

No. 114 (New Issue)

, 1919.

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

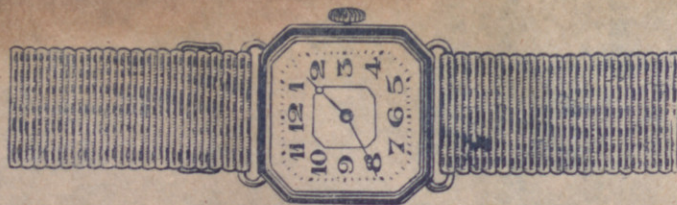


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1918

# THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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# Anzac Lancelin

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. 114 (New Issue).

LONDON, MARCH 14, 1919.

Price 4d.



Australian soldiers inspecting the memorial to Nurse Cavell, recently erected in Brussels.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4138.)

## NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

### The Heat Wave in Australia.

Melbourne, 17th February.

Following the heat wave, serious bush fires have occurred in Victoria; many saw mills, homesteads and churches in Otway Forest have been burnt, and three casualties have occurred. Many houses have been destroyed at Anglesea, where damage was done to the extent of £30,000.

A hundred homesteads have been burned in the Otway (Victoria) Forest fire, and two additional deaths are reported.—(Reuter.)

### The Prevention of Epidemics in Australia. Suggestion for Improved Quarantining before Embarkation.

Melbourne, 21st February (delayed).

Referring to a suggestion recently published, the Director of Federal Quarantine says that if a proper system of quarantining Australian troops immediately prior to embarkation were carried out, it would undoubtedly tend to minimise outbreaks of disease on board vessels coming to Australia.—(Reuter.)

### Trade Unionism in Australia.

Adelaide, 23rd February (delayed).

The Trades and Labour Council to-day rejected by 28 votes to 27 the "one big union" scheme, and resolved to hold a local conference to discuss the reorganisation of trades unionism.—(Reuter.)

### Soldiers' Settlements. Queensland Offer.

Brisbane, 26th February (delayed).

A statement issued by the chairman of the Soldiers' Settlers' Committee says that Queensland cabled an offer on August 6th, 1915, to provide land for the settlement of 9,000 ex-service men. A reply was received that the offer was favourably considered. The offer was to provide from half a million to one million acres for ex-service men of the British Imperial and Colonial Forces. The matter had subsequently more than once been brought under the Imperial Government's notice.—(Reuter.)

### Australian Military Appointment.

Melbourne, 25th February (delayed).

It is stated that Brigadier-General Dodds, Commandant at the Administrative Headquarters in London of the Australian Imperial Overseas Forces, will shortly take up the position of Commandant of the Forces in Western Australia.—(Reuter.)

### Australian Overseas Soldiers. Erection of Memorial Hall.

Adelaide, 25th February (delayed).

An influential meeting has been held here to inaugurate a fund for the erection of a large memorial hall in honour of overseas soldiers.—(Reuter.)

### Australian Air Service. Fleet to Serve State Capitals.

Sydney, 27th February (delayed).

A company is being formed in Melbourne for the purchase of twenty-five aeroplanes, it being the intention to establish a commercial service between the State capitals of Australia, including Hobart (Tasmania). The cost of the enterprise is estimated at £500,000.—("Times" Cable.)

### A Newspaper Canard. Ignorance or Malice?

Melbourne, 28th February.

Referring to statements made by the Melbourne "Herald's" special representative in London, to the effect that instructions had been given by the Federal authorities that a "go slow" policy should be pursued in connection with the demobilisation and repatriation of soldiers, because of the difficulty of readily absorbing men in Australia, Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, said that the correspondent's letter was a gross misrepresentation of facts, founded either on ignorance or malice. Mr. Watt, proceeding, said:—"Just about the time the letter apparently was written a cable appeared in the 'Herald' making a similar statement, to the effect that delays had been taking place in accordance with instructions from the seat of Government in Australia. I wired to the Prime Minister in London telling him this. He contradicted it most emphatically. He stated that on the contrary every effort was being made to secure shipping, and all ships to Australia were immediately utilised. Mr. Hughes added that the outlook was now changed, and that the policy laid down by him to General Sir John Monash made the speedy return of the men the first consideration. On December 23rd Mr. Hughes further cabled: 'My whole efforts are directed to the rapid return of our troops. Unfortunately, we shall be seriously hampered by the world-wide shortage of shipping, but we shall rush every man home as ships become available.' On the same date General Sir J. Monash said he was acting on Ministerial instructions to repatriate the men as quickly as shipping would allow troopship accommodation to be on a scale suitable to a long tropical voyage."

### The War Service Homes Act Commission. Melbourne, 28th February.

Lieut.-Colonel James Walker has been appointed Housing Commissioner under the War Service Homes Act, at a salary of £1,500.

### The 'Flu Down-under.

Melbourne, 28th February.

The influenza is abating, and restrictions regarding theatres, races and hotels are being relaxed.

### Blind Soldiers' Homes, a Shilling a Year. Melbourne, 28th February.

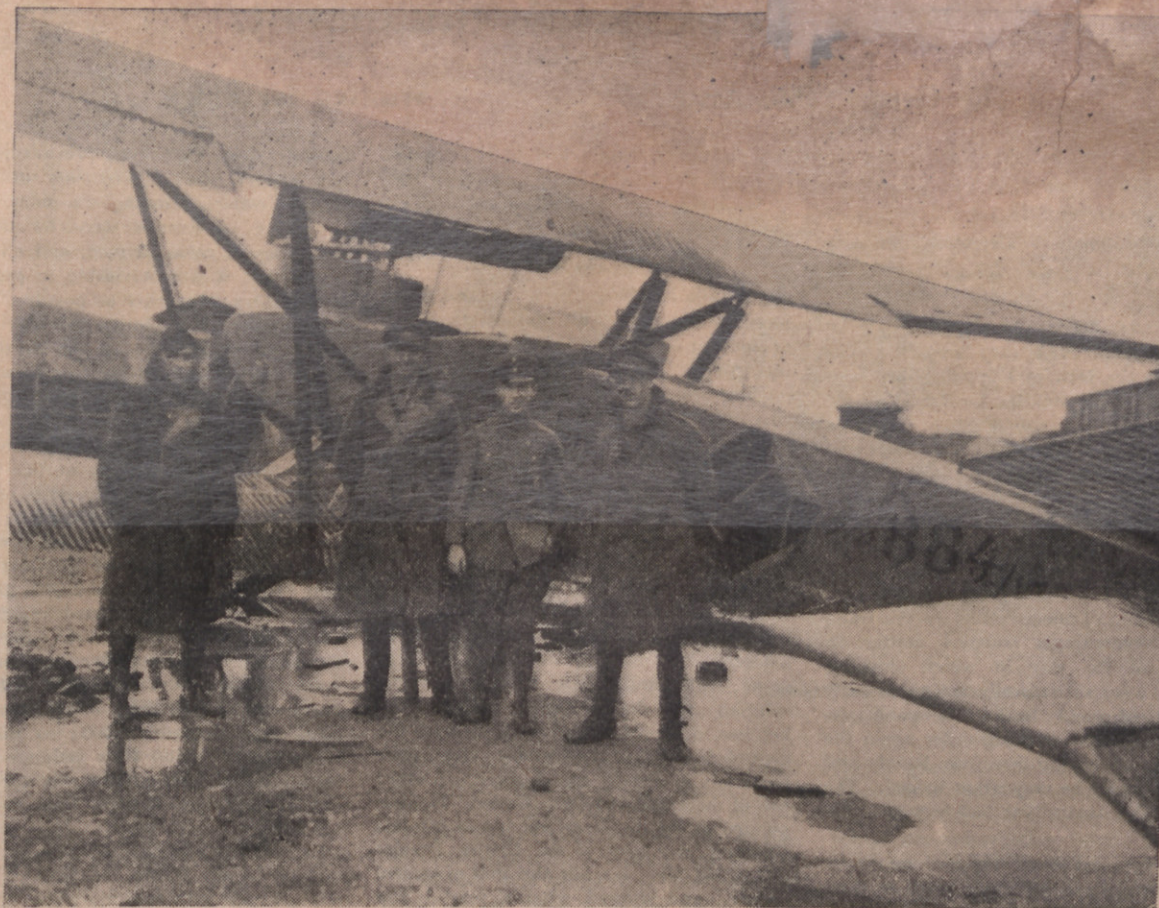
New repatriation regulations provide as additional and other benefits for blind soldiers £800 homes at an annual rental of 1s. When a home is unprovided, an annual allowance is made of £52. These regulations also make generous provision for the treatment of University students. General sustenance payments from April to December totalled £260,000.

### Troopship Inquiry.

#### Accommodation Found to be Inadequate.

Melbourne, 4th March.

The military court appointed to inquire into the discontent and want of discipline on the S.S. "Sardinia" found that the troopship was unsuitable for the carriage of troops in refrigerating capacity, deck space, and latrine accommodation. The responsibility for the employment of the "Sardinia" rested with the official in London accepting the vessel. The ship was clean and sanitary during the voyage, but vermin was unavoidable. The food supply was generally sufficient in quantity to maintain the troops in health, but was not ample. The Court considered that a revision of space was desirable to secure the comfort and contentment of the men. The conduct of the troops was unsatisfactory: there was an insufficient number of men fit to perform duties. Almost all the officers, warrant officers and non-coms were invalids. The absence of detention cells prevented offenders from being punished. The O.C. was not indifferent, but was unable to arouse feelings of respect and confidence. The fact that the officers, warrant officers, and non-coms were drawn from a large number of different units previously unknown to each other largely contributed to the lack of discipline. Senator R. Russell is making the report available to all concerned in the transport of troops with a view to obviate a recurrence.



Junker No. 884/17. German armoured biplane made entirely of metal, with corrugated iron wings. The captured pilot wears the Iron Cross. (Australian Official Photograph No. 4150.)

#### Repatriation Figures.

Melbourne, 4th March.

The number of troops that have already returned to Australia is 92,427; 171,838 are still abroad. 159,197 war pensions have been granted, with an annual liability of £4,749,839.

#### Soldier Settlement, Queensland Leads the Way.

Melbourne, 5th March.

The monthly return of the Victorian Closer Settlement Board shows that purchases of land on behalf of returned soldiers aggregate 77,189 acres, at a cost of £1,007,519. The Queensland Settlement Committee reports that 591 soldiers have selected land comprising 210,961 acres, and that 416,415 acres are available; 415 soldiers and widows have been provided with homes; 441 applicants have received assistance to develop their holdings; the State Government has advanced £299,732 for settlement purposes.

#### From War to Work. Proposals and Returns.

Melbourne, 5th March.

The Federal Government, through the Repatriation Department, has donated £500,000 to 1,074 local government bodies for the purpose of starting public works to afford returned soldiers immediate temporary employment pending the completion of a larger loan scheme to provide work on more permanent lines.

The proposal embraces only men who are not absorbed promptly in the ordinary activities of the community. The local bodies will deal direct with applicants. No portion of the grant is available for the regular employees of the local government authorities, nor for administrative expenses.

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(Continued on page 14.)

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CONTRIBUTORS & CORRESPONDENTS

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

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# 1 Monash's Statement.

