

Anzac Bulletin



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A temporary bridge to replace one destroyed by shell fire.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Returned Soldiers Decorated.

Melbourne, 7th July.

The Governor-General has presented 47 decorations to soldiers on the steps of Parliament House. A large contingent of returning troops was welcomed by the Governor-General and the State Commandant.

Returned Soldiers and Peace.

Melbourne, 9th July.

The Returned Soldiers' National Parties of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland have formed a federation, and have passed a resolution to do all that is possible to secure a victorious Allied peace. The Federation has also expressed the opinion that persons convicted of disloyalty should be disfranchised for life.

Red Flag at Trades Hall.

Melbourne, 9th July.

Several organisations have passed resolutions protesting against the red flag being flown at Melbourne Trades Hall.

Secession from Labour Council.

Melbourne, 9th July.

The Melbourne Branch of the Federated Lift Attendants' Union has resolved to withdraw its affiliation from the Trades Hall on the ground that the members are not in accord with the Council.

Camp Training for Citizen Forces.

Melbourne, 9th July.

The military authorities have decided that the Citizen Forces in the coming year shall undergo twenty-four days' special continuous training in camp; no home training.

Racehorse Given to Defence Department.

Sydney, 9th July.

The executors of the late E. W. W. White, of Blandford, New South Wales, have presented the thoroughbred stallion, Maltflag, to the Defence Department for the remounts stud.

Shipbuilding in Australia.

Melbourne, 10th July.

Mr. Poynton, the Acting Minister for the Navy, has announced that arrangements have been completed for the construction of four steel vessels of 5,500 tons by Walkers, Ltd., of Queensland; also four by Poole & Steele, Ltd., of South Australia.

Melbourne, 12th July.

Mr. Poynton is considering an offer from the Ferro-Concrete Shipbuilding Corporation of Los Angeles to send experts to Australia to work on a fee basis to build ships from 3,500 to 5,000 tons deadweight on a flat price basis per ton, or upon cost plus percentage, if the Government finds the site and undertakes dredging. The Corporation claims that unskilled labour can do the work in a third less time than for steel ships, and half the cost.

Unions and Parliament.

Sydney, 10th July.

Mr. Bavin said, in the New South Wales Assembly, that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers called on those who voted in favour of the ship-building agreement to show cause why they did so in defiance of orders, and was also threatening five members who supported the agreement. Mr. Bavin asked the Ministry whether the Amalgamated Society of Engineers have been removed from the Bill providing for the re-registration of Unions. Mr. Beeby replied that if the Amalgamated Society did not abandon victimisation it would not be re-registered.

Re-Registering Unions.

Sydney, 10th July.

The New South Wales Legislative Council has passed the third reading of the Re-Registration of Unions Bill.



The effects of an H.E. Shell.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Baseless Rumour Refuted.

Melbourne, 12th July.

Mr. Watt, acting Prime Minister, to-day said:—"I notice that some newspapers have again been discussing rumours that the Prime Minister is likely to remain in Great Britain, either as a member of the Imperial War Cabinet, or as the representative of the Commonwealth Government. On resuming work, I take the first opportunity of deprecating such gossip. None of us can say how long the Dominion Ministers may be asked by the Imperial authorities to stay in the Mother Country, but I can state definitely that as soon as their work in conference and Cabinet is finished, it is the intention of Messrs. Hughes and Cook to return to Australia. Whilst they are there they will consider whether it is advisable or necessary for a Commonwealth Minister to go to London to take charge of the extensive administrative duties and expenditure associated with our oversea activities; but to couple the name of the Prime Minister with such an appointment, if made, is not fair to him, and is misleading to the public."

Burden of Taxation.

Melbourne, 13th July.

Mr. Watt, replying to criticism regarding the burden of taxation, said the combined expenditure of the Commonwealth and States in 1913-14 was £63,077,291, and in 1917-18 £168,986,335. Approximate comparison between the taxation of Australia as a whole and of the United Kingdom for the same years gave the following figures:—Commonwealth and States: 1913-14, £22,892,742; 1917-18, £33,264,470; an increase of £10,371,728. United Kingdom: 1913-14, £163,035,000; 1917-18, £613,040,000; increase of £450,005,000. Per capita figures show:—Commonwealth and States: 1913-14, £4 14s.; 1917-18, £6 15s. 3d. United Kingdom: 1913-14, £3 11s. 4d.; 1917-18, £13 6s. 6d. The public debt per head for the Commonwealth and States in 1913-14 was £69 13s. 5d., and for 1917-18, £123 9s. 10d.; an increase of £53 16s. 5d. per head. For the United Kingdom: 1913-14 the amount was £14 5s. 10d., and for 1917-18 £127 3s. 5d.; an increase of £112 17s. 7d.

**Mr. Hughes's Speeches.
His Constituents Gratified.**

Melbourne, 13th July.

The citizens of Bendigo have passed a resolution "That this meeting of the constituents of the Right Hon. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, authorises the chairman to cable hearty congratulations to Mr. Hughes on his soul-stirring, epoch-making speeches to the people of Great Britain and her Allies, and assures him of its continued confidence and enthusiastic support of every true Australian in his labours for the safety, unity and victory of the British Empire."



A front view of a captured German tank.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

Secession from Organised Labour.

Perth, 12th July.

The Fremantle Branch of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union have decided to withdraw from the Labour Federation on account of the decisions at the recent Perth conference on war recruiting.

"Hands Around the Pacific."

Sydney, 12th July.

A representative meeting held in Sydney Town Hall has decided to form a "Hands Around the Pacific Club," with a view to cementing British, French, American and other Allied interests internationally, socially, and commercially.

Coal for the Navy.

Melbourne, 12th July.

Mr. Poynton has arranged to purchase 150,000 tons of New South Wales coal for the Navy, at a rate lower than previously. The coal will be stacked. The scheme ensures miners employment for eight days a fortnight.

Australian Shipping Rates.

Melbourne, 13th July.

Mr. Poynton has expressed the view that the Commonwealth should conduct its shipping on a commercial basis. The Commonwealth was penalising its own line by fixing low rates, leaving other vessels to pick up the plums.

Raids on Morlancourt Ridge. Great Activity in the Air.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, July 1st.

Last night, while the air was filled with the noise of aeroplanes, both of ours and the enemy's, going out and coming in from bombing raids, the infantry made two small raids on the enemy's outpost line. A party of Victorians attacked a German post just north of the Ancre, defeated it after a short fight, killed seven of the enemy, and took two prisoners.

Further to the right, near the top of Morlancourt Ridge, a patrol of a New South Wales battalion put to flight another German post, which did not wait to meet them. The Australians collected the kit of the small garrison, also its machine-gun.

