97 cases to B.R.C.S. at Alexandria, and 71 cases to the Italian Red Cross at Brindisi. Gifts to Allied Red Cross Societies included:—1,000 dressing gowns, 500 walking sticks, and a number of cases of corn-flour and of old linen.

The Red Cross Kitchen established at the Australian Base Hospital has proved a boon to the hospital. Over 7,500 dishes were served of the special kinds which the Red Cross Kitchen is designed to provide. It is noted in connection with the supply of foodstuffs, however, that prices are becoming seriously high. Goods ordered from England are arriving with reasonable promptitude, but locally-produced foodstuffs are very dear. Chickens, which are notoriously cheap in normal times in Egypt, are now fetching 2s. each.

Beyond the day-to-day issue of Red Cross supplies which constitutes the regular work of the Branch, several important extra services were rendered in July. For example, recent practice in France having showing that certain abdominal cases have a chance of recovery if operated on shortly after the wound is received, the Australian Red Cross provided the necessary surgical instruments, which were not included in the ordinary medical equipment. The Society also provided a small medical library for the benefit of medical officers attached to the Desert Column, who often have time for study, and moreover, by reason of their situation are debarred from keepnig in daily touch with the progress of medical science, as they would do in the ordinary pursuit of their profession at home. Another welcome reform has been the provision of a reading and recreation room for officers at the Australian Base Hospital.

£2,000,000 from the Savings Bank? If they were being driven to the brink of insolvency the sooner the public knew it the better.

Mr. Jones said, regarding the loan fund, that the Ministry had yet to receive £1,234,000 from the Federal Government under the agreement, which sum would make the position quite secure to the end of this calendar year. He denied that the Government had borrowed two millions from the Savings Bank.

The Bill passed all stages.

Repatriation of the A.I.F.

Some Difficulties Stated.

(From "Sydney Morning Herald.")

It may be held that the man who, in his eagerness to do his bit for his country, has understated his age, has committed a venial sin. Everyone has among his acquaintances men long past the fighting age whose only regret is that they are no longer young enough to do their share. And if a few of them with greater determination or more effrontery, call it what you will, than the rest actually succeed in bluffing the authorities, who will say that their offence is great? It is costly, it spells inefficiency, it might, if carried far enough, cause us to lose the war, but it is based on pure patriotism, and so is not altogether to be dispraised. At the same time, there are cases in which the age limit operated in quite a different way. Some men, desirous of having a trip at the country's expense, enlisted, after understating their ages, with the deliberate object of getting a holiday, and then back home again. There was no patriotism here. It may even be described as a form of deliberate disloyalty. Nor in every case may these have been successful in carrying out their intention. Men who looked for a pleasant trip to Egypt and then home again have left their bones in France. Are those who succeeded deserving of the same treatment as those who really did their bit in the manly fashion? It rests with the Government to say.

Men who Cannot be Helped.

There is quite another type of case that possibly presents fewer difficulties. Take the man who declares that he has a clean, healthy record, and yet after enlistment and during the voyage to Europe has a series of epileptic fits, and afterwards admits that he has been subject to them all his life. He never could have done his duty as a soldier, was merely a burden upon his comrades, and an expense to the Government. Is he entitled to any, and if so, to what relief? Even admitting that on strictly moral grounds he has no just claim, is it in the interest of the community that he should be allowed to wander helplessly about the streets? Expediency sometimes controls all ethical considerations. Or take the case of the man who, through his own fault, never got away and yet afterwards managed to wheedle £50 out of one or other of the amelioration funds before the military authorities in their slow way could trace his history. And what of the case of

for months in France and afterwards in various hospitals in England, and on the strength of this and of his obvious misfortune, became a heavy charge on the funds, it being later discovered that he had never left the State. Or take the case of the man who goes away well knowing that he is consumptive, but by impersonation or otherwise passes the doctor, and then, without seeing any fighting, but requiring much nursing, is returned a wreck? How is such a case to be dealt with? Here, again, expediency may play a disproportionate part. Then there is the man who clearly had a bad bullet wound in the face, which he was proud to display as being the result of a hot encounter in "No Man's Land," in Flanders, but which later was discovered to have been due to an accident while kangaroo shooting several years before the war broke out. All these are actual cases, but slightly veiled. Where men have made sacrifices, have taken their lives in their hands and have returned after doing their duty valiantly, not too much can be done for them by the community whose liberties they have upheld and whose property they have protected. But where there is not enough money to go fairly round, or barely enough, it is not to the interest of the decent soldiers that those who have not played the game should be treated just as well as those who have. Another class of disability is where men have been sent back for disciplinary offences.

800,000 Dependants!

