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NDON, JANUARY 31, 1919.

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



LEIST

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THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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Anzac Bulletin

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

Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

No. 108 (New Issue).

LONDON, JANUARY 31, 1919.

Price 4d.



The Cathedral of Albert. September, 1917.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2075.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Influenza in Australia.

Confined to Quarantine Station.

Melbourne, 8th January.

Despite the arrival of thirty infected vessels on the four coasts of Australia, the authorities have hitherto confined influenza to the quarantine stations. Seven hundred and four hundred cases have been treated at Sydney and Fremantle, where there have been no new cases since December 20th and December 31st respectively. Four mild cases have recently occurred at Adelaide quarantine station.—(Reuter.)

Australian Seamen's S.r.ike. Steamers Held Up.

Melbourne, 9th January.

Owing to the seamen's strike for higher wages, a number of steamers are still idle at Sydney, including the "Makura" and the "Loongana," which are still laid up.—(Reuter.)

Australian Stranded in New Zealand.

Wellington (N.Z.), 9th January.

Owing to the suspension of shipping through the seamen's demands, the Mayor is urging the Prime Minister to allow a warship to take stranded Australians home.—(Reuter.)

The Control of Australian Wool.

Melbourne, 10th January.

Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, states that the Commonwealth is unlikely to extend the period for the control and sale of wool beyond June, 1920, unless there is a united demand from Australian wool-growers.—(Reuter.)

Australian Repatriation Reforms Demanded

Melbourne, 10th January.

The Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League, with a membership of forty-five thousand, which is rapidly increasing, is recognised by the authorities as official and representative. Returned soldiers and sailors are actively agitating for reforms in the matter of repatriation, land settlement and pensions.—(Reuter.)

Obituary.

Melbourne, 10th January.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Harper, ex-member of the House of Representatives.—(Reuter.)

The Australian Wheat Pool.

Melbourne, 11th January.

The Australian Wheat Pool statistics, covering the operations of three pooling seasons, show that 404,900,000 bushels of wheat were handled, of which 116,600,000 bushels of wheat, and 27,900,000 bushels of flour were shipped abroad, and 99,000,000 bushels of wheat were sold locally. The shippers hold 144,700,000 bushels of wheat.—(Reuter.)

Jute Goods in Australia.

Melbourne, 11th January.

The Commonwealth Government have ceased to control jute goods, but the maximum price remains fixed.—(Reuter.)

The Australian Wheat Stackers' Strike. Settlement by Arbitration.

Melbourne, 11th January.

The wheat stackers who struck work on January 8th, demanding a daily wage of £1 instead of 16 shillings, have now resumed work pending settlement of their dispute by arbitration.—(Reuter.)

Influenza Amongst New Zealand Soldiers.

Fremantle, 11th January.

The mail steamer "Balta" (Malta?) with eight hundred New Zealand soldiers on board has arrived here. There are twelve influenza cases, some of which are very serious.—(Reuter.)

The French Labour Mission in Australia. "Fear for Australia's Future."

Sydney, 11th January (delayed).

Referring to the hostility manifested by a small section of the public during the reception held in honour of the members of the French Labour Mission, at the Trades Hall here, M. Thomsen said that the visitors would fear for Australia's future if this extreme element were pandered to.—(Reuter.)

Big Trades Union in Australia.

Melbourne, 15th January (delayed).

A Trades Union Conference, the aim of which is to constitute a big Australian Union, is being held here. It has decided that the National Departmental Councils shall consist of twelve selected members, subject to recall, and the Conference also resolved to constitute Provincial Council for each State consisting of six members, the President and General Secretary to hold office for a year, and to be subject to recall; and local autonomy to be exercised, subject to certain limitations.—(Reuter.)

No African Tour for Australians.

Sydney, 17th January (delayed).

The Secretary of the Cricket Board of Control states that the South African Association's invitation to the Australian Imperial Forces Team to visit South Africa on the conclusion of the tour in England is not likely to be accepted, as, owing to the expected visit of the English team to Australia, time will not permit of the Australians calling at South Africa on their way home.—(Reuter.)

Australian Wheat for India.

Melbourne, 21st January.

Senator Russell has announced that wheat sales have been made to India to the extent of 30,000 tons at 5s. per bushel, f.o.b.; also to Great Britain of 11,000 tons at 78s. a quarter, c.i.f.

Labour Delegates get together.

Melbourne, 21st January.

The French Labour delegates, Messrs. Thomsen and Sodee, have been well received by representatives of labour in Victoria. Yesterday the Federal and State Parliamentary Labour Parties entertained them at luncheon; the guests included Messrs. Tudor and Prendergast, the respective Labour leaders, and officials of the Trades Hall and other of Labour organisations.

Light Weight Championship of New South Wales.

Sydney, 21st January.

Williams has beaten Gleeson on points in Sydney, thus retaining the New South Wales Light Weight Boxing Championship.

Mr. Pearce for London?

Melbourne, 22nd January.

In view of the increased hostility of the Press and of returned soldiers, the matter of the departure of Mr. Pearce for London has been considered by the Cabinet. Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, has issued a statement justifying the departure of Mr. Pearce to control the question of demobilisation and of repatriation. Mr. Pearce sails for London on Saturday.—(Exchange.)

Conference of Federal and State Ministers. Repatriation and Taxation.

Melbourne, 23rd January.

A conference, comprising 24 Federal and State Ministers, has been opened in Melbourne to consider a scheme for the repatriation and settlement in Australia of



The shrapnel-pitted walls of Arras.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2051.)

soldiers of the British Army; the wheat position; the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States; the co-ordination of public borrowing; and the question of uniform taxation laws. The Hon. W. A. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, who presided, said they all desired the soldiers to return as rapidly as possible, but without co-ordination between the various Governments, difficulties were likely to arise regarding settlement and employment. The Federal Government has decided to invite all the States Governments to study the financial and works programmes.

The main repatriation pressure was probable twelve months after the signing of peace. It was hoped to effect an agreement to provide, if and when necessary, a wider system of works throughout Australia. The Federal Government would gladly encourage the investment of capital from suitable countries for the establishment of new industries and the expansion of existing ones.

70,000 RETURNED.

Senator Millen explained the repatriation position. Seventy thousand soldiers had returned, and 30,000 were on the way,

leaving 167,000 unembarked. It was estimated that 10 per cent. of the returned soldiers would settle on the land, on approximately 20,000 holdings. A settler required £1,500 to start with, involving an expenditure of £30,000,000; but he hoped to devise rural settlements involving lesser expenditure.

New town and rural industries were required, and he believed that extensive hog-raising had met with great success in America.

Possibly less than 3 per cent. of returned soldiers in Australia were drawing the sustenance allowance, others being rapidly placed in employment. The conference is proceeding.

Australia and Japan.

Mr. Hughes' Straight Tip.

Melbourne, 23rd January.

The evening papers publish a cable from a special representative in Paris, stating that considerable agitation has been aroused in certain quarters by the outspoken statement of Mr. Hughes, in an interview with an American paper:—"If I do not get fair treatment concerning the Pacific Islands, I

will not hesitate to appeal to public opinion in the Allied countries. The Japanese are highly intelligent people, but their ways are not our ways, and we would regard with suspicion any geographical advance by Japan towards Australia."

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, interviewed, said that he doubted whether Mr. Hughes made the statement as reported, and believed Mr. Hughes to be satisfied that the question of the destination and future control of the Pacific Islands would be fairly dealt with by the Peace representatives, and Australia's claim would be successfully supported. It was idle to speculate what might happen if events went awry. Mr. Watt could not credit Mr. Hughes making statements of a contingent kind which might excite antipathy towards Japan.

State Loans.

Action of Victoria.

Melbourne, 26th January.

Victoria has withdrawn from the agreement under which the Australian Commonwealth floats State Loans.—(Reuter.)

Cable News continued on page 14.

Back to Australia.

Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation. Summary of General Instructions.

General Monash's Demobilisation Department has despatched from the 1st of December to the 15th of January twenty-seven ships, carrying a total of 22,984 soldiers and nurses for Australia. Another ten ships are to be despatched before the end of January, eight of which will carry wounded and invalids, the other two being devoted to munition workers and troops. The Department is faced with the problem of obtaining vessels, but every available bottom is being used to speed up the work of getting the men who have made such a glorious name for Australia back to their homes and their former occupations.

In addition to the routine work of returning men in their order of seniority, the Repatriation Department has an efficient machine for handling and meeting every phase and contingency which arises in such a "mark-time" period which at present exists. In this connection the various branches of the Educational and Vocational Scheme are working in close co-operation. At the inception of these departments a slight delay was caused by numerous applications being made through unofficial channels. However, this has been rectified, and the machine is now speeding up the work.

Discharges.

Discharges in England are granted very sparingly—the interests of Australia, rather

than the individual, being given first consideration, as it is not desirous that any member of the A.I.F. should give up his Australian citizenship. The conditions under which discharges outside of Australia are granted, on the applicant producing proof to the effect that—

(a) That he has no dependants in Australia; or that his dependants in Australia are agreeable that he should be discharged elsewhere than in Australia.

(b) That his domicile was ordinarily outside Australia before the war, and that, if returned to Australia, it will be necessary for him to again leave Australia for the place at which he desires discharge.

(c) That he is able to maintain himself in the country to which he intends to go after discharge.

In all cases applications must be made through the Commanding Officer of Unit on A.I.F. Form No. 535, which can be obtained from all Unit Orderly Rooms.

Early Repatriation.

As it would be unfair to a great body of older members of the A.I.F., special priority is only granted on the most substantial reasons being furnished, such as—

(a) Business reasons: it must be shown that great hardship will ensue to a business or an individual if repatriation occurs only in the normal course.

(b) Family reasons: These must be of a distressful nature, and the early repatriation of the applicant must be shown to be a measure of relief of such distress.

(c) Educational reasons: It must be shown that there would be substantial hardship to the individual if his repatriation occurs in the normal course.

(d) Public or national reasons: Where the applicant is the holder of an important public office, or where his early return is desirable on national economic grounds.

Applications for early repatriation are made in the usual manner on A.I.F. Form No. 537.

Extended Leave.

Extended leave is granted in cases where men bear a good character, and can be spared from military duty. This leave has been so arranged to meet with various cases; and in making application a clear distinction is drawn as to the particular purpose for which the leave is desired, such as—

Leave to return at own expense to Australia for discharge there.

