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LONDON, NOVEMBER 22, 1918.

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



LEIST

1918

# THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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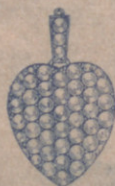
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BY APPOINTMENT

JEWELLERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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# Anzac Bulletin

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

Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

No. 98 (New Issue).

LONDON, NOVEMBER 22, 1918.

Price 4d.



Conversing with rescued inhabitants of a village just recaptured on the Western Front.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3646.)





## CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA



Melbourne, 9th November.

The Post Office annual accounts show a clear profit of £387,431 for the first time.

### Premature Peace Declaration.

Melbourne, 9th November.

The Commonwealth Government has decided to postpone the voluntary recruiting ballot in view of the peace prospects. Excited scenes occurred in the capital cities and country centres owing to a premature peace declaration having arrived via Vancouver. Public and private places were decorated, joy bells were rung, factory whistles and motor-car horns created a deafening din. Many establishments gave their employees a holiday, and some State schools were closed. Hotels were closed, and people, armed with flags, rattles, kerosene tins, and whistles paraded the streets, where delirious joy was exhibited.

### Australia and the Peace.

Sydney, 10th November.

Lengthy reports of Mr. Hughes's protest at the Australasian Club in London on Thursday, because, as he said, he was not consulted about peace conditions, have not attracted much attention here, but it is felt that President Wilson's third point, dealing with the removal of economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions, imperils the self-governing rights of the Dominions. Australia is anxious to frame her own post-war tariff.

Many traders in Australia already announce that they are post-war buyers of German goods, arguing, "If I don't the next man will." It has been determined to meet this attitude by means of a tariff. The fate of the captured German Colonies is also causing uneasiness.—("Daily Mail" Correspondent.)

### Australia Rejoicing.

Melbourne, 14th November (delayed).

The outstanding features of Wednesday's celebrations were the impressive crowded thanksgiving services and the expressions of loyalty from all parts of the Commonwealth.

The National Federation Executive has passed a resolution supporting the demand for Australian representation at the Peace Conference.

It is estimated that 200,000 people attended the official Armistice celebrations in the Domain, Sydney's great park.—Reuter.

### France and Australia. Exchange of Greetings.

Paris, 12th November.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister of Australia, in acknowledging M. Clemenceau's cordial message, which was handed to him by General Pau, the head of the French Commercial Mission now visiting Australia, thanks him for the admiration which he entertains for the Australian troops, and expresses his pleasure that the peoples of France and Australia should be inspired by the same ideals and brotherly sympathy.

Mr. Clemenceau, in his message of thanks, said that he was happy to reply on this day of victory, adding the hope that the friendship existing between France and Australia would be strengthened by their joint sacrifices, and be cemented in the days of peace for the good of the world.—(Reuter.)

### Australia's Demand. Late German Possessions in the Pacific Must Not be Restored.

Melbourne, 13th November (delayed).

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Watt, Acting Premier, moved an address affirming unswerving loyalty to the King, and paying a high tribute to Mr. Lloyd George, the Navy, and the Army.

Mr. Tudor, Leader of the Opposition, seconded the address, which was carried unanimously, the members rising and singing the National Anthem, the public joining in.

Mr. Watt gave notice of a motion that the House of Representatives declares it essential for the future safety and welfare of Australia that the German Pacific possessions should not be restored and that Australia should be consulted in any deliberations in this connection.

Mr. Millen, Vice-President of the Executive Council, has given notice of a similar motion in the Senate.

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, is conferring on the question of the demobilisation of the Australian Imperial Force. Priority of return will be given firstly to married men according to the number of children, and secondly to long-service single men.—Reuter.

### The 'Flu Afloat.

Melbourne, 12th November.

The steamer "Atua" has arrived at Sydney from Suva, Fiji, via Auckland, with 80 cases of Spanish influenza on board, and has been quarantined. There were four deaths in quarantine, and 20 serious cases.

### The Signing of the Armistice. New South Wales Parliament's Congratulations.

Sydney, 12th November.

