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for members of the
Australian Military
and Naval Forces
in Great Britain,
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THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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Price 3d.



German machine-gunner who has died at his post.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Judicial Appointment Invalid.

Brisbane, 29th September.

By a majority the High Court full Bench has dismissed the appeal by Mr. McCawley, President of the Queensland Arbitration Court, against the decision of the Queensland Supreme Court ousting him from his position as Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland, to which he was appointed by the State Government. Mr. McCawley, before his appointment, was a clerk in the State Justice Department, and also a barrister of the Supreme Court. The appointment was attacked on the ground that he was not a barrister of five years' standing.

The Question of Leave.

Melbourne, 29th September.

Senator Grant, of the Official Labour Party, moved in the Senate last night that all A.I.F. men who had been away for three years should be granted six months' furlough, with facilities to visit Australia. Senator Pearce pointed out that if conscription had been adopted Australia would have been able to give her sons a rest. He moved, as an amendment to the motion, that the Senate, however, recognises that at this critical stage of the war it is essential, in order that effect may be given to this motion and to maintain the fighting forces, that sufficient reinforcements should be enlisted, and that members therefore pledge themselves to do all in their power, individually and collectively, to make a success of the forthcoming appeal through the voluntary ballot. The motion, as amended, was carried unanimously. This result is regarded as significant, in view of the fact that the Labour League of New South Wales advised all New South Wales Labour members to refrain from taking part in voluntary recruiting until the Perth conference ballot had been decided.

Power of Arbitration Court.

Melbourne, 29th September.

A majority of the full Bench of the High Court has decided, in the case of the Waterside Workers against Alexander, Ltd., that the Arbitration Court is constituted within the authority of Parliament in regard to arbitral provisions, but beyond the authority of Parliament regarding its enforcing power. It was further decided that the Waterside Workers award is not invalid by reason of the appointment of the Presi-

dent of the Arbitration Court for seven years only. This decision governs other cases. The enforcement of awards is left to police courts and other tribunals.

Mr. Beeby, Minister for Labour in New South Wales, commenting on the judgment, said the effect was that the whole power of effectual arbitration reverted to the State tribunals. The Federal Parliament's industrial power was purely conciliatory. The Federal Court could continue to investigate disputes and make awards, but only with the concurrence of both parties and enforceable by the weight of public opinion.

Warm Welcome for Returning Troops.

Melbourne, 30th September.

Returned wounded and invalid soldiers who reached Melbourne on Saturday received a warm welcome home. Senator Millen states that industries for partly incapacitated soldiers must not come into competition with other industries. What would be said by men losing employment owing to a soldiers' state-subsidised industry. He preferred to find new industries. One of three he had recently discovered involved investigations in America. He hoped to complete the purchase of the plant within the next fortnight.

The Minister, explaining the housing scheme, said a soldier could pay for a period of years as tenant, the amount being credited to interest, and the balance being set off against capital outlay. A soldier, after the probationary period, might have capital credited to him and complete the purchase on the credit foncier system, or, after payment of rates and damage, have the balance of capital returned. An independent authority would control the scheme.

New Postal Regulations.

Melbourne, 5th October.

Postal regulations have been amended to provide for the payment of a fee of sixpence by the addressee on delivery of a parcel containing goods for sale, in order to check the growing practice of importing merchandise from America and elsewhere through parcel post.

Melbourne, 5th October.

The Commonwealth Controller of paper supplies intends to appoint an Advisory Committee representative of all sections of the trade, including employees.



Artillery team blown up during the German retirement.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



In the Trenches.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3246.)

Preferential Voting.

Melbourne, 5th October.

A Government Bill, introduced in the Federal Parliament to amend the elections law, provides for preferential voting for Representatives and the restoration of postal voting. Several Ministerialists in the Senate opposed the Bill to establish a Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry on the ground of expense. The second reading was carried on the voices.

Naval Changes.

Melbourne, 5th October.

The report of the Royal Commission on Navy Administration and the Cabinet's decisions thereon have been presented to Parliament. The Cabinet decided to adopt the recommendation to give effect to Rear-Admiral Sir William Creswell's desire to retire from the position of first Naval member. Other important recommendations are deferred pending the return of Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy.

To Help the War Loan.

Melbourne, 5th October.

The following War Precautions Regulations have been issued:—(1) Declaring it an offence to make statements likely to prejudice the War Loan; (2) Preventing

persons and societies or associations after November 1st accepting money on deposit at a higher rate than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, without the Treasurer's consent. The latter provision is designed to stop undue competition between the bank rates and the return from war loan investments.

Training Returned Soldiers.

Melbourne, 5th October.

A pottery school for returned soldiers has been opened at Brunswick (Victoria). A French polishing class will be opening shortly. No difficulty is found in placing skilled workers.

Recruiting Posters.

Melbourne, 5th October.

The Director-General of Recruiting has issued a series of striking posters designed to encourage recruiting. They are Norman Lindsay's work, and are greatly admired.

Anzacs' Furlough.

Melbourne, 5th October.

Mr. Wise, replying to a question in the House of Representatives, said that the "Anzacs" will have sixty days in Australia. Subsistence allowance will be granted in advance.

No War-Time Prohibition.

Melbourne, 5th October.

Mr. Watt, replying to a question in the House of Representatives, said that there was no present intention to introduce war-time prohibition.

Council of Defence.

Melbourne, 11th October.

Regulations have been issued constituting a Council of Defence, to consist of the Prime Minister, the Minister for the Navy, the Minister of Defence, and four officers. Its chief functions are to inquire into and collect information regarding the following matters relating to the prosecution of the war:—Strategy, combined operations, exports, imports, manufacture, trade, intelligence, inventions, economics, transport, censorship, and legal questions. A War Precautions Regulation has been issued preventing persons, firms, companies, societies, clubs, associations, or any State authority from undertaking the construction of buildings, tramways, or markets without the consent of the Federal Treasurer. The Regulation applies also to churches costing over £1,000, and to additions and alterations involving over £250.

(Cable News continued on page 6.)

Australians in Palestine.

By H. S. GULLETT.

In the Field, Palestine,
September 25th.

Australians and New Zealanders continue their victorious sweep east of the Jordan. Clearing Es Salt, they are now extending over the Moab Plateau towards the Amman and Hedjaz Railway, gaining much territory and making large numbers of fugitives prisoners, with practically no casualties on our side. The Australian losses throughout are trifling. The 5th Light Horse Brigade has captured 3,500 prisoners and a considerable number of guns and a huge booty. This brigade had an adventurous task attacking the Turkish flank, about half way between the old front line and the Esdraelon Plain, on the first day. By dashing tactics it took 2,000 prisoners north of Tulkeram. Then, after a long moonlight march, it cut the railway north of Nablus, behind the enemy main force, and afterwards assisted in the capture of Nablus itself, securing vast quantities of material of every description. The men were armed with swords, but had little opportunity to use them, the Turks, and also the Germans, invariably surrendering on the galloping approach of steel.

Work of our Airmen.

Airmen, including the Australian Flying Corps, continue ceaselessly to harass the beaten enemy with bombs and machine-guns. Their supremacy is so complete that not a single Hun plane crossed our lines during the whole of the operations. The cavalry advance was so rapid that all enemy anti-aircraft guns were out of action on the first day, and our pilots, enjoying a wonderful immunity from hostile fire, have done as they liked at very low altitudes. Since the fight began only two Australian airmen have been wounded. A few Australian airmen have been engaged in the fascinating enterprise among our Arab Allies to the far east of the Jordan.

At the last they lived with the Arabs, and did much effective bombing and reconnaissance in places beyond the range of the air force on this side. One day they crashed two Hun planes among the Arabs, who were frantic with delight and excitement. They also drove down more than three others. This adventure had a profound effect on our Allies, and spurred them to continue and increase their fine efforts. Their escapades include blowing up railways and raiding Turkish posts, and were of a very exceptional kind. The Australian 4th Light Horse Brigade this morning entered Semakh, south of the Sea of Galilee, taking many prisoners and tons of army supplies. There is a large boat burning on the sea, and a launch steaming north at full speed, pursued by a British aeroplane with bombs and machine-gunning.

Among the Turks.**Light Horsemen go Fishing.**

By H. S. GULLETT,

Official Correspondent with the A.I.F. in
Palestine.
Tiberias,

September 26th.

Many Australian Light Horsemen, after their long night marches and sharp fighting, enjoyed a brief rest with swimming and fishing in the Sea of Galilee. As the advance continues there is a striking change in the native population. The proportion of Christians is rapidly increasing. The sincere welcome given by these people to our troops is significant. The Moslems are apparently quite indifferent to the destruction of the Turkish Army, and are going about their usual work scarcely troubling even to glance at the British troops.

In this old stone-built town, which is thronged with Light Horsemen, the bazaars are open and life is normal. The Australians are keenly interested in the beautiful Sea of Galilee, and two tumultuous little storms which have disturbed its waters during the last twenty-four hours, and which were immediately followed by a calm, vividly recalled New Testament readings.

At Semakh bodies of dead horses mark the line of the fine charge of Light Horsemen during a moonlight hour before dawn yesterday. They lie within a hundred

yards of the large stone railway station, which was held by Germans and Turks with eight machine-guns and three hundred rifles. Our men were under terrific fire as they galloped up. They dismounted behind a group of old mud buildings, within eighty yards of the enemy fire, and, leaving the horses there, rushed forward to the cover of a small bank twenty paces from the station. Here for an hour they were subjected to machine-gun and rifle fire, and to bombs from the windows of the two-storeyed building immediately above their heads, before they forced an entrance with the bayonet and demolished the garrison in a fierce and bloody fight in every room from cellar to loft. A large number of the enemy resisted desperately to the death. Those killed on both sides were buried in adjoining graves at the edge of the lake.

Brave Bush Girl.

Convicted on the charge of a grave offence against a young woman in the bush near Kellerberrin, Jimmy Newman, an aborigine, was on July 2nd sentenced in the Criminal Court, Perth, to ten years' imprisonment. The accused met a young woman who was on her way home on horseback on the evening of June 15th. He dragged her off her horse and into the bush. The girl fought desperately, and finally cowed her assailant by striking him on the face with her clenched fists.