Extended leave, not exceeding six months in the first instance, but subject to renewal, if approved, may also be granted, but only for legitimate objects, such as:—

- (a) Substantial business reasons.
- (b) Educational reasons.



Harvesting behind the Lines on the Somme.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3927.)



An Australian Battalion marching to the Trenches.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 752.)

(c) Family reasons requiring the applicant's personal attention.

This application is made on A.I.F. Form No. 539.

Wives and Dependants.

Approval has been given for a free third class passage to be granted to soldiers' dependants who are desirous of returning to Australia—the term "dependants" including wives and children. This clause also covers the dependants and widows and children of deceased soldiers. Opportunity is given for husband and wife to return on the same ship; but in cases where men desire that their kin should travel other than third class, the difference must be paid by the soldier. A.I.F. Form 542 is the authority to the Chief Paymaster to draw on deferred pay to pay excess fare. It is estimated that at least one ship per month will be available for the transport of soldiers' families.

Pre-Embarkation Leave.

After arrival in the various Demobilisation Depots in England, men will be granted fourteen days' leave, whenever practicable, with the despatch of transports. Men must be in the Depots at least twelve days before sailing date to be consistent with efficient compilation of boat rolls. Upon disembarkation in Australia, leave of absence on full pay and subsistence of

three shillings each day is granted on the scale of 7½ days for every six months abroad from date of embarkation to disembarkation. Soldiers will then be discharged upon the expiration of their leave.

Education.

In addition to the work of repatriation and demobilisation, close liaison and co-operation with the many branches of the Education Department is maintained. Every opportunity is afforded to members of the A.I.F. to avail themselves of industrial, cultural and vocational training, and every effort is made to assist men to re-adjust themselves to their former lives. A special application, A.I.F. Form 540, has come into being to meet the needs of men who desire non-military employment prior to repatriation. Men who undertake these courses, or who are employed through this scheme, do not lose their seniority on the Precedence Roll for return to Australia unless they so desire.

In all cases applications must be made in the authorised manner. Application forms are obtainable at all Orderly Rooms, where copies of all general instructions are on file. The Education Officer attached to each Unit is empowered to furnish any additional information on all these cases, when any doubt or misunderstanding arises.

Facts for the A.I.F.

Work for Australian Soldiers.

Sydney, 11th January.

A deputation of returned soldiers to-day waited upon Mr. Fuller, the Chief Secretary, and asked that work on the wharves should be given by preference to soldiers. Soldiers, the deputation declared, did not desire charity, they wanted justice and they wished to show the "Trades Hall Red Riggers" that improved conditions for the workers can best be obtained by constitutional methods. Mr. Fuller promises to call a special meeting of the Cabinet to discuss the matter.—(Reuter.)

An Anzac Memorial.

Melbourne, 9th January.

Victorian returned soldiers have purchased for £37,000 a club building at Melbourne as an Anzac Memorial.—(Reuter.)

Returned Australian Soldiers.

Melbourne (undated).

The forthcoming Conference of Federal and State Ministers will discuss the necessity of finding returned soldiers employment for the first year after the war, and also the question of land settlement for soldiers.—(Reuter.)

Disbanding the A.I.F.

Diggers Depart for Home.

General Monash on a "Victorious Peace."

By F. M. CUTLACK, Assistant Official Correspondent.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France.

Officers and men are now leaving the Australian battalions in considerable numbers for England, en route to Australia. Every week large drafts are going from each brigade, and under this process happy families of battalions are being steadily dissolved. All ranks are now generally resigned to the fate of going home as individuals instead of units, but the past four years have welded them in their battalions and batteries so closely together that few leave their units even for home and Australia without many pangs of regret. Their battalion has become for most of them their home, their school, their club, and almost their closest tie. A farewell dinner is the rule to mark the last hours of each draft in the old battalion.

"So Long, Digger!"

Many are not fully aware of how strong their love for their battalion is till those last hours approach. Their home-going splits close comradeships, knit together by many merry times in this warm-hearted country, and many arduous days of battle. The drafts leave their battalions amid a chorus of fervent promises to meet again on the wharfside in Australia, and those longest in the service—the men who are going home earliest—regard themselves as advance-guards of their battalions, sent ahead to prepare for the reception and reunion of the full battalions at home when all shall have arrived.

To Re-unite in Aussie.

The love and pride of these fellows for their units is some reflection in advance of the admiration of all Australians at home when they see these splendid battalions reformed again, is the universal presumption here. If not, it will be a mighty misfortune for Australia. Every man from the Colonel down to the latest-joined private is eagerly anticipating that reunion, and in many cases that desire is hardly less marked than the desire to see again their own family circle. In all the many evidences through the war of permanent and deep-seated loyal affection for their units in the hearts of all members thereof, that spirit never showed clearer than now in the present enforced temporary breaking up of all units alike.

Off to Australia.

January 23rd.

It is expected that from now on Australians in the A.I.F. will be got home at the rate of about five hundred per day. Since

the beginning of December well over twenty thousand men have been embarked from England. Most of these were men discharged from hospital. Men are beginning to leave their units in France now in large numbers, and by the end of January over ten thousand from the ranks will reach England en route for home. The repatriation is entirely dependent upon available shipping, and Australia is getting a very good share of what ships are available. Repatriation authorities have had a ship every second day since the beginning of December, and there is every reason to believe that this rate will continue. Every ship has to be entirely cleaned and refitted for its purpose, and in making up her quota of men, account is taken of the long voyage through the tropics. The rate of repatriation is also affected by the pressure on the railways in France and England, which is very severe. The men will go according to their length of service.

There are still 35,000 men to go who enlisted in 1915 or before, and it will take about seventy days to get these off. Then will come seventy thousand 1916 men, thirty thousand 1917 men, and fifteen thousand 1918 men.

Commencing with the First Division, each Australian Division will, in rotation,

be given a ship, and by this means each Division will send away one thousand men every ten or twelve days. Units not forming part of a Division will be included in the scheme.

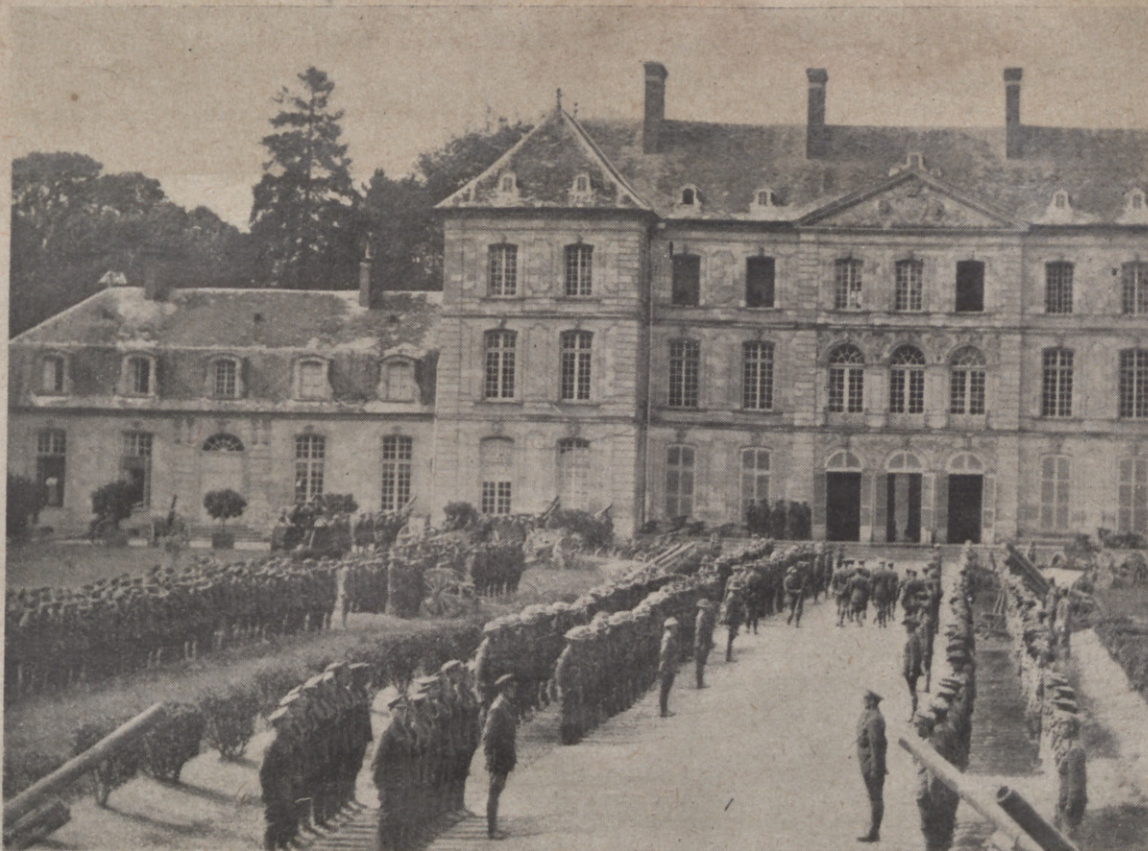
Practical Details.

It is expected that the period to elapse between the date when a man leaves his unit in France, and the date of embarkation in England for home will be about six weeks. This covers leave prior to embarkation.

Wives of soldiers will go with their husbands—at least one ship per month being allowed for this purpose. Officers' wives must travel first class, senior non-commissioned officers second, and others third. Only third class fares for dependants will be allowed free, and others must pay the difference. Every man will be issued a new uniform on arrival at the first port in Australia or immediately after disembarkation. General Sir John Monash has organised this scheme in London, and if it pans out as it has started, it will be not the least example of his outstanding organising capacity in the A.I.F. The whole scheme is made clear to every man in the Force. General Monash takes a high view of his task, and in a special appeal to the Force says:—



Anzacs viewing a Memorial on the Place de la Concorde, Paris.



Arrival of His Majesty King George at Australian Headquarters.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3895.)

"The fighting efficiency and renown of the A.I.F. has been a model for all other armies in the field during the war. Let us all, therefore, try our best to make our demobilisation also a model for all other countries, by the smoothness and regularity with which we will carry it through. We want our return home to be as victorious as every other action in which Australian troops have been engaged."

Australia Day in London.