## The Great "Pile Arms."

In a lecture on the "Principles of Demobilisation," at the A.I.F. War Chest Club, Lieut.-General Sir John Monash said the Repatriation and Demobilisation Department, A.I.F., was doing its best for the men.

There were 200,000 in all waiting to be sent back, and when they took into consideration the lack of shipping, the thousand and one disabilities for travel at the present time, they would see at a glance the very big problem which confronted them—a problem that would take a great deal of preparation and organisation to solve satisfactorily. One of the chief points is how to maintain the morale of 200,000 men and munition workers, etc., waiting patiently and wearily for their turn to go home. Transportation to Australia was an exceedingly complex matter on account of the way in which shipping facilities were so naturally and necessarily disorganised, and until this ponderous machine got into working order again the difficulties of sending men from France and England would be very great indeed. The deeds of the Australians had been the sub-

ject of eulogy from many of their public men, and the general feeling was that there is nothing too good to help them in every possible way.

### Ships and the Controller.

Australia is a long way away, and therefore it devolved upon the responsible officers at this end of the world to do everything in their power to send back at the quickest possible moment to their families those men who still had their future outlook on life and their future careers to consider. At the request of the Prime Minister he had undertaken the responsibility of the Repatriation and Demobilisation Department. He was fortified in the charge given to him by the fact that he had the confidence in the A.I.F. to help him, and that confidence would not be misplaced. For the patient help that they had given him so far he tendered his most grateful acknowledgment; still, until there was a complete solution of the shipping difficulties—because, after all, their return to Australia depended on that exclusively—they were powerless to achieve the object which every one of them had at heart. General Monash pointed to the disasters which had befallen shipping, not only of the British Empire and Allied countries, but also that of neutral nations, and showed what a fearful gap was left in the number of vessels available for traffic such as existed in the pre-war days. Whilst the Shipping Controller appointed by the British Cabinet was in full sympathy with them, and whilst he was eager to do what he could to help them, he had to temper the wind to the shorn lamb, and could only give them the ships which were actually available. It was impossible under present circumstances for the Controller to say: "I can let you have so many ships pro rata, or on a basis of population, and so on."

### Another 265 Days.

Such was the vast complexity of the merchant tonnage of the world that that point of view was quite out of thought. Even with certain ships available that did not say that they were suitable for the carrying of troops. Transport required an immense amount of fitting up in order to make them comfortable, and, above all, sanitary, for men going such a long distance as to Australia. To come down to the bedrock, there were scores of ships which were built for a certain class of trade, such as, for instance, the North Atlantic, which would be unsuited for such a route as the Suez Canal. Ships constructed for service in waters where very

## Waiting for Ships.

cold weather, fogs, etc., prevailed, would not answer the requirements at all in tropical waters. Among the many classes of troops in France were hundreds of thousands of coloured men, and all would admit that it was advisable to get them out of there as quickly as possible. That, too, constituted a block, and was one of the many hindrances to the Australians going home as quickly as they would like. General Monash dealt briefly with the commercial aspect of the position, and showed how impossible it was for even the commerce of the country, in the absence of raw material, for the carriage of which they had to depend on ships, to be carried on. They had made a calculation that they could not get out of England within nine months, at the rate of 20,000 a month, from the time they started repatriation, but he discovered that was too sanguine an expectation. In December they had sent away 13,000, January 13,000, whilst in February, he was sorry to tell them, they could only despatch 5,000; so that they were 17,000 behind their estimate on the nine months' basis. He was very much afraid, unless conditions improved, they



German soldiers in their trenches.



A German general's dug-out, with his flag.

would take longer than nine months; anyhow, he was doing his best to remove the difficulties which had beset them in the last three months.

#### The Australian Plea.

The Prime Minister had worked zealously for them to that object, and he, with others, had endeavoured to prove to the authorities that the long distance which Australian troops had to travel in order to reach their homes ought to have due weight in entitling them to a greater proportion per head of freight than countries nearer home. He was hopeful that those arguments would prevail, and that in the near future they would have a bigger allocation. He could promise them that it would not be for the want of agitation that ships would be lacking. General Monash alluded to the industrial unrest, and pointed out that certain strikes which were admittedly unauthorised made it difficult to negotiate with the responsible leaders, more especially the one in which they were vitally concerned—the shipping repairing industry. Ships could not be put to sea unless they were properly equipped. That was a self-evident proposition. He was glad to tell them that the Shipping Controller had promised them shipping space for 25,000 for March, but, of course, that was subject to the state of the industrial market. He felt that it was no use humbugging them by not revealing the facts of the situation, and if they could not get home within nine months it would be through the unforeseen circumstances to which they referred. Another important question was the port of embarkation for the troops. All the circumstances considered, England was



Antics in the snow. "Aussies" enjoying a novel pastime.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4299.)

found to be the most suitable. Where men were quartered they would require good camps where they could be housed and fed well and have ample opportunity for recreation and amusement. France had been so devastated that there was not material available for those purposes, and, taking everything into consideration, he thought the best policy had been adopted in choos-

ing England as the camping ground for Australians awaiting repatriation. England also offered the opportunity of giving the troops pre-embarkation leave. In conclusion, he thanked them for the generous way in which they had met himself and his responsible officers, and for the patience with which they had borne their enforced stay in England.

## A Co-operative Roadway.

With the cryptic word "Reconstruction" on their lips and everywhere in their reading matter, many people nowadays, nevertheless, are acting the wait-and-see policy. They have a desire to make real progress, yet they allow the rumours of coming industrial upheaval to make them mark time. There is a crying need for a policy of action which will outlast any sectional, national or international disturbance, which will give us work to do now, with sure promise of reward later.

Under the A.I.F. Education Scheme, I have been permitted to come to Manchester to study co-operative organisation in its varied application to industrial and social life. Here, in touch with international data, which shows the enormous strides made in late years by co-operative associations, I realise how much its principles are now being used by all sections of society, and feel convinced that co-operation is the policy upon which we can hope to stabilise our future national life.

#### THE NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

What does Co-operation offer to Australia?

To our agriculturists, it is the only method offering success in competing in the world's markets. We hear of 8,000 Californian raisin growers co-operating, eliminating the middleman, reducing marketing costs by one half, and doubling receipts per pound of fruit. Denmark is quoted as being one vast co-operative dairy. These are examples, not exceptions. Co-operation, to the farmer, means emancipation from control by dealers, and elimination of useless expenses. It means power to enjoy a white man's standard of living, and yet beat the Chinaman in the home market! The organised brains of the white man will successfully compete with the cheap labour of the East.

To industrial workers, co-operation offers immediate realisation of the hope of share in control of the production and distribution of the necessaries of life. Any attempt

to impose a new social order upon the country without an adequate democratic organisation for supplying the people with food and clothes, will mean chaos. Russia's co-operative societies were the only stable institutions during the revolution. They carried on while others "warred." They were politically and socially neutral!

#### CO-OP. IN AUSTRALIA.

In Australia, more so than in most countries, the hurt to one is a hurt to all, and all good Australians should welcome and aid co-operative enterprise, seeing in it a constitutional and democratic roadway of progress, leading to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The case for private control of industry will be strong if backed up by organised co-operative production and distribution. The world will give more heed to Labour's cry for control of industry when it has proved its capacity to organise and manage its own co-operative stores.

Co-operation is true economy, and national economy means national wealth and prosperous citizens.

The co-operative roadway is one that all can travel upon. T. E. SHONK.

# GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

## The Toll at Ypres.

The following are the total casualties suffered by the British, Canadian and Australian troops respectively in the Ypres salient during the period July 31st, 1917, to November 18, 1917:—

	Officers.	Other Ranks.
Regulars and Territorial Forces	10,795	207,838
Canadian Contingent .. ..	496	11,917
Australian Contingent .. ..	1,289	26,502

These totals include all killed, wounded, and missing (including prisoners), as well as deaths from wounds and other causes.

## "Emden" for Australia.

The suggestion made that the new German cruiser "Emden"—handed over to the British Navy under the Armistice conditions—should accompany the British naval squadron during the projected visit to Australia, has been so thoroughly supported by public opinion that the Federal Government has taken action in the matter. Recently, by the instructions of the Acting Prime Minister, a cable message was despatched to Mr. Hughes requesting him to ascertain from the Admiralty whether effect could be given to the proposal. Mr. Hughes is not expected to obtain definite information for some time, but amongst naval men in Melbourne the belief is strong that the expressed wish of the Commonwealth will be acceded to. The hope is entertained that when peace terms are finally determined it will be possible to add the "Emden" to the permanent strength of the Australian Navy, thus completing a chapter of naval history which began with the depredations of the first "Emden" in the Southern Seas.

## Defrauding the Defence Department.

Charles Donaldson, book vendor, of Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, was charged at the City Court, recently, with having

made a false declaration in writing on 22nd May, 1917, contrary to the War Precautions Regulations. It was stated that Donaldson had been offered an order by a discharged soldier for a hat and suit of clothes to the value of 30s. Accused had thereupon served the soldier with a pair of boots for which he had asked, giving him change to the value of 10s. 1d. Donaldson afterwards made a claim upon the Defence Department for the amount of the order for "clothing supplied." A fine of £25 was imposed, with £3 5s. costs, the Chairman of the Bench (Mr. E. N. Moore, P.M.), emphasising the serious nature of the offence. It was, he said, an offence not only against the department, but also against the community.

## "War On" at New Year's Party.

### Free Fight Among Guests.

The story of a disastrous ending to a party on New Year's Day, was related to the Collingwood Bench.

Leslie Main, 29, ironmoulder, was charged with having damaged a quantity of crockery, and Ernest Allison, 28, boot-maker, was called upon to answer an accusation of having assaulted Main. According to the evidence, the house was in an extraordinary state of confusion. Broken crockery was lying about everywhere, the floor was literally strewn with empty beer bottles, and chairs, sofas, and other articles of furniture were tossed about.

Main was fined £1, with £1 damages, in default seven days' imprisonment, and Allison £2, in default fourteen days.

## Motor-driven Saw.

### New Weapon for Returned Soldiers in Clearing.

A number of people gathered at the engineering works of Cliff & Bunting, Flemington Road, North Melbourne, on a recent afternoon, to witness trials of a motor-driven cross-cut saw, known as the "Quick-cut Auto Logger." The saw, which is adjustable and attached to a light carriage motor, cut through a standing log 2 feet 6 inches in diameter in five minutes. It would take two men, with a cross-cut saw, at least 20 minutes to perform the task, and they would be very tired at the end of it. A log of similar dimensions lying on the ground was cut through in three minutes. It was amply demonstrated that in case of clogging the saw is thrown out of action automatically, and resumes running when the obstruction is removed. The use of the saw suggests great possibilities in the clearing of selections for returned soldiers, as it does the work expeditiously, and it never tires.

## "Spooks" in Boarding House.

### Incident in South Australia.

A mysterious disturbance in an Adelaide boarding-house recently, seriously attributed to spooks, electrical agency, and an earthquake, has been explained by the confession of one of the inmates that during the night he "must have got up and smashed pictures from some unaccountable impulse." One of the pictures destroyed was that of the ex-Kaiserin, and another large picture that of the German Emperor William I. on his death-bed. The Government Astronomer and Meteorologist visited the place, but after investigation, although impressed by the apparent sincerity of the inmates, refused to express an opinion.