Those who administer the repatriation scheme are undertaking no light task. It will be for them to hold the balance as evenly as possible between the claimant soldiers and the general community. Heavy taxation will have to be borne, and large commitments made by way of loan. The taxpayers are responsible for all taxes, and for the interest charge upon loans. But this conflict of interest between the taxpayers and the claimant soldiers should not be pressed too far. The general public can be accurately divided into those who have been at the front and those who have not. But it would be altogether erroneous to divide it into soldiers and taxpayers. The taxpaying class is inclusive of the soldier class. There may one day be, say, 400,000 returned soldiers, with, say, 800,000 dependants, and many more friends and sympathisers who are all taxpayers as

well. Some may not pay the income tax, or any other form of direct taxation, but they cannot help but contribute towards the indirect taxes, the most notable of which are the Customs and Excise duties.

Some look at the repatriation scheme from quite another angle. They are inclined to consider that it is the duty of those who, for some reason or other, were themselves prevented from going to the front to their bit by way of contributions to this fund. If they were unwilling or unable to risk their lives, it is only just, so it is argued, that they should now hand over portion of their wealth that their fitter or more valiant brothers have helped to make secure. This argument is usually made to apply to the richer members of the community. There is something in the idea, of course; but it also can be pushed too far. The earliest conception of repatriation was that a fund should be created largely out of voluntary gifts. It was thought that one wealthy pastoralist would be pleased to give a few hundred or a few thousand acres of arable land or a substantial number of sheep or cattle as a free gift for the use of returned soldiers. But the gifts did not come in as rapidly as had been expected, and no sooner was there talk of still heavier income taxes with a war-time profits tax and a levy on wealth for this very purpose, than the wells of generosity ran dry.

No Charity.

There are two dangers into which any repatriation scheme may fall. It may be given a charitable turn, than which nothing is so cold, nothing so pauperising, or so calculated to rob men of their self-esteem. That is one extreme; at the other lies the idea of creating a vested right. The original Repatriation Act went very close to this when it gave the board power to grant up to £500 to any claimant. Australians will probably not tolerate the notion that repatriation has in it any element of charity. Will they be equally opposed to the notion of its conveying a right? There is no doubt that many returned men have secured sums from the various funds which they did not really need, and they regarded the donation in some way as part of the price that the community has agreed to pay them for their services, a kind of deferred payment. It is said that about 75 per cent. of the returned men so far have received assistance in this way. It is not possible that so large a proportion really required to be financially tided over, especially in view of the fact that a large proportion of them had the handling of more money on their return than they had ever had under their control before.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 176, DATED SEPTEMBER 14, 1917.

Officers—Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Collier, C. T., Sec.-Lieut.; Garling, L., Lieut.

Officers—Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Allan, G. E., Sec.-Lieut.; Gibbs (M.C.), A. H. M., Lieut.; Gratton, H. V., Sec.-Lieut.; Howard, H. C., Lieut.; Liddelow, A., Capt.; Mortimer, K. M., Capt.; Paulin, H., Capt.; Rickard, T. N., Lieut.; Sheridan, T. F., Capt.; Stirling, F. M., Sec.-Lieut.

OFFICER—DIED.

FLYING CORPS.—Freadman, Z. E., Sec.-Lieut.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Grey, D. A. F., Lieut.; Kitto, D. O. L., Capt.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Campbell, 1030, H. L.; Cronin, 10328, M. J.; Dobson, 1032, A. E.; Greet, 1284, F. P.; Hunter, 10421, C. E.; McCabe, 1564, R.; Westbrook, 11143, A. R.; Wise, 2253, S. G.

ENGINEERS.—Henry, 2050, H. J.
INFANTRY.—Conll, 2151, S. A.; Hughes, 2674, E. T.; McCormick, 2945, T. H.; Searle, 2954, R. V.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Lambert, 2133, A. McA.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