The Legislative Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Holman, the Premier, enthusiastically adopted an address to His Majesty, expressing its congratulations on the triumphant success attending his forces, and also its fervent hope for the early establishment of an enduring peace. Mr. Holman said: "Whatever Great Britain's faults have been in the past, she has redeemed them nobly and magnificently by her services to mankind during the war. The British people have proved themselves beyond all praise and absolutely of the mettle of their noblest ancestors. We have recognised with gratitude the work done by the Allies. We feel that the four years of sacrifice and suffering have not been wholly in vain, but have brought to Australia the sense of fellowship and comradeship with the wide-flung nations scattered over the earth's surface." "Militarism," he continued, "had failed, and the methods of freedom had prevailed over tyranny. He rejoiced that Australians had been privileged in their humble way to be part instruments in punishing those who had sought in overweening madness to impose their yoke upon the necks of mankind."—Reuter.

### Good-bye, Kaiser.

Melbourne, 12th November.

The following is a copy of a press cablegram sent to Mr. H. Y. Braddon, Australian Commissioner in the U.S.A., care Breastrail, New York, November 9th, 1918:—"There has been joyful demonstrations throughout Australia celebrating the victory and the abdication of the Kaiser. Enormous crowds congregated in the cities. People paraded the streets with improvised bands; patriotic airs were sung, and returned men were carried shoulder high."

### Back to Australia. Priority for Married Men and Long Service Bachelors.

Melbourne (undated).

A Melbourne telegram says that Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, is conferring on the question of the demobilisation of the Australian Imperial Force.

Priority of return will be given firstly to married men, according to the number of children, and secondly to long-service single men.—Reuter.



**Cable News from Australia—continued.****Congratulations Coming In.**

Melbourne, 12th November.

The Governor-General has sent the following message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London:—"On behalf of the Government and people of the Commonwealth, I have to express the profound feelings of satisfaction and joy prevailing throughout Australia at the conclusion of the armistice, symbolising as it does the surrender of Germany. I congratulate His Majesty's Government upon the wise and resolute statesmanship that made and preserved the grand alliance which has confronted and finally defeated the enemy. I desire to express the deep gratitude of the Commonwealth to the Allied nations whose inflexible adhesion to the cause of humanity has re-established safety and liberty. To the men of the Navies and Armies of Great Britain and the Allies, Australia renders profound and grateful thanks for their unparalleled valour and services. I trust that ere long a righteous and enduring peace will rest upon all nations smitten by this dreadful war."

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, has sent the following cable to Mr. Hughes:—"Your colleagues join in rejoicing with

you and Sir Joseph Cook upon the inspiring news of the surrender of Germany. Please convey to the G.O.C. of the Australian Imperial Force and commanders of other Australian land forces, as well as to the Admiral of the Commonwealth unit of the Grand Fleet, the earnest congratulations and thanks of the Government. Speaking in the name of a united nation, assure them of the deep and universal Australian gratitude for their endurance, valour and sacrifices, and of the hopes of repayment which an unanimous people are determined to perform. May peace follow in good time, just and permanent."

**Australia and the German Islands.**

Melbourne, 14th November.

The Federal Parliament is to-day discussing a motion moved by the Ministry declaring that it is essential to the future safety and welfare of Australia that the captured German possessions in the Pacific, now occupied by Australian and New Zealand troops, should not in any circumstances be restored to Germany, and that in the consideration and determination of proposals affecting the destination of these islands Australia should be consulted.

Striking articles are appearing in the Australian Press pointing out the past indifference of the Colonial Office to the destinies of Pacific Islands, also the lack of appreciation of Australian aspirations or strategic considerations, which caused extreme dissatisfaction then, and from which at the present day misgivings arise. Many instances are quoted of Great Britain passing islands to other Powers or failing to annex islands when invited.

**Support for Mr. Hughes.**

Melbourne, 14th November.

The National Federation's Executive has passed a resolution unanimously supporting the demand of Mr. Hughes for Australian representation at the Peace Conference, and enthusiastically commending his efforts to protect Australian industries, and to safeguard Australian interests, more particularly in the Pacific. The Board of Directors of the Australian Natives' Association has passed a resolution urging strongly that in the settlement of peace terms steps should be taken to protect the Commonwealth from the menace of enemy bases in the Southern Pacific.

*(Cable News continued on page 15).*

A Perth Musical Festival in aid of the State Schools' Empire Fund.  
1. Action song group, "Japanese Baby." 2. Physical drill.