Reading the burial service of Australian heroes who fell in the battle for Mont St. Quentin.
(Australian Official Photograph No. 3365.)

Newspapers for Wounded.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—
Australian newspapers are invariably in great demand among our men who have become casualties, and it is a matter of legitimate pride on the part of the Newspaper Department of the Australian Red Cross that it is able at the earliest possible moment to cheer them with news from the homeland, at Casualty Clearing Stations and elsewhere in France no less than in hundreds of hospitals and convalescent depots in England.

The measure of appreciation with which these newspapers are received may be gleaned from such a letter as the following, which has been received recently from a sister in charge of a Casualty Clearing Station. She writes:—"I wish to thank you very much for the Australian papers which you so kindly send to me for the patients. I also want you to know how very much they are appreciated by everyone."

The detail of organisation which the work of distribution entails can only be realised by those in close touch with the Newspaper Department, but, apropos of the above letter, it is interesting to note that during last month nearly 88,000 papers were dealt with. The very large total of 25,000 came to hand from Australia, while over 2,000 were received from sympathisers in England, and a vast number of papers printed in this country were distributed. With regard to those from Australia, it may be mentioned that Victoria contributed by far the largest number, but advices received from New South Wales indicate that increasing supplies are being sent from that State.

The report of the Deputy Commissioner in France gives further evidence of the warm welcome that is accorded tidings from Australia that comes to our wounded men in this form. "It is pleasing to note," he says, "that the supply of Australian papers is being well maintained. The supplies available enabled us to meet the needs of men from all the States. In all, 22,317 newspapers were despatched from the Boulogne Depot."

Last month's heavy fighting brought into action every branch of our organisation, and there can be no doubt that the opportunities for usefulness in every sphere are still being taken full advantage of by our workers. The unostentatious labours of the Enquiry Bureau, for example, is at present dealing with a vast quantity of inquiries on behalf of relatives of men who fought in last month's engagements, and it is satisfactory to record that it is even better equipped than ever before for the task, as the result of the first-hand knowledge gained by Miss Deakin during a recent visit to France, where she visited the Australian General Hospitals and the various centres of searching.



Grave of the Australian champion swimmer, Lieut. Cecil Healy.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Australians Capture Beaurevoir.

Fighting in Undamaged Country.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
October 3rd.

Six minutes after the Australian and British line started out in the yellow dawn of to-day, down came the German barrage heavily along the front. Queenslanders and other Australians on the left, attacking next to the British, had a thousand yards to go before they reached the German trenches and wire. Yet now, before noon, news arrives that they have reached a line three thousand yards beyond the German trenches, and have entered the village of Beaurevoir, where, at the present moment, troops specially detailed for this work are engaged in making their way through houses, cellars and gardens, clearing out any stray Germans who are still remaining there. New South Welshmen on the right, next to the 9th Corps, have been equally successful.

Two hours ago the German gunfire, which till then had been heavy on certain parts of the front, suddenly decreased, and the machine-gun fire noticeably lessened. The Germans are certainly making a sudden effort to pull out their guns in order to save them from capture.

The battle has now reached very different country from that on which the 3rd and

5th Australian Divisions and the Americans have been fighting for the last five days. The country is green, with rolling hills and undamaged trees. The ugly, shattered belt, like a miniature Somme field, which the fighting along the Hindenburg Line last year and this year has created, is now passed. The only trenches are small practice systems, in which the Germans were trained for raids on the British lines. One finds similar little systems scattered through the breadth of the country on both sides of the front.

English troops, both on the north and south of the Australians are attacking simultaneously and pushing on in the same manner, one division of the 9th Corps having already taken 900 prisoners. Prisoners are streaming back also behind the advancing Australians. West and south of Beaurevoir there exists a channel draining a small local marsh, known by the name of "Torrens" Canal. This gave some anxiety, as it was said to contain water six feet deep and several yards broad. We do not know in what condition this obstacle was found by the Australian infantry which had to surmount it, but our troops have already advanced miles up this winding valley south of Beaurevoir.

CABLE NEWS from AUSTRALIA*(Continued from page 3).***Recruiting Ballot.**

Sydney, 11th October.

The draw for the first hundred under the voluntary recruiting ballot scheme at Sydney, was witnessed by a large crowd.

Regulation of Aliens.

Melbourne, 10th October.

The Federal Cabinet has appointed a Committee to consider questions relating to the repatriation of aliens and restrictions upon their admission to the Commonwealth; changes in the naturalisation laws; and the disposal of aliens' property. Senator Fairbairn is the Chairman.

Compulsory War Loans.

Melbourne, 10th October.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, in the House of Representatives, moved the second reading of a Bill making war loan subscriptions compulsory. This applies to the present and future loans to the extent of the shortage of voluntary subscriptions. Persons whose taxable income is under £250 are exempt. Soldiers and sailors who have served outside Australia are exempt as regards their income from personal exertion. The amount a person may be required to subscribe to loans in any year is not to exceed six times the yearly average of his income tax for three preceding years. The Commissioner of Taxes is empowered to decide on objections. A Board of Appeal is provided. The penalty for failing voluntarily to subscribe a sufficient amount is a sum equal to twice the yearly average income tax for the preceding three years, but the penalty does not relieve the obligation to subscribe. The debate has been adjourned.

Deceased Soldiers' Fines Remitted.

Melbourne, 10th October.

The Federal Cabinet has decided to remit the penalties and forfeitures incurred by deceased soldiers during war service, who died since July 1st last and whose accounts are not yet adjusted.

Future of German Colonies.

Melbourne, 10th October.

The Annual Synod of the diocese of Melbourne has passed a resolution expressing the conviction that, in view of the inhuman treatment of natives in German Colonies, it would be incompatible with the principles of Christianity to allow them again to be placed under the yoke of their oppressors, and as the Christian Churches of Australia were specially interested in the evangelisation of New Guinea and other Pacific territories, the Synod hoped that these countries would not be allowed to revert to their former owners.

French Mission to Australia.**Triumphant Progress.**

Melbourne, 30th September.

The French Mission last week toured Queensland and was everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm. Newspapers publish columns on the visits made to fruit farms and sugar districts, where they saw the operations. The tour embraced Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Ipswich.

M. Andre Siegfried, in a spirited speech at Bundaberg, said, among the Allies, no country had stiffened more than France, whose intention was, however hard the struggle, to remain in a front position to the end. Germany had tried to lay hands on all the raw materials of the world, but now France, in full agreement with the Allies, would bring the Allied countries together after the war.

General Pau, in the course of a speech at Gatton Agricultural College, said the production of raw materials and foodstuffs appeared to be easy in Australia, which was a country of extraordinary natural wealth.

The members of the Mission are devoting much time to post-war problems. The newspapers report that they are seriously considering the appointment of a French Trade Commissioner for Australia. They intend on their return to Sydney to consult on commercial interests. A series of conferences has been arranged.

Queensland Industries.

Melbourne, 9th October.

The French Mission has completed its visit to Queensland. The members saw the Bundaberg sugar industry, employing 3,000 persons and circulating a million sterling annually. They also visited one wool store, containing wool worth £1,000,000, and saw meat works employing 1,100 hands.

They met several returned men who had been wounded near M. Motte's home.

At a civic reception, prominent citizens supported the toast of Marshal Foch and the French Army. The speakers said that the world had never seen braver fighting men than the French at Verdun. Many of our boys were buried in France, thus creating a never-ending bond of unity. Dr. Siegfried, responding, said that France had suffered, but was proud of having suffered. France was a pacific nation, where the citizens ruled, but its spirit would not have remained the same if it had given way to Germany, where the State was master.

Afterwards the Mission paid an official call on the Governor of Queensland, and next evening was entertained by the Chamber of Commerce at dinner. General Pau was absent through a cold. There

was a representative gathering, and the National Anthems of Great Britain and France were sung enthusiastically. The President of the Chamber said that the only effective method of preventing dumping of German and Austrian goods was total prohibition. Dr. Siegfried, responding to the toast of the French Mission, pointed out that France bought £8,000,000 worth of materials in 1912 from Australia, being 10 per cent. of the exports, as against Germany's 9 per cent. The richest parts of France have been invaded. Factories had been razed and machinery stolen. The Mission hoped that one condition of peace would be the restoration of the implements of industry. France needed the support and friendship of the Allies to regain its manufacturing position. Mr. Meadows-Smith said the Mission had realised that Queensland was capable of producing almost every commodity the world required.

Mission at Toowoomba.

The Mission visited Toowoomba, and was accorded a warm public reception. The town was decorated, bands played, and choirs sang the "Marseillaise." Dr. Siegfried said a new era was opening for the trade between Australia and France. He was impressed by the signs of wealth everywhere. Australians seemed to live comfortable lives on a very high standard. The Mission then visited pastoral stations, wheat farms, orange groves, and agricultural country.

Entertainments in Sydney.

On its return to Sydney the Mission visited the University, and met a distinguished gathering, including State Ministers, Professors, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. The Chancellor of the University, Sir William Cullen, said it was an inspiration to the students to meet the great soldier and patriot, General Pau. The latter said he was proud to attend a University so many of whose students had gone down in the great fight.

The Mission, headed by troops, passed in procession through the gaily decorated streets of Sydney, meeting with great cheering from crowds of people. Afterwards the members attended a garden party given by the Governor, Sir W. Davidson, at Government House, at which there were over 1,000 guests.

Next day the Mission was entertained by the Journalists' Institute at luncheon, at which State Ministers were present.

Later, Dr. Siegfried and Mr. Meadows-Smith delivered addresses to the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, explaining the objects of the Mission, and

M. Motte answered some questions regarding the wool trade.

In the evening the Imperial Service Club gave a dinner. General Pau, although suffering from a sore throat, delivered an impassioned patriotic speech, rousing great enthusiasm.

Mr. Meadows-Smith, speaking at a meeting at Wollongong, delivered to workmen a message of fraternity from their brothers in France, who were struggling hard against the forces of tyranny and oppression, for whose freedom gallant-Australians were fighting.