ARTILLERY.—O'Connor, 4566, J. J.
INFANTRY.—Anstis, 6931, C. C.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Butler, 3267, A.; Christie, 3054, J. L.; Clark, 2876, J.; Dale, 3718 F.; Ennis, 2026, L. J.; Flowers, 3732, W. F. C.; Geal, 4821, A.; Harland, 253, O.; Hayes, 3769, H. S.; Lucas, 3816, H. S.; Power, 3895, A. C.; Tulloch, 3491, J. D.; Whylie, 3436, J. A.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Afleck, 2451, D. C.; Aitken, 3003b, T.; Alexander, 454, A.; Anderson, 3003a, J.; Armstrong, 2778, L.; Baker, 3453, P.; Bal-four, 2565, A. G.; Bambury, 762, J.; Barker, 1308, J. G.; Barnatt, 1062, G. R.; Bastin, 2789, W. J. A.; Batey, 166, L. R.; Bennett, 3240, C. J.; Benton, 2569, A.; Beston, 2334, T. J.; Bethune, 3772, R. C.; Bevan, 4973, G. A.; Biggs, 3022a, W. F.; Bill, 2792a, C.; Birrell, 734, J. H.; Bishop, 3391, T. C.; Blake, 4737, G. F.; Blee, 3009, G. G.; Bond, 2559, R. R.; Bond, 3466, W. J.; Botterill, 4736, F. C.; Boyce, 1664, A. J.; Boyd, 3689, A. J.; Boyd, 2562, H.; Braclie, 4738, M. W.; Breslin, 1914, T.; Brown, 4740, F. H.; Brownridge, 1843, J.; Brunston, 4745, H.; Bryne, 3321, F. T.; Burden, 3038, A. H. A.; Cahill, 3281, W. P.; Cain, 3037a, W. J.; Cameron, 2618, N.; Campbell, 3042, A.; Cent, 2590, C. R.; Cantwell, 2591, J. W.; Christian, 2827, O. J.; Christie, 4751, W. J.; Clark, 3053, S. T. C.; Clarke, 4978, O. J.; Clements, 4076, H. G.; Cole, 417, R. M.; Coleman, 818, W. J.; Cooper, 3482, H. A.; Corin, 3715, E. A.; Cosgriff, 2150, T. J.; Cotter, 4462, W.; Crow, 3277, W. F.; Cunningham, 2349, A. J.; Daley, 3535, C. H.; Dalzell, 3299, B. A.; Daniel, 2849, H. G.; Davies, 864a, H. G.; Deans, 2008, A. B.; Dewsnap, 3027, J. W.; Dixon, 2575, F. A.; Donahoo, 3091, M. F.; Downie, 1097, J. C.; Duffy, 1694, J. C.; Duncan, 4790, G. R.; Edney, 3625a, J. E.; Ellis, 4095, A. W. G.; Elsdon, 4776, H. R.; Evans, 1104, G.; Farrelly, 3170, M.; Ferns, 3727, W.; Flack, 1700, A. W.; Fletcher, 3733, J. K.; Fletcher, 1704, J. M.; Fraser, 3282, R. J.; Fulton, 3738, A. R.; Gaborit, 3314, T. L.; Gallo-way, 3079, T.; Garry, 4798, W.; Giblett, 9239, C. W.; Gill, 1551, W. A.; Githens, 2213, E. C.; Goldby, 3550, W.; Goldie, 1553, C. E.; Goldsmith, 3063a, R. G. H.; Goodwin, 2671, A. B. H.; Grace, 2798, G. H.; Gray, 2799, J. M.; Grumont, 3062, C. A.; Halloran, 3134, T.; Harbert, 2173, G.; Harris, 2073, R.; Hart, 3766, J. E.; Hart, 2811, W. H. G.; Henderson, 3348, F. A.; Heward, 3317, F. H.; Higgins, 2050, J. I.; Hind, 3066, J.; Holms,