The occurrence has been a nine days' wonder in Adelaide.



Grazing land covered by the floods.





Automobile Picnic for Invalid and Orphaned Children.

Punch and Judy, lemonade and buns and other entertainment was provided for the children by the Royal Automobile Club of Melbourne.

### He Doubts the Kelly Story.

#### South Wales "Bandicoot's" Memories of "the Bush."

According to a London newspaper (the *Star*), the story that Dan Kelly, the bush-ranger, has again appeared, has aroused some curious reminiscences in an old sailor, Edward Horsenail, of Quarella Street, Cadoxton, Barry. He is in his 80th year, and has spent 17 years of his life in the Australian bush as a "bush-rat," or a "bandicoot."

#### A "BANDICOOT'S" REMINISCENCES.

During this period the Barry man made the acquaintance of many notorious bush-rangers. He specially recalls Frank Gardiner, who headed the gang which "stuck up" the gold escort at Lugowra in 1862, and stole 5,000 ounces of gold and £7,000 in banknotes from the mail. Gardiner was afterwards allowed to leave Australia and go to the United States.

#### LAST OF BEN HALL.

Horsenail remembers Ben Hall, another famous bushranger, who died suddenly in 1865. There was a price of £1,000 on his head, and his hiding place being betrayed, it was surrounded at night by the police,

and when Hall got up in the morning he was riddled with slugs, 34 wounds being afterwards counted.

In later years Horsenail knew Dan Kelly, because he was twice "stuck up" by him. Horsenail, who left the Navy after serving in the Baltic during the Crimean War, joined in the "gold-rush" in New Zealand. He never got an ounce of gold, and so came to Sydney, where at one time he used to drive a six-horse transport waggon to Krandra, about 120 miles away.

#### HE HAS HIS DOUBTS.

"During these journeys I was held up five times," he said, "twice by Dan Kelly and his gang."

"Dan Kelly was dare-devil enough to defy even the flames," said Horsenail to the *Star* correspondent, "but I doubt the story that he is alive. Everyone in my day settled down to the belief that he made his final exit in the fire."

#### Westralian Meat Industry. Proposed Freezing Works.

Sheep-raising is one of the great industries of Western Australia, and perhaps in no other part of the world are there such

magnificent pastures available as in the North-West of this huge State. With the growth and stabilisation of the industry, an insistent demand has arisen for the establishment of a large freezing works, and this the Government is now endeavouring to meet. Extensive works were some time ago completed at Wyndham, on the far north coast, and now a scheme has been drafted to meet the requirements of the station owners further south. The capital for this enterprise will not, however, be provided by the Government, but mainly by the pastoralists. The capacity of the plant will be 50,000 sheep per month, and in addition to freezing, a small canning plant will be installed. The policy of the company will be to treat on owners' account, only buying sheep outright to a small extent. As the Government has undertaken to provide a site, and in some measure back the undertaking, a measure of State control will be exercised, thereby ensuring fair treatment to the small grower. This provision of freezing works is of enormous importance to the pastoral industry, ensuring the markets for both wool and meat, and should lead to important developments.

## SPORTING NOTES.

## Now, then, Sweeps!

Below is quoted the London betting for the Lincolnshire Handicap, run Wednesday, March 26th (one mile), and the Grand National, run Friday, March 28th (about 4 miles 856 yards):—

## LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

6	to	1	agst	Hainault, 5, 9 3 (t and o)	Lambton
10	—	1	—	Royal Bucks, 6, 7 5 (t and o)	Siever
100	—	7	—	Arion, 4, 6 7 (t and o) ...	Sadler, Jun.
100	—	7	—	Roideur, 4, 7 3 (t and o) .....	Persse
20	—	1	—	Earna, 4, 8 (t and o) .....	Manser
25	—	1	—	Athdara, 5, 7 6 (t and o) ...	Westlake
25	—	1	—	Somme Kiss, 4, 8 8 (o, after 20—1 t) .....	Colling

## GRAND NATIONAL.

15	to	2	agst	Poethlyn, a, 12 7 (off, after 6 to 1 t) .....	Escott
100	—	12	—	Ally Sloper, a, 11 3 (t and o)	Hastings
100	—	12	—	Wavertree, a, 11 (t and o)	Withington
25	—	1	—	Billymacad, a, 10 11 (o) ...	Hastings
20	—	1	—	Water Bed, 7, 12 7 (t and o)	Siever

## The Paris Regatta.

Although the New Zealanders have not yet finally selected the eight to represent them during the regatta season, their oarsmen are training daily from the Thames R.C. boathouse. They have already entered an eight for the mile and three-quarter race on the Seine on April 21st, which will be their first appearance in competition with other crews. Other countries to be represented are the United States, Belgium, and France. Australia will also enter if they can make up an eight-in time, but up to the present no English entry has been made.

## Mackay in Luck.

There was a big field out for the Standish, and Headwind, leading all the way, won by a short length from Sir Ibex (by Ibex), and a neck off came Wedge (by The Welkin). This pair carried 10st. 3lb. each. It is not so very far back since Sir Ibex was a mere country performer, owned by Mr. Austin Austin; but now he has proved himself superior to Wedge, who last autumn defeated Desert Gold in the Futurity Stakes. Sir Ibex is now raced by Mr. Norman Falkiner. Headwind, who was bred by Mr. William Brown, and is by Maltster from Fairwind, is the property of Mr. Sam Mackay, who, I think, also owned Thaletis (by Duke of Melton), winner of the Hurdle Race, and another of Mr. Brown's breeding. Star Comedian won the Bagot Handicap from First Trim (by Cooltrim), with Escombe and Quaira next. The winner was bred by Mr. S. Green, and is by Comedy King from Lucky Star, a half-sister to Dark Ronald, who was imported by Mr. C. J. Lawson.



## A.I.F. Cricket.

## First Class Players Wanted.

It has been decided by the A.I.F. Sports Control Board to arrange a certain number of first class cricket fixtures for an A.I.F. Touring Team during the ensuing season.

A sub-committee, composed of Major E. P. Barbour, Capt. R. L. Park and Lieut. E. J. Cameron, has been appointed to control A.I.F. cricket.

It is the object of the Sports Control Board to provide opportunities for as many first class players as possible of obtaining good cricket on the best English grounds.

In addition to the touring team, programmes of matches are being arranged for three A.I.F. Headquarters teams, for which all members of the A.I.F. will be eligible for selection.

Fixtures for a touring team representative of the A.I.F. are being arranged, the arrangement and management of which is in the hands of Mr. Howard Lacy. Fixtures already arranged include M.C.C., Gentlemen of England, South of England, Surrey, Yorkshire, Essex, etc. The selection of teams will be carried out by the Sub-Committee of the Board or by selectors appointed by them.

Any member of the A.I.F. is available for selection in these teams, and a certain number of first-class players will be withdrawn from France and Belgium and concentrated in England at the beginning of the season. All cricketers who consider that they have any claim for selection in the A.I.F. teams should send their name to the Sporting Section (Cricket), A.I.F. Headquarters, in London.

Expenses of teams will be borne by the funds of the A.I.F. Sports Control Board, and any profits accruing will be paid into the same funds.

If desired, arrangements will be made to defray the repatriation of such men who wish to remain in England for cricketing purposes.

## In Record Time.

Some idea of the Cup pace may be gained from the fact of Wedding Day running the mile and a half in 2min. 30sec., an Australian record. This was her seventh win, and, roughly, she has won about £4,200 in stakes. Wedding Day was bred by Mr. R. C. Allen, and is by Antonio (8), of the Isonomy line, out of Wedding Present, who came from England as a foal.

## Australia v. Royal Air Force.

The international Services match between Australia and the Royal Air Force will be played at Gloucester on March 29th, instead of at Plymouth.

## Five Wins Over Hurdles.

A unique record of five successive victories over hurdles has been established by the up-country gelding Le Mattan, whose performance is all the more remarkable from the fact that two of his races were gained on protest when he appeared to have been well beaten. "At Sandown, Miss Rosslyn and Le Mattan, who were both at short odds in the betting, singled out from the rest of the field in the last five furlongs, and in a dashing finish the South Australian mare won by half a neck. Tiring in the end, Miss Rosslyn jumped the last hurdle badly, and coming out a little from the rails the tactful C. Boyd, who rode Le Mattan, gathered up his reins as if to avoid colliding with his opponent. Le Mattan did not appear to lose an inch of ground, but on a protest being lodged by Boyd for interference the stipendiary stewards, who witnessed the incident at close quarters, decided to disqualify Miss Rosslyn and award the race to Le Mattan. Miss Rosslyn was placed second. There was an almost similar happening recently at Ballarat, where Bitter Ale beat Le Mattan comfortably, but the latter was awarded the event on a protest for crossing at a point a short distance from the post, when the Riverina mare had the race well in her keeping.

## Specks on the Track.

W. W. Hunt's assault on the 100yds. (amateur) record at Sydney just failed. Still, Hunt equalled the Ma State figures (10sec.) held by Stan Rowley, A. Duffey (America), Nigel Barker, E. R. Cox and W. T. Macpherson. Level time has been beaten by Macpherson and J. H. Hempton in M.L., and by Macpherson in Vic. and Rowley in Queensland.

## Handsome Tote Dividend.

## Nearly £82 for 10s.

Bellwood, winner of the Encourage Stakes Handicap at the Victoria Park (N.S.W.) trotting meeting, recently, paid the handsome dividend of £81 17s. 6d. on the tote for a 10s. ticket. Only one person invested on him.

## Davis Cup Draw.

Sydney, 5th March.

The draw for the Davis Cup (lawn tennis) is as follows:—Belgium plays Great Britain. The winner meets France.—(Reuter.)



Opening of the Club House at Edithvale (Vic.).

1. The Club House. 2. The Reel Team.  
 3. The Handcuff King, who provided an afternoon's entertainment in aid of the Repatriation Fund. 4. Putting on the final touch before entering the water.  
 5. Pulling the boat in after the launching.

**Sydney Jockey's Wins.**

L. A. Walker heads the list of winning Sydney jockeys, with 14 firsts; A. Wood coming next with 12 wins. W. H. M'Lachlan is third with a score of 11; and P. Brown fourth, with only one less. K. Bracken, who was laid up for some time, has nine wins to his credit.

**Country Trotting.**

**Owners' and Breeders' Association.**

To promote the interests of trotting in the country districts, a Country Owners' and Breeders' Association was recently formed, and at a meeting held, action was taken to place the association on a working basis. Representatives were present from Ballarat, Bendigo, Terang, Camperdown, Horsham, Minyip, Colac, Gippsland, and Cudgee. Mr. A. McGill (Ballarat) presided. The removal of the restrictions on sport was regarded with satisfaction, and the hope was expressed that the days formerly devoted to trotting in the country would be restored. The following office-bearers were elected:—President, Mr. A. M. McGill (Ballarat); vice-presidents, Messrs. P. J. O'Sullivan (Camperdown) and F. W. Grabsch (Horsham); secretary, Mr. D. J. McNeill (Ballarat).

**International Stakes Result.**

The following is a brief summary of this world-shaking event, run on the European racecourse and decided the other day. "A Big Argument" is still being conducted by the contestants regarding "places."