## Australians Redeem Lille.

**German Infamy.                      The Glory of France.**

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, November 10th.

In losing these districts of France and Belgium—from which they, during the past few weeks have been driven by the British, French, and Belgian armies—the Germans have lost more than important strategic territory, and more than several decisive battles. They have lost definitely and irredeemably what good name they ever had among civilised nations. That good name has long been under a cloud since the stories of their cruelties in occupied countries in the early days of the war. Now that the Allies have liberated Lille, Bruges, Valenciennes, Courtrai and the great districts which these cities serve, the full story of the damnable, incredible oppression of the whole vast civilian populace under the German army is coming to light. There is no longer any doubt what the Germans are, or what they have done upon defenceless human beings unable even to protest against German iniquities. If any Afghans or Dervishes had done these things the world would still have stared aghast at the spectacle. The people whom the Germans oppressed were people absolutely helpless—captured prisoners of war and women and children of the districts overrun.

### The Brand of Bitterness.

Australian officers who entered Lille with General Birdwood's army immediately after the redemption of the city say that they had not believed hitherto many of the Blue Book stories of the Huns' early atrocities, but the plain evidence of what the people of the Lille district had suffered entirely altered their views. There was an expression still on the faces of these people during the first few days of their liberty which it was impossible to mistake. The Germans ordered that every man should uncover his head when he passed an officer in the street, that every woman should smile and bow. The people still did these things mechanically to British officers when they first came to Lille. The children in houses fled at their approach to backrooms and dark corners, whence their mothers brought them back, telling them they need not be afraid of these British officers, who were not Boches. The country people driven away by Germans on their retirement who subsequently returned to the villages outside Lille, when questioned about the Huns, spat on the ground before proceeding to curse them.

### German Guilt.

The conscription of the women of Lille in 1916 was an infamy whereof much has already been written. The Germans put machine-guns in the streets, and called out the people from their houses at 10 o'clock

in the night, when many were then in night clothes. While whole families stood in the streets, German officers selected with a gesture those women and girls who were to be taken. There followed at Lille railway station a public medical examination of these women. What happened to them in the months following in back areas of Belgium and France, where they were taken to work on the land, many refuse to relate, saying it is too horrible. A few days before they left Lille the Germans drove off 18,000 men and boys over 15.

The German treatment of British prisoners of war was a crime which nothing can ever excuse. During the winter of 1916 British prisoners were driven through Lille streets with no boots and their feet bleeding, and with no trousers or shirts. All these were taken from them. All the covering they had on their bodies were bits of hessian and old rags wrapped about their shoulders and waists. A Frenchwoman, the wife of a Scottish factory-owner at Lille, saw them and offered them bread. She was arrested, and only escaped gaol by the influence of her husband, whom the Germans greatly respected.

Another Frenchwoman who gave them bread was imprisoned for ten days.

### Pro Patria.

During the more recent advance, Ger-

man prisoners, being brought back under British escort, passed a certain convent. One of the nuns of this convent asked the escort why they did not kill those Germans, and added, "You would never take them alive if you knew what British prisoners had suffered."

French civilians in redeemed districts marvel at our solicitude for Hun prisoners. In many cases, as British soldiers halt in villages liberated during the past couple of weeks, the inhabitants offer them coffee, food and shelter, and refuse to take any payment therefor. All through their occupation the Germans were amazed at the unbroken patriotic spirit of French civilians under calculated oppression. In Lille they saw their property looted under organised official theft, all machinery in factories and of the city services were taken away, and the whole place was rendered commercially workless, and gangs of Russians were employed to break to pieces with hammers what machinery the Germans did not desire to remove. Still, they bore themselves firmly, and never once despaired of ultimate redemption by France. British officers say these are assuredly the most patriotic people in the whole world. Their whole faith is that it is France which at length saved them, although the British army was the immediate visible instrument of that salvation.



French civilians rescued in a village just retaken from the enemy.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3554.)





Australian Artillery keeping the Germans on the move.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3407.)



Australian Artillery supporting the Americans on the Western Front.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3552.)



# GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

## Pensions Increase.

Returns issued by the Commonwealth Treasury show that 113,722 war pensions have been granted. These represent an annual liability of £3,658,853. Of 169,940 old-age pensions which have been granted, 95,509 were in force on June 29th. On June 29th 29,883 invalid pensions were in force out of a total granted of 42,685. The total of maternity allowances was 126,858, as against 132,272 in 1916-17 and 130,865 in 1915-16.

## Judging Distance.

Arrangements have been completed for the commencement of the survey of the first section of the ocean road between Apollo Bay and Lorne by a survey party of five returned soldiers. A second party will be engaged to undertake the survey of another section to be decided upon between Apollo Bay and Warrnambool.

## Victorian Settlement.

Up to the present 178 soldiers have been settled on Crown lands in Victoria, 59 on Mallee areas, 63 at Merbein, and 56 in other parts of the State. The chairman of the Closer Settlement Board (Mr. McIvor) said recently that his idea was that as much Crown land as was suitable should be used for soldier settlement, as the cost to the State was considerably less than if the men were placed on properties purchased from private owners by the Closer Settlement Board.

## Soldiers First.

Regulations have been issued in New Zealand which provide for the prohibition

or restriction of businesses which compete with those of released soldiers to the detriment of the latter.

## Loyalist League.

Organised by returned soldiers, in view of disloyalty existing in North Queensland and elsewhere, the Loyalty League has held its first meeting in Brisbane.

## Ships for Australia.

### Three Keels Laid.

The keels of three steamers being built at Walsh Island (N.S.W.) for the Commonwealth were laid recently, the first by the Governor (Sir Walter Davidson), the second by the Premier (Mr. Holman), and the third by the Acting Minister for the Navy (Mr. Poynton).

## Their "Bit."

Of the various amateur bodies connected with the Sydney club the report claims as their contribution to the A.I.F. the following:—Metropolitan Rugby Football Union, 97.5 per cent. of its eligible members enlisted; N.S.W. Rugby Football Union, 4,000 members, of whom 3,874 have enlisted, and 382 have died on active service; N.S.W. Amateur Rowing Association, 975 (nearly the total eligible strength) enlisted; N.S.W. Cyclists' Union 1,000 (70 per cent.) enlisted;

N.S.W. Swimming Association, 850 enlisted; N.S.W. Football League, 675 enlisted; N.S.W. Baseball Association, 200 enlisted; N.S.W. Football Association, 1,000 enlisted; N.S.W. Amateur Athletic Association, 68.4 per cent. enlisted; Sydney Rifle Club, 30 per cent.; Parramatta Rifle Club, 50 per cent.; Billiard Association, 17 per cent.; No doubt there are duplications in these figures, for some men were members of two or more of the different bodies at the same time, but it is a magnificent record.

## Home Propaganda.

A society, to be called the War Literature Society, has been formed in Sydney. Its object is to help to enlighten the general public on matters relating to the war, to the Empire, and to national affairs generally. Good reading matter and maps, dealing with these subjects will be distributed. Mr. George Earp has been doing this himself for some time past, but now the society will undertake it. Many leading people are joining the society, including Sir William Cullen, Brigadier-General Lee and Mrs. Lee, the Premier and Mrs. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. George Earp, Professor W. E. Cooke, Sir Thomas Hughes, Sir Anderson-Stuart.

## Queensland's Mining Outlook.

For the current year the outlook is described as promising. In addition to the abnormally high price ruling for tin, improved rates have been secured for wolfram as well as an assured market at a fixed rate for copper for a term, while the year, we are told, opened with an abundance of rain.



The Grand Parade of Stock at the Rockhampton Carnival Show, Queensland.



giving both miners and millowners a supply of water that should last for the greater part of the year. Should no unforeseen interruption occur, therefore, the output of the industrial metals should be greater than in 1917.

**State Enterprise in Queensland.**

A State coal works is to be started at a cost of £150,000, and in view of the coal developments of the State, it is believed that these will become very profitable.

**Australian Stocks Held Up.**

The latest particulars as regards Australian products held up in the Commonwealth as a result of the dearth of shipping are as follow :—

July 24.....	Wool.....	1,250,000 bales.
" .....	Beef .....	30,000 tons.
" .....	Lamb and mutton .....	5,000 tons.
" .....	Rabbits.....	17,000 tons.
" .....	Butter .....	1,000 tons.