4115, E. C.; Holten, 2948, R. F.; Hosie, 2844, G. G.; Hotham, 1679, C. J.; Humphreys, 1642, H.; Hunter, 4816, D.; Hunter, 3784, R. A.; Hutcheson, 2824, D. W.; Jackson, 4522, A. H. J.; Jacobs, 1773, L. J.; Jamieson, 2473, J. Y.; Jessop, 1692, S.; Jewell, 2957, H. J.; Jones, 3151, J.; Kennedy, 4823, J.; Kennedy, 2677, L. F.; Kerr, 3797, J. C.; Kiellerup, 3160, O. J.; King, 2597, W. T.; Ladd, 4925, W. H.; Lane, 3146, T. A.; Lear, 4130, I. J.; Lee, 3385, F. A.; Leigh, 4227, C. T.; Letts, 3165, J.; Lidgett, 4532, A. F.; Lister, 3812, R. M.; Lowe, 3064, J. R.; Lynch, 3158a, E. G.; McColl, 4547, D. H.; McDonald, 1678, R.; McEwan, 1743, T. M.; McGhee, 3416, D.; McInerney, 3007, W. J.; McInnes, 2420, D.; McKeone, 3408, J. J.; McLean, 4636, M.; McLearn, 794, C. H.; McNamara, 3120, C. J.; McRae, 4153, C. R.; Maddocks, 4828, J. H.; Mann, 3358, P. R.; Matthew, 1595, A.; Maule, 3066, A. J.; Meginess, 3840, F.; Merton, 3178, C.; Mills, 3575, W. O. M.; Mills, 600, H. G.; Mills, 3582, L. C.; Mitchell, 2746, A. C.; Mitchell, 2714, S. J.; Montgomery, 2217, W. H.; More-Reid, 3180, G.; Morris, 2743, L. C.; Mossonten, 2635, H. D.; Murphy, 2729, C.; Murphy, 1746, J. T.; Newey, 3126, H. R.; North, 2750, E. F.; O'Day, 1737, W. J.; O'Hara, 3214, J. A.; O'Keefe, 2826, W. P.; O'Leary, 3096, J.; Olston, 4570, J. A.; O'Meara, 3216, P. J.; Pamphlet, 3860, J. G.; Parry, 3878, R. D.; Parsons, 4864, W.; Patterson, 2729, F. G.; Pearce, 4564, R. V.; Peiper, 2764, R. F.; Perkins, 2014, C. E.; Perrett, 2015, S. C.; Perry, 3448, R. F.; Phelan, 3894, J. F.; Phelps, 2877, W. T.; Phillips, 1804, A. E.; Phillips, 4869, C. W.; Pinnie, 2119, N. E.; Pitcher, 4911, B. B.; Polglase, 2884, C. A.; Powell, 1755, C.; Powell, 2858, J.; Prescott, 1757, H. H. P.; Rabinovitch, 1798, B.; Raw, 3527, W. W.; Ray, 3231, A. W.; Reeves, 1811, R. E.; Reid, 3897, C. J.; Reid, 335, J. A.; Richardson, 4515, J. L.; Ricketts, 3224, L. A.; Roberts, 4252a, C. E.; Rogers, 2844a, H. E.; Rosney, 3132, P. J.; Ross, 3568, R. L.; Russell, 3129, F. G.; Russell, 2672, L. T.; Saunders, 3912, H. N. S.; Sawyer, 4605, A. P.; Schimleck, 4183, C. S.; Scowcroft, 2654, R.; Sprong, 4500, E.; Seymour, 4903, J. A.; Shimlick, 2729, W. A.; Sibbin, 3922, G. S.; Simmons, 4899, N. J.; Simpson, 3239a, W. S.; Slattery, 1966, F. P.; Sleight, 3244, S.; Sloan, 2895, R.; Smith, 2786, J.; Smith, 339, P. K.; Smith, 2268, R.; South, 3932, F. J. J.; Spooner, 1238, G. W.; Summers, 2000, A. V.; Sydes, 3476, C. F.; Taylor, 407, J. M.; Taylor, 3915, N. B.; Thexton, 4609, J. W.; Thompson, 515, H. W.; Thomson, 2811a, E. M.; Thomson, 3952, G. J.; Tolley, 3269, W. A.; Traey, 959, M.; Trost, 3936, J.; Turner, 1284, S. G.; Usher, 2813, F. G.; Vennell, 3991, W. J.; Walker, 3497, L. G.; Wallis, 2926, R. E.; Walsh, 2896, H. R.; Watt, 3500, A.; Westmoreland, 361, H. J.; Wheeler, 3369, W. J.; Wicking, 3293, O. M.; Wild, 4916, E. V.; Wilkinson, 3938a, E.; Wilkinson, 2830, W. B.; Willey, 1789a, J.; Wilson, 3644, B. F.; Windram, 3279a, H. C.; Winfield, 3966, E.; Witham, 4107, S.; Wood, 3969, D.; Woodcock, 1262, F. S.; Woodhouse, 3297, R. L.; Woods, 2202, W. W.; Yendle, 2698, G.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Cary, 3479, R.; Chamman, 3213, E. R.; Hinshelwood, 5972, A.; Whiteley, 6916, E. J.

INFANTRY.—Benger, 2218, J. D.; Brown, 4741, J. N.; Mann, 6377, G. M.

KILLED ACCIDENTALLY.

FLYING CORPS.—Wright, 473, F. C.

Previously reported died, now reported killed accidentally.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Murray, 3407, C. J.; Newman, 3493, G. K.

DIED.

INFANTRY.—McCray, 5691, F. G.; McMillan, 2940, A.; Menzie, 6315, F. B.

WOUNDED.

LIGHT RAILWAY OPERATING COMPANY.—Danks, 480, W. H.; Davey, 14806, J.; Harrison, 935, G.; Packwood, 902, W.

ARTILLERY.—Atkin, 933, C. S.; Badkin, 27289, J.; Bond, 2816, C. E.; Brady, 3464, W. J.; Butler, 4449, J.; Christie, 1631, J.; Collins, 8799, L. G.; Dickinson, 1227, H. D.; Emanuel, 3316, J.; Field,

11062, E. G.; Frost, 966, J. T.; Gallagher, 5690, P.; Gillett, 8190, W. L.; Hamilton, 2026, J. C.; Hansen, 944a, N.; King, 30808, A. B.; Kingsbury, 5405, J.; Lloyd, 15225, C. G.; Long, 5040, F.; McCarney, 28421, J.; McCrohan, 6376, G. S.; McCutcheon, 10508, J.; Nettleton, 3100, G. C.; Oakes, 6389, R. T.; O'Brien, 23084, J.; Pearman, 1953, P.; Pynegar, 985, E.; Read, 949, S. W. T.; Scott, 924, W.; Sharp, 25854, H.; Tonge, 3639, C. G.; Veal, 3129, T.; Wake, 2082a, S. J.; White, 32327, C. J.; Williams, 3293, H.; Williams, 427N, W.

ENGINEERS.—Baster, 4271, A.; Cunningham, 964, W.; Downes, 15345, G.; Jones, 4373, W.; Kemp, 1059, W. C.; McKay, 1102, W.; Riley, 6027, J.; South, 826, H.; Thomas, 4485, R.