The war on the ground last night was almost drowned by the aerial war above the same places. The noise of aeroplane squadrons coming and going was described in one place as like the noise of flying saw-mills, and the rise and fall of their ceaseless song was punctuated by the boom of dropped bombs. As soon as evening light fails and the bombing squadrons come out the night sky is traversed by the rays of great numbers of searchlights, which sweep and grope over the whole heavens in hunting for the plainly heard but unseen enemy. Suddenly a ray picks up a Hun, and neighbouring lights switch across and fasten on it likewise. The aeroplane thus caught is bombarded furiously by guns and machine-guns, and is often tackled by one of our machines as well. One of these night fights was observed last night. When the searchlights revealed a huge Gotha a small British scout suddenly appeared above it. Through the illuminating ray from the ground the watchers saw lit up in a wonderful fashion an aerial battle lasting several minutes. Both our machine and the German used tracer bullets, the normal procedure in night air-fighting, whereby the gunner is able to direct and correct his fire. While the searchlights held them, each machine was seen spurting in a fiery stream of bullets at the other, until the battle was lost in the distant sky.

The increased aeroplane activity by night and day is an unfailling sign of the coming renewal of offensive operations in the great battlefield below. In night bombing, as in day scouting, the Allied machines unquestionably beat the enemy's, both in the number of tons of bombs dropped and the number of targets attacked. One great German ammunition dump is daily and nightly visited by our airmen, and one part or other of its strictly segregated stores fired by our bombs. The number of enemy casualties caused there by this means is known to be very heavy. Our airmen say also it is questionable whether we or the Germans have deposited more ammunition there.

Clemenceau Congratulates Anzacs.

"I will go to them myself."

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, July 8th.

Yesterday there occurred an episode which will be remembered by Australian children for centuries after those who read it to-day are dead and gone. It is one of those rare occasions when dramatic stories, which grow into a nation's history, happen also to be literally true. This was the warm-hearted, spontaneous, generous-minded visit of the grand old man of France to the Australian troops at the front after recent fighting.

The news of the Battle of Hamel happened to reach Paris just at the time when the Dominion Premiers visiting there were sitting round a table in consultation with M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George. All sent at once telegrams of warm congratulations to the Commander of the Australian troops. The venerable French Premier, a man upon whose fiery courage and grand determination France has depended through this year of terrible trial, turning to his Secretary, said: "Telegraph them my warmest congratulations"; then, "No," he added, "I will go and see them and congratulate them myself." The following Sunday, true to his word, the Premier of France came from Paris in a motor-car to the Australians who were concerned in the fight at Hamel.

The little white-haired Frenchman with a genial, laughing face, and humorous, kindly eyes, and a chin firmer than steel, went amongst our officers and men straight away, laughing and talking to them in English. It was not hard to believe that that crumpled grey felt hat, and strong, good-humoured countenance, covered a generous soul, of the strongest and most unswerving determination. This little leader, who is 78 years old, looked not a day more than 60. Every week he travels hundreds of miles through the country, visiting various portions of the French Army.

Aged Premier's Emotion.

He gathered the Australian boys simply round him in one big semi-circle. He did not attempt to hand them out cheap and easy flattery, but simply, with quite obvious emotion, told them why he had come from Paris on behalf of the French people. He spoke in English:—"I am glad to be able to speak at least this small amount of English, because it enables me to tell you what all the French think of you. They expected a good deal of you, because they had heard what you had accomplished in the development and the creation of your

own country. I should not like to say they were surprised that you fulfilled their expectation. By a high standard they judge you, and they admire you in that you reached it. Hamel was not a great battle, but in a battle of that scale individual deeds show out clearly, where in a great battle they would perforce pass unnoticed. In this battle the Germans saw that they had against them men who came from far away to attest that, wherever free people lived—in England, France, Australia, New Zealand, or Canada—they were not ready to make way for the rules of barbarity and brutality which the Germans are trying to impose on civilisation. We have all been fighting the same battle of freedom. You have all heard the names of these old battlefields, and read of them in history. It is a great wonder that you should be here fighting on those old battlefields, which you never thought to see. But it has come true. The work of our fathers, which we wanted to hand down unharmed to our children, these men tried to take from us. They tried to rob us of all that is dearest in modern human society. But men were the same in Australia, England, France, Italy, and all countries which are proud of being the home of free people. That is what made you come. That is what made us great when you came. We knew you would fight a real fight, but we did not know that from the very beginning you would astonish the whole continent with your valour. I have come here for the simple purpose of seeing the Australians and telling them this. I am going back to-morrow to say to my countrymen, 'I have seen the Australians. I have looked into their faces. I know they are men who have fought great battles in the cause of freedom in the past, and will fight alongside us again till the cause of freedom for which we are all fighting is guaranteed for us and our children.'"

France's Message to Australia.

To the people of Australia M. Clemenceau sent the following message:—"I send my heartiest congratulations to the Australian people on the very fine deeds their children have accomplished in this old land, where we never expected to see them in war, but only as visitors and friends in time of peace. We knew what they could do in peace in their own country. In these dark days, in this old country, they have shown what they could do in war. It gives us great pleasure to acknowledge what they have done. I greet the Australian people, and congratulate them with all my heart on what they have accomplished amongst us."



German material captured by Australians at Ordnance Depot.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Front Line Episodes.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, July 10th.

Yesterday Australian infantry were gradually worming their way down the German positions in front of our trenches before Villers-Bretonneux. On the plateau, through the wheatfields, they for the first time since April 24th reached what must have been the same support trenches which were originally dug by the Australians themselves when they first went into position before Villers-Bretonneux at the beginning of April. Others filtered into the wood surrounding the monument.

In the German front line the Germans made a sharp fight, but 10 were killed and two machine-guns and two grenade-throwers were taken. We now hold most of the German front line here.

In the north the same process is continually going on. For example, on Sunday last, toward the end of the afternoon a young Victorian officer and two men reconnoitring found a German post. They sent for six more men, and then bombed the post, killing eight. The remaining three Germans still fought, so one was shot, two were captured, the machine-gun was destroyed, and the party returned. Two hours later another officer and two men moved out to see if the Germans had re-occupied the post. Four Germans were

found there. One was killed and three captured.

On the following morning, in broad daylight, another Victorian officer, with an American officer who was there for experience, and a small party crept out to a German machine-gun post. They killed the gun's crew and brought in the gun.

Two hours later a party of New South Welshmen went out and raided the German position and brought in two prisoners.

In the south, since the fighting at Hamel ceased, the Germans have constantly tried to approach and build up a line close to our front. Once they succeeded in driving out one of our posts which was out by itself.