A thanksgiving service was held recently at the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, E.C., in connection with the 131st anniversary of the foundation of Australia. There was a large congregation, which included the Hon. Sir Sidney Greville, representing the Prince of Wales, the High Commissioner for Australia, General Sir William Birdwood and Lady Birdwood, Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, the High Commissioner for Canada, the Bishop of Bathurst, and the Rector of the church, Rev. A. G. B. West, who instituted the service some years ago. At the conclusion, the Last Post was sounded in memory of

Australians fallen in the war. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, who expressed the enduring gratitude and admiration of the country for all that Australia had done during the war. The Australians had never given up one foot the whole time. "Where we stand we stand, and what we have we hold"—the Old Country would never forget that Australia had lived up to that splendid resolution.

The day before, Sir John Monash was the guest at a "Corroboree," consisting of a concert, a supper, and a dance, held by the Australian Natives' Association in commemoration of Australia Day.

The Dinkum Salvage Company.

By 1303.

What do they do? The question is asked oftener about the Salvage Companies than of any unit in the Forces. Well, if the poor taxpayer is not to be absolutely broken financially, someone must redeem and clear up all the Army material, from the 12-inch shell, weighing 400 lbs., to the .303 rifle cartridge. Then there is the equipment of the wounded man, who is unable to carry it further, and who dumps

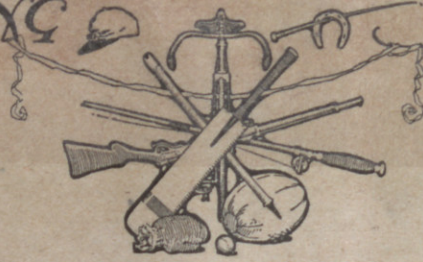
it before going down the long, long trail down the duck-boards. What, also, of the countless shells left by the artillery in their guns-pits, when they push forward to keep "Jerry" on the move and to hold newly-won positions? And the enemy material—is that to lie and rot?

It is impossible to go into the organisation of the many salvage units, but the writer knows one unit of sixty men and an officer, who have paid the wages bill of its division for six months out of every twelve of its existence. As far back as 1916, five divisions of our Army collected over £100,000 of material in one month, and during the last year of the war one company salvaged a million and a half's worth of war material.

A Correction.

With reference to a paragraph in a recent issue of the "Bulletin," entitled "The State V.C.'s," a correspondent complains that West Australia was left out. It seems that five V.C.'s were gained by men in West Australian units, and that one of them, Lieut. Hugo Throssell, is a native-born West Australian.

SPORTING NOTES.



Sydney Jockey Killed.

A sensational accident, which resulted in the death of a jockey, occurred in the Farm Stakes, at the Warwick Farm race meeting.

There was a field of eighteen. Coming to the five-furlong post, Chlorelume (L. Siely) fell, with the result that eight other horses also came down. These were Louvoyer (A. Keys), Football (G. Carter), Mervella (J. Toohey), Sporan (W. Hill), Burrabogie (L. O'Connor), Fair Murillo (A. Watmough), Sturmer (G. Potter), and Donna Mona (W. Crockett). Watmough was picked up unconscious, his head having been badly injured. After treatment on the course he was removed to a hospital, but died on the way without having regained consciousness. He was 17 years of age, and was apprenticed to J. W. Cook, the Kensington trainer. The other jockeys fortunately escaped serious injury. Of the horses, Donna Mona, a five-year-old mare by Poseidon, was killed outright, but none of the others sustained any more than minor injuries.

Sidecar Danger.

A recent fatal accident to a well-known Melbourne motor cyclist has drawn attention to the fact that the American custom of attaching the sidecar to a motor-cycle on the right-hand side of the machine is dangerous for night driving. In America the driving regulations are the opposite to those in operation in Australia, so that in passing vehicles coming in the other direction, the right-hand attached sidecar is on the safe side. The same attachment in this country brings the sidecar into the danger zone, particularly for night driving. The standard custom is to carry the headlight on the motor cycle, the result being that anyone coming in the opposite direction has no indication that a projecting sidecar is on the danger side. Either the sidecar, when so attached, should carry an additional lamp, or they should be attached on the near side.

Tennis at Sydney.

By winning Sydney Tennis Club singles championship—which is equivalent to State honours—Norman Peach established a claim to be labelled the best local racquet-wielder in these dull days of the pastime. In the final, Peach defeated R. Neil (ex-Victorian first-rater) by 6-3, 6-2, 14-12 (one of the longest tussles of big tennis for many years). The brother's Norman and Frank Peach have been busy in doubles events in Sydney for quite a long while.

How to Win.

Talking about coincidences: There are often strange freaks to be detected in the sequence of numbers and letters incidental to starters in successive races, and one was sticking out a yard before the last race at Randwick. Up till that stage five races had been run, and of these the winner of all but one had been No. 1 on the book. The exception was No. 11. How interpret this perplexingly certain office for the last? Well, it was simple to me. I added up the 1's—6. Then took away the pair that didn't count—4. No. 4 in the Welter was Auberie—5 to 1. 'Omeandried. The only possible risk in finding 'em this way is getting tangled up by the wrong arithmetic. But once you know how, it's as easy as finding a loser.

Lack of Local Prads.

Taking the poor muster of three-year-olds at Randwick this spring into consideration, perhaps there is nothing to be surprised at in the character of the Caulfield Cup field. But it was a field which looked like a warning or something to someone—a prize of £5,000 being run for by a crowd of which at least half are scarcely up to suburban handicap level. Not many times has there been a weaker field at Caulfield than that saddled up on this occasion. Out of the 16 starters four were "imp." It looks as if the day is not far off when the Melbourne Cup field may consist of 27 strangers and 0 local horse.

Don't Argue.

They do things fairly strenuously at some country race meetings. At Lomalong on one occasion only one horse came out for one of the events. He was sent on his lonesome journey with an admonition not to be too long away. When the flutter was over the committee disqualified horse, owner and jockey because a weight had gone astray from one of the saddle-pockets between weighing out and in. At Bibbenluke four steeds started for the principal event on the picnic races' programme. At the finish the owner of each horse in the race protested against every other moke. The stewards had much refreshment and straightened out the tangle. They disqualified everything connected with the race. Then everything blew up in the air. But a few men lived to tell the tale.

A Jockey's Job.

Recent mention of a jockey undergoing a severe waste to ride opens up an interesting subject. "Making weight" is a department of a jockey's business which could do with a lot more attention and study from them than it gets. If a boy has to get rid of a few pounds of meat his one idea seems to be to rush off the avoidupois irrespective of what condition he is left in. This is not only a dangerous practice, but it defeats the object of the waste, which is not only to make a certain poundage, but to arrive at the scales in fit condition to do his work. The methods generally adopted are: (1) An excessive number of Turkish bath, (2) starvation, (3) swallowing medicine, and (4) taking exercise under a number of sweaters, in furtherance of the perspiration idea. Singly or collectively, these methods will certainly reduce bodily tissue. Similarly, they will, unless very intelligently directed, reduce strength and vitality, as well as leave one open to bad after-effects.

STRENUOUS TRAINING.

I have seen boys practically carried from the horse's back to weigh in, and in one or two cases faint after a severe race. It is a moral certainty that in these instances the boys were not of much assistance to the nags. Yet, given the necessary knowledge, a boy ought to be able to make any weight within reason, say seven or eight pounds below normal, without any appreciable loss of strength. A fortnight would be all the time needed. Correct dieting (there will be no full feeling after meals) should play the leading part in the programme. Exercise is all very well, but too much of it uses up energy. Boys on "making weight" stunts could do a lot worse than place themselves under a good physical training expert or competent medical man.

Spun Out.

I was in hospital in France last year when one of our lads was taking the last count. He'd always been a two-up "head" in the battalion, and remained a sport to the last. He had multiple wounds, and for about thirty hours he hadn't spoken a word, when, about four o'clock in the afternoon, he raised himself to a sitting posture, and waving his good arm shouted out clear as a bell: "Ten bob 'e 'eads 'em; 'eads ten bob; 'eads ten bob." A long pause. Then in a well-satisfied tone: "There you are." He'd won the bet, and I reckon that the Great Ringkeeper would see to it that he got a fair deal.



The Last Fence in the Steeplechase.
John Donald (winner).



Kennaquhair winning the C. B. Fisher Plate
from Magpie and Wolaroi.



Finish of the Flemington Stakes.



Finish of the V.R.C. Handicap.
Eastcourt, 1; Lingle, 2; Gadabout, 3.

V.R.C. Spring Meeting: Steeplechase Day.

Eusebius and Others.

In winning the Caulfield Guineas and Victoria Derby, Eusebius has followed in the footsteps of Strathmore, Wallace, Lady Wallace and Patrobas. In 1896 Newhaven, after running second to The Officer in the Caulfield Guineas, came out and won both the Derby and Melbourne Cup; Cocos, second to Bobadil in the Guineas in 1898, won the Derby, and ran third in the Melbourne Cup; Maltster, third to Kinglike and Finland in the Guineas in 1900, won the Derby and ran second in the Melbourne Cup; Sylvanite, second to Demas in the Guineas in 1904, won the Derby; Alawa, second to Parsee in the Guineas in 1908, won the Derby; Prince Foote, second to Malt King in the Guineas in 1909, won the Derby and Melbourne Cup; Beverage, third in the Guineas in 1910 to Danaus and Desert Rose, won the Derby; and Wolaroi, second to Ettfred in the Guineas of 1916, followed suit. Woolerina, winner of the Guineas in 1910, could finish no nearer than ninth to Wilari in the Derby; Burrawang, the 1912 winner, was fifth in the Derby to

Wolawa; Andelosia, the winner in 1913, was third in the Derby to Beragoon and Radnor; Blague, the winner in 1914, was eighth in the Derby; Patrobas, the winner in 1915, followed with a victory in both the Derby and Melbourne Cup; Ettfred, the Guineas winner in 1916, finished no nearer than seventh in the Derby; while the 1918 Guineas winner, Thrice, did not start in the Derby.

Crossed the Line.

Jack T. Barnett, who crossed the line at 38 at Parramatta (N.S.W.), was in the front rank of Australian football. Under the Rugby Union he tripped with Jim McMahon's "Wallabies" through England, Wales and America in 1908, and played against Maoriland and Queensland. In 1909, he went into the Rugby League group of representative football. He wore the Newtown colours.