INFANTRY.—Bishop, 7197, A.; Bridge, 2626, H.; Butler, 4012, J.; Crossley, 6132, A.; Degenhardt, 2762, J.; Dowsey, 7235, W. E.; Foot, 7117, G.; Haley, 2666, W.; Hanson, 3476, T.; Johnston, 2917a, W.; Kennedy, 6546, J.; Klimpfen, 7266, W.; Leister, 2586, W.; Lipscombe, 414, W. J.; Lowrey, 754, R. A.; McLeod, 6778, J.; Martin, 3447, E.; Morgan, 2677, L.; O'Connor, 2719, M. J.; Orr, 6842, L.; Priestly, 2244, E.; White, 3312, A.; Wooley, 2667, J. C.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Seymour, 2423, T.; Shortridge, 13496, F.

WOUNDED—SHOCK SHELL.

ARTILLERY.—Simmons, 704, N. H.

ENGINEERS.—Iles, 5557, O.

INFANTRY.—Ridge, 1860, P.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Turnkey, 913, A.

MISSING—BELIEVED KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—McIntyre, 4236, J.; Robbins, 1107, H.

MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Evans, 6508, E.; Page, 6565, N.; Reynolds, 5182, E.; Sebire, 5441, F.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Cavanagh, 731, C.; Chafer, 3070, G.; Marriott, 3420, F. G.

LIST 177, DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.

KILLED.

FLYING CORPS.—Hayles, 765, A. E.

ARTILLERY.—Ambler, 29912, J. W.; Benjamin, 32061, M. D.; Brown, 31803, F. A.; Butler, 59, S. N.; Scott, 1513, A. W.; Taylor, 7447, G. G.; Wheeler, 2836, E. E.

ENGINEERS.—Pinal, 671, J. T.

INFANTRY.—Barnes, 3118, G. H.; Boldery, 3120, D. W.; Bramich, 2722, T. K.; Buttle, 4747, A. C. R.; Cooper, 3139b, A.; Culbard, 2330, D. H.; Gauld, 2365, H. R.; Helmes, 1699a, G. W.; Hinton, 3363, W. H.; Pratt, 1701, A.; Rowlands, 2710b, S. J.; Sutton, 2724, C.; Thomas, 3220, W. L. G.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Abbott, 4898, D. R.; Barrack, 3492, R. G.; Booth, 3251, W. S.; Bugg, 3537, L. J.; Byrne, 1664, J. A.; Croucher, 3272, W. R. E.; Deakin, 2616, G. R.; Ennis, 2352, W.; Forland, 4779, R. C.; Gearing, 3501, P.; Gilbert, 4787, A.; Hall, 3318, J.; Herbert, 3308a, S. G.; Higginson, 3485a, S. P.; Kelsall, 3570, J.; Lamb, 3547, J. J.; London, 3367, J. A.; McGill, 2219, W.; McGregor, 2697, H. K.; Millard, 2717, V. C.; Mills, 4164, G. S.; Outlaw, 3367, W. S.; Owston, 3392a, V. M.; Pearson, 1508, W. J.; Roberts, 3103, C. A.; Robertson, 2944, W. H.; Rout, 2853, J. T.; Scott, 3568, J.; Smithson, 5085, H. E.; Stapleton, 3440a, A. E.; Taylor, 3976, R. J.; Tollefson, 3454a, O. B.; Weir, 2048, W.

Previously reported missing, believed killed, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Ashford, 1898, H. G.; Flavell, 4483, G. E.; Smith, 4189, S.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Allanson, 4727, T. H.; Allen, 3458, R. S.; Anderson, 2101, F. C.; Apperly, 2777, F. C.; Ashton, 4729, E.; Aspinall, 3230, F.; Aspinall, 3070, W. H.; Austin, 4731, W. J.; Back, 3294b, R. C.; Bacon, 3236, W. J.; Bailey, 2468, G.; Bainbridge, 1927, J. A.; Baker, 1623, T. N.;