Last night the Germans again tried to re-occupy their old trenches before our line, but were broken up by our artillery and machine-guns.

Nibbling at the Enemy.

German Posts Captured.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, July 9th.

The night before last Australian infantry again pushed forward that part of its line which lies immediately on either side of the Somme river. One German officer and 19 men were captured.

Following on this, yesterday morning, an Australian patrol, feeling round the

territory immediately before the Australian line at Villers-Bretonneux, cut off and captured a German post in the German front line position. The Australian infantry proceeded to filter round the German front line, and by mid-day had occupied the whole of the enemy's foremost positions on a front of nearly a mile, capturing 17 prisoners.

Last night they raided a German post above Saily-Laurette. Here and elsewhere during a night of silent activity they captured another 13 Germans.

Activity like this has never happened before in the Australian force, even in Gallipoli. Exactly the same things occurred with Australian troops in the north.

Finance Council.

A Federal Finance (Advisory) Council has been established. It consists of the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Watt, Chairman; the Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Collins; the Deputy Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, Mr. Kell, in the absence of the governor of that bank; The General Manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia, Mr. Heron; the Managing Director of the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Association, Mr. J. J. Garvan; and Mr. W. L. Baillieu, M.L.C., Victoria. These gentlemen's services would be for the period of the war, and purely honorary.

"Good-bye, Old Boy."

(Many light-horsemen brought their own horses with them from Australia but had to leave them to their fate in Egypt.)

Good-bye, old boy, I never meant to leave you,

Standing, stamping in this stifling heat,
You think that all I've said was to deceive you,

But, God, I never thought I'd have to treat
You like this, or I'd have never brought you
From our happy home back in the bush,
The wild, sweet, lonely bush, there where I
taught you

All you know—There, steady lad, don't push
Me over 'fore I go.

For now I have to go on foot, me boy,
The Turkish cliffs are not for you to tread,
It's hard to think I'll never more enjoy
Those trembling nostrils held against me
head ;

I'd sooner shoot you through your noble
heart

Than leave you here like this ; but we're at
war,

We've got to do our little bit apart,
Oh Hell, good-bye, I can't say any more,
Me gulping throat's too dry.

Bridgeford Hick.

Mr. Beeby and the Miners.

Referring to the refusal by the Northern Coal Employees' Federation to accept resolutions passed at the recent conferences, and agreed to by their delegates, until the Government repeals that portion of the Coal Mines Regulation Act relating to inexperienced miners, and reinstates the victimised men, Mr. Beeby, Minister for Labour and Industry, said : "The Federation evidently thinks it is still able to intimidate both the Government and the mine owners, and it would seem that the re-introduction of non-union labour at the mines will have to be resorted to in order to secure a continuity of trade and industrial peace."

Mining Output.

The output from New South Wales mines in 1917, was valued at £12,564,400—an increase of more than two millions compared with 1916. The increases are largely due to inflated values, and do not in all instances, represent increased quantities. As regards coal, the comparison of 1917 with 1913, shows a drop of over 20 per cent. in the tonnage raised, while the value of the output is augmented by as much as 17 per cent.

Shipowners' Interests.

The Government has taken action to recoup shipowners in the event of loss through enemy raiders.

Carmichael's Men.

The 1,500 men recruited for "Carmichael's Own," were entertained at luncheon at the Town Hall by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Joynton Smith, who presided. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm, the Premier, Mr. Holman, proposed "Carmichael's Thousand" in a brief but feeling speech, and Captain Carmichael's speech in acknowledgment was frequently interrupted by cheers. Brigadier-Generals Lee and Antill were present.

Captain Carmichael, M.C., resigned the

chairmanship of the State Recruiting Committee on 6th May, and joined the camp at Liverpool to take over the training of his men.

Repatriation.

Walbundrie station, 20,000 acres, near Culcairn, has been purchased by the Government for the settlement of returned soldiers.

Vessel for Island Trade.

An auxiliary schooner of 250 tons, built to the order of Burns, Philp and Co., for the Papuan trade, was launched from Morrison and Sinclair's yards, Balmain.



U13. A tub yacht built by a N.S.W. engineer.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

The Dutchman's Dilemma.

The Dutchman these days is between the shallow, muddy sea and the deep, muddy Hun. The Allies have borrowed some of his ships, and he has protested. The Hun wants to borrow some of his railways, and he has protested. Also the Hun demands a supply of sand and gravel from Holland, and part of the land is below sea-level already. If much gravel is dug out of it the sea may come in. The maintenance of the country's neutrality is like the effort to balance a gallon of loose water on a hair. If it gets one ultimatum it will almost certainly get another. Then if it throws in its lot with the Allies, the Hun will do his best to make it another Belgium. If it joins the Hun, that person will borrow its army and most of its goods, giving the glad hand and an IOU in return, while the Allies will bombard its coast and take its colonies. Certainly they may take them in a friendly way, making allowance for the country's difficulties. But, then, Holland's second-best possession was taken over in a friendly way more than 100 years ago, just to save it from the other fellow, and the place was never handed back. So the man with Van before his name—to distinguish him from his neighbour Von—drinks his schnapps with no light heart.

* * *

A Brainy Suggestion.

Colonel Trivial was testing the intelligence of his staff in his own quaint way, and handed them the following question (the answer to be written): "What is the best way to communicate with the lines from an aeroplane?" Captain Waratah was very fed up with everything, and wrote:—

As this war is likely to last some years, I suggest that you mate a homing pigeon with a galah. The offspring will have the homing instinct, and can be taught to talk and convey the messages. Nobody is backing Waratah to win the M.C. while he stays with Trivial.

* * *

Coranderrk Blacks.

Coranderrk, where the Victorian Government looks after the last of the old Yarra tribe, begins to look very empty, and arrangements are being made for moving the remnants to the Lake Tyers station. There are very few dinkums left, and the 200-odd relics pale off from King Billy and his family to the almost-white lower classes. The younger men earn good money on the surrounding farms, but His Maj. replenishes his exchequer by holding a sort of levee on Saturday mornings, when he and a few of the peerage give exhibitions of boomerang-throwing and fire-making in the old style,



For Deserting his Mate.

Justice: "You sent this woman's son, who was your mate, and 200,000 others, most of them your friends, to the war, and then you said the war was no affair of yours, and you failed to send them reinforcements, with the result that many of them were killed. You stand charged, therefore, with desertion of your mates in the face of the enemy. Speak, man—have you anything to say in your defence?"