An A.I.F. Sculler.

Alf Felton, the well-known Australian sculler, has arrived in England from

France, looking wonderfully fit and well. Should he meet the champion, E. Barry, Colonial hopes will be very strong in Felton's favour. He is one of Dick Arnst's best pupils, and of similar build, calibre and style.

Football Fights.

The wind-up of the football season in Victoria saw a brawl between contending junior teams and barrackers at Royal Park, and the discussion only ended when the supply of blue-metal and pickets was exhausted, with the casualties about a score. One youth, aged 19, was rushed to the hospital with a fractured skull, but died before he reached the institution.

Life's Happiness.

The happiness of life is made up of minute fractions, the little—too soon—forgotten charities of a kiss or a smile, a kind look, a heartfelt compliment in the disguise of playful raillery, and the countless infinitesimals of pleasurable thought and genial feeling.—S. T. Coleridge.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Absent Soldiers' Interests Guarded. New Zealand's Way.

An interesting scheme for the protection of the interests of soldiers while they are on active service has been evolved in New Zealand, and is now about to be enforced. It aims, at the Government protection of the soldier's business while he is away and the prevention of competition against it.

If such a scheme has been found necessary in New Zealand under Conscription, there can be little doubt that it is even more necessary in Australia under the voluntary system of military service owing to the fact that in very many cases men have not enlisted because they knew that if they went to serve their country their businesses would either be ruined, or someone who stayed at home would step in and take all the profits.

Protecting the Magpie.

A S. Aus. Court has been asked to decide whether a magpie remains a fully-protected bird when he makes a public nuisance of himself. It was proved that this one had made a suburban road, near his nest, absolutely unsafe for passers-by, so fierce was his determination that nobody should come near his family. When he invaded a garden and attacked an unoffending infant the kid's parent fetched a gun. The Bench decided that protection is absolute; but, as the bird had fairly asked for it, the fine for the assassination was entered at 5s. instead of £10.

Stoppage of Pay.

In explaining the conditions governing the deductions from soldiers' pay to meet forfeitures or fines, the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) said that in no case other than illegal absence from duty was the allowance to a dependant reduced below the compulsory rate. Including separation allowance this rate was 4s. a day for a wife, 5s. 6d. per day for wife and one child, and an additional 6d. per day for each child under 16 years of age. The reduced rates remained in operation until the amount owing was recovered, when the allotment was reinstated. In cases of illegal absence the allotment was continued for seven weeks from the date the soldier first absented himself. Allotments to non-dependants were then cancelled, but in the case of dependants they were continued for an additional thirty days. Immediately the soldier returned to duty the allotment to dependants was restored at the compulsory rate and continued at that rate until his account was again in credit. The separation allowance at full rates was also paid.

Mr. Hughes to Speak Out.

"Refuses to be Muzzled by the Peace Conference."

Considerable stir has been caused by a statement made to American correspondents by Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, who is alleged to have stated that he refused to be muzzled by the Peace Conference on any question in which Australia was interested.

With regard to the disposition of the former German islands in the Pacific, Mr. Hughes says he is pressing for the allocation of all the German islands south of the Equator to Australia, and all those situate north of the Equator to Japan.

Silk Industry in Victoria.

Prospects of the establishment of the raw silk industry in Victoria on a comparatively large scale were the subject of discussion at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Melbourne, on November 1st, by the Victorian Sericulture Association. It was reported that negotiations were being carried on with the State Government, through the Lands Department, for the taking over of from 1,000 to 5,000 acres in the Geelong district. The applicant proposed to clear the land, which was stated to be useless for other purposes, and to plant it with white mulberry trees for silk culture. Almond and walnut trees would also be planted.

The raw silk, when reeled, would be sent to England, the first consignment reaching there during the present season. There was also a proposal to reel silk in Victoria, so that it would be suitable for knitting. The society now had about 1,000 members, and every member was supplied free of charge with full information on the culture of the white mulberry tree and the rearing of silkworms. Supplies of the best French and Japanese silkworm grain, and white mulberry seeds would be sent on request by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. G. Horobin, Shirley, Manor Street, Middle Brighton.

Have Faith.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

New Postal Rates.

The new postal rates, under which articles posted to places outside Australia as well as inside will be subject to an additional charge of ¼d., take effect from October 10th, 1918. No additional charge will be made on letters addressed to members of the A.I.F. abroad and those serving in ships of the Australian Navy.

With respect to the disadvantage which may arise through people in distant parts of the Commonwealth being unacquainted with the date of the new rates taking effect, the Postmaster-General (Mr. Webster) made the following statement in the House of Representatives recently:—"Such action will be taken as will meet the contingencies of the proclamation concerning this tax, and so far as practicable, citizens who are not trying to evade the tax will not be penalised."

Artificial Limbs for Wounded.

Everything possible should be done for the fighting Australian who has lost a limb, and he should not be left in doubt for one moment that his grateful country will provide him with the best substitute procurable, making no distinction between officer or private, or between men with influence and men without. It appears that a number of maimed Australians now in hospital in England have received the unhappy impression that disabled men returning to Australia must put up with rough substitutes unless they can hunt up or acquire an influential friend or two. Our informant writes that the astounding news reached London from an Australian soldier who lost his right arm, and, being offered a substitute limb with a hook, refused it. He was then told frankly that it was no use asking for a better artificial limb, unless he could get someone of "influence" to speak up for him. The soldier found a sympathetic Victorian and eventually got a cork arm. But this was more than balanced by a reduction of pension! Apparently disabled men in hospitals in Britain believe it. The Defence Department ought to scotch the yarn.

"Aussie" Epitaphs.

Even in a burial party the Digger must have his grin. Noticed these epitaphs at Rossnoy:—

"Here lies three Huns,
Who met a Digger—
Had there been more
The hole would have been bigger."
And another—

"Here lies a Hun
Whose name was Von Hutzer;
He met a Digger,
And came a Gutzer."



1. Rudder Grange at Fairfield.

Floods in the Yarra.

2. Burn's Boathouse at Studley Park.

3 and 4. Hawthorn Rowing Club's Boathouse.

**Price-Fixing Board.
Reform of Methods.**

In consequence of the appointment of a price-fixing advisory board of four members, the regulations under the War Precautions Act have been amended to meet the altered conditions. It is provided that the board may be asked to report upon certain matters to the chief commissioner, to whom a minority may submit a separate report. The full board or any member may be required to sit with the commissioner in an advisory capacity during an inquiry, but should a witness object to their or his presence on the ground that information likely to aid business competition would be secured, the objection shall be allowed. Members of the board are required to sign a pledge of secrecy, and it is made an offence to communicate or divulge facts directly or indirectly.

The power vested in the Chief Commissioner of Prices is increased to allow of the impounding of documents, papers, or books produced to him, or inspected by him or by any member of the board. In such cases

the person affected is entitled to a certified copy of the matter impounded. It is made an offence to obstruct the commissioner or his representative from entering premises to inspect documents, stocks of foodstuffs, or necessary commodities.

Tank Thieves.

Military headquarters has reported to the Detective Office, rather belatedly, the theft of a number of parts of a War Loan tank, while it was being railed from Adelaide to Melbourne in September. There are about sixty parts enumerated, of varying value, the total loss being about £15. The tank was placed on a railway truck at Adelaide on September 18th, and on arrival at the Flemington Showgrounds on September 23rd the parts were found to be missing, together with some boots, leggings, overalls, and carpets.

Some Hotel.

America has lots of "the biggest things in the world," and now they are to have the largest hotel in the world on Seventh Avenue, New York, the Hotel Pennsylvania. This immense structure, we are told, rises

in four parallel skyscraper blocks and contains 2,200 rooms, besides a dining hall with a capacity of 3,000, and a ball-room, seating 1,000 people. It is in the process of building now, but is to cost somewhere about 8,000,000 dollars, and the furnishings something like another couple of millions. As our soldiers would say, it will surely be "some" hotel this.

A New Red Triangle Hut.

Major-General Sir John Monash formally opened and presented on behalf of the donors a new Y.M.C.A. Hut in the Strand, on Thursday, January 23rd. The Hut is the gift of the Jewish community in London and other generous members of the faith in Australia, who will also bear the cost of its maintenance.

Although the Hut has been made to cater to the Jewish members of the Forces, it extends its hospitality to all, making the broad principles of the Y.M.C.A. of Brotherhood and Service more pronounced. Although the war is over, the need for these "homes away from home" will exist until the last man has returned safely home.

Thrilling Photography. Midst Death and Desolation.

Those people who haven't been in the position to know the actual conditions, are apt to think that war photography is a more or less comfortable and safe undertaking; that the photographer simply waits until after the "scrap" and leisurely selects the most gruesome and touching scenes for his subjects. But such is not the case, as many Australian soldiers can to-day testify. The Australian Official Photographer, Captain Wilkins, M.C., and the members of his staff were always well in the van when any "stunts" were on, and the Captain himself has occasionally carried his camera "over the top" in order to obtain actual battle pictures. There have been occasions when photographs have been taken within view of the not-far-distant enemy, and others in the midst of a hail of machine-gun bullets. Naturally such reproductions may have a more or less prosaic and peaceful appearance to the lay mind, but to the soldier who knows they are full of thrilling interest.

NOT WHAT IT SEEMS.

The photograph shown here is one of this type. It suggests to the uninitiated a trio of tired soldiers walking along a peaceful road, one of whom has sat down for a rest. As a matter of fact, it is a scene in the desperate fighting put up by the Germans when the village of Mont St. Quentin was wrested from them. The road was right in the battle zone, and death, to the advancing soldiers, lurked in every bush and turning. The attitudes of the three soldiers are not those of fatigue, but of caution—caution combined with daring, for to a sniper on the distant hill the three figures would be an excellent target. The photographer, it should be borne in mind, shared the risk of the soldiers in this instance, as he had done in scores of others, to secure the best possible collection for the Australian Museum.

These photographs are now available to soldiers and the general public in single prints, 8 inches by 6 inches, printed on glossy bromide paper, at 1s. each post free to any address. In order to give every soldier and his friends an opportunity to secure a collection of these at a minimum cost, 170 war photographs, specially selected by Captain Wilkins, have been published in book form, with descriptive titles, and these may now be obtained from the O.C., A.I.F. Publications Section, Australia House, Strand, London, or through Pay Sergeants, at 4s. each, post free to any address.