OWNER.	HORSE.	RIDER.
1. H.M. King George	... Great Britain	... Doug. Haig.
2. Pres. Poncaire	... France	... F. M. Foch.
3. Pres. Wilson	... America	... Gen. Pershing.
3. H.M. King Albert	... Belgium	... Owner.
4. King Emmanuel	... Italy	... Gen. Diaz.

Starter: Kaiser Wilhelm.

Time: 4 yrs. 4 mos. 11 days 11 hrs.

6/4 Great Britain  
 2/1 France  
 7/2 America  
 5/1 Belgium

Betting:

10/1 Italy  
 100/1 Bulgaria  
 1000/1 Germany and others.

Early Scratchings: Russia, Roumania.

**DETAILS OF THE GREAT RACE.**

When the barrier rose Belgium took up the running with France, Russia, and Great Britain in close attendance. The order was practically the same in the second round. Then Roumania joined the issue and paced with the leaders, France holding a slight advantage over Great Britain. When they entered the third round America and Italy joined the leaders, and a great race was witnessed, Great Britain winning by a head, France second, with America and Belgium tying for the third place. Italy was close up fourth. Turkey, Austria and Bulgaria pulled up. The last to finish was Germany who broke down and had to be destroyed.

Pte. R. MORTON,  
 A.I.F.

## POZ A Great Work for Australia.

### The Labours of Mr. C. E. W. Bean.

By F. M. CUTLACK, recently an Official War Correspondent with the A.I.F.

Mr. C. E. W. Bean, Australian Official War Correspondent and Historian, is expected to arrive in Australia shortly to begin his history of the A.I.F. in the war. It is safe to say there is no man, whether war correspondent or combatant, General or private soldier, who has seen so much of this war, or has so intimate a knowledge of its battles and battlefields as Bean. Wherever the Australian Corps, or any part of it, has been fighting, there was Bean also. He has gleaned the smallest, most intimate details of the fights of every Australian unit, and his knowledge of the work of the A.I.F. is unequalled, even amongst the highest officers in the service.

His coming work, as well as his past work, are of the utmost value to the whole Australian nation. There are few men walking about at the present moment whose lives our nation could desire more thoroughly to safeguard and assure. Every officer and man in the A.I.F. knows him for a walking encyclopædia on the deeds of the Australian Army. During the last year of the war serious representations were made to Bean from highest Australian quarters that he should give up wandering about the forward area, for the sake of his work still to be done. It must be added that Bean paid little attention to these injunctions, but, like the gallant man he is, took his chances to the last with any other Australian in the force.

#### Ambassador for "Aussie."

His reputation with the A.I.F. alone is something any man would be proud of, but his reputation extends beyond the A.I.F. During the latter part of his work in the war he became gradually more than Official War Correspondent. The range of his knowledge and influence inevitably carried him far beyond the sphere of the ordinary pressman. He was repeatedly called to conferences military, educational, political. His opinion in many internal and historical matters concerning the force were frequently sought by the highest officers of the Australian Command and by members of the Australian Government. Yet, despite this enviable status, Bean never lost his wonderful unselfishness, or his ideal of doing his best work for Australia's sake, which was his guiding star throughout the war. The entire Australian nation owes a debt to Charley Bean which it will find hard to repay. Probably, if asked what he would most prefer as recompense, Bean

would reply, to be left in peace for two or three years in order to write his history.

#### A Great Recorder.

During the war, besides the war correspondent's work, he administered the activities in France of official photographers, artists, museum collectors, and created a large organisation working in these and various directions, to make the finest possible record for the nation of the Australians' work in the war. If Bean's projects are carried out, it may be said that no nation participating in the war will have a better record of it. The improvement in the military diaries of units was considerably his urging, and for the most part the diaries are models of what future students will want. The photographic records and artists' pictures were Bean's constant care till he got the best working on them, and the results justify his foresight. War trophies were long deemed a mania with him. Men who accompanied

Bean on visits to the lines tell many stories of how Bean always brought back some old rubbish—an old bayonet, an old signboard, a bit of historic ruin—which, he said, in his enthusiastic way, would be useful some day for the Australian museums. These stories illustrate the manner of the collecting of Australian trophies, which was highly organised, but rather Bean's personal ardour and driving force.

Mr. Bean, with a party of draughtsmen and other workers, departed from England about January 20th for Egypt, en route to Australia. He meant to revisit Gallipoli on the way out, and expected to arrive in Australia late in March. After he left France, the present writer carried on the official correspondent's work singly. Now he has been called off on other duties, and will be succeeded by Mr. Short, late of the "Melbourne Argus" and of the 23rd Battalion, A.I.F., who will carry on journalistic duties with the A.I.F. while these continue to be required.



"Australian Official." The Australian Official Photographer operating from a tank on the Western Front.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3915.)



Shipbuilding in Australia.

"Trawlers, commenced some years ago, are still waiting for boilers."—News item.

First Ancient Riveter: "See anythink movin', Bill?"

Second Ancient Riveter: "No; but me eyesight ain't what it was when we started on this job." (From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

## Australia at the Lyons Fair.

### Fraternal Exchanges.

The Commonwealth of Australia and Canada are the only British Dominions represented at the Lyons Fair, which opened on March 1st. Though not so comprehensive as a peace-time show would be, the Australian exhibits excited great interest, and were the cause of innumerable business inquiries. At one time during the opening day doors had to be closed against the throng. There were cereals, including butter, cheese, extracts of meats, tinned meats, jams, fresh and preserved fruits, and wines. Among the other goods shown were raw cotton and wool, leather goods (Australian boots are already famous in France), pearl shells, eucalyptus oils, timbers, metals (including a fine exhibition from the Broken Hill Proprietary, Ltd., and a silver ingot weighing 1,000 ozs.), and Australian marble. The selection of Australian photographs was the centre of an admiring crowd.

The exhibit is under the direction of Captain Smart, who declares that he has already reason to believe, judging by the thousands of demands for the names of the firms dealing in the exhibits shown, that

Australia will threaten German pre-war commercial supremacy in many markets.

#### Banquet to Mr. Hughes, who replies in French.

The Saturday following the opening, the municipality of Lyons gave a luncheon, at which covers were laid for 400 persons, in honour of Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister. The Mayor, M. Herriot, presided, and among those present were all the notable figures in the world of commerce and industry of Lyons. Mr. Hughes, who had an enthusiastic reception, made an important speech, in which he eulogised France, who, after five years of trials, sufferings and sacrifice, was energetically preparing to surmount the obstacles which faced her, and to bend herself to the formidable task of reconstituting her riches. He declared that it was the firm determination of Australia to aid her with all her strength. Just as France and Australia had fought side by side and mingled the blood of their children in the cause of liberty, so they must act together in the field of commerce. In such exchanges the two nations would find nothing but advantages. Mr. Hughes declared that the nightmare of war was

now nothing but a memory. Peace was near, and the world awaited its arrival with hope, mingled with anxiety. It was beginning to be tired of waiting. In conclusion, Mr. Hughes said he hoped with all his heart that the fraternal understanding and the bonds of friendship formed on the fields of battle between Frenchmen and Australians would endure as long as humanity itself. All present rose and cheered Mr. Hughes, who for the first time made a speech in French.

In the evening the Lyons Fair Committee gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia. The guests included M. Viviani, the ex-Premier, as well as all the prominent men of Lyons.

#### Have We Won?

Does history repeat itself? The last war was fought so that it should not. It is to be hoped that the ranks of the cheerful pessimists who say there will always be wars, do not get many recruits. Who can believe that human eyes will ever again see the sights depicted in Dyson's "Diggers."

One way of showing belief in the "Digger" and the victory he helped to win is by acquiring the collection of lithographs published by the A.I.F. Publications Department, Australia House, London. The price of the book is 7s. 6d. post free.

Clemenceau's Reply  
"France"

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Minister of Australia, has received the following letter from M. Clemenceau, in reply to resolutions of sympathy with the French Premier carried by meetings representing many thousands of Australian soldiers in Belgium upon the occasion of the attempt upon his life:—

Dear Prime Minister,—The message which you had been good enough to convey to me in the name of soldiers of your country stationed in Belgium, goes straight to my heart. I have always present in my mind the visit I made them in the firing line, and I treasure an unforgettable memory of them, of their devotion, of their courage, and of heroism with which they have faced the hardest fights. I am therefore especially touched by their expression of sympathy, and shall be very grateful to you if you will be kind enough to thank them in my name. France will never forget what she owes to the help of Australia, and I am particularly glad to take this opportunity of stating this to you once more.

(Signed) E. CLEMENCEAU.

**Australian Wool in America.**

At the Government wool sales at Boston fine carbonised Australian wool sold at 144 to 145 cents.

**Mr. Beeby on the Future of the Soldier.**

The Hon. G. S. Beeby, Minister for Labour and Industry, New South Wales, delivered a short address to a large gathering of "diggers" prior to the usual concert at Horseferry Road. Mr. Beeby, who was well received, said that he had not come to deliver a lecture, but to offer a few friendly words of advice to the boys who would be shortly returning to Australia. Australia had, while they were fighting in Europe, been jogging along in much the same old way—plenty of people had the usual grouches; there had been plenty of strikes and elections, and all the other troubles with which all Australians were familiar. But, after all, it was still the same old place, with plenty of space, sunshine, and work to be done to make it a virile nation in the future. Senator Millen, Minister of Repatriation, had been very active during the last two years preparing schemes for repatriation, different States had spent large sums of money getting land ready for those who wanted to take up farming. The people were determined that the returned man who played a fair game would get a fair deal on his return.

**Billjim and a "Fair Go."**

"The digger who has really been in the job and done the fighting," said Mr. Beeby, "does not, I know, want a lot of spoon

food, but only a fair start when he gets back. He is going to have a big say in the future of his country, after his experiences in other parts of the world, after his gamble with death, and after his great work in the war, which had lifted Australia into the rank of a nation. The returned soldier should be Australia's greatest asset. I don't think we over-estimate the work which was done by Australians, but if we do, it is quite evident, anyhow, that Australian people believe that at the most critical stage of the war last year, when Amiens and other important towns were threatened, the Australian Divisions saved the situation by their indomitable courage and their utter contempt of the German emprise, and the great thing is to live up to that reputation when you get back." They were not going back into an industrial paradise: there will be plenty of trouble in the future, and each man must play his part according to the new vision which the war has given him. "I won't say a word about politics," Mr. Beeby concluded; "you have got to think for yourselves when you get back: there have been great political changes, but you will not be able to estimate their real significance, or whether they have been justified, until you get amongst your own people again."



The remains of a train blown up by hidden German shells. Prisoners are being made to clear away the debris.  
(Australian Official Photograph No. 4205.)



Sopwith "Snipe" outside "A" Flight, No. 4 Squadron, Australian Flying Corps.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4149.)