The Mission was subsequently entertained at an impressive State concert at Sydney Town Hall. The Governor, the Premier, and a large number of leading citizens were present.

Mr. Meadows-Smith had a conference with a combined gathering at Newcastle of the Chamber of Commerce and manufacturers, and discussed the details of future trade.

Metal Prices React.

Melbourne, 4th October.

On receipt of recent war news, base metal stocks and values fell sharply on Melbourne Stock Exchange.

Electric Trains in Victoria.

Melbourne, 7th October.

The trials of the first electric train to be run in Victoria were completely successful.—(Reuter.)

The Eight Hour Day in Australia.

Sydney, 7th October.

At a dinner given by promoters of the eight hours' day, the Chairman said that one big Union would get them a forty hours' week.—(Reuter.)

Victories Celebrated in Melbourne.

Melbourne, 9th October.

A great meeting held at Melbourne Town Hall celebrated the recent victories of the Allies. Fervent enthusiasm was displayed.

The following motions were carried:—

(1) Congratulating the Allied Armies on their magnificent victory over Bulgaria, and expressing profound gratitude to the civil and military forces for their resolution and determination and for the sacrifices with which they had defended the liberties of mankind.

(2) Congratulating General Sir E. H. Allenby and his troops upon their magnificent victories; especially on freeing Palestine from the cruel domination of the Turks.

(3) Congratulating General Foch and his troops for the magnificent victories on the Western Front, and expressing the hope that his victorious career would be continued until the enemy's unconditional surrender was secured.

The speakers included Mr. Watt, Acting



Watering the horses. Australian and American troops at a village near the front. (Australian Official Photograph No. 3400.)

Prime Minister, and Mr. Hutchinson, Minister for Education for Victoria. Mr. Watt, referring to the peace offer, said that Germany should not offer peace. She should sue for it. (Loud applause.) While Germany is holding out the olive branch, she is sacking cities and plundering and murdering hapless victims. He believed the answer of the Allied nations would be "get back to the Rhine, and then we will talk to you." The Allies should see the blackness of an awful night gather about Germany before they talked peace with her. He wanted Australia to show that, so far as its influence went, the German colonies would never be returned to Germany. (Loud and long applause.)

Australia on Peace Offer.

Melbourne, 9th October.

The influential newspapers characterise the peace offer as an hypocrisy almost without example, a knavish trick a signal of distress, and amazing impudence. They assert that Germans are Pariahs, incurable liars and cheats, with whom negotiation is impossible, and that the world will not stand a German peace.

Decreased Sugar Production.

Melbourne, 11th October.

The Commonwealth's sugar production for the present season is estimated to be reduced by unusual climatic conditions to the actual requirements for consumption, and the Government has decided to import 10,000 tons for a safety margin.

Licence for Exports.

Melbourne, 11th October.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, has announced that the Cabinet approved the principle of controlling imports by a licence system. Details are being framed.

State Budget of Victoria.

Melbourne, 11th October.

The Revenue for the year in Victoria is £12,361,235, an increase over last year of £90,000. The surplus over expenditure is £220,155. There is no new taxation.

Treatment of Discharged Soldiers.

Melbourne, 11th October.

Senator Millen has approved a scheme for the medical treatment of discharged and returned soldiers who may be suffering from a recurrence of sickness resulting from wounds and injuries sustained while on active service.

Furlough for Anzacs.

Melbourne, 11th October.

Senator Pearce has arranged for a furlough for "Anzacs" at the earliest date after arrival, and also for many concessions.

Export of Leather.

Melbourne, 11th October.

Mr. Watt has announced that arrangements are being made likely to enable a limited quantity of Australian sole leather to be exported to Great Britain.

French Civilians Rescued.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, October 5th.

Victorian infantry at daylight to-day, advancing due east from their starting point. In the cellars of the village they discovered an old French civilian, who had been acting as barber to the Germans. Other civilians who exist in the cellars of the same village will be brought out as the place is explored. Yesterday several villagers found in Joncourt were brought in during the afternoon in waggons, after being just four years in country subject to the Germans. Yesterday some of us wandered through the last trenches of the Hindenburg Line east of Estrées, which we had seen in the previous day's fight. The main portion of this third and last Hindenburg trench was not dug. Heavy bands of wire entanglement protect it. But the trench itself is only outlined by a shallow cut through the turf. Where the trenches cross the Roman road beyond Estrées, however, the trench is dug immensely strong, with numerous very deep dug-outs with concrete entrances, such as we have seldom seen anywhere before. Exactly at the point where the road passes through the trench system lie five British tanks which flung themselves at this obstacle under the point-blank fire of guns, anti-tank rifles, and machine-guns. The splash of bullets spattered the whole surface of these tanks, sounding, they say, like a hailstorm on a tin roof. Small pyramids of cartridge cases along the trenches showed where German machine-guns had been. Yet by last night the line was nearly 2,000 yards beyond this place. The whole of this country has been uncultivated since the Germans made the Hindenburg Line two years ago. It is now a great moorland, but the villages have only been broken by recent shelling. Few woods exist as compared with the country further west, the trees being mostly around farms and villages. But these trees stand unbroken, the grass is green, and the road undamaged by shell-craters. At the end of these two months of continuous battle, Australian troops are reaching at last undamaged country similar to the countryside which they left behind them on the great battlefields of the Somme. The troops are looking well, despite six and a half months of active, aggressive fighting. The weather is sunny and the nights cool.

The will of James Bruce Gill, of Runnymede, Casterton, who died on May 8th, has been lodged for probate. The testator left real estate valued at £30,494 and personal property valued at £10,644, which by his will, dated February 16th last, goes to his widow.

The Capture of Montbrehain.**Good Work by Pioneers.**

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, October 6th.

The Germans were expecting the attack against Montbrehain which the Victorians launched yesterday. The Victorian line lay before dawn immediately to the east of the village of Hamicourt, at the foot of the slope whereon is situated the larger village of Montbrehain. The outskirts of Montbrehain are about six hundred yards away.

Immediately the Victorians started off, German machine-guns from the houses of the village and the sunken roads across the green slope beside it opened fire. The Germans, who had brought up a number of guns specially in order to meet the expected attack, laid down a barrage almost immediately. As our barrage lengthened, the German barrage shortened, the two barrages falling almost together, our troops having advanced against heavy shell-fire till the village was reached. Once the village was attained the German shell-fire lightened. As the Victorians worked through the houses and gardens the Germans ran. Our troops followed through the village and came out on the further end. All around the further side of Montbrehain the hill rises to the crest which rings round the village on the east and north. The Germans ran back over this. But as the Victorians issued from the village into the open country beyond, the Germans, seeing how few they really were, reorganised and began to turn back.

The Victorians by this time had established posts several hundred yards beyond the village, but so few that the Germans started to creep in behind them, and these posts had to withdraw nearer to the edge of the village in order to avoid being cut off.

Pioneers Hold the Front.

Meanwhile, a certain battalion of Pioneers belonging to the 2nd Australian Division, who had been previously holding the front line similarly to the infantry, carried out one of the most difficult operations possible in a battle by altering their front and swinging round towards the south, forming a flank to the infantry which had gone through the village. The Germans from the sunken roads near by and across to the green hillside, poured in heavy machine-gun fire. Their machine-guns in some of these sunken roads around the village were afterwards found em-

placed along every few feet of the road-bank, along considerable sections of the line. The Pioneers fought ahead, and exactly carried out the duty allotted to them. Meanwhile, one of their companies went through the village and cleared it of Germans. Five hundred prisoners in all were taken, with many machine-guns.

In the cellars in the village Australians found a number of old French inhabitants, almost all old people, some of them crippled, who had stayed behind, as these old French villagers do, partly because they are unable to travel easily, partly out of unwillingness to leave their homes. Some of them were found sitting in their rooms in the midst of the bombardment by German shells, awaiting whatever fate might come. These old folk were taken out at the soonest possible moment, as they had been from Ramicourt the day before. The sight of the old women, with steel helmets on the back of their heads, clinging to small bundles containing cherished earthly possessions, winding their way across the fields from these villages was indescribably pitiable.