(From "The Sydney Bulletin.")

what time the Imperial hat is passed round amongst the holiday-makers from Healesville. The kiddies cater for another section by singing Moody and Sankey hymns to an accompaniment played by one of their number; for the corroboree has given place to the catechism and the bull-roarer to the harmonium. In the afternoon William lays aside the cares of state and proceeds to invest the weekly revenues in one of the local billiard-saloons. The old chap is a great pool enthusiast and handles a cue as well as any of them.

* * *

The Unlucky Paramour.

"Solomon Malaprop": An Adelaide jury has, by two successive verdicts, endorsed what United States people call the "unwritten law"—that a man who kills his wife's paramour when caught in the act is

"not guilty." It may be right or it may be wrong, and I don't even know who unwrote the law. But it is loaded. It is rough on the paramour if he happened to be 10 miles away from the lady at the time, or if he had never met her in his life or even heard of her, for, being dead, he can't prove an *alibi*. If I looked like a paramour I should never lend money to any armed man, or to an ill-tempered man, or to a furtive, slinking, waiting-round-the-corner sort of man, and thereby give him an interest in my decease.

The Totalisator.

The State revenue from the totalisator in New South Wales for April was £16,854, a large increase on the takings during April of last year. The betting tax yielded £3,362 for the month, a comparative increase of £1,092.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Shipbuilding Sites.

The Acting Minister for the Navy, Mr. Poynton, said that proposals for utilising three sites in Sydney Harbour for shipbuilding were being considered. There was only one suitable slip not being used at present.

The Price of Sugar.

In the House of Representatives the question was asked whether, in view of the Retail Grocers' Association's request for an increase in the price of sugar, the Minister in charge of price-fixing would consider the Colonial Sugar Company's declared profit of £148,000 for the half year. Mr. Massey-Greene replied that the matter was under consideration.

Income Tax.

In the amending bill, the House of Representatives has provided that employers may deduct taxes owing by employees from their salaries or wages. A futile protest was made by the Labour Party, which considered the provision insulting and humiliating to the workers. A clause was agreed to, providing that 10 per cent. of the cash prizes from Tattersall's and other lotteries may be retained by the State. Mr.

Tudor, Labour Leader, regarded the absorption of 10 per cent. from Tattersall's prizes as rank political hypocrisy. The Government, he said, should either legalise this system of gambling, or refuse to participate in the "loot."

Clothing for the Forces.

As an inquiry by the Interstate Commissioner as to the price of clothing, Major Ormiston, of the Defence Department, stated the Commonwealth itself was producing most of the clothing material for garments for the military forces, although the flannel still came from private firms.

Miners' Aggregate Meeting.

Illawarra miners held an aggregate meeting at Wollongong on 6th May. The mines were idle, and members of the Employees' Federation were conveyed from the various railway stations to the meeting place. A number of grievances were stated by several speakers. One of the main troubles was

said to be the non-employment of victimised men as a result of the recent strike, and another the unequal distribution of work in the district. Mr. John Storey, Leader of the State Parliamentary Labour Party, said in regard to the recent strike, that the Government had fought and beat the men and then industrially crucified them. If that was not economic conscription then he did not know what was. All reforms for the betterment of mankind would come from the worker, not the politician. The city press was conspiring to separate the workers and to divide them also on the question of religion. The Labour movement therefore should be more solid than ever it had been. The South Colliery Proprietors' Association subsequently stated that, for the year 1916 the twelve Southern collieries lost through strikes 856 days, and through lack of trade and other causes 65 days. For the period, January 1st to October 3rd, 1917, there were 873 days lost through strikes and 61 days lost through want of trade and other causes. In addition to the above, there were 26 pay Saturdays in a full year on which the miners would not work, and they were also entitled to eight statutory holidays.



Australia's Prime Minister Honoured.

A deputation from the women of England presenting a memorial to Mr. Hughes and congratulating him on his work for the Empire.



Congress of Returned Sailors and Soldiers at Hobart.

Standing (left to right).—W. Morris (N.S.W.), A. H. Moss (Q.), H. M. Maddock (Q.), E. R. B. Pike (Q.), R. Tracy (Vic.), A. O'Neil (Vic.), A. Dark (Q.), Major Kerr Pearse (A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General), L. J. Hempton (N.S.W.), Colonel Clark, State Commandant 6th Military District), J. McKenzie (President Vic. Branch), D. McDougall (Vic.), W. French (Vic.), A. M. David (Sec. Vic. Branch).
 Sitting.—T. Murphy (N.S.W.), F. P. J. Kileen (N.S.W.), A. R. Hammond (N.S.W.), Miss A. Morris (stenographer), D. McRae (Tas.), His Excellency the Governor-General (Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, P.C., K.C.M.G.), W. K. Bolton (President of Central Council), D. Kerr, M.M. (S.A.), E. V. H. Martin (S.A.), Rev. A. Teece, M.C. (S.A.), G. Foster (Tas.), G. Roberts (Vic.), W. Burns (Acting Secretary of Central Council), A. R. G. Fearby (Secretary S.A. Branch), R. E. Snowden (Tas.).

Babel in Brisbane.

Disloyal Polyglot Gathering.

May Day was celebrated in Brisbane at a large meeting of Socialists on May 1st. The gathering was remarkable for its polyglot nature, there being a real babel of tongues and a jumble of nationalities. The sentiments expressed were socialistic, anti-capitalistic, and anti-militarist. Disloyal speeches were delivered in English, Russian, French, Polish, Greek, and Esperanto. Russian songs and recitations were rendered. One of the features of the evening was apparently to have been the presence of a German comrade. It was announced that he was unable to attend, as he said he feared internment. The chairman, Mr. J. S. Collings, said:—"I want to say here, and I hope the Press will note it, that it is through no fault of ours that the German's speech is not delivered here to-night. (Applause.) If there are any German men or women in this room they are to understand that every time we use the word comrade they are included in it. (Loud applause.) The chairman, at a later stage, referring to the Russian situation, said that he claimed Trotsky and Lenin as comrades. Finally the meeting agreed to a motion protesting against the calling up of 40,000 Australian men for home defence. Cheers were given for the internationalists and the "Red Flag" was sung.

Tobacco for the Troops.

The Assistant Minister for Defence (Mr. Wise), in the House of Representatives, said that Australian tobacco was sold in the A.I.F. depots in Egypt, but there had been no demand for it from the depots in England. Mr. McGrath, who has just returned from the front, said that there was a great cry for Australian brands of tobacco among the Australian troops in France, and Mr. Wise undertook to have this demand met.

1917-18 Wheat Statistics.