Who Knows?

3702 Pte. J. W. F. Donovan, 42nd Batt., reported killed May 31st, 1918, in France. Anyone knowing circumstances *re* above kindly communicate with Editor of this journal.



A cautious advance of the 21st Battalion at Mt. St. Quentin. September 1st, 1918.

A Southern Sunset. An Impression.

The heat haze hung o'er the city, the bush lay hot and spent,
As down to majestic slumber, the Sun in triumph went:
Clouds of crimson, purple and gold, piled in the western sky,
Tell of the Sun's last message, "I sleep, but I do not die."

Hushed was the locust's song, and breathless the parched earth lay,
Wrapt in the brooding silence that heralds the death of day:
Then ghostlike from the far lagoon, the black swan winging high,
Pierced the sweltering stillness with his weird and plaintive cry.

The sunburnt grasses quivered, and the drooping gum-leaves stirred,
As out of the South, exultant, the wind's loud voice is heard:
Up from the broad Pacific, the dusk of evening steals,
And the Moon in radiant beauty her silver form reveals.

The flowers lift their drooping heads and forth their fragrance pour,
Praising the great Almighty, who made the eternal law,
That Night, from the hands of Day, the sceptre of power shall rend,
And soft o'er earth and ocean her mantle of peace descend.

ALDWYTH LEWERS.

Sydney.

Marooned for 66 Days. Captain Chugg's Adventures.

A stirring story of the sea is told by Captain John Chugg, of the wrecked barque "John Murray," who with others of the crew was marooned on Malden Island for 66-days. He sailed thence in one of the ship's boats in search of relief, and spent about 10 weeks on Penrhyn Island. Eventually he reached Raratonga, where he was picked up by the "Moana." Captain Chugg had with him A. Cameron, ship's carpenter; J. Bell, able seaman; and Tauniva, a kanaka from Malden Island.

In his account of the voyage, Captain Chugg spoke of an accident to the boat during the launching, and of the fact that some days were spent in affecting repairs. It was not until July 27th that they left Malden Island. The boat was only 23ft. long, with a beam of 7ft. For a considerable time heavy weather was experienced. The crew were more or less sick. The pump broke shortly after leaving the island, and they had to bale the boat out every few hours. When they got to Penrhyn Island they were treated with generous hospitality by the natives who had at first feared that they might be Germans. There is no record in Captain Chugg's log of hardship, stern endeavour, or enduring pluck. These have to be read into the story, which was told in plain unvarnished manner, almost as if the narrator had had only a rather unpleasant cruise in a well-found yacht.



Useless expectoration
 should be avoided in
 these days of influenza.
 If you feel you
 must spit, spit up
 a tree, or some-
 where out of
 the way.

Perhaps it would be
 better not to
 spit at
 all

Sneezing in a
 person's face is most
 dangerous & therefore
 highly undesirable, except of
 course in the case of mothers
 in-law or politicians.

Take no
 notice of the
 weather but dress
 as though you
 were expecting
 to catch something.
 Prevention is better
 than cure.

Avoid whiskers
 They are the natural
 home of germs.

Beware of the
 maniac who puts
 his flippers
 all over
 you
 and
 the fiend
 who can't talk
 without shoving
 his nose
 against
 yours

On the first
 signs of any
 abnormal symptoms
 immediately jump into
 bed

The wise
 man will always
 have his bed handy

FIGHTING THE 'FLU.

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

Keeping Pace with Demobilisation.

Our Red Cross Correspondent writes:—

The closing of a large number of English hospitals at which Australians in France have been accommodated has been recorded during recent weeks, and further developments in this direction are expected this month. Until the moment of closing, however, the hospitals have received the attention of the Australian Red Cross, and there is little likelihood of the interest of our workers slackening until the last Australian invalid has boarded the last hospital carrier for Australia. Various modifications and changes have also already been made in connection with exclusively Australian Hospitals in France, and the work of the Society has altered its arrangements accordingly.

An example of this is afforded at the Rouen centre, which has been the first depot to be closed. The number of Australians receiving medical treatment in this area was very considerably reduced early in December, and the demands made upon our stocks to supply comforts for our men rapidly dwindled, until, with the removal of the 1st Australian General Hospital to another centre, they reached vanishing point.

UNDER THE HAMMER.

The closing down of the centre, which then became possible, has been satisfactorily arranged. The Australian Red Cross Hut, which was erected in the grounds of the Hospital, was disposed of without difficulty at a price which was considered a good one, and stores which remained on hand were soon transferred elsewhere. For more than two years this Hut has housed Red Cross stores, and was throughout that period the centre of activity for the untiring efforts of the willing and hard-working little band of workers who were entrusted with the task of seeing to the comfort of Australians in the area.

The movement of Australian units in what was during the heavy fighting of the spring and summer, regarded as the "northern" area of Australian activities, has brought us within sight of the closing of the advanced depot there, and although Christmas brought with it a certain amount of work, and the equipping of a camp hospital for an Australian unit entailed the supplying of a considerable amount of furniture, December was a quiet month.

**"The Morning After."**

The Sick One: "Thank Heaven the signing of an Armistice doesn't take place every night. My head feels as heavy as a 9.2."
The Other: "Yes! and your eyes are like the 1015 Star Ribbon."

The Wattle.

I saw it in the days gone by,
When the dead girl lay at rest,
And the wattle and the native rose
We placed upon her breast.

I saw it in the long ago
(And I've seen strong men die),
And who, to wear the wattle,
Hath better right than I?

I've fought it through the world since
then,
And seen the best and worst,
But always in the lands of men
I held Australia first.

I wrote for her, I fought for her,
And when at last I lie,
Then who, to wear the wattle, has
A better right than I?

HENRY LAWSON, in "The Soldier."

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THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., Ltd.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

"It's an Ill Shell——."

Two Light Horsemen were reclined under the scant, sweltering shelter afforded by a dickily-erected bivouac sheet, exhausting their energies in analysing their stiff luck. They were supposed to be on patrol. Bill reckoned the game was well up to mud, as the rations seemed to grow less as the days went by, the cigarette issue was "pussy," and he'd only seen advts. about beer. Jim sympathised by remarking that the sun was hot as Hell, and he'd like to know why he was always picked on for this ruddy job; moreover, he was sure Jacko could see them, and it was only a matter of time till a whizz-bang would knock them, and it was too blessed hot to shift the bivvy where it wouldn't be seen. Together they wondered what the Heads could see in fighting for such a rotten, crook joint when nobody would have the blanked place at a gift. And where the Sheol was Tom, who knew flamin' well that it was his turn to boil the billy.

A BREAK IN THE MONOTONY.

The high, sinister whistle of a light shell overhead checked their conversation. "Told you so," said Jim, gloomily. "Nex' one 'll be closer," Bill commented wearily. It was; it landed amongst their saddlery and scattered it to the winds. The priceless contents of their wallets went with it, and the shelter prostrated itself upon the pair. Abdul was satisfied and knocked off. Bill remarked, disgustedly, that it took the biscuit. Jim agreed that it did; also, that it had taken the only tin of bully. If ever there was a stiffer lot of poor cows, he'd like to know! Diversion came in the shape of Tom, who complained that a pair of blighters like them weren't fit to mind babies, let alone a bloke's saddle and gear, and he'd a scarlet good mind not to give them any. "Any" was a couple of fat grouse that had, he explained, been stunned by the first Jacko shell. Bill and Jim decided that, perhaps, a bloke didn't get too bad a spin when all was said and done.

* * *

Cosmopolitan Correspondence.

Ali Hussein Azwad, driver in the Camel Transport Corps, could speak Arabic plus what he fondly imagined to be French, but he owned a father-in-law, who, being a "dinkum guide" by trade, wrote the following English letter, brought to me for interpretation, by the aforesaid Ali:—

"To my dare son in law, Alli Hassan Aswed, beloved. First I send you may best salaam, and I kiss your eyes. Your mother, Om Atrf, also kisses your eyes, and Mrs. Kezomak also sends. Your daughter, Bint Yahabittee, kisses your eyes. Should you enquire after our health,

thank God I can tell you we are all in health, and I pray God we may go to so. Your letter we have received. Your mother kisses your eyes and Abdoos kisses both your hands. Your brother, Ebn Khelb Tesini Mara, wife have died (may your life be long), but, before dying, she brought into the world a child. The child also has gone blazes. What can I say of the decrees of Allah? Your brother, Mahrass, has also been taken a soldier. We pray God and Colonel, he preserved. But his wife she say it's up to putty. Every boddy sends salaams. Everybody kisses your hands and all your feet. God keep you from danger! Your lovely father, MAHMOUD EL MAKNOON."

* * *

At the Heart—Point!

When the Turkish army was in full retreat, after its disasters in Palestine, a goodly number of the footsore Turkish soldiers, on arriving at the native villages, hurriedly hid their equipment, and, donning ordinary Arab clothes, managed to escape us by mixing among the villagers. The patrols used to search the hamlets closely, as these escapees often turned themselves into snipers as occasion suited. I got the scare of my life on one of these patrol expeditions. We dismounted in a big village, and, leaving a strong guard over the horses, proceeded to examine the densely-populated mud hovels. I foolishly got a little distance away from my mates, and, turning down an evil-smelling lane, entered a large mud house. I ran a speculative eye over the Arabs squatting about, more with the idea, I'll admit, of borrowing some tobacco from them than of looking for Turks. Suddenly a little piece of dried mud struck me on the hat. I looked up. The ceiling was only three feet above my head, and was composed of thin saplings lightly held together with mud. In the centre these saplings had a most pronounced bulge downwards. As I looked I could swear the saplings moved, just as if a heavy body was lying upon them. Keeping a now wary eye on the watching Arabs, I fixed the old bayonet, and kept very silent. A moment later I turned my head quickly, and was just in time to see one of the Arabs hastily hide a long Bedouin knife behind his back. The beggar had crept behind me with the stealth of a ghost. Lunging at a crack in the rafters with all my force, I had the satisfaction of feeling the bayonet enter something that gave a terrific yell. I didn't wait to open the door—just jumped clean through it out into the lane, and broke a record to get in touch with the patrol.

* * *

With Compliments.