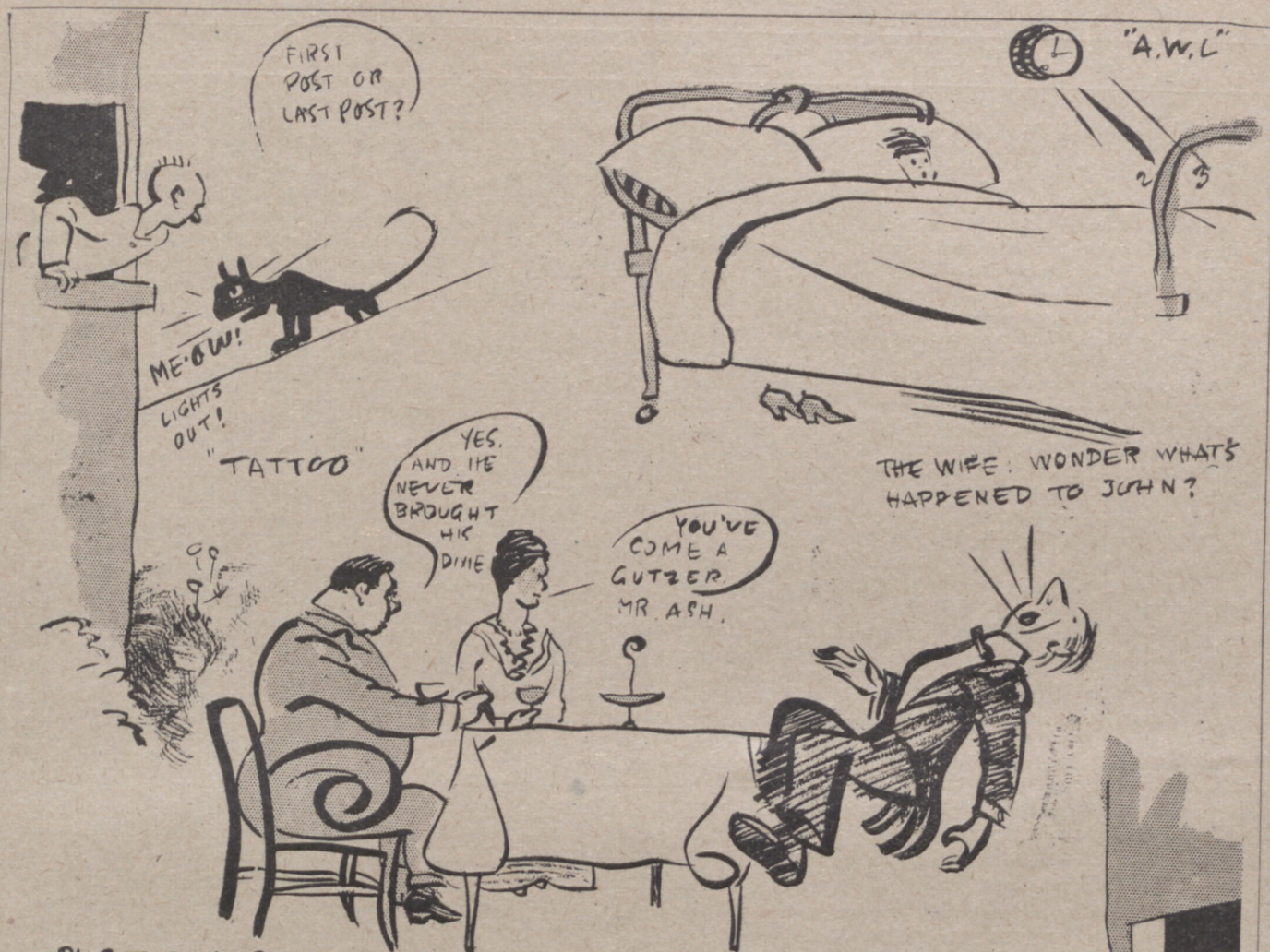
"Great Sport."

When the Victorian infantry were established round the village, after a German counter-attack had failed to do more than drive in the couple of posts mentioned above, New South Welsh and South Australian troops were sent up in order to fill up the gaps in the thin line. The Pioneers on the flank were being heavily shelled, but had such shooting as they had never before experienced. When the Pioneers first reached the position the German machine-guns, still playing on them from the village in their direct rear, caused them to alter their position somewhat. These guns were soon routed out. A report from the officer commanding one lot of Pioneers ran: "Used ten boxes ammunition on Huns. Great sport."

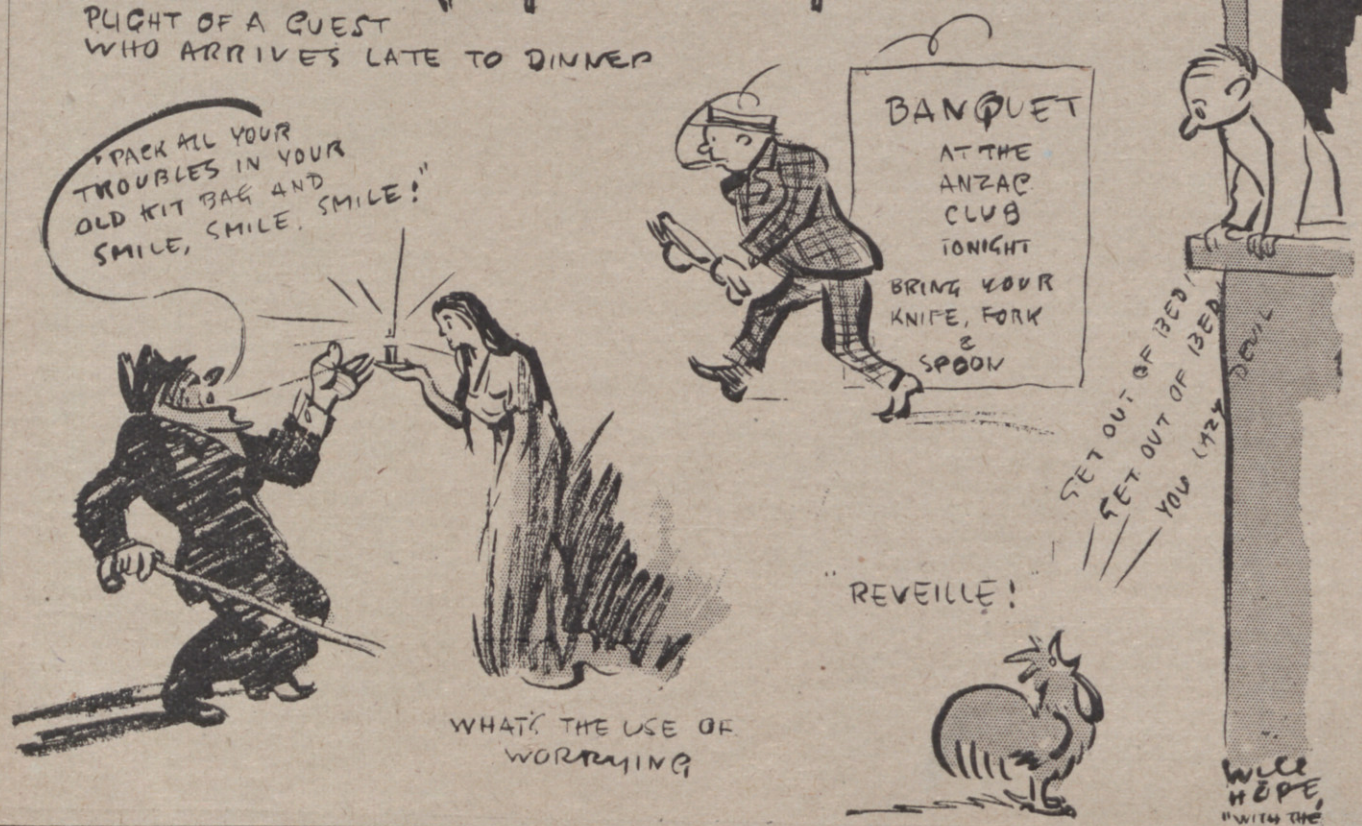
Signallers during this fight managed to get a telephone wire through to the outpost in the front line, though the line was constantly broken by shells. The Germans during the day appeared as if they were constantly attempting to gather and reorganise for a counter-attack in the sunken roads running over the open crest a thousand yards to the south-east of the village, but our field guns several times drenched this crest with shrapnel and high explosive, causing all movement to cease.

The Premier of Victoria (Mr. Lawson) piloted a wheel-barrow at a working bee which cleaned up the grounds of the new High School at Castlemaine on June 29th.

The estate of the late Mr. Henry Kensit, grazier, of Narraway (N.S.W.), has for probate purposes been sworn at £52,968.



PLIGHT OF A GUEST WHO ARRIVES LATE TO DINNER



"WHEN I GET MY CIVVIE CLOTHES ON!"

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Tasmania's revenue for 1917-1918 was £1,502,993, which is a record, being £133,625 ahead of any previous year.

In three sales of enemy shares held on the Sydney Stock Exchange a total of £41,305 was realised. The prices obtained were in most cases equal to market rates.

The West Australian gold output for June was 75,482 fine oz., valued at £320,628, 2,042 oz. less than for May, and 7,387 oz. less than for June of last year.

The Victorian Cabinet has decided to discontinue issuing free railway passes to shipping companies, racing clubs, and agricultural societies. A further revision of the list of holders of free passes will be made.

The homestead at the Carngham Station, near Ballarat (V.), was destroyed by fire on June 30th. The damage is estimated at over £6,000. Carngham is the property of Major Philip Russell, who is abroad in France. A fine collection of silver and glass and chinaware was destroyed.

Pulling Out of the War.

Ernest Edward Judd, leader of the Labour extremists in New South Wales, was charged at the Central Police Court on July 1st with having proposed the "stop-the-war" motion agreed to by the Labour Council, and made statements prejudicial to recruiting. On both charges Judd was committed for trial.

Queensland Finance.

The Queensland revenue returns for the year are £8,491,481, compared with £7,880,893 for last year. The expenditure was £8,900,933, compared with £8,134,386 last year, and the excess of expenditure over revenue £409,451.

Toy Balloon's Journey.

At Minby, near Wagga (N.S.W.), Mr. Richard Saville picked up a toy balloon, which had the following message attached to a tag:—"Beaumaris Red Cross Balloon Competition, 18th May, 1918. When found please return to Mrs. George Higgins, Beaumaris, Victoria." The tag has been posted to her.

Trans-Continental Driver Killed.

F. Wilkin, engine-driver on the Perth to Port Augusta express, was killed on June 27th. He is supposed to have been looking out to see if the line was clear, and was struck by the door of a cattle truck standing at a siding.

"Didn't Know it was Loaded!"

The adjourned inquest concerning the death of Charles Andrea, who died on June 25th from the effects of a revolver wound received in McKenzie Street, Bendigo, on June 22nd, was concluded on July 1st by the coroner, Mr. D. Berriman, P.M., who committed a youth named Clyde Buddle, 17 years of age, for trial on a charge of manslaughter. The mishap was caused by skylarking.

Insurance for Soldiers.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Thomas, of Ballarat, have decided to insure six recruits for £100 each. The men must enlist from within a radius of 28 miles of Ballarat, and the policies, which will be kept in force until the men insured return home, will be issued three weeks before the date of sailing. Mr. John McLeod, of Ballarat, recently insured ten men for £100 each.

Linking-up Lines.

Discussing the completion of the railway link between the port of Brisbane and Richmond River, the Acting Chief Secretary (Mr. Hunter) said that it was of no use Queensland taking the railway on its side to a dead end. What they wanted was an assurance from the New South Wales Ministry that it intended to bring the railway to the border. The New South Wales Ministry had shown a disposition not to be too friendly in that respect.

Influences Against Recruiting.