Figures furnished by the Australian Wheat Board show that up to May 6th the quantity of wheat from the 1917-18 harvest handled in the various States was 33,851,000 bags, of which 11,750,000 bags were produced in Victoria. Of the Victorian wheat 526,000 bags were sold locally, 9,216,000 bags were held by shipping agents, and 2,008,000 bags were in the hands of millers.

Electoral Reform.

Proposals for Electoral Reform were discussed by the Federal Ministerial Party. The Acting Prime Minister stated that after the recess a Bill dealing with Uniformity of Registration between the Commonwealth and the States, and including a preferential-voting provision, would be brought in.

Tick in Queensland.

The outbreak of cattle ticks at Jericho is regarded as the worst ever experienced in this part of Central Queensland. It is attended by a serious occurrence of redwater, which has caused heavy mortality amongst cattle.

Country Route March.

A military route march from Armidale to Sydney, to encourage voluntary enlistment, started on 6th May. The innovation is officially designated the "March to Freedom." The column includes men from various units, with travelling kitchen, ambulance waggon and A.A.M.C. details, and Engineers' detail and searchlight. The city will be reached on 10th June. Recruits obtained on the road are put into khaki at once, and trained en route. Considerable public interest is being evinced in this march.

Soldiers' Insurance.

Big business firms and also citizens of means continue to subscribe to the "Victory" Fund for the insurance of recruits with dependants. In addition, some of the leading commercial houses are making up the difference between the civil and military pay in respect to men who have enlisted from their staffs. The Insurance Fund now stands at £23,265.

Independence Day in Australia.

Melbourne, 4th July.

Melbourne is to-day beflagged in honour of America's Independence Day, the Stars and Stripes, of course, predominating, and the church bells and cathedral chimes were rung. At noon many citizens assembled in the Town Hall, among those present being the Governor-General, Sir R. Munro-Ferguson, and Lady Munro-Ferguson, Sir Arthur Stanley, Governor of Victoria, and Lady Stanley, the American Consul and the Consuls of the Allied countries, the Federal State Ministers, and the naval, military and civic authorities.

Sir R. Munro-Ferguson roused the gathering to enthusiasm by stating that, though Great Britain lost America in the eighteenth century, the latter returned as her invincible Ally in the twentieth by stepping into the arena in all the freshness of her war-paint at the decisive moment when ours was wearing thin.

Sir Arthur Stanley was likewise enthusiastically cheered when he declared that a truer union of the two great sister countries—Great Britain and America—now existed

than might have been the case had the political union lasted.

Mr. A. Robinson, Solicitor-General for Victoria, paid a tribute to the self-sacrificing band of American women here who have assisted in war-work since the commencement of the war.

The members of the Stock Exchange, which adjourned for the occasion, marched in a body to the Town Hall meeting, waving American flags.

Mr. Magelssen, the American Consul, in thanking the citizens for their magnificent demonstration of goodwill towards the United States, assured them that the strong friendship existing between Australia and America would become stronger than ever. (A Voice: "And for ever." (Cheers.) America did not look for a special place in the sun; she only wished to make the world better for humanity. The end of the war might be distant, but it must be secure.

The celebrations were equally enthusiastic throughout Australia. American emblems were everywhere worn. There was an immense and enthusiastic gathering at the theatres at night.—(Reuter.)

Declining German Moral.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, July 13th.

The following statement made by Germans lately captured by Australians at Merris is given for what it is worth. They said that the 13th Reserve Division was very reluctant to return to the front line after the gruelling which the Australians had given it during the last time, it was there. The 4th Bavarian Division, which it relieved, was recently told by Prince Franz of Bavaria that he regretted to have to send them back to this dangerous sector, but it was unavoidable; the division must hold on longer. Thereupon some older soldiers spoke out and said they would not go. The prisoner said this was the first time he had seen such a thing occur in the German army. The mutineers were to be court-martialled. What is certain is that the Germans were deliberately wearing out a certain proportion of their divisions, while the rest are being prepared for some great assault.



Building a reinforced concrete pillbox.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



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A QUIET GAME IN HOSPITAL HOURS



WILL HOPE WITH THE COOPE

ON THE ROUTE MARCH - A DROP OF SHEER WATER



"ARE A DOLLAR I WANT!" - NO! COMMAND ANY OLD AFIERV. IN



RATIONS - THE TROOPS MUST EAT



A CLOSE IN VIEW

WRINKLES FROM WARMINSTER.

(Drawn for the "Anzac Bulletin" by Will Hope, A.I.F.)

**A Soldier's Land.
Deterioration in Absence.
An Interesting Case.**

A case of great interest to soldiers who possess property in Australia was decided in Melbourne at the end of April. Application was made to the Chief Justice (Sir William Irvine), in the Practice Court at Melbourne, for an order to set aside the Moratorium regulations, so that land held by a soldier on service might be dealt with. In refusing the application, the Chief Justice made some forcible remarks on the question of looking after the interests of an absent soldier.

It appeared from the case as submitted that Andrew George Brown held some 1,490 acres of land, in the parish of Grenville, valued in 1911 at £3 an acre. In that year he obtained an advance of £2,650 on mortgage from the National Trustees, Executors and Agency Co. of Australia, Ltd., and subsequently the owner obtained £97 from a second mortgagee. Evidence was given of the value in 1911, and since that date the property had deteriorated in value by at least £1 an acre, and that it would cost 10s. an acre to put it in a condition suitable for letting. The rental that would then be earned was estimated at 2s. 6d. an acre. Mr. Pigott, in supporting the application, contended that the property was now not worth £3,000, and there was owing on it on first mortgage £2,650, interest £225, expenses and outgoings £63, and second mortgage £97. The land would not bring enough to pay the debts on it, and if not sold the obligations of the owner would be increased. It would be of advantage to all if power to sell was given.

The Chief Justice said that he did not feel disposed to make the order asked for. The main outstanding fact was that this was the land of a soldier now fighting for Australia, one of those for whose benefit these moratorium provisions were passed. In 1911 it was worth £4,500. The owner resided on it till he went to the war in 1915. Apparently it had deteriorated to an extent before he went, but since then the deterioration had increased, so that now it was said the owner no longer had any interest in the property. He was not now going to say that this man had lost all interest in his property, because nobody had looked after it, and that therefore the mortgagee should come in. This was an instance in which he would have thought there would have been some fund or organisation which would prevent such deterioration of the property of a man who was away fighting for Australia. He did not know if there was such a fund. Every effort should be made to keep the property at least in its present condition, or to put in a tenant at a small rental, with a condition that the tenant clear so much each year, so that the owner's interest would not be injured.

Mr. Pigott said that it might be possible

to get into communication with the absent soldier, and get an explicit expression of his view, and suggested that the application be adjourned.