Baldwin, 2116, E. V.; Bassett, 2785, E. A.; Beck, 3239, W. S.; Bell, 4734, C. F.; Blomfield, 4744, F. G.; Bolton, 3509, A. R.; Bond, 2575, W. A.; Bond, 4296, W. E. E.; Boyd, 3243, W.; Brewster, 3780, H. T.; Bright, 2565, E. H.; Brown, 3007, C.; Browne, 3045, P.; Bruce, 602, G. O.; Bryant, 3249, T. S.; Buckland, 3241, F. A.; Butler, 2571, J. T.; Cairns, 3273a, J. D.; Camp, 3265a, J. W.; Carey, 3480a, T. S.; Carmichael, 1445, R. A.; Chandler, 2597, F.; Chapple, 2598, R. C.; Clarke, 3224, J. B.; Clarke, 3055, T. L.; Clements, 3055, V. J.; Comerford, 4755, M.; Connell, 2810, W. J.; Coogan, 3064, M. T.; Coote, 4747, C. G.; Craig, 4751, G.; Crossman, 3818, W.; Cruickshanks, 3282, R.; Davies, 4934, F.; Davis, 3297, F. J.; Dixon, 8852, F.; Downie, 3290, E. L.; Duncan, 4761, J. A.; Duncan, 2622, W.; Edwards, 3527, W. O.; Ellis, 1698, R. P.; Evans, 4769, W. F.; Fairman, 1672a, R. J.; Fleming, 1651, H. J.; Fryer, 3298, C. H.; Fuller, 2721, F. A.; Gardiner, 3048, B.; Gardiner, 2961, C. D.; Gavel, 3502a, S. J.; Gill, 3535, M. W.; Glew, 3531, C. R.; Gollan, 4051, S. J.; Gould, 3239, T. H.; Green, 2838, A. J.; Grimmond, 4789, R. P.; Hansen, 3016, H.; Harden, 1669, W. H.; Hargreaves, 3542, E. G.; Harvey, 2503, R. M.; Hawley, 3538, M.; Heaton, 3336a, W. H.; Hollioake, 4510, P.; Howatson, 3056, C.; Hunter, 4816, J.; Hutcheson, 3808, W. T.; Ingram, 2860, S. E.; James, 247, C. H.; Jasper, 3378, B.; Johnston, 726, W.; Kearney, 3357a, P. R.; Kemp, 3368a, L. M.; Kendall, 3117, W. J.; Kennedy, 2862, V.; Kentwell, 3544a, G. S.; Kilburn, 2697, W.; King, 3333, C.; Laing, 2973, W. L.; Landsler, 236, E. L.; Landy, 3581, J. J.; Lawler, 3076, E.; Layton, 4809, C. H.; Leary, 3536, A. B.; Leech, 3164, W.; Legate, 3366, C. M.; Lepp, 4539, A. E.; Levy, 2870, L. H.; Lewis, 8080, J.; McCormack, 233, J.; McGrath, 3402, D.; McHugh, 4201, R. B.; McKay, 4826, A. J.; McKenzie, 3087, D. H.; McLennan, 8590, H. W.; McLeod, 3121, W. E.; Maher, 4816, T. J.; Main, 3394, A. E.; Mainger, 4954, N.; Major, 4815, R.; Marshall, 4822, J.; Marshall, 4939, T. J.; Martin, 3090, W.; Meloy, 3361, S. A.; Milne, 3380a, J. S.; Moate, 2616, P. G.; Moore, 3393, W.; Moran, 3553, J.; Morey, 3366a, G. M.; Morrison, 2451, M. J. L.; Murphy, 3545b, P.; Nell, 2401, R.; Newman, 3412, B. F.; Nicholl, 3587a, J. W.; O'Connor, 4878, T. H.; O'Donnell, 3562, W.; O'Neill, 3610, J. F.; Pain, 4837, R.; Paling, 3540a, G. J. V.; Palmer, 2892, P.; Parker, 3618, I. L.; Parton, 3148a, R.; Pavne, 4569, A. R.; Pent, 3580, W. H.; Percy, 2896, R. J.; Phillips, 3422a, J. P.; Phillips, 3556, W. H.; Philp, 3407, S.; Pike, 4840, R.; Plummer, 2815a, E. G.; Porter, 3397, W. H.; Potter, 3395, W. E.; Poulton, 4838, J. W.; Pratt, 2641, S. R.; Quist, 3524, R. G.; Ray, 125, S. A.; Rilen, 2196, R. N.; Roach, 2247, D.; Robertson, 3927, W. C.; Robinson, 4841, W. J. L.; Rooke, 611, T.; Rovay, 2900, W.; Ryan, 4578, J. E.; Sanders, 3442, H.; Shepherd, 3448, T.; Slate, 4870, E. A.; Smith, 3256, C. H.; Smith, 2910, F. W. A.; Smith, 523, M. N.; Sparks, 1165, J.; Stackler, 3449a, S. S.; Staunton, 3414a, D. J.; Stephenson, 4891, T. W.; Steuart, 4874, A. H.; Stevenson, 4595, D. B.; Sullivan, 3429, M.; Thomas, 3482, J. R.; Thompson, 3954, J. A.; Thompson, 2634, P. A.; Thompson, 4881, A. C.; Thorpe, 4877, G. H.; Tollis, 4261, R.; Turner, 3462a, A.; Turner, 3455, H.; Walsh, 3578a, F. J.; Watson, 3576, J. H.; Watson, 4924, L. L.; Watt, 3288, G.; Weaver, 3449, R. A.; Weiss, 3578a, P. A.; Whitbread, 3476, E. S.; Whitehill, 3281, J. A.; Williams, 4615, T. E.; Williamson, 4897, W. B.; Wilson, 3474a, A. W.

Previously reported prisoner of war, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Goodchild, 6516, P. F. J.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Copeland, 1475, A.; Fairlie, 31640, R. L.; Mackie, 30432, A. G.; Spencer, 29246, E.; Ward, 1405, W.

INFANTRY.—Lee, 6766, L. A.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Knight, 2803, G. J.

Previously reported killed, now reported died of wounds.

ARTILLERY.—Hunter, 10421, C. E.

DIED.

INFANTRY.—Robinson, 1997, J.