## Dissecting the "Digger."

### Rosewater Criticism.

In that well-known quarterly, "The Round Table," an Australian writer gives what he terms a "rough tale of the deeds of the Australians," and no apology is needed for making extracts from his statements:—

#### The "Aussie" Under Fire.

"It was the personnel that counted for everything in the Australian Army. No more original figure than the Australian soldier has appeared in the war. The 'Digger,' as he is affectionately called, is as unique as the 'Poilu.' Hard to manage in camp, he improved in morale as he neared the firing line. He was fearlessly himself. He behaved in the Strand as he would have done on a Saturday night in the streets of Wagga Wagga. Defiance of convention was his one pose, and he maliciously encouraged the idea, in the conventional among Englishmen, that he was totally lacking in discipline. But there was no body of men who so triumphantly satisfied the supreme discipline, the test of being ready in the field just when they were required, and of moving under fire to whatever point they were asked to occupy. The German High Command marked the Australians as First Class Storm Troops. The German lines opposite the Australians had during the last few months to be manned by volunteers. Sir Douglas Haig

in his last despatch gives 'striking examples of the ascendancy' of the Australians over the German infantry opposite them."

#### As a Cobber.

"On the human side, few soldiers had in such measure the supreme soldierly gift of comradeship. Whenever they were in a fight, breaking King's regulations, or raiding the Hun trenches, they stuck together. The Battalion was the Digger's home, and he was never truly happy, or a really first-class soldier, away from it. During 1918 an attempt was made to reduce the Brigade organisation by dropping a Battalion. In many cases the idea had to be abandoned owing to the intense feeling aroused in the Battalions that were to lose their identity."

And after describing some operations, the following neat touch is inserted:—

"In addition to this, the Germans were rattled by countless raids, which varied from a full-dress battalion operation to a gentlemanly affair by a sergeant with a couple of friends."

#### "Come On, Boys."

"The problem of leadership with men of this class was, of course, an exceedingly difficult one. It was quite easy to find leaders. Every second man was a potential leader. On the field the corporal or

the private found the opportunity and seized it. This manifestation of capacity soon became the basis of promotion. Such promotion, however, did not elevate the officer into membership of a permanent caste in which advancement was automatic. The officer was the subject of scrutiny from above and a never ceasing suffrage from below. Australian soldiers developed a quite uncanny judgment for the leader. They showed this in their recognition of the high qualifications for leadership possessed by Sir William Birdwood, and in the respect, as sincere as unconventional, which they paid him. It was not every officer who survived the exacting test. Some were found impossible and were ignored by their men. In nine cases out of ten these verdicts held. A man with the gift of leadership could take his men anywhere. An officer whose men would not follow him was removed from France and sent where qualities of a different kind were required. The weeding out of officers was drastic, but in the end there was not a finer lot of battle leaders in the world than the officers of the A.I.F. This credit was almost entirely due to Sir William Birdwood's masterly management of the problem, and it is perhaps his most conspicuous title to fame. The Australian Army was in real fact a democratic army—democratic in the highest sense because it successfully solved the problem of leadership. Its record should therefore be closely scrutinised by modern students of military science."

### News from Australia—continued.

#### Compulsory Employers.

Melbourne, 5th March.  
The New South Wales Government is preparing a Bill to compel employers to reinstate returned soldiers in their former positions.—(Exchange Telegraph.)

#### Buying British Goods. A Plea from Australia.

Melbourne, 7th March.  
In view of the extensive capture by America and Japan of Germany's trade with Australia, Mr. Butler, the representative of the Association of British Manufacturers, urges the Government, in revising the tariff, to substantially increase the British 5 per cent. preference, and to counteract the commercial community's tendency to buy goods wherever the greatest profit is promised. Mr. Butler urges the Government and public bodies to re-affirm the principle that no orders are to be sent out of the Empire unless the commodities needed are unobtainable within in. He mentions that many British manufacturers are contemplating the establishment of works in Australia.—(Exchange Telegraph Co.)

#### "Gone West."

##### "Trooper Bluegum's" Tragic Death.

We regret to announce the death from influenza and pneumonia of Major Oliver Hogue, better known by his pen-name, "Trooper Bluegum," second son of the Hon. Alexander Hogue, of Sydney, a former Minister of Education in the New South Wales Parliament.

Major Hogue, who first enlisted as a trooper in the Australian Light Horse, served through the Gallipoli campaign, and early in 1917 was transferred to the Imperial Camel Corps, then preparing for the great adventure into Palestine. In July, 1918, he was appointed to command a squadron of the 14th Light Horse Regiment, and during the campaign that cleared the Turks out of Palestine and Syria was at the head of several brilliant cavalry charges.

In December he was granted leave to England, and died the other day in the 3rd London General Hospital. His remains were laid to rest by Australian hands, and members of the A.I.F. fired the volleys of the last salute over his grave.

Major Hogue, a journalist in civil life, chronicled his war experiences as "Trooper Bluegum." He wrote three books, "Love Letters of an Anzac," "Trooper Bluegum at the Dardanelles," and "The Cameliers," the last of which, a vivid account of the Palestine campaign, is to be published shortly by Mr. Melrose. A wide circle of readers knew him as a delightful paragrapher in the "Sydney Bulletin."

#### French Food and "Aussie" Houses. Melbourne, 5th March.

The Labour members, Messrs. Thomsen and Hodie, on a mission to Australia from France, have left Australia for France.

M. Thomsen, in the course of an interview, said that his impression was that Australian workers enjoyed better conditions than the workers of Europe. The eight-hour day was a great advance, and wages were relatively higher in Australia than in Europe, excepting for highly skilled labour, which was better paid in France than in the Commonwealth. The Australian worker was better housed and dressed than the French, due to taxation not falling heavily on the working class, but was not so well off as the French regarding food, owing to Frenchwomen's good qualities in housekeeping. Australia possessed the necessary legislative powers to effect the transformations in social conditions the majority desired. The future depended on reciprocal good feeling between employers and employees.

#### The Blessed Rains.

Melbourne, 5th March.  
Splendid and timely rains have fallen over the greater part of Australia, breaking up the drought in the far inland districts of Queensland.

#### No Pool for Fruit.

Melbourne, 5th March.  
The Federal Government has refused to form a fruit pool, and shipments are being left to private agents.

#### Minister of Defence in England.

Melbourne, 10th March.  
Mr. G. F. Pearce, Australian Minister for Defence, will be arriving at Southampton about the middle of March on a visit to England in connection with matters concerning the A.I.F. Mr. Pearce has been Minister for Defence through very trying times in the Australian history, and his name will be well-known in England since the days of the Imperial Defence Conference in London in 1911, when he made a considerable reputation.



"Don't you think we ought to hang the Kaiser, Mrs. 'Arris?"  
"It ain't the Kaiser I'm worrying about—it's the bloke wot interjuiced this war-bacon."  
(From London "Punch.")



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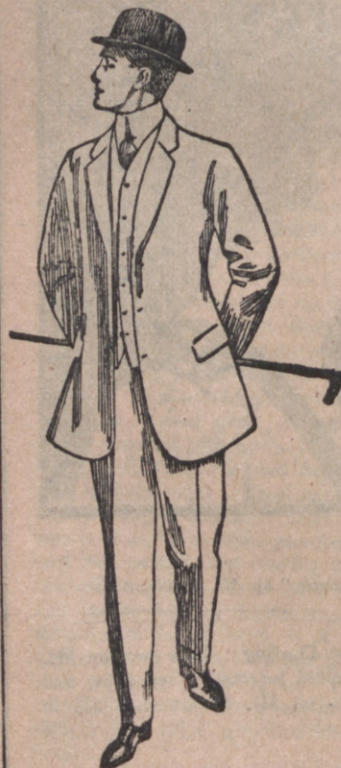
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### Through Catching

The following account is taken from official records:—

#### CARRY OVERSEAS.

During an advance a sergeant of the 40th Australian Infantry Battalion, seeing the 37th Battalion was held up on his left, organised a small party on his own initiative, and in broad daylight, and under very intense machine-gun fire, he dealt successively with five nests of enemy machine-guns. He rushed three guns one after another, and did wonderful execution with his pistol, and finally, when this was empty, had a hand-to-hand fight with a German, who had charged him with a bayonet. His dash completely surprised the enemy, and the crews of the last two guns made off, leaving the coast clear for the 37th Battalion to advance.

#### THE GERMAN CALL.

Four Australian soldiers succeeded, somewhere about the same period, in capturing a German patrol. The German patrol had been working along the front, and by means of "coo-ee" signals the men were endeavouring to get into touch with other patrols. Their "coo-ee" signals were answered by the Australians, who by this method slowly enticed the Huns towards them. When the patrol was close enough they were called upon to surrender. The Boche officer was so surprised at not meeting Germans that he threw away the rifle he was carrying, and commenced to crawl away in the grass. He was followed and taken prisoner, as were all the other members of the patrol.

#### LIGHTNING GUNNERY.

The 44th Infantry Battalion on one occasion captured a 77 C.M. field gun intact. The next day the gun was turned towards the enemy, and an artillery officer who happened to be passing gave a lightning course of instruction on firing the piece to his eager band of men. Subsequently the men, profiting by the lesson, loosed off 1,000 rounds of ammunition against the Germans. It is stated that they "found" the ammunition.

#### "The Best-Equipped Force."

##### Claim by Minister of Defence.

The claim has again been made that the A.I.F. was the best-equipped force, this time by the Minister of Defence, who, in a recent statement, said that not only was it the best fed and clothed force raised for war service in any part of the world, but that it had been transported over a greater distance than any other army with the exception of the New Zealand force, and not one man had been lost on the way as a result of enemy action. As a fighting force the A.I.F., as a whole, had a record unsurpassed by any army in the world.



Oh! where is my boy to-night?

Drawn for the "Anzac Bulletin" by Alf. Saville, A.I.F.

#### Hundreds of Kangaroos Shot.

It is reported from Broken Hill (N.S.W.) that kangaroos are plentiful in the northern

part of West Darling. Two men on Mt. Wood accounted for 500 in ten days, and two brothers on Mt. Stuart shot 155 in two nights.

## War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to award the Royal Red Cross to the undermentioned Ladies of the Nursing Services in recognition of their valuable services in connection with the war. Dated 3rd June, 1918:—

### Royal Red Cross.

#### 1ST CLASS.

Miss Alma Bennet, Matron, Aust. A.N.S.; Miss Annie Elizabeth Dowsley, Matron, Aust. A.N.S.; Miss Teresa J. Dunne, Matron, Aust. A.N.S.

#### 2ND CLASS.

Miss Ethel B. Butler, Senior Sister, Aust. A.N.S.; Miss Elizabeth Dalyell, Senior Sister, Aust. A.N.S.; Miss Elizabeth L. Horne, A./Matron, Aust. A.N.S.

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

### Bar to Military Cross.

**Capt. John Harrison Allen, M.C., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and resource in an attack. When a gap of some 500 yards appeared in the line, and the advance was held up, he at once led his company forward, and by skilful leadership captured the enemy position with over a hundred prisoners. He set a splendid example of coolness and initiative at a critical time. (M.C. gazetted 7th November, 1918.)

**Capt. Roy William Harburn, M.C., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and fine leadership during an attack. He led his company splendidly under heavy fire, gained his objective, and consolidated his position. In this operation his company and another made a big advance and captured nearly 200 prisoners. He rendered most valuable service. (M.C. gazetted 16th September, 1918.)

**Lieut. William Emyln Hardwick, M.C., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the flank of an advance was seriously hampered by machine-gun fire he led forward a party, drove the enemy from their position, captured a machine-gun and six prisoners, and established a post on the captured ground under heavy fire. He showed great courage and skill. (M.C. gazetted 26th April, 1917.)