At a meeting of returned soldiers in Sydney, on June 30th, Brigadier-General Jobson said that there were sundry influences working against recruiting, but disloyal speeches were perhaps the most important. The time had not arrived when returned soldiers should resort to force, but that time might come. It was decided to ask the Federal Ministry to take drastic action against all disloyalists.

Bank Thief Committed.

Frederick Hill was charged at the Melbourne City Court on July 1st with having on June 21st stolen the sum of £131, the property of George Alfred Royal, while Royal was making out a pay-in slip at a table in the banking chamber of the head office of the National Bank, Collins Street. Accused, who was undefended, was committed for trial.

New Method of Suicide.

Richard Garrard, 39 years of age, of Railway Place, Mordialloc, was found dead on June 30th. He obtained a short length of brass piping, and fitted a cartridge into one end of it. Placing the other end against his body, he exploded the cartridge by delivering a smart blow on the cap with a bradawl, the charge inflicting a mortal wound. Garrard had been out of work for some time owing to a nervous breakdown.

Prisoners Released.

G. Huntingford, J. P. Mitchell, and W. Stringer, who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment in connection with raids on the Broken Hill mines in August last, have been released from gaol under ticket-of-leave. Other prisoners are also to be released.

Westralian Trade.

The inter-state trade returns of Western Australia for May show imports £422,499, exports £210,175. Of imports, £213,925 worth came from Melbourne, and £131,742 worth from Sydney. Of the exports, £111,013 worth went to Melbourne.

Labour and the War.

The Newcastle Labour Council has unanimously resolved to withdraw from the Sydney Labour Council, and thus support Mr. Beeby's proposal to break up the one-big-union idea. Referring to the fact that the Sydney Council was up against Britain when it opposed voluntary recruiting, one of the delegates said he thought Mr. Judd and his followers should be sent away to fight. It was decided that the Council assist voluntary recruiting, and also endorse Mr. Beeby's proposal to form a separate industrial centre at Newcastle. It was stated in labour circles in Sydney that the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labour Party Conference had suggested that, should the Imperial Government refuse to institute peace negotiations, as requested by resolution of this Conference, a move should be made to prevent further reinforcements of men being sent from Australia.

The country section of delegates to the Labour Conference presented a number of recommendations regarding land settlement. It was urged that members of Parliament be debarred from acting as paid agents in Crown Land matters. The view was held that the duties of the Pastures Protection Board should be taken over by the Shire Councils. A delegate said that until labour was supported by the small farmer it could not hope to get back to power.

News has been received in Melbourne that the steamer "Itria," well known in Australian ports, was sunk on April 20th in a collision.

The Doveton Woollen Mills Ppy, Ltd., Ballarat, have become the property of Mr. S. Myer, of Bourke Street, who has bought all the shares in the concern.

A peace proposal recently passed by the Catholic Federation was forwarded to the Acting Prime Minister, who has informed the federation that the Government is not prepared to transmit it to the British Prime Minister.

The donation of £2,703 by Mr. Thomas Robertson (Vic.) to provide an Australian battleplane, to be known as "The Murroa," has been followed by the public subscription of £2,658 towards a second machine, which will bear the name of the electorate, "The Wannoo."

Thieves' Bulky Haul.

One of the most impudent robberies ever carried out in the Sydney metropolitan district occurred at Manly on July 2nd, when a gang of thieves broke into the boot shop of Mr. J. W. Hutchins, and removed practically the whole stock of boots and shoes, worth £500.

New Zealand Storms.

As a result of severe storms, most of the South Island of New Zealand has lost communication with the outer world since July 1st. Christchurch's supplies of electricity from Lake Coleridge are unavailable owing to breaks in the wires. Heavy snowstorms have caused serious mortality amongst sheep.

Pastoral Tenants.

In the Queensland Legislative Assembly on July 2nd, in connection with the proposed amendment of the Land Act, Mr. Macartney said he objected to the principles of this bill, which sought to create a breach of the covenant with pastoral tenants to the effect that their rents should not be increased more than 50 per cent. at any reappraisalment.

Papuan Oil Fields.

The Minister for Home and Territories (Mr. Glynn) stated on June 28th that the new plant at the Papuan oilfields was not being worked, but it would not be wasted, as it would be utilised when adjustments were made. Number 5 bore had produced 2,000 gallons of light oil of excellent quality at a depth of 240ft., and similar oil had been produced at 190ft. in No. 7 bore.



A Cooler.

Digger: "Hallo, Nugget! Heard you were in Blighty for a spell!"

Nugget: "Yes, I've just come back to recuperate."

From "The Sydney Bulletin."

Negligent Motorist.

A motor-car driven by Percival Charles Watts collided with a horse on the Heidelberg Road on June 2nd, and one of the occupants of the car, Mrs. Rose Biggs, was killed. At the inquest the acting coroner (Mr. A. A. Phillips) found Watts guilty of criminal negligence, and committed him for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

Large Timber Deal.

A contract has been entered into by Mr. H. McKenzie, a large timber merchant in New South Wales, for the purchase from the Queensland Government of the timber on an area of 10,000 acres on Fraser Island (Q.).

The Red Flag.

The Melbourne Trades Hall Council has decided that the red flag shall fly every day from the flagpole at the Trades Hall. A motion that the decision of the council be submitted to the individual unions was defeated. Recently the council agreed that the flag should be flown to mark special occasions in the history of the Labour movement. This, however, did not suit the peace-at-any-price section of the council, the members of which regard the Union Jack with undisguised contempt.

[A cable message appeared in the "Anzac Bulletin" last week stating that the flying of the red flag had been prohibited by the Commonwealth Government.]

Controlling a Secretary.

The Geelong district council of the Farmers' Union considered a motion asking the central executive of the Union to restrain the secretary (Mr. J. J. Hall) from contesting a seat for Parliament. The motion was defeated by 16 votes to 9.

Protection for Kerosene Tins.

Owing to the lack of tin plates in Australia a War Precautions Regulation has been issued providing that no persons shall, without the consent of the Minister for Defence, cut up, destroy, or pierce the side or bottom of tins for containing kerosene, petrol, benzine, or other petroleum. Persons shall, on demand by a duly authorised officer, and on obtaining the fixed price, deliver up tins of this kind in their possession.

Pacific Islands.

In a brief discussion in the House of Representatives on the possession of German New Guinea after the war, Mr. Watt was asked to explain a statement made by Mr. Hughes in New York to the effect that Australia "did not want more territory"; that she was "perfectly content that the islands adjacent to Australia should be held by friendly powers." The Acting Prime Minister replied that the Government endorsed the Prime Minister's statement. Australia, he said, was not seeking territorial control or extension; she strongly desired that the former German possessions in the South Pacific shall not revert to Germany, but be retained in the control of Great Britain or a friendly power.

Australian Wines.

Mr. H. E. Laffer, the recently-appointed Viticultural Expert for the New South Wales Government, states that, judged on their merits, Australian wines will hold their own with any in the world. There are, he states, wonderful possibilities in New South Wales, particularly for the light, dry types of wine—clarets, hocks, chablis—for the production of which the Hunter River is an ideal district. The Riverina would give the heavier class of wine, being hotter and drier, while the Yanco Irrigation Area would produce heavy wines and distillation wines. New South Wales wines in big quantities are going to the East, Mr. Laffer states, and are much favoured in Java, Singapore, and all up through the Straits Settlements. A great trade is springing up, the only difficulty being want of shipping. New South Wales is replacing the German and European wines there, and now that the people have been forced on to the Australian wines, they are taking to them readily. Exhibitions of New South Wales wines are being made at Challis House, Sydney, by the Primary Industries Development League.

Labour Council's New Secretary.

The Assistant Minister for Defence (Mr. Wise), replying to Mr. Lamond (N.S.W.), in the House of Representatives, said that Mr. J. S. Garden, now Secretary of the Labour Council in New South Wales, had expressed his willingness to enlist, but was not permitted to do so, as it was considered that his services were of more value in the position he filled in the Defence Department. As soon as the work had ceased, the restriction was withdrawn, but Mr. Garden did not take advantage of the opportunity to enlist. Mr. Garden has since stated to the Press that he has changed his opinions about recruiting, and that he was "now opposed to militarism."

More Banking Fusion.

There have been three Australian banking fusions, or absorptions, during the past eighteen months, and another is now announced—this time of two Victorian banks, the National of Australasia and the Colonial of Australasia. Both banks were freshly incorporated in the crisis year of 1893. The present capital of the National is £1,498,220 and of the Colonial £439,280. The former bank has 165 branches, the latter 68 branches, and both have Sydney offices. Both are paying 7 per cent. dividends and making additions to reserves.

Goldsbrough, Mort & Co.

This company's net profit for the year ended March 31st was £184,932, against £155,879 for the previous year. An interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was paid in December, and a similar distribution is now proposed, plus a bonus of 5 per cent., which together make a return of 15 per cent. for the year, the same as that of 1916-17. The Federal Government's permission is to be asked to issue to shareholders one fully paid-up bonus share for each 10 shares held by them, the cost of which will be provided from reserve funds accumulated prior to June 30th, 1914. This operation will raise the paid-up capital to £773,010, leaving only £25,555 still to be issued out of the amount authorised.

Bounty for Apple-Growers.

A Bill has been introduced to give effect to the Federal Government's promise to make up by bounty some of the loss growers had suffered through inability to reach ordinary markets. The Imperial Government had agreed to accept 300 tons of evaporated apples at 7d. per lb. This figure not being profitable, the Government had decided to grant a bonus of 10 per cent. on dried fruits to the growers, for the present year. This would involve an expenditure of £12,000. The growers were receiving only 1s. 6d. per bushel for the apples they were sending to the evaporators.

Repatriation Department.

A deputation from the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia asked the Acting Prime Minister that the League be given proportional representation on the State Repatriation Boards, members of which, the League also urged, should be paid. Mr. Watt questioned whether there would be less red-tapeism in the conduct of affairs by paid boards than by boards of men serving in an honorary capacity. He thought returned soldiers would be well served by boards composed of men who were not bound by ties and customs of officialdom. Ninety per cent. of the staff of the Repatriation Department were returned men, and the remainder were ineligible. The Minister of Repatriation was particularly anxious that the whole machine should be run by returned soldiers, and by this means they would be bound to have the soldiers' points of view in administration.