The Chief Justice directed that the matter be adjourned for an indefinite period.

"Go Back to Front and Stay," Legislator Tells Soldier.

A dispute between Mr. E. N. Free, member of the Legislative Assembly for South Brisbane, and a returned soldier, with the deserved chastisement of a youth by a girl, were features of the International Socialist gathering on the Domain, on May 6th.

While Free was speaking a man wearing a returned soldier's medal asked him whether he did not consider it his duty to appeal to eligibles to go to the war.

"I would not go," replied Free.

"Your place is over there, not here," retorted the soldier.

Free, who had lost his temper, exclaimed, "Why don't you go back and stay there!"

At this stage a young woman interjected, whereupon a youth asked her, "Where is your war baby?"

The girl vigorously pummelled the youth until the police interfered and threatened to arrest her. The girl then fainted and the questioner slunk away.



Australians erecting camouflage screens.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Commonwealth Steamers.

The Acting Minister for the Navy (Mr. Poynton), in the House of Representatives, tabled a return showing the voyages made by the Commonwealth steamers since October, 1916. This showed that between October, 1916, and October, 1917, the actual number of voyages made was 23, and that the vessels carried from Australia principally wheat or flour to the United Kingdom or France at £6 2s. 6d. a ton. Included in these voyages one cargo was made up of copra for the United Kingdom at £9 16s. a ton, zinc concentrates at £2 12s. 6d. a ton, lead at 10/- a ton, and shell at £6 a ton; another cargo included wool for the United Kingdom at 2½d. a pound; a cargo of wheat and flour to South Africa, with general cargo at £4 10s. a ton; and two cargoes of wheat and flour to America at £4 10s. a ton.

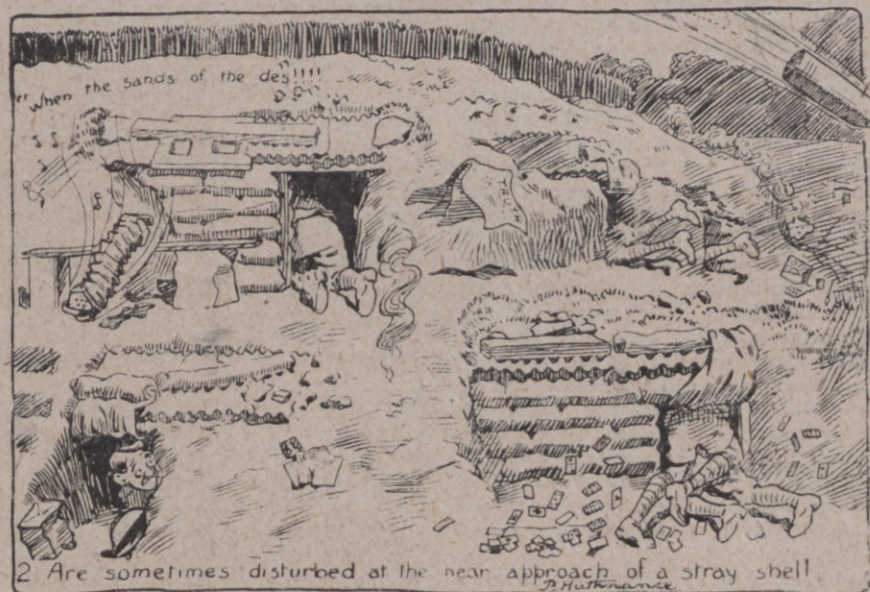
From October, 1917, to April 25th, the ships had made 13 voyages, all carrying wheat and flour. Nine were to the United Kingdom, one at £6 2s. 6d. a ton and eight at £7 10s.; four were to Pacific ports, one at £4 10s. a ton and three at £4 15s. a ton.

Living Wage for Scientists.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales, the retiring president, Dr. J. B. Cleland, referred to the appointment of Dr. H. G. Chapman, Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Society, as the first occupant of the newly-established Chair of Pharmacology, and the desirableness of making appointments wherever possible from those available in Australia. "We want," the President said, "as many of our able young men as possible to be induced to take up science as a life work, or to undergo at least a scientific training. At present pure science commands too frequently but a pittance. A few high Government and University appointments furnish salaries approximately more to the merits of the positions, though sadly deficient when compared with those paid to business men." He urged the appointment of one or two Royal Commissioners of Science in each Parliament, these to have the right to be heard at the Bar of the House on any matter in which scientific knowledge played a part—to be practically members of Parliament, but not allowed to express political views or to vote. To be successful in future Australia must apply science wherever she could. The value of vast potential resources, the speaker added, had been slightly recognised, and half a century would see a timber famine in Australia unless means were taken to make good the deficiencies.

Leprosy and Plague.

The President of the Royal Society of New South Wales, stated at the annual meeting of that Society that the two common species



UNWELCOME INTRUSIONS.

of rat are the chief, in Australia perhaps the only means available for the distribution of the plague bacillus, apart from direct infection from man to man in pneumonic plague. A town free from rats would be free from the visitation of ordinary plague. As to the occurrence of rat leprosy it might roughly be stated that while about one in 80,000 of the inhabitants of New South Wales examined at any particular time would be found to be leprous, about one in 100,000 of rats examined in this State might be expected to have rat leprosy. That raised the questions, was there any possible connection between the two diseases, were they

due to the same organism? It was possible, if not absolutely certain, that the two diseases were due to different organisms. It was quite possible that if the etiology of rat leprosy were thoroughly worked out, we would find the solution of the human leprosy problem.

Testimonial.

Mr. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, while visiting Sydney, was presented by Labour supporters of the Randwick electorate at Kensington with an illuminated address in appreciation of his services "in connection with the anti-conscription campaign."

Pacific Monroe Doctrine.

"Daggers Pointed at Australia's Heart."

The need for an Australian Monroe doctrine was urged by Mr. Hughes on July 12th, when he was the guest at luncheon of the Pilgrims' Club.

America, Australia and New Zealand, he said, have common interests in the Pacific, which the Panama Canal has linked to Europe.

Australia, regarded by many as at the end of the earth, is, in fact, in the very gates of teeming millions of the East. So far from being isolated from the world, it is in its very midst. And Australia is a continent, rich, fertile, and with genial climate—a land capable of maintaining with ease 100,000,000 of people, yet containing little more than 5,000,000.

Referring to those islands which, before the war, were held by Germany, and which have now been taken from her, Mr. Hughes said: "The policy of Australia, shortly stated, is that it dare not assent to the islands being handed back after the war. The reasons underlying this policy are not desire for territorial aggrandisement, for in the wide and fertile land that is ours we have an heritage capable, as I have said, of maintaining a population twenty times that of the present. Let me make the position clear. Australia is a great island. All our commercial pathways lie along the mighty deep. The freedom of these pathways is essential to our safety and our welfare. In peace, through them we are accessible; but in war we may be isolated.