**Lieut. (T./Capt.) James Sullivan, M.C., M.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and resource in attack. When the advance was held up by machine-gun fire he organised two parties, and leading one of them himself, overcame the enemy's resistance and inflicted heavy losses on them. He then established himself in a position of great tactical importance and gained touch with the units on his flanks. His coolness and skill were of the greatest value at a critical time. (M.C. gazetted 7th November, 1918.)

**Lieut. John Albert Willshire, M.C., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and initiative. On two occasions he led forward bombing parties under heavy fire and captured considerable ground from the enemy. He also drove the enemy, in spite of strong resistance, from a position which was holding up the advance. He showed splendid coolness and determination.—(M.C. gazetted 16th September, 1918.)

### Awarded the Military Cross.

**Lieut. James Coombe Birt, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack. He led his men splendidly to their objective, himself rushing an enemy strong point and capturing twenty of the enemy and two machine-guns. On the objective he quickly consolidated his position and sent back helpful information. Later, he led a party against an enemy strong point and captured forty prisoners and four machine-guns. He did magnificent work.

**Lieut. Leslie Bolitho, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He did excellent work throughout, and when the position was somewhat obscure he made a reconnaissance of the line under heavy machine-gun fire and obtained information which was of great assistance to his commanding officer. When the latter was wounded he commanded the battalion most successfully until relieved.

**Capt. John McClelland Boyd, A.L.H.R.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy were endeavouring to occupy some high ground overlooking three of our posts, he observed for and directed the fire of our guns against them. This caused the enemy to withdraw, and he then sent out a party to keep touch, covering their advance by accurate fire. Throughout the operation he showed coolness and initiative.

**Lieut. (T./Capt.) Martin Cahill, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He organised his company for an attack at very short notice, and led them forward under heavy machine-gun fire. Having penetrated the enemy's line, by skilful leadership he succeeded in working round in rear of their position and captured a large number of prisoners and machine-guns. He showed splendid initiative and resource.

**Capt. Donald Chalmers, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He handled his company brilliantly and captured five machine-guns and crews without loss to his company. He also made a personal reconnaissance, with the result that he captured 120 prisoners. Next day he sent forward a patrol, which captured three machine-guns and sixteen prisoners. He did splendid work.

**Lieut. Frederick Stanley Croker, Engrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Under heavy fire he repaired a bridge which was urgently required for the advance of artillery and horse transport during an attack, and though wounded he remained at work until the bridge was completed. He showed splendid determination and resource.

**Lieut. Cornelius Aloysius Deane, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and resource. He led his company with great skill in an attack. When part of the attacking troops lost direction in the thick fog and a gap occurred in the line, he filled the gap and then led his men in the capture of an enemy headquarters, taking 18 officers and 250 other ranks prisoners. He showed splendid leadership and courage.

**Lieut. Harold Arthur Devenish, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a Tank and Lewis guns during an attack. Just before reaching the final objective his Tank was disabled by a direct hit, and a number of men wounded. He immediately got his personnel together, and under heavy enfilade fire advanced and established his post according to instructions. He then returned to the Tank, and although severely wounded superintended the evacuation of the wounded.

**Lieut. Arthur Schorey Dickinson, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership. When the advance of his battalion was held up by a party of the enemy in a gully he led his platoon forward under intense fire and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, capturing some 50 prisoners. His courageous and determined action enabled the advance to be continued.

**Lieut. Guy Linton Ditchbourne, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack. When his platoon was held up by an enemy strong point he personally rushed the post, his act resulting in the capture of forty prisoners, four machine-guns, and two light trench mortars. Later, he assumed command of his company, and led them brilliantly. Throughout he set a splendid example of courage and determination.

**Capt. William Lemuel Edward Domeney, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and able leadership in an attack. After clearing strong opposition from a village he led forward a party and captured an enemy strong point which was holding up the advance, taking twelve machine-guns and some fifty prisoners. He set a fine example of courage and initiative to his company.

**Lieut. Harold Doust, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He took forward a patrol and captured three machine-guns and sixteen prisoners, killing several of the enemy, with only three casualties on his

## War Honours for the A.I.F.—continued.

own side. His fine action greatly helped the advance, and throughout the operations he did splendidly.

**Lieut. Osric Mervyn Elliott, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and initiative in an attack. When progress was delayed owing to a lack of bombs and ammunition he led a party across a fire-swept area, organised battalion headquarter details, and carried forward the necessary supplies under continuous fire. His prompt and courageous action enabled the attack to continue successfully.

**Lieut. Arthur Claude Farmer, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and fine leadership during an attack. When his company commander was wounded he assumed command, and under heavy enfilading machine-gun fire reorganised the company and led them forward to the final objective and consolidated his position in spite of the fact that he was wounded. He displayed great courage and ability throughout.

**2nd Lieut. Arthur Clement Foster, 3rd A.L.H.R.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. At daybreak the post of which this officer was in command was strongly attacked. He met each assault with coolness and determination, and the large numbers of dead lying in front of his post bore witness to the fine defence which he and his garrison put up.

**Lieut. Charles James Fulton, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and initiative. When his company were caught by heavy machine-gun fire during an attack he at once went out in front of the leading wave and rallied the sections, which had sustained heavy casualties. Though wounded, he led his men to their objective and continued to direct the fighting until he collapsed. His determination and courage were an inspiration to his men.

**Lieut. Roy Gordon Garvie, M.G. Sqd.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While in charge of a section of machine-guns his post was surrounded. He quickly shifted his guns so as to fire to the rear as well as the front, and by inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, who had passed and were attacking the second line, materially assisted in holding out until a counter-attack re-established the line.

**Lieut. Wesley Goninon, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. When his company commander became a casualty he assumed command, and led the company brilliantly, capturing his objective and consolidating under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire. He set an excellent example to all ranks.

**Lt. Stanley Edmund Gregory, A.L.H.R.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack by the enemy this officer manoeuvred his squadron into a

position from which he enfiladed them, causing them to retire with loss. During the retirement he charged with two troops and captured forty-five prisoners, one machine-gun, and two automatic rifles. His coolness and quickness were largely responsible for the success of the counter-attack.

**Lieut. George Warwick Griffin, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During several days' minor operations he showed a splendid offensive spirit in numerous hand-to-hand encounters with the enemy. In a bombing attack he captured 300 yards of the enemy trench system, but an enemy counter-attack divided his company and the position became critical. He at once led a party against superior numbers of the enemy, drove them back, and restored the situation by his determined action.

**Lieut. Lindsey James Henderson, 2nd A.L.H.R.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer held a post of twelve men which was attacked by the enemy. Though wounded himself, and with his garrison reduced to four men by casualties, and completely surrounded, he held on against great odds, inflicting heavy casualties. Later he joined in a counter-attack, which resulted in the capture of numerous prisoners.

**Capt. Lancelot John Hunter, A.A.M.C., attd. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the battalion was heavily shelled in a bivouac for two hours he attended to the wounded with utter disregard of danger. During an attack he followed closely behind the attacking troops and attended to the wounded under heavy fire. He set a splendid example of self-sacrifice.

**Capt. Thomas Ross Jagger, A.A.M.C., attd. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried on his work under heavy fire during two attacks and attended to the wounded of his own and other units with utter disregard of danger. He set a splendid example of courage and self-sacrifice.

**Lieut. Arthur Phillip Percival Kemp, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership during an advance. When an enemy strong point offered a determined resistance he took charge of his company, the company commander having been killed, and led them with great determination against the strong point, which he captured with a large number of prisoners. He then led his men forward to the final objective. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative.

**Lieut. Leslie Norman Larnach, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership. He led his platoon with great skill

in an attack, and though wounded continued to advance to the objective. His courage and initiative were a splendid example to his men.

**Lieut. William Watt Leggatt, attd. Div. Sig. Co., Engrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as signalling officer during an attack. He continually moved forward under heavy fire, and, keeping in close touch with the fighting, established new stations as the advance progressed. It was entirely due to his energy and courage that the communications were maintained throughout the advance.

**Lieut. Percy Albert Lisle, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership. He led his platoon with great dash and skill in an attack, and when held up by machine-gun fire he succeeded in capturing the guns and their crews. After the capture of the second objective he led a fighting patrol in a most determined manner and dislodged an enemy post.

**Lieut. George Melling Livesey, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Under heavy machine-gun fire he successfully led a party against an enemy position, capturing three machine-guns and fourteen prisoners and killing a number of the enemy. The enemy, with at least 100 men, immediately counter-attacked, and closed round his party. Nevertheless, he held on to his prisoners and guns and fought his way back with them to his lines. He showed marked courage and determined leadership.

**Capt. John Loughnan, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and good leadership. He cleared a village of the enemy, capturing 150 prisoners and two 8-inch howitzers with their tractors by the swiftness of his advance. Later, he led his men with great dash and determination in another attack and captured fifteen machine-guns. He skilfully covered the flank of another battalion which had lost direction, and consolidated his objective.

**Lieut. Percy Flinders Lucas, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and determination. He was guiding the battalion in an advance when the leading company was thrown forward to fill a gap of 300 yards and to clear a wood. He took control of the left platoons, and owing to his good leadership and initiative the wood was surrounded and 100 prisoners were captured.

**Lieut. Jack Henry Lunnon, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry during an attack. He led his men brilliantly on to the objective, and when an enemy machine-gun prevented consolidation, he, with two men, worked round to a flank and rushed the gun, capturing it and the crew. He showed marked courage and determination.

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 296, DATED OCTOBER 1, 1918—  
(continued).