Not the least remarkable thing about the recent Hamel fight (organised and practically carried out by the world's champion fighting division—I can hear a lot of

howls and hoots, but maaleesh!) was the supply per aeroplane of ammo-smallarm, although, unfortunately, owing to contrary winds, some of it was carried into Fritz's lines. Nevertheless most of it despatched per 'plane lobbed near to where it was intended. To one box the following message was attached: "From a digger to a dinkum digger," which shows the flying-men's admiration for the real "stoush" artist—the infantryman. Hamel was the first scrap in which the Yanks hopped the bags with our mob, and very proud they were to do so. The Yank—he won't have "Sammy"—likes himself and cal'clates he'll cause some stir (which he will), and is of opinion that this job would have finished long ago if they'd seen the light and been around.

* * *

The Dear Doctor.

Dr. Charles Ryan, of Melbourne, caught all sorts of artful dodgers in Egypt when the war was young. One youth was pipped by the doctor dropping a 10-piastre piece on the floor behind his poor deaf patient as he was leaving the room. The man who couldn't hear fell an easy victim. But Ryan's star act was played when he visited the troopship in Alexandria, which was taking convalescents to healthier climes. After giving all hands a soap-down, Ryan invited them on shore for a couple of hours' exercise and produced a couple of footballs. This did the trick, and many a lad regretted the day he chased that ball. All who played hard were yanked off the ship next day. Only the old foxes who had met Ryan before grew suspicious early in the game, and retired gasping or limping.

* * *

The Singing Soldiers.

I was coming up from the base with a party of forty casuals, reporting to their various units. We had been put out on a siding where rain had been constant for weeks past, and a young captain took charge. As we marched on to the rest-camp, eight miles on, where we were to stop the night, darkness set in, a steady downpour began, and the slush on the road became more slushful. I fell to thinking how fed up I was and how, if a few more reinforcements had come to light, I might have had an hour or two longer in Blighty, and not be lumbering a heavy pack about France again so soon. My thoughts were dismal. But the light-hearted three-years' digger alongside me began explaining in song how roses were blooming in Picardy, though anyone could see they weren't—not by miles. The officer at our head fell out and told Billjim to stop his row. A little further along the optimist again broke into cheerful melody and again the officer ordered him to cease. Bill shifted his pack a little, and said: "Well, 'ow about whistlin'?"

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following awards, to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men for gallantry and Distinguished Service in the field:—

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

964 Sgt. H. T. Stagg, M.G.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His coolness, courage and self-sacrificing devotion to duty have been a distinguished example. He voluntarily remained four days and nights with his gun, with only the shelter afforded by a shell hole, in order to allow his men to get rest in turn, in a place in which there was only room for two at a time. When the adjoining gun position was blown in by a shell and the two gunners killed, while the N.C.O. in charge was severely shaken, he recovered the gun and rebuilt the position under heavy fire, and remained in charge of this gun also for three days.

2766 Sgt. G. Stewart, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst the battery was in action it was heavily bombarded by the enemy with gas shells, and Sgt. Stewart was badly gassed, but he declined to leave his post as the strength of the battery had been much reduced by casualties. At a later date of the engagement, when a whole gun detachment had become casualties from the explosion of a hostile shell, he went, without hesitation, on his own initiative, to the gun and kept it in action till another detachment arrived. The fine example of this capable and fearless N.C.O. was worthy of the highest praise.

1653 Sgt. R. A. H. Taggart, Light Horse Regt.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the period under review this N.C.O. has distinguished himself in action by his courage and coolness, and the fine example he has set his men has been worthy of high praise. In carrying ammunition to the front line during severe engagements he has rendered valuable services.

1701 C.S.M. H. Todd, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He has taken part in all the numerous actions in which his unit has been engaged, distinguishing himself by his coolness under fire, and his disregard of danger in the performance of his responsible duties. His valuable influence over the N.C.O.'s and men of his company has been due as much to his personal example of cheerfulness and determination in the face of difficulty and danger, as to the good discipline which he has easily maintained.

261 Gnr. (L./Bdr.) J. R. Tulloch, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devo-

tion to duty. As linesman and telephonist he has on several occasions during his two years' service as such in the field shown himself thoroughly reliable under the most trying circumstances, maintaining communication with the battery from the O.P. under shell fire of unusual intensity. On one occasion during the retirement of the guns of his battery his coolness under heavy fire was an example to all his party.

368 C.S.M. D. Walker, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the period under review his devoted courage and gallant leadership have been conspicuous on many occasions, and his coolness under fire and cheerfulness in the face of difficulties have sustained the spirits of his men during severe fighting. Regardless of personal danger, he has frequently assisted to dig out men who have been buried, and thus saved many lives.

1010 Sgt. G. E. Watkins, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. has for a long period rendered valuable service as sergeant in charge of the scouts of the battalion. As leader of numerous patrols he has been the means of securing valuable information in Norman's Land, and at all times he has set a very fine example of coolness and complete fearlessness.

349 Sgt. H. Welshman, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and continuous fine work, both in and out of action, for a period of over six months. He invariably displayed great coolness and courage under fire, and his splendid example did much to encourage all ranks with him.

284 Pte. D. White, M.G.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion he and the No. 2 gunner were buried by a shell explosion. Having extricated himself, he dug his companion out, and carried him through heavy shell fire to medical aid. Although severely injured and shaken, he returned to his gun and carried on with most resolute determination, until relieved some hours later. On another occasion, when wounded in the head and face and almost blinded, he stuck to his gun, and only left his post in obedience to orders. His gallantry and endurance have been very conspicuous on many occasions.

1115 Sgt. (A./C.S.M.) W. M. Wilkin, Imp. Camel Bde.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On all occasions he has never failed, both in and out of action, to show conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, and particularly in severe fighting, lasting two days, when his courage, coolness and energy were of the highest order and his services to his C.O. invaluable.

2228 Sgt. J. Williams, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the period under review this N.C.O. has rendered good service, and has set a very high example to all around him of courage under fire and cheerful devotion to duty under all circumstances. On one occasion, when both wounded and gassed, he continued to fight his gun with determined gallantry and self-sacrifice.

1608 Cpl. G. Wilson, L.T.M. Bty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a Stokes mortar he displayed great courage and coolness in handling his gun during an enemy counter-attack. In spite of very heavy hostile shelling he maintained a continuous fire from his mortar, doing much execution among the enemy. His gallantry and daring have been conspicuous on many occasions, and he has set a fine example to his men.

Bar to Distinguished Conduct Medal.

1855 C.S.M. H. J. Fowles, D.C.M., M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. He accompanied the company commander and went over with the first wave. On reaching the first objective he located an enemy machine-gun which was holding up the advance to the second objective. He immediately rushed forward single-handed, killed one man, and captured the gun and remainder of the crew. Later, while in charge of a mopping-up party, he brought in fifty prisoners. He set a magnificent example of gallantry and initiative. (D.C.M. gazetted 16th August, 1917.)

131 Sgt. J. Maguire, D.C.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and dash in an operation against an enemy position. When his platoon was subjected to heavy machine-gun fire from a flank, he organised a small party, and attacked the post with bombs, capturing the gun and two prisoners. Later he led a patrol forward, and with rifle fire and bombs dispersed an enemy party which was forming up to attack. Throughout the action he displayed brilliant courage and leadership. (D.C.M. gazetted 18th June, 1917.)

1480 Sgt. W. Vickers, D.C.M., M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He led his section against an enemy machine-gun which was coming into action, killed the crew, and captured the gun. During consolidation, after the capture of the final objective, he went out alone and brought in fifteen prisoners who were in shell holes in front of the line. Throughout the operations he set a splendid example of courage and leadership. (D.C.M. gazetted 3rd September, 1918.)

War Honours for the A.I.F.—continued.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

34 S.S.M. H. G. Ayres, M.M., Mtd. Regt.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack, when a Hotchkiss gun was put out of action through casualties to the team, he left his position with the lead horses, galloped out to the gun under heavy fire, and remained there working it until another team could be organised to relieve it. Throughout the operations his courage, resourcefulness and devotion to duty were most marked.

2871 Pte. E. E. Baulch, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was a company runner and was wounded early in the attack, but remained on duty. When the final objective was reached he was again wounded, but continued to carry despatches. When on his way to battalion battle post with a particularly important message a gas shell burst at his feet and he was blinded. Nevertheless he groped his way on along a trench and was finally met by the commanding officer himself, to whom he delivered the despatch, which contained information urgently required. His courage, endurance and devotion to duty were magnificent.

97 Sig. Cpl. R. H. L. Bligh, L.H. Regt.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the field. When the telephone wires were found to be disconnected by shell fire he immediately ran to deliver a message over ground swept by shell and machine-gun fire, and delivered it successfully. Later he took two led horses forward under heavy fire and got away two men of the field ambulance, getting wounded in doing so.

3761 Pte. P. Bolger, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rushed a machine-gun post single-handed and despatched five of the team with the bayonet. When the remaining man endeavoured to train the machine-gun on him he slewed it round, though his hand was shattered in doing so, and grappled with the enemy, whom he killed. He then dismounted the gun, which he carried with him to the R.A.P. where he was ordered to proceed. His gallant and determined action at a critical moment enabled our advance to proceed with few casualties.

266 Pte. F. Boothey, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while acting as runner during an attack. He gave great assistance in mounting some light enemy machine-guns and showing a machine-gun officer, under heavy fire, where he had seen guns undermanned. His initiative and disregard of personal danger were of great assistance in thus increasing fire against an enemy counter-attack.

1290 Dvr. A. Boylan, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack he rushed an enemy

machine-gun and captured it, killing two of the crew and making prisoners of the others. Our advance, which was nearly held up, proceeded without a check. His gallantry and dash were witnessed by the whole platoon, who were greatly encouraged by his brilliant example.

3774 Sgt. C. Brooker, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack on the enemy trenches. Although early wounded he rallied his platoon and led them on to the objective, himself being the first into the enemy trench and killing three of the enemy before falling down unconscious from loss of blood. He showed a splendid example of courage and devotion to duty to his men.

2257 Pte. G. Cargill, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and initiative during an attack on enemy trenches. When his platoon was held up by a strong machine-gun post, he rushed forward and placed his Lewis gun on the enemy trench slightly to a flank and swept it with his fire, effectually silencing the machine-guns. His act of courage and promptitude enabled the advance to continue.