It is also stated that approximately £750,000 worth of leather is hung up in Australia owing to importation into Great Britain having been prohibited.

**Government Tourist Bureau.**

The report for the last season of the above shows a credit balance of £4,024. In spite of the effect caused by the war, a very large number of tourists visited Tasmania last summer, and preparations are well in hand for the coming season, which promises to be quite up to the average, and already inquiries at the Tourist Bureau are numerous and increasing steadily as the spring advances.

**Northcliffe's Propaganda.**

The "Times" Sydney correspondent writes that Lord Northcliffe's article on "From War to Peace" was made a prominent feature in Australian newspapers.

**Training Returned Soldiers.**

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

**University for Soldiers.**

In order to provide for the immediate continuance of the education of University students on active service after the declaration of peace, the Council of the Victorian

University has decided to request the Defence Department to assist in organising a scheme whereby Australian students may attend English Universities. It was agreed that the Commonwealth Government should be asked to provide for fees and living allowances where necessary.

**Australian Tobacco.**

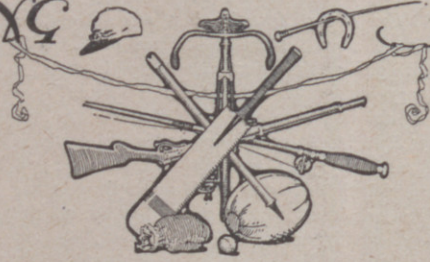
Attention is being again given to the growing of tobacco in New South Wales, as there is a ready sale to-day for every pound of good quality leaf produced, and at prices which are highly profitable both to grower and manufacturer. The State's tobacco-growing expert, Mr. Tregenna, who has been four years at work, is enthusiastic about the future of the industry. The cost of producing the tobacco should not exceed £20 per acre. It is strongly suggested that there should be a bonus, for a time, for the grower, a protective tariff to prevent the American product ousting the Australian leaf in the Australian factories, and an experiment farm, where some of the difficulties in the way of the grower could be scientifically investigated and prospective planters given a few hints concerning the peculiarities of the industry.



**A Queensland Baby Clinic.**  
 1. Some of the children. 2. The Welfare Committee. 3. Interior of a Clinic. 4. A Brisbane Clinic.



# SPORTING NOTES.



## A "Skinner" at the Scales.

A silence that could be felt fell upon the congregation at Flemington when Narahquong returned to scale for the G. N. Hurdle. On his previous running he had been deservedly neglected in the betting. The double-event layers must have had a skinner rightaway. Punters afterwards remembered that the despised nag was at least a son of Derby-winner Amberite and a grandson of Carbine, and that his minimum weight had given him all possible chance to cut  $3\frac{1}{2}$ sec. off the time record for the race. Moreover, Narahquong was one of the younger members of the company, though the owner can't swear to whether he is aged six or a year older. The explanation of the surprise seems to be that Narahquong was fitter than he had ever before been. His light-weight did the rest.

## Moke Mortality.

Racehorses, particularly jumpers, have been dropping dead with such regularity in Masseyland of late that the occurrence is losing the charm of novelty. While Fionnulla was being schooled over the sticks up at Auckland the other day his heart, not his legs, suddenly balked and down he flopped—dead meat. Then old Braeburn, a champion stick-clearer in his way, after winning the Wanganui Steeplechase, went on to Napier and made a great up-the-straight struggle to catch Collector, who eventually collected the cheque for the Steeple. The old gelding was second. He got past the judge's box, gave a heave and collapsed. Broken heart? Perhaps.

## Instinct versus Interest.

Once upon a time a Melbourne bookmaker, being deeply grieved at the conduct of a young fellow (call him Jim Smith) who had frustrated a small, illegal, amorous romance of his, got out two hirelings to beat Mr. Smith down into the consistency of stale dough. One of the paid assassins was (let us say) Bill Brown, a Christian running a training-stable for pugs, and another was Tom Jones (as it were), a hard old welterweight who had fought some schlanter in his day. Jim Smith was lured to a suitable spot in the Royal Park, and Bill and Tom began to ply their arts. Presently Tom noticed that Bill was putting up so good a fight with Jim that he could afford to assume the role of non-combatant, so he stood out and looked on. Within five minutes his old interests were deeply involved, and he was fairly revelling in the scrap. He constituted himself referee, time-keeper, gong-beater and ten-seconds check, likewise the whole corner, including