A report of the investigations on the business methods of the Repatriation Department made by a board of business men appointed by the Minister when the department was inaugurated, was presented by Senator Millen. The report recommended, *inter alia*, that a special statutory declaration by applicants for sustenance who had returned prior to October 31st, 1917, would serve to check misrepresentations and fraud, of which a number of cases had occurred. It was suggested that a special staff be appointed to deal with employment, and that reserve workshops be established for the absorption of men until permanent employment was found. The Board also recommended that the Comptroller of Repatriation should be paid not less than £1,500 per annum. Senator Millen, in referring to the report, stated that most of the board's suggestions had been anticipated and provided for.

National Association.

The annual conference of the National Association opened on July 1st, and terminated on July 3rd. Much business was accomplished in the three days' sitting, and various subjects on the agenda were discussed at length, and with considerable spirit. On the opening of the conference, Mr. Holman, State Premier, delivered a vigorous speech dealing with the war situation. The delegates rose and cheered Mr. Holman at the close of his address, and the Chief Secretary, Mr. Fuller, who was accorded an ovation, remarked that the Premier's brilliant speech was full of that patriotic fervour which Mr. Holman had shown since the start of the war.

A motion favouring an elective legislative council was defeated, as was also a motion for reduction of members of Parliament, and for a referendum on the question. The

conference declared against private loan for Government works. Mr. Holman said that the State had 150 officers to collect its income tax, as against 300 employed by the Commonwealth. Though the Federal tax was much higher than that of the State, the Federal Government did not collect much more than the State. There was plainly an enormous leakage in the Federal collection. It was decided to request the Government to revise the age limit in all Government services. Various suggestions relating to education were adopted. It was resolved that the Federal Government be recommended to allow farmers to sell up to £100 worth of wool.

Sydney's Birth Rate.

The birthrate for the Metropolis of Sydney for June—23.43 per 1,000—is 14 per cent. below the June average for the past five years.

Architects should Wake Up.

At an inquiry into the cost of building materials, on June 27th, Mr. H. W. Brewer, timber merchant, of Clifton Hill, stated that he was now paying 18s. for hardwood, as against 14s. in 1914. Imported timbers were difficult to secure, and Australian timbers, which had been used instead, had given thorough satisfaction. It was the fault of the architects that more Australian timber had not been used hitherto.

Doctors and Lodges.

The Friendly Societies' Association of Victoria decided on June 27th to accept the terms of Judge Wasley's report on the dispute between the lodges and the British Medical Association. The association deplored the fixing of an income limit for members of lodges, but agreed to request the Government to take action to put the judge's recommendations into operation.

Australian Bolsheviks.

Referring to the attitude of the recent Labour conference in regard to Australia's continued participation in the war, Senator Pearce, interviewed in Perth, said that when the Labour Party expelled Mr. Hughes and himself and others who declared for the Empire, it came under the control of the Bolshevik element in the party. That element had captured the recent conference, and notwithstanding the endeavours of Messrs. Tudor and Ryan to cloak the real effect and meaning of the resolutions passed at the conference, stripped of all their persiflage they were, if not actually hostile, of no avail to the cause of the Allies, and would do nothing to assist the Empire in her hour of trouble.



"THE COOKERS," SOMME, MAY, 1918.

(From a drawing by Lieut. W. Dyson.)

Lost at Sea.

I met a man some days ago
Whose face was set in deepest woe,
"You've heard the news," I heard him
whine,
"The 'Wimmera' has struck a mine,
And all those lives are lost at sea!"
His tones were those of tragedy.

He looked at me with visage grim;
Of course, I tried to comfort him.
"Some of those lives you think are
drowned
Will by the rescue boats be found:
They will turn up all right," I said.
In deepest gloom he shook his head.

The paper in his hand he waved,
"Why, here it says not one was saved;
There were no lifebelts on that boat
That would keep one of them afloat.
All, all are lost beneath the sea!"
He wept, that sportsman, bitterly.

"You had on board," I said, "a wife?
A son, a friend, a treasured life?
But do not to despair give way,
They may be found another day."
"Not these!" in accents grim he said,
"The paper says that they are dead."

"Those Maoriland six horses swift
Upon the waste of waters drift.
The money that I might have won
By backing them when here they'd run!
And now as long as I shall live
I shall the Kaiser not forgive!"

His face went grey and grim with trouble,
"I might have backed one in a double;
He might the Melbourne Cup have won!
Oh, dash and asterisk the Hun!
"Were I a younger man," he hissed,
"I feel as though I might enlist!"
Then his face cleared: "Oh, thank the
Lord,
That Desert Gold was not on board!"

ARTHUR H. ADAMS,
(in the "Sydney Bulletin.")

Probate duty amounting to £7,068 has been paid on the Victorian estate, valued at £81,239, of Walter Edward Mitchell, of Towong Hill, Upper Murray, and formerly of Indi and Bringenbrong stations, near Albury. The testator also left estate in New South Wales valued for probate at £50,145.

Under the auspices of the British Women's Patriotic League, a lecture on New Zealand will be given at South Lodge, Rutland Gate, S.W., on Monday, October 28th, at 3 p.m., the speaker being Mr. W. H. Garrison, F.R.G.S. The League contemplates holding a conference shortly, to which women representing the Oversea Dominions will be invited, to discuss the best means of obtaining friendly intercourse and wider publicity for Dominion news in Great Britain.

Palestine Operations.

Allenby's Splendid Strategy.

By H. S. GULLETT Official Correspondent with the A.I.F. in Palestine.

In the Field,

Palestine, September.

General Allenby's overthrow of the Turks on the line assailed was swift and absolute. Immediately preceding the attack he got a number of additional guns brought up from other parts of the line. The enemy was completely stupefied by the suddenness and force of the barrage; he was unable even temporarily to withstand the rush of our infantry, who were upon him immediately the artillery fire lifted. Large numbers were killed and many hundreds taken prisoner within a few minutes. The rest left the trenches, but were scarcely into the open before galloping cavalry, with sword and lance, were thundering at their heels. Flight or resistance was equally hopeless. The only concern of the Turks was to make their surrender clear before they were run through by exultant Indians and Yeomanry.

A few minutes later our horsemen were among the enemy batteries. Over some miles of the front scarcely a single Turk escaped. The smash was perhaps the swiftest and cleanest in the whole war. Within an hour a line which had stood for nine months was shattered, and the road open for the British Army to Mount Carmel. The subsequent sweep of horse was exceedingly fast. Before noon, a number of brigades advanced twenty-five miles, and by night four thousand prisoners were captured, and there was a complete British transport twenty miles into enemy territory.

The position of the Turks on the central range south of Nablus is already dangerously flanked. The cavalry drive with scattered fighting continued far into the

night. The country offered few physical obstacles; cavalry and transport had no difficulty in threading their way through Ramadan Marsh. Then came the passage over the River Kanderun, a running stream which was crossed on crude Turkish bridges.

A few miles further, the cavalry reached the first cultivation since leaving Jaffa, in the district of the Jewish settlement Liktera, a beautiful village set in a forest of Australian eucalyptus, and surrounded by flourishing orchards. Here upwards of a hundred prisoners surrendered without fighting.

Between Mount Carmel, on the coast, and the Central Palestine range, the cavalry debouched in thousands on the plain of Esdraelon, and with their steel glinting in the sunlight, looked northwards to the slopes of Lower Galilee, as they lead up to Nazareth.

To the west, within easy striking distance, lay the useful port of Haifa, and on the east the vale of Jezreel, leading down past Beisan to the Jordan Valley. Progress eastwards meant cutting across the rear and all the railroads and other northern communications of the Turkish army between Nablus and Jerusalem.

This wonderful advance by cavalry has been, thanks to the fine strategy and shock tactics at the start, almost bloodless. All the way up the Maritime Plain the troops have had the full benefit of the almost total destruction of the Turkish forces in their forward fighting line. Our losses in the mounted force have so far been nominal.

Unification.

The Premier of Tasmania (Mr. Lee), while largely in agreement with the Premier of New South Wales that the actual saving that would be effected by a unified form of government would not be what the advocates of unification anticipate, said there was no disguising the fact that the cost of government throughout Australia had increased to a very large extent indeed, and was becoming a burden on the people, who would inevitably demand relief. It was

idle, he said, to meet the cry for unification with a negative policy.

Federal Taxation.

The Acting Minister for the Navy stated that in all £21,656,276 had been raised by direct taxation, and that there was a balance of £1,645,000 after meeting the proper commitments. This indicates that the direct Federal taxation had more than met the interest on War Loans.

"A Song that goes straight to the heart of the Digger."

"IN AUSTRALIA,"

Written and Composed by Capt. G. CHRISTIAN NEECH, A.I.F.

The price is 2/- net, of all Music Dealers, or send p.o., and we will post it direct to your home in Australia.

SWAN & CO., WATSON & WILCOCK, Limited, 312, Regent Street, LONDON, W.1.

Opportunity.

There is a time, the good bard sings,
Which, taken at the tide, good fortune
brings;
The affairs of men thus in a trice are
changed,
A life of ease and luxury arranged.

To court Dame Fortune's fickle smile we
try,
And for her favours with each other vie;
Counting no effort lost if in the end
Dame Fortune doth to us her favours send.

Thus, in the Army, as in Civil life,
The strenuous effort for promotion rife;
The private longs for N.C.O.'s estate,
The N.C.O. commissioned rank to take.

The race, not to the strong or to the swift,
Is often won by those of subtle gift;
Thus brawn and muscle wallow in the rut—
Promotion's for the man who works his
nut. A.F.H.
Codford, 2.10.18.

Rainfall in Australia.