### WOUNDED.—INFANTRY (continued).

Marshall, 1967, J.; Martin, 3437, A.; Martin, 3871, A.; Martin, 6346, A.; Martin, 1683, J.; Martin, 1876, J.; Mascord, 2705, V.; Mattheson, 3420, A.; Matthews, 2723, R.; Matthews, 2215, W.; May, 3679, A.; May, 5885, A.; May, 3717, W.; Mayell, 5378, W. J.; Mayer, 6606, R.; Maynard, 1394, J.; Maxwell, 2452, R.; Medley, 953, R.; Meeking, 7340, C. E.; Meldrum, 2948, T.; Mendham, 2942, H. R.; Meredith, 5053, C.; Meredith, 4200, S.; Merifield, 4762, F. R.; Michell, 4734, S.; Miet, 4005, P.; Milburn, 966, J.; Miles, 5049, E.; Miller, 5943, J. W.; Miller, 6459, H.; Millington, 1146, T.; Mills, 5909, D.; Mills, 5075, R.; Mitchell, 6855, A.; Mitchell, 2861, A. W.; Mitchell, 5153, R.; Monck, 2185, S.; Mongan, 2934, W.; Monks, 1302A, J.; Moore, 3146, E. S.; Moore, 5734, H.; Moore, 3154, S.; Morgan, 3093, A.; Morgan, 2203, J.; Morris, 3274, A.; Morris, 3353, R.; Morrison, 2290, A.; Morrison, 5165, D.; Morrison, 5060, J.; Morrow, 2210, T.; Morton, 6621, A. C.; Moss, 2704, A.; Moss, 384, L.; Moth, 4755, R.; Moxley, 2137, A.; Mulhearn, 2222, J.; Mulholland, 496, E.; Munday, 6089, T.; Munro, 2632, W.; Murch, 3825, J.; Murphy, 3677b, J.; Murphy, 3845, P. W.; Murray, 507, J.; Murrin, 5044, G.; Mynott, 1003, J.; Nagle, 7106, P.; Nailsmith, 4178, J.; Nancarrow, 4278, R.; Naskey, 6669, R. T.; Neason, 2751, J.; Need, 5180, E. H.; Nelson, 2762, O.; Nelson, 2187, W.; Nesbitt, 3897, J. R.; Nestor, 6030, R.; Newcombe, 4744, J.; Nicholls, 3172, E. G.; Nicholls, 1543, H.; Nilon, 3822, K.; Nodrum, 3702, H. E.; Nolan, 2412, T.; Notting, 1965, C.; Nummelin, 5881, K. W.; O'Brien, 2261, A. E.; O'Brien, 3438, H. L.; O'Brien, 3704, M. J.; O'Brien, 2464, P.; O'Brien, 3752, T. F.; O'Brien, 3701, W.; O'Callaghan, 1249, E.; O'Connell, 1546, A.; O'Connell, 4696, P.; O'Connor, 7105, L.; O'Dea, 2481, P.; Oliver, 3391, A.; Oliver, 2571A, W.; Olsen, 1712, O.; Osborne, 2071, J.; Osipoff, 5636, M.; O'Sullivan, 3697b, W.; Owen, 3161, A.; Owen, 3436, S.; Owen, 3690, S.; Padgett, 4763, M.; Page, 5127, F.; Palmeer, 2668, C.; Parker, 1687A, A.; Parnell, 4626, H.; Parry, 7541, R.; Parsons, 2391, C. T.; Partridge, 3152, W.; Paterson, 5066, T.; Paton, 4514, E.; Patterson, 392, W.; Patterson, 2975, R. G.; Patton, 3442, W.; Paull, 2863, S.; Pearman, 1697, G.; Peck, 4197, M.; Peel, 2781, A.; Pegley, 1983, S.; Penfold, 1265, E.; Perrott, 3609, C.; Perry, 1814, W.; Pestorius, 6834, G.; Peterson, 4958, A.; Petersen, 5059, W.; Phelps, 6602, M.; Phillips, 50130, H.; Phillips, 2729, J.; Picard, 671, C. H.; Pickering, 1819, A.; Pickles, 1727, J.; Pitt, 6628, R.; Pittendrigh, 7041A, J.; Playford, 3689, H. R.; Pittard, 2460, G.; Pope, 3116, W.; Potter, 6924A, D. R.; Pound (M.M.), 3005, W.; Prater (M.M.), 606A, J.; Price, 3149, D.; Price, 7015, E.; Price, 3678, G.; Price, 720, T.; Priddle, 2973, A. J.; Pringle, 2450, C.; Puffefoot, 6832, H.; Purdon, 3442, W.; Quigley, 3211, P.; Quinlan, 4510, M.; Quinn, 5436, T.; Quinton, 2705, W. J.; Race, 3212, S.; Radburn, 2227, T. W.; Radley, 6086, W.; Randle, 3326, L.; Rank, 4509, J. P.; Rapley, 3508, C.; Rashford, 6147, J.; Rawlings, 5436, J.; Rayner, 1720, C.; Reed, 1748, J.; Reedman, 3135A, S.; Reid, 548, J.; Reinhard, 1735, B.; Reidy, 2435, J.; Reneham, 4881, M.; Richard, 57, R.; Richardson, 2715, A.; Richardson, 2229, C.; Riddle, 1724b, J.; Rigby, 4668, C.; Riley, 3213, J.; Riley, 3669, T.; Riordan, 5990, W.; Roberts, 2916, A.; Roberts, 4511, G.; Robertson, 3240, G.; Robertson, 7294A, V. W.; Robins, 4893, F.; Robinson, 340, F. H.; Robson, 3278, G.; Rodda, 2975, H.; Rodham, 2192, T.; Roe (M.M.), 3145, J.; Rogers, 3716, E. G.; Rogerson, 3912, C.; Rolfe, 2729, J.; Rose, 3655, H. E.; Rosewarne, 686A, E.; Roth, 3000, H. N.; Rouse, 2788, P.; Rowe (M.M.), 3145, J. R.; Rowe, 2721, S.; Rowe, 1284, W.; Rowland, 3441, W.; Rowlands, 437, R.; Rowley (D.C.M.), 2436, T.; Rowntree, 1980, J. J.; Royde, 6853, B. T.; Rozea, 5455, A.; Ruhau, 2437, V.; Rusden, 4922, T.; Russell, 145, L. S.; Rutter, 1751, R.; Ryan, 4877, F.; Ryan, 4198, G.; Ryan, 5089, J.; Ryan, 6896, J.; Ryan, 6168, R. E.; Ryan, 2726, T.; Rynhart, 6100, J.; Salisbury, 89, W.; Salmund, 1735, A.; Saunders, 7126, T.; Savige,

7585, R.; Schinkel, 5402, H.; Schwarze, 2908, H.; Scoble, 4375, E.; Scolyer, 4078, F. H.; Scotland, 2265, N.; Scott, 558, A.; Seaman, 2448A, H. V.; Sejournee, 5660, S.; Senior, 3972, C. W.; Seymour, 3440, C.; Shadler, 3712, V.; Shappcott, 4769, T. C.; Sharples, 5732, W.; Shaw (M.M.), 2218, B.; Shawe, 6901, P.; Sheehan, 1226, T.; Sheerin, 1694, J. P.; Sheldrick, 2738, A.; Sheridan, 1998A, J.; Sherrard, 6624, A.; Shillito, 7569, L. V.; Shugg, 6884, P.; Shute, 3596, W.; Simmons, 6194, G.; Simmons, 6851, H.; Simpson, 4554, G.; Simpson, 6892, J.; Sims, 3928, W.; Sinclair (M.M.), 1706, J.; Singleton, 2731, E. F.; Single- ton, 2851, L.; Skilton, 3707, G.; Skinner, 2457, W.; Slade, 2487, H.; Sleeman, 2736, F.; Smith, 2820, C.; Smith, 4903, G.; Smith, 2487, H. F.; Smith, 3247, J.; Smith, 6853, J. H.; Smith, 5196, P.; Smith, 234, P. J.; Smith, 3683, P. S.; Smith, 951, R.; Smith, 2484, T.; Smith, 5064, T.; Snare, 3472, H.; Snow, 3717, H.; Sorensen, 3648, H.; Sparkes, 6675, H.; Spear, 1780, S.; Spratt, 1565, A. F.; Spring, 2756, J.; Squires, 2572, W.; Stack, 984, J.; Stagg, 3459, C.; Standing, 6946, M.; Stansfield, 955, P.; Stark, 1401, D.; Stearman, 1733, A.; Stedman, 7109, S.; Steele, 2982, S.; Steinhauser, 1770, V. C.; Stevenson, 3259, A. C.; Stewart, 4894, G.; Stirling, 7137, A.; Stokes, 5910, H.; Stokes, 686, S.; Stone, 7135, A.; Strangman, W.; Tector, 3492b, E. A.; Teeseyman, 758, F.; Thodray, 2994, C.; Thomas, 1914, A.; Thomas, 5932A, E. C.; Thomas, 6847, J.; Thomas, 686, P.; Thomas, 4115, R. H.; Thomas, 2490, W.; Thompson (M.M.), 1648, J.; Thompson, 2493, J.; Thompson, 2970, R.; Thomsett, 3230, H. P.; Thornburn, 3621, A.; McT.; Thorpe, 1747, R.; Trower, 6207, S.; Timewell, 4558, G.; Todd, 2740, H.; Tognella, 5917, C.; Toome, 3758, C.; Toppin (M.M.), 4509, V.; Torpy, 2508, E.; Towers, 3965, A. W.; Townsend, 6670, C. A.; Tracey, 1766, C.; Traill, 2948, G.; Travers, 3488, E.; Trompp, 5473, W.; Truran, 4247, C.; Tuite, 2743, T.; Tully, 4654, J.; Turnbull, 935, D. E.; Tuttle, 8068, H.; Tyrie, 5789, B.; Uebergang, 7680, E.; Upton, 1330, R.; Urane, 3168, D.; Urpeth, 6145, F.; Usher, 2400, S.; Vanzetta, 6904, J.; Veitch, 1781, E.; Virtue, 1923, V. W.; Waddell, 6640, A. W.; Wain, 7331, M.; Waite, 1313, C.; Wakefield, 2898, W. B.; Walden, 4247, W.; Walker, 1996A, A.; Walker, 208, C.; Walker, 2826, C. A.; Walker, 2979, G.; Walker, 7332, V. W.; Walls, 935, J.; Walsh, 7317, A.; Walsh, 3399, S.; Walter, 3935, H.; Walters, 2747, D.; Walther, 1513, J. W.; Wands, 5435, J.; Ward, 4933, J.; Ward, 2687, W.; Ware, 5793, V.; Warren, 2892, P.; Watkinson, 5657, W.; Watson, 731A, C.; Watt, 3504, G.; Webster, 2491, A.; Webster, 1646, H.; Weldon, 2016, C.; Wells, 3246, W. H.; Wescott, 2797, H. B.; Wesley, 2991, J.; West, 5719, F.; West, 3303, R. T.; Weston, 3009, H.; Whalen, 2459, H.; Whelan, 274, D.; Whipp, 3237, E.; White, 5121A, W. J.; Whittle, 2751, S.; Whitton, 6152, A. J.; Wiles, 6918, R. H.; Wilkinson, 3426, J.; Willard, 1753, H.; Williams, 1714, A.; Williams, 2006, A.; Williams, 6912, E.; Williams, 221, F.; Williams, 538, I.; Williams, 6183, J.; Williams, 3743, R.; Williams, 741, T.; Willox, 7159, J.; Wilson, 987, A.; Wilson, 1017, A.; Wilson, 3149, A.; Wilson (M.M.), 4571, F.; Wilson, 5140, F.; Witshire, 5481, G. E.; Winks, 7323, N.; Withers, 1615, C.; Withers, 2998A, J. E.; Withey, 6641, A.; Wood, 6653, A.; Wood, 7361, J. H.; Woodbury (M.M.), 5477, H.; Wood- cock, 3699, F.; Woods, 6184, F.; Wooler, 7164, H.; Wright, 2501, E. J.; Wright, 5522, W. G.; Wren, 3597, C.; Yardley, 3712, W.; Yeaman, 3292, L.; Young, 2897, J.; Young (M.M.), 3511, R.