785 Sgt. H. C. Clucas, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded a platoon in the attack and captured a trench system, when many of the enemy were killed and several prisoners taken. He led his men with great skill and determination, himself killing several of the enemy with the bayonet. An enemy counter-attack was annihilated by fire of a Lewis gun which he had placed in a most effective position. By his personal gallantry and dash he set a splendid example to his men.

1886a Pte. T. S. Cullen, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was company runner, and while carrying a message he came across an enemy machine-gun post carefully hidden. He rushed the post single-handed, killing the whole crew and capturing the gun. His gallant and dashing exploit saved many casualties.

4695 Pte. P. Debono, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when the enemy raided and had entered the trenches at places. He was then carrying a message overland to the front line. On reaching the trench he was faced by six of the enemy; he immediately bayoneted one, and his determined attack so cowed the others that they at once surrendered. Thanks to his prompt and gallant action six of the enemy were accounted for.

3734 Cpl. A. J. Duncan, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous skill and courage during a daylight operation, when he advanced with his platoon and captured an enemy post. To cover consolidation he pushed his Lewis gun forward under heavy fire. In spite of losing the whole crew, he kept the

gun in action, silencing one enemy machine-gun and keeping down the fire of two others, thus enabling his platoon to consolidate in time to resist a heavy counter-attack.

3089 Sgt. H. Duncan, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a raid. He attacked an enemy machine-gun, killed some of the crew, and captured two. During the clearing of the enemy trench he displayed fine courage, and throughout the operation set a striking example to his men.

837 Pte. A. J. Dunn, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He formed part of the attacking wave, and when the advance was held up by an enemy machine-gun post he rushed towards it. Several men followed, and the gun was captured. Throughout the day he made several journeys with wounded through heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and, although wounded, continued this work for some hours before he was sent to the dressing station.

3550 Pte. M. J. Fitzgerald, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of his section when the commander was severely wounded early in the attack, and led it with conspicuous success. He was on the outer flank of his unit, and kept touch with the outer battalions while clearing the resistance offered by enemy posts. On reaching the objective he captured an enemy machine-gun, which he set up and used against the enemy. He was wounded during the consolidation, but carried on till the end of the day, when he was ordered back to the R.A.P. His initiative and powers of leadership were remarkable, and he displayed fine courage under fire and great endurance.

101 Sgt. G. W. French, L.H. Regt.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in defence of a hill. Acting as troop-leader on the exposed corner of the hill, he twice led bayonet charges to clear away enemy bombers who had reached to within twenty yards of his position. Although one-third of his troop of sixteen became casualties, he hung on to his exposed position and set a splendid example of coolness and determination to his men.

2657 Pte. J. Gallagher, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He was No. 1 of a Lewis-gun team, and his section encountered an enemy strong point with two machine-guns and thirty men. All the section except him were killed. He got his gun into action, firing from the hip, and after using up two magazines, he, with two men from another section, rushed the post and captured the two guns and seven prisoners, the only ones left alive. His prompt action and conspicuous gallantry enabled the rest of the platoon to advance.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 293, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1918—
(continued).

WOUNDED.—INFANTRY (continued).