From 5th to 8th October, 1918.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Minor Division.	Sub-Division.	Rainfall.
9	South Coastal—South West and Agricultural Land	0.67
11	Eucla—Eucla	0.70
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
18	W. of Spencer's Gulf—W. of Spencer's Gulf	0.87
20	North East—North East	0.83
21	Lower North—Lower North	0.46
22	West Central—Central	1.21
23	East Central—Central	1.05
24	Murray Valley—Murray Valley	0.48
25	Upper South East—South East	0.85
26	Lower South East—South East	1.21
NEW SOUTH WALES.		
47	Trans-Darling South—Western	0.47
49	Cis Darling South—Western	0.50
74	East Riverina—Riverina	0.26
75	West Riverina—Riverina	0.86
VICTORIA.		
76	Mallee North—Mallee	0.66
77	Mallee South—Mallee	0.28
78	North Wimmera—Wimmera	0.68
79	South Wimmera—Wimmera	0.85
80	Lower North Country—North Country	0.32
81	Upper North Country—North Country	0.28
86	East Central—Central	0.69
87	West Central—Central	0.77
88	North Central—North Central	0.37
89	Volcanic Plains—Western	0.80
90	Western Coast—Western	1.07
TASMANIA.		
91	Northern	0.40
97	West Coast	0.77

America on the War.

The irresistible force meets the immovable body—and the body starts towards Germany.—“New York Sun.”

The Germans have again withdrawn their lines according to pre-arranged plans—of Foch.—“New York World.”

One cheering feature of the situation is that Germany's friends seem to hate her about as much as her enemies do.—“Columbus Ohio State Journal.”

The utter damnation of pacifism is that to defend the idea of a diplomatic peace in all its logic the pacifist is bound to become an apologist for German warfare.—“New York Tribune.”

The flower of the German Army plainly is not a perennial.—“Joplin Globe.”

Our calm and conservative students of the situation who keep warning us in their solemn way not to expect too much, don't seem to realise how much fun expecting is.—“Columbus Ohio State Journal.”

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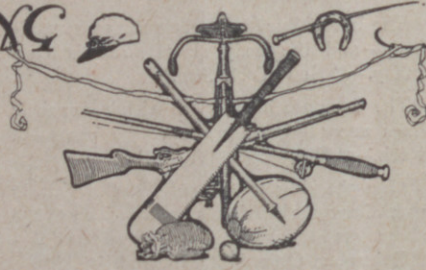
SPORTING NOTES.

A Veteran Athlete.

Jack Graham, the old wrestler and general utility athlete, who died in Melbourne recently, was the hero of one of the many stories of strong-men that the late Arthur Russell used to tell. When Buttan Singh had just arrived in Melbourne somebody brought him round to Graham's little academy, what time he was busy with pupils. The modest Hindu suggested he would like to have his wrestling powers tested by an old master of the game, so Graham consented to give him a turn on the mat. Buttan had hardly got going before the wily white veteran downed him with a cross-buttock and turned away, as though the little matter were disposed of. The darky proposed to have another go, but Graham excused himself on the ground that he had his business to attend to. When the stranger from India had gone Arthur Russell asked Graham why he didn't try a second bout. "Do you think I was going to be made to look small before the class?" said Graham. The old expert had discovered the cleverness of Buttan in a minute, and knew that the cross-buttock trick wouldn't work again.

Melbourne Cup, 1918.

Looking at the weights for Melbourne Cup, published 4½ months ere the race falls due, in order that Moses may accumulate much dead meat on his book, one is struck firstly by the fact that 11 of the 26 horses weighted higher than 8st. 4lb. are English-born, and most of them are unlikely to face the barrier. Another striking fact is that considerably more than half the total number of entrants are handicapped below 7st. There are 75 of them on the bottom mark, which, except in the case of dark three-year-olds, is the handicapper's way of saying they don't appear to have a ghost of a chance. There may be a Derby colt concealed among this motley gathering of gees at 6st. 7lb., but the chances are there isn't. The winner of Melbourne Cup is rarely an under-seven-stoner. Nine times within the last fourteen years the winner has carried not more than 8st., nor less than 7st. 6lb., which is the regulation weight for a Derby winner who has earned a penalty. Last year the winner was favourably handicapped at 8st. 4lb. This year Shadowland looks favourably handicapped at 8st. 6lb. He was comparatively new to the country when he ran second for Sydney Cup with 7st. 13lb. up. If he keeps going as at present, and is not overworked on the track, this good-looking gee and first-class stayer should be one of the picks on the day. Another conspicuously well-treated one is Court Jester, at 7st. 12lb.



He was over-rated as a three-year-old, but the fact remains that he ran second in the Australian Cup, and third in the Sydney Cup with 7st. 8lb. How much better handicapped is Court Jester than, say, Prince Bardolph at 8st. 3lb.? Bardolph certainly ran away with a Sydney Cup (from a poor field), but at that time he was already a four-year-old and his weight was only 7st. 3lb. Coq d'Or, of course, is kindly treated with 8st. 11lb., unless the estimates of his English form are all wrong. But no Melbourne Cup winner has carried as much as even 8st. 11lb. in the last fifteen years; moreover, it isn't clear that Coq d'Or will be acclimatised and fit by November 5th, and the awful failure of Lanus last year carried a warning with it.

A Long Lead.

The Newhaven gelding Lord Haven, lately transferred from the unregistered courses, made the rest look like William-goats in the hurdles at Warwick Farm (Sydney). Jumping beautifully, he cleared

out like a defaulting solicitor and won easing up. The next to arrive was twenty lengths off, and eleven others put in an appearance at infrequent intervals. Some day the system of hurdle-racing on suburban courses will be changed to provide that the first horse to get round and touch the last shall be the winner; and, judging by some recent displays, the race wouldn't last long.

Cruelty to Racehorses.

At Cowra (N.S.W.) races recently the trainers of Powdal and Flavenworth were astounded at the poor running of their horses. An examination showed that some skunk or skunks had driven needles into the tendons of the nags' hind-legs. Two of the injured were very lame. Many efforts have been made to dope horses, but for downright Hunism the ruffians who worked this trick are easy winners.

Steeplechasers.

It is interesting to note that among Australian steeplechase horses Bribery, with fifteen wins and £5,056, has been the most successful. Redleap won six races and £5,049; Bulawarra, fourteen races and £4,079; and Flash Jack, sixteen races and £3,885. As Caibye had reached a total of £3,174 before he was destroyed, he looked like seriously challenging Bribery's record before the jumping season ended.



Football behind the lines.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3355.)



Snapshots of returned soldiers and their friends, Friday, 14th June.

- 1—Wheat Commission Employees assemble in Flinders Street to welcome home Private Baker (3rd Pioneer Battalion), the Manager's son.
- 2—A fitting welcome, after three long years.
- 3—Portion of the crowd at the Town Hall.
- 4—Father brings home a Flying Fish as a souvenir of the Red Sea.
- 5—Prahran Red Cross Strong Post at Flinders Street Station.
- 6—Myer's Girls, form the Strong Post at the G.P.O.
- 7—The Anzac Club Strong Post, corner Collins and Elizabeth Streets.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

2529 Pte. L. Doody, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During our advance, this man single-handed attacked an enemy machine-gun position, bayoneting three of the gunners and capturing the gun. Later, as member of a bombing party, he cleared several enemy positions of their garrisons, and did most excellent service until he was wounded. He displayed great courage and determination, and set a fine example to his comrades.

82 Pte. (L./Cpl.) J. C. Dun, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion during operations, acting as a Lewis gunner. Seeing the critical position of his platoon, he took charge of his section and moved them to a position which cleared his right flank of the enemy. He then transferred his fire to the opposite flank, which enabled his platoon to get a fresh position and save the post. His fine example and coolness, and the excellent manner in which he controlled his section throughout a critical period, were largely responsible for saving the lives of many of his comrades.

2389 Sgt. E. England, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst leading a reconnoitring party, consisting of himself and two others, he came on an enemy machine-gun post. He took the gun, brought it back, and returned with more men to attack the crew. He captured five and killed one, without sustaining a casualty. He did fine work.

1355 Sgt. F. Fawcett, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He made a personal reconnaissance of a position under heavy fire. Later, when left in charge of his platoon, he held an extremely critical position for over four hours during a strong enemy attack. Throughout this period, by his personal courage and example, he rallied and inspired his men.

2211 R.S.M. J. G. Fleming, Rly. Oper. Coy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During severe shelling he directed operations of clearing rolling stock from the station. In spite of many casualties in his immediate vicinity, he carried on with his duties with great energy and courage until all rolling stock had been removed.

7989 Pte. (L./Cpl.) A. G. Forrester, M.M., A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of stretcher-bearer squads during an attack. The advance was made under heavy shell and machine-gun fire, and this N.C.O. did invaluable work in organising details, directing regimental stretcher-bearers and getting in touch with battalion headquarters and the field ambulance posts in rear. During his duties he was continuously exposed to heavy fire, and did fine work under most difficult circumstances.

6022 Cpl. T. H. French, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On four separate occasions he crept out to the enemy lines at great personal risk and brought back reliable information. He was also most prominent in two bombing attacks.

305 R.S.M. (now 2nd Lt.) G. J. Frith, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He so successfully organised and supervised carrying parties and dumps throughout a very difficult period and constantly under heavy enemy shelling that companies were never kept waiting for their requirements. His example of coolness and determination had a very good effect upon all those with whom he came in contact.

2182 Cpl. V. J. Gosper, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a platoon in the support line, when he received a report that the enemy was bombing his way up. He rallied his men, and by skilful control of fire held up the advance for two hours. When almost surrounded he withdrew his men in good order and took up a fresh position.

1646 Sgt. E. Griff, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion during a hostile attack, when in charge of a forward section of guns. During a heavy bombardment one gun was put out of action, but he continued to serve the remaining gun during a most critical period. Later, when all the officers with the battery had been killed, he took command and directed and controlled the fire until the arrival of an officer. Throughout the day his splendid courage, energy, and resource set a magnificent example to all with him.

2528 Pte. F. Haebich, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst taking part in a counter-attack an enemy machine gun was met. This man, realising the menace, collected five men, and by skilful work captured it, enabling the attack to reach its objective. He continued doing excellent work until wounded.