**PIONERS.**—Anderson, 772, D.; Bourne, 1607, S. J.; Collings, 3319A, S.; Egan, 3094, J.; Hoath, 4217b, J.; Link, 2633, W. G.; Mundy, 1637, W. J.; Roberts, 2429, E.; Silver, 2389, R. B.; Turner, 2956, G.; Wilson, 2460, F.; Woolhouse, 1812, F.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Allingham, 75,

H.; Bainbridge, 502, C.; Billingsley, 611, G.; Blacker, 323, H.; Bradley, 793, A.; Brandie, 3244, W.; Brown, 5345, R.; Cameron, 769, A.; Chilton, 4479, A.; Cochrane, 4084, W. P.; Connelly, 459, J.; Corsar, 481, R.; Cowan, 1348, K.; Creed, 3718, V.; Dillaway, 314A, R.; Dixon, 836A, A. J.; Elliott, 2409, J.; Ellis, 552, T. W.; Evans, 2641, J.; Evans, 6982, J. B.; Evans, 4706, P.; Fardell, 581, F.; Felton, 507, L. J.; Gerlach, 2117, M. J.; Gibson, 301A, W.; Goodwin, 2176, L.; Gray, 2828, J.; Hansen, 2373, C.; Hackshall, 641A, H.; Hodson, 5049, R.; Hoinville, 643, W. P.; Hooper, 6817, E. V.; Hughes, 2190, D.; Jacobson, 683, J. M.; Jago, 500, A.; Kendall, 3069, J.; McAlpin, 116, C.; McCabe, 6806, F. L.; Mathews, 805, E.; Mathews, 6061, H.; Mayne, 6656, A.; Milgate, 339, A.; Moore, 2191, W. J.; Morris, 3417, R.; Morton, 439, E.; Muir (M.M.), 2265, M. M.; Murphy, 1536, I.; Nicholls, 766, V.; North, 6357, J.; O'Laughlin, 3131, D.; Parkinson, 2724, W.; Phillips, 509A, G.; Phillips, 379, G. R.; Pollard, 7295, A. J.; Pollard, 734, J. S.; Powlson, 2164, E.; Pratt, 1161, A.; Selby, 429, A.; Smith, 3224, J.; Smith, 2166, R.; Squire, 478, R.; Stephenson, 6446, L.; Stiles, 2314, A.; Stokes, 502, E.; Svensson, 2437, O.; Thomas, 4289, T.; Todd, 762, W. C.; Trundle, 761, W. R.; Watson, 252, G.; Webb, 7084, H.; Webster, 2900, R.; Willett, 1316, H.; Wenn, 340, P.

### ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Thornton, 2987, G.

**ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.**—Astill, 7480, J.; Bawden (M.M.), 12595, T. R.; Conway, 18219, N.; Crombie, 17897, W.; Donald, 3576, A.; Eade, 674, E.; Edgar, 67, H.; Head, 16183, L.; Hill, 3298, J. H.; Lowth, 6576, S.; Moore (M.M.), 6885, G.; Morley, 6535, L.; Morris, 5251, A.; Nicholas, 3572, H.; Powell, 8855, A. E.; Scott, 14579, T.; Siddall, 19274, W.; Tarrant, 1819, M.; Taylor, 9532, H. J.; Vick, 15526, F. H.

### Previously incorrectly reported killed, now reported wounded.

**INFANTRY.**—Heath, 6518, E. O.

### MISSING.

**INFANTRY.**—Kerr, 5121, P. J.; Morrison, 2692, J.

### Previously reported missing, now reported died of wounds as prisoner of war in German hands.

**INFANTRY.**—Nicholas, 523, P. O.

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

**ARTILLERY.**—Roberts (M.C.), 4755, R.

**INFANTRY.**—Anderson, 2437, J. A.

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

**INFANTRY.**—Acton, 2615, S. J.; Eastwood, 1751, R. H.; Higgins, 2600A, J.

### Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

**INFANTRY.**—Cleary, 3275, C.; Godman, 1548, J. W.; Knight, 1158, R. A.; Tyrrell, 2152, G.

**ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.**—Johnston, 3838, W. S.

### Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

**INFANTRY.**—Chuley, 2882, G. W.; Goman, 5098, V. A.

### CORRECTION.

#### Killed.

**ARTILLERY.**—Boys, 11915, W., should read **ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.**—Boys, 11915, W.

LIST 297, DATED OCTOBER 2, 1918.

### OFFICER—KILLED.

**ENGINEERS.**—Petersen, F. T., 2nd Lieut.

**Officer—Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.**

**INFANTRY.**—Hunt, S. E., Lieut.

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

**INFANTRY.**—Ikin, H., Lieut.

## Roll of Honour—continued.

### OFFICERS—DIED.

ARTILLERY.—Sexton, J. V., Major.  
INFANTRY.—Reeves, L. C., Lieut.; Towl, P. G., Capt.

### OFFICERS—DIED.

INFANTRY.—Buchanan, L., Lieut.; Leunig (D.C.M.), J. H. P., 2nd Lieut.

### OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

FLYING CORPS.—Baillieu, T. L., Lieut.; Ross, J. S., Lieut.; Sewell, F., Lieut.

ENGINEERS.—Hague, J. H., 2nd Lieut.; Potts, F. A., 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Beale, K., 2nd Lieut.; Brennan, J. C., 2nd Lieut.; Comerford, E. H., Lieut.; Cornish (D.S.O.), C. R., Lieut.; Cross, D. B., Lieut.; Dean, H., 2nd Lieut.; McArthur, A. D., Lieut.; Major, F. W., Lieut.; Malone, A. L., Lieut.; Rowe, A. E., Lieut.; Sasse (D.S.O.), C. D., Lieut.-Col.; Scudds (M.C.), H. W., Lieut.; Weston, E., Lieut.; Wheen (M.M.), A. W., 2nd Lieut.; Yeatman, J. D., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Ifould (M.M.), E. J., Lieut.; Potter, V. C., Lieut.; Thomas, O. J., Lieut.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Vickers, W., Major.

### OFFICER—MISSING.

ARTILLERY.—Rowan, T. K., Lieut.

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

FLYING CORPS.—Taplin, L. T., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Armstrong, J. H. B., Lieut.; Dearnside, F., Lieut.; Mallinson, R., Lieut.; Rigby, H. A., Lieut.

Officers—Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—McFarlane, D., Lieut.; Minchin, J., Lieut.

### CORRECTION.

#### Killed.

INFANTRY.—Gaston, 3771, T. W., should read Gaston, T. W., 2nd Lieut.

#### KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Beers, 1144, J.; Ronald, 21150, J.; Walkington, 412, H. A.; Williamson, 1893, R.; Young (M.M.), 3658, G.

ENGINEERS.—Bell, 10210, J. F.; Harris, 17376, K. J.; Luscombe, 15710, E. M.; Moulday, 20199, G.; Phillips, 20094, F. H.; Ramsay, 1515, J. T.; Tillack, 20859, K.

INFANTRY.—Adams, 4708, H.; Alcorn, 1867, P. D.; Alexander, 6440, R. C.; Anderson, 2124, J. A.; Assender, 5331, T.; Baird, 5783, W. T.; Baker, 2128, A.; Ball, 7256, D. H.; Bamford, 3905, A. G.; Barber (M.M.), 4656, H. J. F.; Barclay, 7212, J.; Barloge, 5913, P.; Barrie, 3125, W. P.; Barton, 3118, P.; Bennett, 4533, A. L.; Birmingham, 2128, J.; Biggs, 3491, R. M.; Bird, 4686, C.; Bird, 703, C. H.; Bissett, 4090, D.; Booth, 3257, A. L.; Boucher, 2381, C. E.; Bovey, 5453, C. W.; Bower, 2918, L. H.; Bradley, 4694, E. W.; Bray, 4371, W. T.; Breakspear, 352, H.; Brealey, 4261, S. T.; Buckley, 1876, A. H.; Buckley, 3122, J. J.; Burton, 3770a, C. J.; Buswell, 228, W.; Caldwell, 6795, J.; Carney, 1089, J. H.; Chambers, 1624, J. W.; Chappell, 2631, F. J.; Cheffins, 3605, C. R.; Clare, 136, C. M.; Clayton (M.M.), 3129, A. E.; Cohen, 3378, S. I.; Costin, 4701, J.; Cowan, 5206, C. W.; Crawford, 2146, G.; Crosby, 4027, G. V.; Daisley, 4400, W.; Delaney, 1638, S. H.; Dennis, 3743, G. H.; Devereux, 4488, A. T.; Dodds, 3104b, A.; Doherty, 3370, T. P.; Dougheney, 1909, J. L.; Drayton, 3382, G. F.; Drummond, 2073, E. J. A.; Dutton, 3076, L. J.; Edwards, 8056, E. J.; Ellis, 3777, V. M.; Ellis, 3562, W. H.; Emmett, 2901, R.; Fankhauser, 3140, G.; Fardell, 1652, F.;

Farrar, 3635, F.; Fitzgibbon, 1536, H. C.; Ford, 2900, A. W.; Fore (M.M.), 2646, T. A.; Fox, 2902, W.; Franks, 3803, E. R.; Fraser, 1922a, S.; Giffin, 2165a, W. B.; Gilbert, 676a, S. H.; Gillard, 1604, A. W. G.; Granger, 2413, E. D.; Grant, 7077, H. F.; Green, 2666, E. C.; Greet, 176, C. W.; Gunn, 3803, H.; Hamblin, 8600, W.; Hamer, 1321, J.; Hanks, 2841, A. C.; Harbourn, 2410, M. J.; Harper, 3337, C. O.; Harris, 3237b, F. C.; Harriss, 3168a, F. G.; Hayward, 3307, A. F.; Hazell, 3016, W.; Hesketh, 489, J. J.; Hickey, 3550, F. S. P.; Hicks, 865, V. C.; Hirst, 4810, F.; Hobbs, 451, J.; Holmes, 3211, E. W.; Hopes, 2327, F. W.; Hopwood, 96, G.; Hoskin, 2864, R. H.; Hoskings, 2564, R. M.; Howard, 3656, C. G.; Hove, 3652, A. E.; Hunt, 25546, A. G.; Hutchins, 5386, L. J.; Ismay, 3511a, J.; Jaffa, 3018, H. E.; Jobson, 5386, W.; Johnson, 2688, A. C. D.; Johnson, 3653, T. R.; Johnstone, 3550, W.; Jones, 1927, H. W. R.; Jorgensen, 1704b, J.; Killmister, 5116, J.; King, 2701, G.; Kitson, 829a, W. J.; Lambert, 3514, A.; Lannon, 5392, J.; Laurie (M.M.), 2692, A. K.; Lester, 3596, C. H.; Lewis, 5038, R. P.; Longmore, 4181, T. E.; Lyons, 3346, T. D.; McArdle, 4824, R. F.; McBurney, 82, J.; McCarthy, 684, J.; McGill, 2469, J. L.; McGregor, 3481, R.; McIntyre, 3672, D.; Mackay (M.M.), 1537, C. L.; McKeown, 3099, W.; McLeod, 4616, J.; McLucas, 2715a, R.; Marles, 2938, H. A.; Martin, 4541, J.; Martin (M.S.M.), 1683, T. W.; Martin, 1950, T. W.; Masson, 3191, H.; Masson, 1385, W. M. D.; Masterton, 3423, H.; Mathers, 3502, T.; Matthews, 4136, R. J.; Meade, 4187, J.; Meadows, 3246, W. J.; Merritt, 2864, H. A.; Mitchell, 3378, A. E.; Moore, 2457, R. T.; Moore, 2333, W. H.; Morgan, 3400a, J.; Morris, 2371, T. K.; Mowthorpe, 2856, T.; Mudford, 839, A. E.; Mullis, 3630, H.; Myers, 593, J. L. K.; Myers, 3079, T. N.; Naylor, 1884, W. T.; Nelson, 3436, S. W.; Nevill, 3421, W. J.;



Timber trestle and a bridge built alongside destroyed arch bridge.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3710.)



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