Deane, 7814, T.; Dedman, 3105, C.; Deller, 7481, H. J.; Deller, 3283, W. E.; Denham, 1384, W. T.; Dent, 746, F.; Dent, 7702a, S. G.; Derham, 4197, F.; Devine, 3828, H.; Devis, 6972, L.; Dicken, 3546, W. M.; Dickenson, 1843, A. G.; Dickinson, 2807, J. C.; Dickinson, 3055, R. S.; Dickson, 6990, A.; Dickson, 6756, O.; Dillon, 6487, W.; Dingwell, 637, H. A.; Dinse, 855, M. W.; Dixon, 7628, J. H.; Dodd, 870, J.; Dodemaide, 6735, W.; Donnelly, 2633, T.; Dougherty, 2530, M. H.; Doughty, 1187a, J. J.; Douglas, 4040, T.; Douglas, 6252, W. G.; Downer, 2504, J.; Downey, 3818, J.; Draper, 4482, W. J.; Duggan, 6899, J.; Duggan, 3534, K. E.; Dunn, 3730, G. A.; Dunn, 5332, W. H.; Dunn, 5368, J.; Dunn, 2824b, W.; Durbin, 4026, T. L.; Durbin, 6779, A.; Duthie, 4772, C.; Dux, 6158, B.; Dwyer, 3025, D.; Dwyer, 1644, J. J.; Dwyer, 2798, M. T.; Eaglesham, 1526, T.; Eaton, 4681, W.; Eaves, 1247, J.; Eaves, 7625, J.; Eddy, 4799, R.; Eddy, 2311, T.; Edgar, 7839, S. J.; Edwards, 43, D. A.; Edwards, 5336, E. A.; Edwards, 5078, P.; Edwards, 6739, R.; Edwards, 1014, W.; Egan, 3076, T.; Eggar, 5790, E. L.; Eggleton, 3135, A.; Eichstadt, 2984, J. D.; Eldridge, 4478, F. G.; Eley, 4680, F.; Elliott, 1448, H.; Ellis, 6407, P.; Emerson, 2815, A.; Erfuth, 3288, C. C.; Evenson, 2085, C.; Exton, 1874, T. F.; Fanning, 3258, H.; Fegan, 4541, S.; Ferguson, 3579, J. S.; Ferri (M.M.), 3097, B.; Fewster, 172, W.; Fields, 7990, T.; Finlayson, 4501, J. D.; Finnus, 6663, E. F.; Fitzgibbons, 201, J.; Fitzmaurice, 391, C.; Fivash, 1047, A.; Fleet, 2652, F. J.; Fleming, 6264, A. V.; Fletcher, 1739, J.; Fletcher, 6992, P.; Flynn, 5113, L.; Foley, 3490b, J. J.; Folwell, 398, W.; Ford, 6510, C.; Forrest, 7709a, A.; Forth, 1958, H. A.; Foster, 3718a, A. G.; Foster, 2803, W.; Francis, 6507, W.; Franklin, 5013, T.; Fraser, 866, A.; Fraser, 2814, J.; Fraser, 4406, J.; Freeman, 2658, G.; Fritsch, 4149, M. T.; Fuller, 7082, A.; Fuller, 2898, R.; Furlong, 3297, E. L.; Gaborit, 1578, J. L.; Gallagher, 2065, S. T.; Gard, 2074, J.; Gardiner, 7486, A.; Gardiner, 3300, C. A.; Gardner, 1774, J.; Gay, 3301, S. A.; Geddes, 758c, C. G.; Gens, 2134, M.; Gibbens, 7994, E. E.; Gibbins, 3943, T.; Gibbins, 3389a, W. R.; Gibbons, 6501, A.; Gibbons, 2417, J. J.; Gibbs, 1950, A.; Giblett, 3759a, A. R.; Gibson (M.S.M.), 2593, A. G.; Gibson, 1827, J. C.; Gilbert, 2581, E.; Gillam (M.M.), 5979, S.; Gillett, 2292, W.; Gilmore, 7512, S. W.; Girdwood, 3317, W.; Glasson, 7492, S.; Gledhill, 5356, D.; Glover, 1916a, A. S.; Glover, 3581, C.; Goesch, 460, A. H.; Goldsworthy, 7496, C. T.; Gonsal, 6271, P.; Goodwin, 3501, G.; Goss, 202, H. H.; Gould, 3189, S. G.; Gowans, 7494, J.; Goyno, 3525, C. H.; Grace, 3087, W. G.; Grace, 6809, A.; Graham, 7715a, C. H.; Graham, 7001, G. S.; Graham, 5688, J. G.; Grahame, 1194, W. E.; Graves, 7487, G.; Gray, 787, A.; Gray, 4795, C.; Gray, 7493, J. E.; Gray, 6272, W. A.; Grayson, 3210a, G.; Gregory, 7581, H. H.; Griffiths, 2093, J. E.; Gright, 3283, A. J.; Grono, 6807, W. H.; Gross, 2326, G. F.; Guppy, 122, W. J.; Guthrie, 782, J. B.; Guy, 2827, E.; Haddow, 109, J.; Hagger, 2704, H. E.; Haines, 118, H.; Haley, 761, J.; Hall, 6018, R.; Hall, 7484, W. E.; Halley, 2894, A. N.; Hamann, 3396, G.; Hambridge, 2391, P.; Hamilton, 1749, A.; Hammett, 38, J.; Hand, 6036, H.; Hannan, 7997, J. K.; Hanney, 444, J.; Hannigan, 2829, A. W.; Hansen, 718a, E. O.; Hardiment, 1473, C. H.; Harris, 7590, D. L.; Harris, 3642, F.; Harrison, 2573, R. L.; Harrod, 3544, H. C.; Hart, 3114, F. W.; Hartwick, 6534, J. F.; Haslam, 2668, W.; Hately, 6285, A. C.; Hawken, 2870, A. V.; Hawkins, 6748, E.; Hawkins, 2077, L.; Haydon, 2820, J. P.; Hayman, 1849, A.; Hay, 3397, C.; Hay, 3564, J.; Heaford, 799, W.; Healey, 2172, L. C.; Heap, 5598, L. B.; Heatley, 4726, E. O.; Heysman, 205R, H.; Hector, 489, S. A.; Hedger, 7483, J. S.; Heirdsfield, 7729a, C. F.; Henderson, 6400, A.; Henderson, 2572, C.; Henty, 3342, A.; Henley, 1703, G.; Henshall, 2540, W.; Heron, 7632, E. J.; Heslin, 3252, P.; Hewland, 177a, C.; Higgins, 6030, T.; Hill, 3691, A. G.; Hill, 7246, P.; Hill, 6283, R.; Hill, 3321, S.; Hinch, 3335, E.; Hinchmore, 1614, A.; Hobbs, 6339, W.; Hobden, 6037, P.; Hodges, 7013, A.; Hodgetts, 469, L. F.; Hodgkins, 3806, J. Y.; Hodgkinson, 6993, W. T.; Hoffman, 1744, H. E.; Hogan, 2925, F. H.; Hogan, 2494, P. J.; Hogg, 1323, J.; Holien, 2576, J.; Hollindale, 6990, D. J.; Hollins, 7501, A. H.; Hollingsworth, 3844, C.; Holt, 7143, C. V.; Holt, 7021, J.; Honey, 7743, G.; Hood, 5706, J.; Hooley, 307, R.; Hooper, 6863, F. W.; Hooper, 7007, T.; Hope, 1849, A.; Hore, 3353, W.; Horsley, 4136, S. J.; Hodwill, 7519, A. L.; Hoskins, 6976, W. T.; Hossack, 2648, J. G.; Hough (M.M.), 2657, J.; Houston, 3310, C.; Howard, 3321, A.; Howell, 3395, E. C.; Howse, 3303, E. W.; Hubbard, 4805, F.; Hudson, 793, A. D.; Hughes, 3314, A.; Hughes, 7727, A. R.; Hughes, 3828, F. C.; Hulm, 5110, H.; Humphrey, 3656, C.; Hurst, 7083, F. H.; Hutchison, 4175, C.; Hutchison, 2689, R. C.; Hutson, 5110, F.; Ibbotson, 2720, T. E.; Jamieson, 2466, A.; Jamieson, 3239, F. B.; James, 5778, A. W.; James, 2100, E.; James, 4521, S.; Jameson, 5954, A. V.; Jarratt, 7318, W.; Jarret, 6822, H.; Jarrett, 820, J.; Jeffery, 3555, A.; Jeffery, 6822, H.; Jenkins, 7020, H. C.; Jenkins, 1330, W. C.; Jenkinson, 2695, A.; Johnson (M.M.), 2625, E. R.; Johnson, 4451, G.; Johnson, 3528, H. A.; Johnson, 389, N. H.; Johnston, 5115, E. P.; Johnston, 3327, J.; Johnston, 3329, P. H.; Johnstone, 2191, J.; Johnstone, 15241, J. C.; Johnstone, 1165, J. T.; Jonas, 2837b, G. M.; Jones (M.M.), 190, A.; Jones, 2853, A.; Jones, 3511, E. J.; Jones, 2352, F. R.; Jones, 808, H. E.; Jones, 5389, J. H.; Jones, 7710, M. B.; Jones, 1318, R.; Jones, 3169, R. L.; Jones, 3378, W.; Jordan, 3151, S.; Joynst, 7251, W.; Judge, 456, P. H.; Kane, 1855, F. B.; Keane, 401, M.; Keane, 7370, T.; Keen, 2612, C.; Keene, 2092, E. J.; Kelley, 7818, W. E.; Kelly, 2400, A.; Kelly, 7551, F. J.; Kelly, 6938, N. C.; Kelly, 3327, S.; Kelly, 7513, W. J.; Kemp, 2829a, F.; Kemp, 6783, S. W.; Kennedy, 1291, C.; Kennedy, 7504, J. F.; Kennedy, 6547, T. H.; Kent, 3714, G. G.; Keogh, 6046, M. J.; Keogh, 1463, W. P.; Kerr, 5706, A. J.; Kerr, 1155, R. J.; Kerr, 6851, J. T.; Kerrigan, 2625, T. M.; Keynes, 363, A. S.; Kibby, 1480, H. R.; King, 1660, C. A.; King, 3061, J. R.; King, 2701, J. W.; King, 5747, R. H.; Kinnear, 5613, H.; Kinniburgh, 4538, L.; Kinsey, 7529, C.; Kirby, 5423, H.; Kirby, 802, G. T.; Kirkland, 320, E. E.; Kirkland, 1940, O. H.; Knapp, 4228, E. J.; Knight, 2929, H. McQ.; Knight, 6045, J. T.; Knight, 5390, S.; Knopp, 4815, W. A.; Knuckey, 7511, S. K.; Krantz (M.M.), 2281, S. H.; Lacey, 1955, F.; Laing, 4193, T. K.; Laird, 2379, F. A.; Lamb, 934, H.; Lamont, 3838, H. T.; Lamplough, 1281, S.; Langhorn, 613, J. L.; Larsen, 780, O. S.; Lauchland, 6862, A. V.; Lawrence, 5147, J. G.; Lay, 529, F. H.; Leake, 2708, J. T.; Leaman, 4833, F.; Leber, 1639, C. G.; Leggriffin, 3319, E. E.; Le Neveu, 6807, B.; Lennane, 1658, J.; Lenoir, 909, A.; Lessing, 1696, R. G.; Leveille, 3331, E.; Lewis, 3276, F.; Lewis, 1223, J. C.; Lewis, 6292, J. J.; Libbis, 7118, J. A.; Lindsay, 4389, M.; Lithgow, 7716, D. L.; Little, 2120, J.; Lockett, 6768, T. N.; Loe, 6723, T. W.; Lorimer, 1568, W.; Lougheed, 2349, G.; Loughman, 2229, P.; Love, 2156, G. F.; Love, 7007, J.; Low, 6805, P.; Lowe, 3844, E.; Lowrie, 1222, C.; Luttrell, 3587, T.; Lygoe, 7273, T.; Lyle, 2981, J.; Lynch, 7507, J. J.; Lyndon, 1741, H.; Lynn, 340, H.; Lyons, 6445, T.; McAfee, 931, A.; McArthur, 3188, A.; McAvoy, 6071, J.; McCartin, 3189, B. A.; McCluskey, 3593, W.; McClymont, 198, H.; McCollough, 5388, A. W.; McConaghy, 3743a, A. H.; McCoy, 1246, F.; McCoy, 351, R. L.; McCutcheon, 7810, R.; McDonald, 2337, A.; McDonald, 7743, A.; McDonald, 7790, A.; McDonald, 5959, D.; McDonald, 3122, J.; McDuff, 3876, E. W.; McElhinney, 1432, G. M.; McElhinney, 3345, D. R.; McFarlane, 6795, S. A.; McGregor, 6128, R. J.; McGrane, 7521, J.; McGrath, 2855, T. E.; McGuire, 6568, C.; McGuire, 3161, J.; McHugh, 224, W. G.; McInerney, 3742, S. J.; McIntosh, 1761, W. J.; McKenna, 2363b, J. T.; McKenzie, 2849a, J. A.; McKenzie, 6813, K.; McLaren, 1055, P. D.; McLean, 2635, R.; McLennan, 5662, N. W.; MacLeod, 7526, A. J.; McMahon, 2708, J.; McMillan, 7543, R.; MacNaughton, 3012, D.; McNeil, 1883, A. E.; McNeill, 6554, I.; McNiven, 617, D.; McNulty, 3348, W. R.; McPherson, 358, A.; McPherson, 7519, C.; McPherson, 4839, C. D. J.; McQueen, 7723, W.; McVitty, 6557, A.; McWhinnie, 3566, A.; Macklin, 3436, C. A.; Madden, 2935, C. V.; Maddison, 5755, G.; Magill, 178, J. G. N.; Maher, 2412, R.; Mains, 2450, G. F.; Malone, 6806, T.; Maloney, 776, J.; Maloney, 2111, L.; Mance, 763a, C.; Mann, 3347, P. S.; Manning, 7050, S. T.; Mannix, 2622a, S.; Mannix, 18721, T.; Mansel, 4832, H. A.; Marchant, 3426a, G. W.; Marquess, 6280, F. V.; Marshall, 3097, I.; Marshall, 6539, J.; Marshall, 2444b, J. H.; Marshall, 3080, R.; Martin, 6562, E.; Martin, 6677, E. J.; Martin, 6786, G. F.; Martin, 7015, T. G.; Martin, 3896, W.; Martin, 1732, W. F.; Mathers, 683, H.; Matheson, 3006, J. F.; Matthews, 2210, J. W.; Maxwell (M.M.), 582, J.; May, 5748, E. C.; Mayes, 467, S. J.; Meagher, 3774, J.; Meaney, 7286, P. P.; Melville, 6899a, G.; Melzer, 1361, A.; Meng, 6059, F. A.; Merrett, 291, F.; Mether, 1296, H. C.; Mew, 5971, W. S.; Mikkelsen, 3855, N.; Miller, 6778, E.; Miller, 4551, H.; Miller, 7506, S.; Mills, 2679, W. J.; Millgate, 4084, H. G.; Milne (M.M.), 2188a, G.; Milner, 953, C.; Mohr, 3161a, I. E.; Molloy, 1912, W.; Monahan, 3340, T.; Monck, 2185, S. B.; Moody, 4346, L.; Moon, 4734, L. N.; Moor, 7528, R.; Moore (M.M.), 2526, T. S.; Moorhouse, 2856, F.; Morgan, 3735, C. E.; Morgan, 675a, W.; Morris, 565, A.; Morris, 1979, A.; Morris, 2633, A.; Morris, 3734, W. O.; Morrissy (M.M.), 985, C. F.; Mortison, 6308, S. T.; Morton, 871, J. H.; Mos, 731, W. E.; Mountain (M.M.), 597, S.; Mowat, 1957, L. M.; Moxom, 3341, N. L.; Mulcahy, 7530, J.; Muller, 2002, K. A.; Mullins, 6307, W.; Munro, 4032, D.; Murchie, 2619, D.; Murdock, 3466, A.; Murphy, 3428, A.; Murphy, 6320, H.; Murphy, 6811, J. V.; Murphy, 3870, T.; Murray, 7761, C.; Murray (M.M.), 4209, J. R.; Muschialli, 6887, L.; Muster, 3346, E.; Myers, 4404a, J. S.; Nankeville, 8035, S. J.; Nankervis, 1879, G. H.; Neale, 7532, T. F.; Neuss, 2474, M.; Nolan, 3436, E.; Nolte, 6316, C.; Noonan, 3171, J.; Norman, 4275, C. A.; Norman, 2388, G.; Norman, 6008, K. A.; Norris, 7305, T.; Norris, 1028, W. R.; Norton, 2286, H. O.; Norton, 5082, P.; Norton, 7030, W.; Nutt, 3567b, G. G.; Oats, 538, G. R.; O'Brien, 6883, A.; O'Brien, 7031, C.; O'Brien, 4352, V. J.; O'Dea, 2481, P.; Oders, 7039, A.; O'Donnell, 7725, J.; O'Donoghue, 7724, T.; Offley, 3254, L. W.; Olley, 694, J. D.; O'Loughlin, 788, M. J.; Oliver, 7534, D.; O'Neill, 3123, A. W.; Osborne, 7612, R. 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