bottle-holder, spray-blower and towel-flapper for his man. His delight with the bloke's showing was unbounded. He tore the contestants apart every three minutes; wildly he fanned his man with his own shirt; he massaged him energetically, and pushed him into battle again with frenzied glee, then went dancing round the conflict shouting injunctions to the scrapper, thoroughly happy in his entire devotion to the cause of the wrong man! Some time later Tom Jones turned up at the bookmaker's back gate, with something in a cart. Bookie went to see for himself. The man in the cart was beaten to the bone. "But, Gor'struth," cried the bookmaker, "this is Bill!" "Yes," replied the ingenious pug. "He fouled the other lad in the ninth round, and I finished him!"

## Tykes' Cup Racing.

The Australian Waterloo Cup, run on the Woodstock enclosure at Rooty Hill (N.S.W.) attracted only thirty-two runners. For this the entry of Beauty Spot was mainly responsible, as owners were not anxious to put their dogs against Bennett's champion. Consequently, at the calling of the card Beauty Spot was a hot favourite at 5 to 4 against, straight out. She was drawn against Achieved, winner of the Metropolitan Cup at Liverpool, and to the surprise of everyone but the Achieved kennel, Beauty Spot was beaten easily. For the course, Achieved started at 3 to 1 against, but the moment he won he was made a hot favourite for the stake. This he duly won—but the job was made none the easier by losing three toe-nails during the proceedings and running the last two courses with two of the remaining nails badly split. But he ran with the greatest gameness throughout, and being easily the fastest dog in the stake never looked like being beaten after the first round. The runner-up was Quair Hope, a Victorian-owned dog, which ran fairly well through. A feature of the meeting was the large number of dogs that got crippled. This was due to the ground being like iron. No rain had fallen at Rooty Hill for months. But what was the tykes' misfortunes was good luck for the hares. They ran like stags. Only five were killed during the two days.

## A Gee-whiz Cyclist.

Motor-cyclist H. A. Parsons added another to his array of records when, in climbing 7-10ths of a mile up Wheeler's Hill (Vic.), he knocked Jack Booth's figure down. Parsons made the time 38 3-5secs. He holds world's records for 10 miles (7min. 25 1-5sec.), 25 miles (22min. 9 2-5sec.), 50 miles (44min. 35 2-5sec.), 200 miles (3hr. 20min.). He has also tried the Melbourne-Sydney whiz, but there must have been a cross-eyed Chinaman about when he pushed off.

## A Great Rugby Match.

### When "Digger" met "Aussie."

Last Saturday's international Rugby match between the New Zealanders and the Australians, at Herne Hill Track (London), was a huge success for the "Daily Express" Cheery Fund, for which it was arranged.

In the New Zealand team were no fewer than six pre-war internationals, while Corporal Oxenham, the Australian captain, a member of the famous Wallabies, and Cpl. O'Regan (playing half-back) are names well known to Australians.

Telegrams were received from Australia and New Zealand Headquarters "sooling on" the teams.

## The Game.

The Herne Hill ground unfortunately was very muddy and holding. The ball was greasy, difficult to handle with any degree of accuracy, and both sides had to trust largely to footwork rather than to handling, which is the delight of your modern spectator.

The New Zealanders had more skill in the control of their footwork than the Australians, and often pressed fiercely in the first stage. The "Aussies" held their line valiantly, and it could not be captured. Occasionally there were welcome relief sorties, in which Gwynne and Watkins were conspicuous. Defence, however, beat attack, and at half-time there was no score.

After change of ends New Zealand conducted a second big offensive. Sgt. J. Wilson burst away with the ball at his toes, crossed it cleverly to H. Wilson, who dribbled a few yards, and then dived across for the much-wanted try. Hasel had the kick at goal—a good one—but it did not succeed. A second score for the "Diggers" soon followed. This time the backs—Houston, Henry, Spicer, and O'Brien—came into prominence. The movement of swift passing was temporarily held up by a dropped pass, but it was restarted, and Henry plunged across. This second try was also unconverted, Hasel's shot just going wide of the far post.

New Zealand won by two tries (6 points) to nil.