WOUNDED.

FLYING CORPS.—Outhred, 582, J. C.; Tyers, 953, W. C.

ARTILLERY.—Christie, 29476, A.; Constance, 1866, P.; Constantine, 3995a, H.; Copeland, 1475, A.; Cumper, 31371, C. H.; Elder, 32062, F. J.; Greenwood, 615, E. G.; Langley, 31532, J. N.; Meares, 29316, S. O.; Montgomery, 932, J. W.; Mulvenna, 918, J.; Spencer, 26246, E.; Stockley,

11404, L.; Thompson, 3434, C.; Timbrell, 26514, H.; Ward, 1405, W.

ENGINEERS.—Barry, 5344, P. G.; Boyd, 5, T. P.; Carr, 2374, S. P.; Carrington, 1344, W.; Clarke, 953, G.; Clough, 1444, A.; Cooper, 5939, T. F.; Daly, 2377, T.; Duffy, 4315, J.; Eddison, 991, J. J.; Edwards, 6813, A. E.; Fisher, 998, H.; Fowler, 1314, A. G.; Fullalove, 25, E. R.; Genmont, 5319, J. L.; Gleeson, 5989, T.; Hambley, 1035, W.; Howe, 4360, C.; Hoy, 1281, H.; Hutcheon, 5761, W.; Jamieson, 1046, W. G.; Kearney, 5353, A.; Kermodie, 2828, A.; Knight, 4376, J.; McIndoe, 1101, S. W.; McKiernan, 5009, W.; McLean, 5793, W.; Marlo, 1232, L.; O'Connor, 1112, P. J.; Porter, 1129, H.; Read, 30000, H. R.; Richards, 4458, W.; Rielly, 391, S.; Scholes, 1171, H.; Springfield, 2409, C. E.; Stonehouse, 4789, E. C.; Tester, 1297, A. P.; Vidacovich, 1292, G. A.; Warren, 6776, L. A.

INFANTRY.—Hallam, 231, P. W.; James, 1675, E. H.; Walker, 3456, W.; Wynne, 3444, H. J.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Hayes, 36, C. J.; Somers, 2890, W. J.

WOUNDED—SHOCK SHELL.

INFANTRY.—Ambrose-Pearce, 6520, F.; Cavanagh, 2891, E.; Smiddy, 2875, W.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

ARTILLERY.—Langdon, 2717, L. G.

INFANTRY.—Connell, 39, S. G.; Gillons, 73, T.; Hillier, 5407, E. A.

MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Byrnes, 2966a, H. J.; King, 4332, G. E.; McAlpine, 6068, J. H.; Smith, 2419, D.; Sutcliffe, 3931, W.

Previously reported wounded, now reported missing.

INFANTRY.—Bush, 398, H. F.; Evans, 6007, J. G.

Previously incorrectly reported died as prisoner of war, now reported wounded as prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Patterson, 5437, J.

Previously reported prisoner of war, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands.

ENGINEERS.—Harrington, 4157, J. M.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Veal, 3129, T.

SANITARY SECTION.—Walters, 14239, J.

Previously reported prisoners of war in German hands, now reported not prisoners of war—repatriated.

INFANTRY.—Board, 2014, H.; Green, 286, A. V. T.; Hannan, 1719, F.; Howard, 1854, A. A.; Stephens, 4314, A. A.; Thomson, 3547, G. L.

LIST IS, DATED SEPTEMBER 18, 1917.

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

ARTILLERY.—Asher, J. H., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Briggs, H. F., Sec.-Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported prisoner of war in German hands, now reported not prisoner of war—repatriated.

INFANTRY.—Meyer, C. B., Lieut.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—McFarlane, 9652, C. C.

ENGINEERS.—Burns, 1411, J. A.

INFANTRY.—Baker, 2821, E. R.; Batchelor, 5036, A.; Gleeson, 2428a, T. T.; Hooper, 4050, A. P.; Kotkamma, 3167, J.; Pearson, 3264, T. W.; Rafter, 2974a, C. E.; Smith, 3033, R. W.; Taylor, 2514a, H. J.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Carew, 2793, T. L.; Donnellan, 4181, R. B.; Johnson, 3548, J.; Krozman, 4253, A.; Lee, 5434, P. V.; McDonald, 3161, L.; McPherson, 4565, D.; Sadler, 4233, A. A.; Yabsley, 4355, T. W.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Anderson, 2560, D. S.; Backhouse, 4492, V. J.; Billington, 4440, M. E.; Brindal, 3487a, C. S.; Brown, 4143, F. T.; Burgess, 4151a, E.; Clapperton, 4166a, G.; Dalzell, 4763, G.; Devos, 4182, J.; Evans, 4489, H. C.; Gates, 4787, C.; Hales, 4221a, A. E.; Hay, 4232, D.; Heard, 4505, R. F.; Heath, 4514, W. F.; Higgins, 4176a, A. J.; Hill, 2821, J. H.; Johnston, 3549, F.; Lee, 4822, J.; Little, 1777, V. H.; McAulay, 4391, H.; McLaren-Webb, 4234, P. M.; Nash,

4341, C. E.; Owen, 5484, W. T.; Preston, 3597, V. H. G.; Pybus, 3987, A. C. L.; Quihampton, 4297, W.; Read, 3127, F.; Riordan, 4583, W. E.; Smith, 4856, E. G.; Smith, 2876, F.; Stone, 4634, J. G. A.; Thomson, 3145, J. P.; Walshe, 4346a, B. M.; Watkins, 1846, H. E.; White, 3152, E. C.; Wildman, 1888, R. R.; Wilson, 1196, A.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Burton, 10387, W. T.; Coughlan, 25604, T.