Along the northern and eastern shores of our country are three belts of islands, stretched like a barrier across the routes to other lands. He who holds these islands commands these routes, and he who commands these routes commands Australia. There are hundreds of these islands, and the territory they aggregate is considerable. Before the war Germany had secured a footing in these belts of islands. She had established naval bases and wireless stations, had succeeded in almost monopolising the island trade, and was extending her influence in every direction. There is not the slightest doubt that a few years would have seen German control, backed by a huge German navy, in the Pacific.

"In order that Australians may hold Australia, in order that this young democracy may develop the great heritage which its soldiers now valiantly defend, it is necessary that these islands that stretch along our shores should not pass to a predatory power. In other words, we stand committed to a policy of an Australian Monroe doctrine in the Southern Pacific. What Calais and Boulogne are to England, New Guinea and the other islands are to Australia. In the hands of a strong predatory power they are daggers pointed at our hearts.

"New Guinea, three times the area of the whole United Kingdom, and very much greater than France or Germany, was the very gateway into Australia. To give control once more to Germany is to give her control of Australia."

Mr. Hughes remarked that the Pacific would be the scene of many international complications, and many racial problems, and unless people with great ideals, with a love of freedom, and an ample regard for civilisation, became at once responsible for its administration it might yet lead to a greater war than that which now rages. Hands off the Australian Pacific was the doctrine to which by inexorable circumstances they were committed.

"We know," Mr. Hughes concluded, "the policy carries with it great and grave responsibilities, for it definitely puts aside all considerations of an inconclusive peace. It means, in short, that we must fight on to victory. Well, we in Australia, are prepared—nay, determined—to fight on to victory, for only through the gate of decisive victory can we enter into the pastures of lasting peace."

Church Union.

The New South Wales Presbyterian Assembly carried the following motion enthusiastically:—"That the Assembly affirms that the question on union with the other non-episcopal Churches has in the course of the Providential guidance of the Church become one which must be faced; and upon which all Church assemblies may well be called upon to give a decision."



Lieut. Clifford Sadleir, V.C., 51st Battalion, A.I.F., talking to a friend after receiving the Victoria Cross from the King at Buckingham Palace.

Red Cross on the Plains.

Our Red Cross Correspondent writes:—

Few fields [of Australian Red Cross activity offer] greater scope for usefulness than the Command Depots on Salisbury Plain and at Weymouth. The number of convalescent men that are constantly passing through them, varies enormously from time to time, but rarely does it fall below the high figure of 15,000. Recent changes in personnel among our representatives on the Plain has hampered the work to some extent, but on a recent visit by the English Commissioner, Colonel Murdoch, it was satisfactory to find that the men warmly praised the Society's efforts to add to their comfort. Particularly appreciative were they of the recreation rooms provided for their entertainment during leisure hours, and the billiard tables, he found, were constantly in use, while the reading rooms, furnished with easy chairs and tables, and supplied with reading and writing material by the Society, were always well patronised.

Both the medical services, and the men themselves, recognise the value of the remedial gymnasia, to which new equipment is being added from time to time.

The same warmth of appreciation was shown by patients in the Group Clearing Hospitals to which influenza had confined many men, and some went so far as to declare that they were even more comfortable than they had been in some of the hospitals they had left.

Those able to indulge in outdoor sport are well supplied with cricket and other sporting materials, and there is little doubt that when the new representatives, who have just arrived from Australia, take up their new work on the Plain, they will find everything in excellent running order.

More than once in these columns have we referred to the Hurdcott Workshops at No. 3 Command Depot, and it is satisfactory to learn that they still claim many pupils who are turning out some remarkably good work. In this connection it should perhaps be mentioned that some unrest is noticeable among the men at the Southall workshops, owing to the uncertainty of being able to complete their courses. This has arisen as the result of a recent order under which limbless men are to be immediately returned to Australia to be fitted. Thus, out of an attendance roll of 56, no fewer than 26 are on the boat roll for Australia, and the average attendance has consequently fallen by over 50 per cent. All who realise the value of the instruction given will hope that the Society's efforts to induce the authorities to allow the men to complete a six weeks' course will be successful.



A "chat" in a billet while out for a rest.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

SPORTING NOTES.

Race Meetings.

Regarding the demand for the reduction of racing, the Minister for Defence stated that 2,419 meetings were sanctioned for Australia for the year ending 31st July next—a reduction of 1,172 in three years. In New South Wales the number of meetings held in 1913-14 was 1,160, in 1916-17 1,000, and in 1917-18, 780. The question of racing control would be reviewed by Cabinet shortly.

Boxing.

After a disappointing fight, the contest at the Melbourne Pavilion, on April 30th, between Frank O'Grady and "Barney" Thompson was awarded to Thompson in the eighth round. Thompson, who was 5lb. heavier than his opponent, forced the fighting all through, only O'Grady's resourceful defence saving him from disaster several times. The contest between Les Oakley and Will McWilliam went the full 10 rounds, Oakley being the winner.

Moderate Sport.

The Minister for Public Instruction (Mr. James) in unveiling a memorial tablet at the Soldiers' Home at Goulburn, said he did not agree that all sport should be cut out during war time. A moderate amount of sport should be encouraged.

SPORTING CABLES.

Football Results.

Melbourne, 9th July.

Victorian League.—Collingwood beat Geelong 86—52; Carlton beat Richmond 61—58; South Melbourne beat Fitzroy 86—61; St. Kilda beat Essendon 50—42.

Victorian Association.—North Melbourne beat Northcote 109—39; Brunswick beat Port Melbourne 87—62; Prahran beat Footscray 108—32.

New South Wales Rugby League.—South Sydney beat Balmain 27—16; Glebe beat Eastern Suburbs 18—5; Western Districts beat Newtown 21—4; North Sydney beat Annandale 16—10.

Association Game.—Kia Ora beat Annandale 2—1; Y.M.C.A. beat Navy 3—0; Pyrmont beat Canterbury 6—2; Fernleigh beat North Sydney 3—1.

Grand National Hurdle.

Melbourne, 9th July.

Result of Grand National Hurdle Race.—Narahquong 1, Kinlark 2, Pistolier 3. Won by 8 lengths. Time, 5mins. 42secs., beating the record by 3½secs. Betting: Winner started at 50 to 1.

Works Closed Down.

The Federal Match Company, Limited, Alexandria, Sydney, the only match-producing works in the State has decided to close down its factory at once, stating that it would be impossible to manufacture at the selling price fixed by the Government.