13953 L.-Cpl. J. H. Hammond, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. was one of a party detailed to throw two bridges across a river by night, preparatory to an attack. To expedite erection, he, with a sapper, crossed to the enemy side of the river and encountered a patrol. After inflicting casualties both were wounded, and he assisted his comrade back 200 yards under fire to a stretcher-bearer post. He then recrossed the stream, but was wounded a second time, and, being almost surrounded, swam back again, in time to help to launch the first bridge before collapsing.

1316 L.-Cpl. D. Hanna, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

As he was not able to get a good position for his Lewis gun, he stood up and fired it from the hip, all the time under frontal and enfilade fire, until the attack was driven off. He afterwards advanced 20 yards with his gun and cleared out some snipers.

2961 C.S.M. H. J. Hare, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On an enemy attack being driven off, he went out with a platoon to exploit the reverse. While out the platoon came under machine-gun fire. Having one officer killed, another wounded, and several casualties, this W.O. took charge and heavily punished the retreating enemy, then withdrew, bringing in the wounded, carrying the officer himself.

4525 Pte. R. Helyar, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his platoon came under very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire from an enemy strong point, during a counter-attack on the enemy's position, Private Helyar and a comrade advanced with a Lewis gun in front of their platoon and directed such an accurate, demoralising fire on the enemy that 40 of them, with four machine-guns, surrendered to these two men, to whose courage and unhesitating action this valuable success was due.

1854a Sgt. B. L. Henderson, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion in operations. During a heavy shell fire at the commencement of an action he was severely wounded. As the battery was suffering heavy casualties he refused to leave his gun, and continued to direct and control his detachment until "Cease fire" was given. As he was leaving for the dressing station a S.O.S. call was received from the infantry. He immediately returned, and effectively controlled his gun until the battery ceased firing. His sterling courage, work and determination during a most critical period were of a high order.

953 Sgt. W. F. Hughes, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. was in charge of telephone linemen. During all hours of the day and night he worked under heavy fire, until at last he was severely wounded by shell fire in a gallant attempt to maintain communication with the front line.

602 Pte. W. G. Johnston, M.G. Bn.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. The enemy had massed for attack, and when our infantry charged he assisted his No. 1 to place a machine-gun in an exposed position, and whilst the No. 1 was firing, he shielded him with his body. He was soon wounded, but continued at duty till the situation was clear. He showed great courage, and exacted heavy losses from the enemy.

167 T./B.Q.M.S. Kanair, R.G.A.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.



The collapse of the Hindenburg Line. Captured machine-gun positions on a ridge stormed by Australians.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3409.)

Whilst the position was being heavily bombarded by high-explosive, gas shells and machine-guns, this N.C.O. stuck to his work of dismounting three heavy howitzers, and enabled one gun and portions of two others to be withdrawn. He has displayed a splendid example of courage and resource throughout the operations.

2646 Pte. D. A. Kell, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, Private Kell displayed great gallantry and devotion to duty during trying circumstances when the emergency position we were occupying was heavily bombarded by the enemy with gas and high-explosive shells. With complete disregard for his own safety, Private Kell moved up and down the company, bandaging the wounded and attending to the gas cases, until it became necessary for the company to change its position to avoid further casual-

ties from the shrapnel which the enemy was now using. Pte. Kell, being sent from company headquarters to the different platoon commanders, had to pass through an area saturated with gas and heavily barraged with high-explosive shrapnel shell. On his way he was seriously wounded, but managed to crawl to the nearest platoon commander; having delivered his message he lost consciousness. By his self-sacrificing courage Private Kell was the means of saving many casualties, and this example of his conduct is not an isolated instance of behaviour which has several times been brought to notice as deserving of the highest praise during the last fifteen months he has been employed as company "runner."

2763 Cpl. J. Kingston, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a heavy barrage he volunteered to

go up to the front line when it looked as if nothing could live. Shortly after starting his arm was shattered, but he continued for another 500 yards, ascertained the situation, and returned with the information, fainting through loss of blood as he delivered it.

442 Tpr. (L./Cpl.) F. E. Lanagan, L. Horse R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a patrol sent out to obtain information he successfully carried out his instructions with courage, coolness and great initiative in face of stiff enemy resistance. When held up by the fire of a machine-gun post, leaving one man as horse-holder, he rushed the post with two other men, capturing it and taking four prisoners. He then pushed on alone, and gathered valuable information and captured another prisoner, returning afterwards to brigade headquarters with all his prisoners and the information

War Honours for the A.I.F.—continued.

he had obtained. On three other occasions he has acted as leader of patrols, and the manner in which he has always performed these duties has been worthy of the highest praise.

3150 Cpl. J. Lean, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. At a time when identification was urgently required, Corporal Lean, who was on outpost duty, entered the enemy outpost line in broad daylight and captured a prisoner, with whom he returned to his post. He went out again immediately afterwards with three other men and rushed a neighbouring enemy post, killing one man and taking the three others prisoners; he brought them back to our lines. This took place in full view of the whole battalion, and the example of Corporal Lean's courage and resource had a marked effect on all who witnessed it.

1701 R.S.M. J. H. Leunig, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Regardless of personal risk he got into a very exposed position where he was subjected to heavy machine-gun fire, and most successfully bombed the enemy as they came down a communication trench. His very gallant conduct contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy, and his consistent personal courage throughout was an example to all about him.

1513 C.S.M. L. F. B. Liston, Rail. Oper. Coy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, in evacuating railway stations, and proceeding in charge of a train to demolish two bridges. At one of the stations he assisted in loading up wounded under most difficult conditions. All the foregoing took place under shell and machine-gun fire.

1208 Cpl. S. W. Lockwood, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed courage and determination in laying and maintaining communication lines under heavy enemy shell fire.

5473 Sgt. P. McCoy, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried out several daring reconnaissances both day and night. Again and again he proved himself a very able patrol leader, and obtained most valuable information on patrol. As a platoon sergeant he has proved himself very capable, and has set an excellent example to his men throughout.

6374 L.-Cpl. W. J. Macey, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his section into action, and encountered a strong enemy machine-gun position. He single-handed put the gun out of action and captured it. Later he showed great initiative, courage and coolness in re-organising his men and directing a counter-attack, thus saving his flank and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

3850 Cpl. F. E. Massey, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When one of his patrol had been wounded he returned with one man in the face of enemy fire, rescued his comrade within fifty yards of the enemy post, and carried him back a distance of 400 yards. He set a splendid example of cheerfulness and devotion to duty.

2419 L.-Cpl. E. S. Morris, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After his platoon had entered an enemy trench under murderous enemy machine-gun fire, he showed great courage in rallying his section. His personal example in killing eight of the enemy single-handed materially aided the extrication of his platoon from a position of great peril.

1714 Cpl. J. Moylan, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a hostile attack. The heavy shell fire directed against his battery cut all the telephone lines. Notwithstanding a continuous fire, he repaired all breaks and restored communication. Later the telephone pit was destroyed by a direct hit, and he immediately set to work to rescue and remove the wounded, and while so doing was severely wounded. He refused to leave the post to have his wound dressed, and continued to direct the signallers until the battery ceased firing. His sterling courage, work and determination were an invaluable example to all.

799 C.S.M. J. H. Murphy, Australian Imperial Force.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He personally led a small party to clear some enemy snipers from the shell holes in which they had posted themselves, and whence they were directing an effective fire on our men. During the organisation of the counter-attack this W.O. was of the greatest assistance to his officers, and rendered very valuable service in keeping up the supply of small-arm ammunition and grenades, exposing himself regardless of danger under severe shell and machine-gun fire. He set a very fine example to his men.

3098 Sgt. F. O. Nielsen, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a platoon during an enemy attack. Throughout the preliminary barrage he went about encouraging his men over 100 yards front. He met the attack by leading the platoon forward and drove it back; then, seeing one of the enemy hiding behind a hedge, this N.C.O. under heavy fire rushed forward and captured him.

3006 Pte. W. C. Oliver, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst on outpost duty, an enemy post was seen moving up at dusk. Watching his opportunity this man let drive with a Lewis gun, and then rushed forward to investigate, capturing one light machine-gun, and

a British Lewis gun, and found four dead enemy.

2566 Gnr. W. G. Parkinson, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. The advancing enemy had outflanked the battery with machine-guns and riflemen, who were firing at short range on the detachments and the teams. This gunner, who was in charge of the battery machine-gun on the exposed flank, by the skilful handling of his gun and devoted courage kept the enemy at bay until the guns were clear. He then rallied scattered parties of infantry and re-formed them in the vicinity, and thus strengthened a weak portion of our line till reinforcements arrived.

2059 Sgt. A. J. Parr, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During our attack the services rendered by this N.C.O. were most valuable; he kept his platoon well in hand, and afforded every information to his company officer as to the needs of the situation. He led an attack on and captured an enemy machine-gun that was causing casualties, and near the final objective, with a bombing party, he captured another machine-gun and two officers and fifty men. He showed great courage throughout and set a fine example to his men.

7120 Pte. H. I. Passmore, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his section commander had become a casualty, during a counter-attack on strong enemy positions, this man, who is a Lewis gunner, took command of the section and led them forward under heavy machine-gun fire. He attacked an enemy strong point with the Lewis gun and with bombs, killing seven of the garrison and making two prisoners. The remainder retired with disorderly celerity, leaving three machine-guns in his hands. On continuing the advance with two men (all that remained of his section), finding he was far ahead of his company, he returned, and, picking up on the way a man who was severely wounded, he carried him back into safety. During all this time Pte. Passmore was under heavy fire, and his great courage and rapid initiative were a fine example to everyone.

2952 Pte. F. O. Porter, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During our advance, Pte. Porter displayed the greatest gallantry, rushing forward single-handed, well in advance of our line, and attacking a group of ten of the enemy, of whom five he killed with the bayonet, the remainder retiring with precipitation. Shortly afterwards, though wounded in the arm and with his wrist broken, he dispatched two of the enemy who suddenly emerged to attack him. His behaviour was invaluable to his platoon during the advance, and the example of his courage deeply impressed all his comrades.