DIED.

INFANTRY.—Hadley, 6507, P.; Williams, 3166, T.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Woodville, 17445, R. T.

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Gunn, 515, K.; Rae, 11789, K. S.

ENGINEERS.—Madden, 5570, W. G.; Tetoll, 299, N.

WOUNDED—SHOCK SHELL.

ARTILLERY.—Danson, 19270, C.

MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Priest, 1359, T. H.

Previously reported prisoners of war, now reported wounded and prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Anderson, 5977, G.; Buckley, 2633, E. W.; Burge, 293, P. A.; Fletcher, 2480, J.; Fowles, 5812, A. J.; Harvey, 1557, R. D.; Jones, 380, J.; Owen, 5766, W. S.; Roberts, 3486, C. G.; Sutherland, 1836, N. A.

Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—Warner, 814, W. G.

Previously reported prisoners of war in German hands, now reported not prisoners of war—repatriated.

INFANTRY.—Dadswell, 4101, A. F.; Ryan, 1932, J. O'D.; Thorp, 538, A.

CORRECTIONS.

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

INFANTRY.—5055 Hanlon, J. H., should read 6055 Hanlon, J. H.

(A.I.F. C.L. 166, 28/8/17.)

INFANTRY.—368 Harris, R., should read

1368 Harris, R.

(A.I.F. C.L. 166, 28/8/17.)

WOUNDED.

ENGINEERS.—3631a Abblett, J. W., should read

3631a Abblett, J. W.

(A.I.F. C.L. 167, 29/8/17.)

ARTILLERY.—2123 Heward, O. N., should read

2132 Heward, C. N.

(A.I.F. C.L. 165, 28/8/17.)

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—13970 Walters, L. A., should read

13790 Walters, L. A.

(A.I.F. C.L. 169, 31/8/17.)

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—702 Astes, J. W., should read

702 Astles, J. W.

(A.I.F. C.L. 170, 3/9/17.)

Vaughan Government Defeated.

There was a sensational development in the political situation at the opening of the S. Australian State Parliament on July 12th. Immediately after members of the Legislative Assembly returned from hearing the Governor's speech the leader of the Opposition (Mr. A. H. Peake) took advantage of the slight numerical superiority of his party, and launched a sudden death motion against the Government. There are only three members of the official Labour party in the House, and they left the Chamber at once, amid derisive laughter from the National members.



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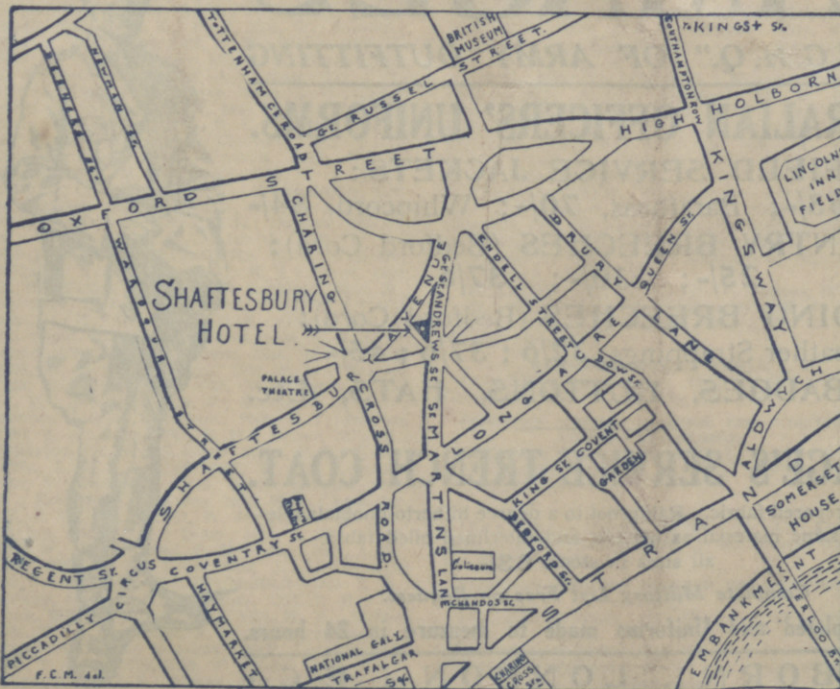
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