Recruiting.

The Recruiting Committees will begin as early as possible the distribution of the "Voluntary Ballot Enlistment" cards in connection with the campaign for reinforcements. Cards will be sent to the eligible men in Australia between the ages of 19 and 44, and who number 836,000. The men will be asked to voluntarily submit their names to a ballot.

The Doings of Australians in the East.

Mr. W. T. Massey, official correspondent with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, calls his book, "The Desert Campaigns" (Constable & Co., Ltd., 6s.), a "hurried effort." It is nevertheless a fine record, well illustrated by Mr. J. McBey, and of special interest to our readers, since the author has been in constant touch with Australian soldiers. He says:—

"I saw the first 30,000 Australian and New Zealand troops to take part in the war set foot in Egypt, and their physique and 'stand no nonsense' attitude greatly impressed the people with the fact that we were determined to go through with the war, and that the Mother Country had a mighty reserve of Britons overseas."

And again:—

"New Zealand and Australian battalions went to the Canal zone, greatly to their satisfaction, and one always felt it was a pity these grand fellows did not get the opportunity of showing their fighting value in the desert. Without wishing to be boastful, I may say I always saw it in them, and the high opinion I formed, after close association with them during training, has been confirmed over and over again in Gallipoli, France, and Sinai."

The leadership of Major-General Sir H. G. Chauvel—the Australian officer to whom Sir H. Allenby has given the command of all his mounted troops, is well illustrated in the fascinating chapter headed "Allah, finish Australia," a battle-cry invented for the Turks by the Germans, and replied to in congenially oriental fashion by our men with, "Allah, you —s; we will give you Allah!" That chapter, which is concerned with the Battle of Romani and its thrilling incidents, must be read in full to be appreciated.

The book deals with the Egyptian campaign from the start to the battle of Rafa, in which the Turk was driven from Sinai and the soil of Egypt.

The Late Hughie Mehegan.

Writing to Mr. W. F. Corbett, boxing editor of the "Sydney Referee," concerning Australian pugilists in France, Jim Donald controverts a mis-statement concerning the late Hughie Mehegan, killed in action in France. Donald writes:—

"I have seen Mehegan bowing acknowledgment to the plaudits of an admiring multitude, and now I have stood before the pitiful mound that is his sepulchre. In a foreign land, far from home and loved ones, he sleeps. He sacrificed his life on the Altar of Duty. He gave his life for his country. A man can do no more. A most cruel and malicious slander has been going the rounds concerning Mehegan. It has been stated that the dead boxer was a military policeman, acting as warden in



Inconsistent.

Brigade Major: "Tut! tut! you damn fool, don't you know its against the rules to mention names over the telephone; I tell you I want Captain J. T. F. Jinks—get him at once."

Wandsworth Prison. He was described as being a particularly hard and brutal taskmaster. Of course, those who knew Hughie laughed such gossip to scorn. Unfortunately, a great many who knew not Mehegan listened to the lying tale, and, listening, believed. It spread like wildfire. When asked why he did not take steps to try and discover the authors of the calumny, poor Hughie said, 'What's the good; anyone who knows me knows that it is a lie, and the good opinion of those who would believe such a thing concerning me I don't value.'

"Now, Mr. Corbett, in justice to the memory of a great fighter, and one of Nature's gentlemen, I wish to repudiate that slander. Mehegan left Australia with the A.A.S.C., and with the A.A.S.C. he remained until the end."

Coke Industry.

Owing to slackness in the coal trade, large coal is now being crushed by special plant for coke manufacture in Illawarra. A crushing plant is working full time at Coledale, and one has been installed by Hoskins, Limited, at their new works at Wongawilli.

New South Wales Coal.

The output of coal in New South Wales during 1917 was 8,292,967 tons, valued at £4,422,740, an increase of £1,086,320 in value as compared with the previous year.

Camp Fire Parodies.

(As sung by the Australians in France.)

(By Pte. Vivian Brahm's of the 3rd Divisional Concert Party.)

[Tune—"In Tennessee."]

In Nineteen Twenty Three
Just try to picture me,
Down where I'd like to be,
In Aussie—o'er the sea.
All I can think of to-night
Is another five years' fight,
Machine guns going—
Freezing! Snowing!
Berlin!—Out of sight!
The Fritzyes in the trench
Behind them leave a stench,
I want to see my wench,
Not the one that parleys French,
She'll be right there to greet me,
If she's not too old she'll meet me,
When I get back, when I get back,
In the year One Nine Two Three.

[Tune—"Arc You from Dixie!"]

Let's fetch the Dixey,
The greasy Dixey,
Where the soldier's stew is humming to me,
The tucker's ready,
So all get steady,
And who'll be mess-orderley?
It's made of—Pork and Beans, Machonochie
and Bacon 'rine,
Water, Spuds, and Bully—Sacks
and lumps o' twine.
Here is the Dixey!
The greasy Dixey!
Now, then, who's the next for stew?

Motor-car Falls Down Gorge.

A sensational accident occurred on the Toll-bar road, near Toowoomba (Q.), on May 1st. A licensed driver—J. Cook, a returned soldier—was driving his motor-car with two passengers down the range, and after going a short distance something apparently went wrong, and Cook tried to swerve the car into the bank on the left side of the road. The car, however, swerved to the right, into the guard fence. It crashed through the fence, and rolled down the gorge a distance estimated at over 200ft. Miss Davis jumped or was thrown out of the car when it crashed through the fence, and Miss Milford was thrown out about 40ft. or 50ft. down. Cook sat in the car while it overturned three times, and was then thrown out. All the occupants were severely injured, and were conveyed to the hospital.

Gold Production.

Australian gold production decreased 82,447 ounces fine during the first four months of this year, or nearly 17 per cent. as compared with the yield in the corresponding period of 1917.

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	SLACKS, Summer Weight ... £2 5		SLACKS, Winter Weight ... £2 17 6
		P.A. 10, 11, 12 and 13.	
			RIDING BREECHES, Bedford Cord with Cloth Knee Strappings ... £3 15

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 Superior finish.
 To hold 16 cigarettes 7/9
 " 30 " 10/9
 " 40 " 11/9

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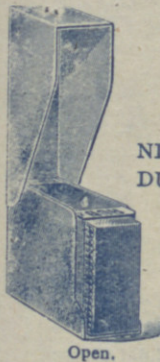
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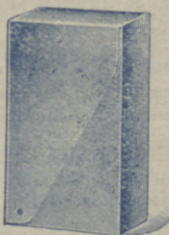
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		<hr/>
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