"THE TABBY" BUIRE, 1916.

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

**Death of a Scientist.**

The death occurred recently of Dr. McGarvie Smith, the well-known scientist, who recently presented the secret of his anthrax cure to the State, a gift estimated at the value of £10,000.

**A Good Recovery.**

His Excellency the Governor of Tasmania (Sir Francis Alexander Newdegate, K.C.M.G.), who fractured his left hip by being thrown from his horse recently, is making very good progress towards recovery.

**Open Door to U.S.A. Fruit.**

The annual conference of the Victorian Fruitgrowers' Central Association, sitting in Melbourne, resolved to inform the Prime Minister that the members of the association had always been opposed to raising any bar to the importations of American apples, even to the extent of raising the duty. The association, the mover of the motion stated, had in view the very great possibilities of America as a market for Australian fruits, and therefore favoured the policy of an open door.

**A Licensing Bill.**

A Bill has been introduced into the Tasmanian Legislative Council to abolish "treating" or "shouting" on any licensed premises. The measure is similar to the Act now in force in the United Kingdom.

**Wanted.—A Son.**

The mother of Herbert Magson, aged 34, said to be serving in the A.I.F., would be glad to hear any news concerning him at 7, Wellington Road, Forest Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17.



**THE SAVING OF AMIENS.**

By C. E. W. BEAN,

France, November 5th.

Yesterday there was held a ceremonial service in memory of soldiers of the First Australian Division killed in action before Amiens. The service was very impressive. There stood up to address a large assembly of soldiers belonging to the division one of the foremost prelates of France, Bishop Andre de la Villerabel, Bishop of Amiens. He is a tall and powerfully-built man, and though he spoke French most of his hearers understood him clearly enough. He gave the thanks of the people of Amiens and of France to the Almighty, for saving this country by the victory of the Allied arms; then he went on to express gratitude to the Australian troops who had been there to save Amiens and redeem the province of Picardy. It was his duty as Bishop of the Diocese of Amiens to thank Australians for having held off from Amiens the horrors of occupation by the Germans. He expressed his admiration on behalf of the people of Picardy and Amiens for the deeds of the men who had fallen, and of those who were carrying on the fight. Not only did they stop the Germans, but they launched an attack from which the victory which followed had sprung.

After the service the General Commanding the First Australian Division, in introducing Brigade Commanders to the Bishop, said that if the French people admired the Australian soldier, so did the Australian people admire the French. In the Australian Corps they had been always exceedingly proud to fight beside the glorious army of France.

**The Cooks' Dilemma.**

The best story, by the way, of a capitulation in the East is that told by Major Alan Burgoyne with regard to the surrender of Jerusalem. He says it was actually given over, not to Sir Edmund Allenby, but to a

couple of regimental cooks who were out collecting salad for an officers' mess. A party of Arabs approached the cooks and pressed upon them, with many gestures and smiles, the keys of the city. The cooks were somewhat embarrassed, and one of them is reputed to have asked the Arab spokesman "wot the 'ell they were to do with the blinkin' city."

**Children and War Work.  
Victoria's Fine Record.**

But a tithe of the war work of the State school children and teachers of Victoria will be represented by the cheque for £42,000 presented to the Red Cross Society at the gathering at the Melbourne Town Hall, recently, to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the Education Department's War Relief Fund. The official figures are an amazing record of unselfishness and sacrifice, and a striking proof of how in the classrooms and playground young Australia is sharing in the new traditions which its elder brothers have founded on the other side of the world. "Our schools are laboratories of good citizenship," says the official circular of the department, and how generously the young citizens have laboured is told in a plain story of astounding figures.

Contributions to the War Relief Fund to July 31st amounted to £330,667. So far £232,677 has been disbursed, and every Allied country but Japan has shared in it. Into every movement for helping the war work of the scholars the teachers have thrown themselves whole-heartedly. Active war service was taken up by 655 teachers, of whom 109 have made the supreme sacrifice.

**Damaged Telegraph Wires.**

A total sum of £13,000 was expended by the Government in restoring telegraph and telephone lines that were affected by the cyclones in Central and Northern Queensland.

**Shortage of Teachers.**

The Minister for Education has stated that there are a large number of country schools without teachers. The shortage was due entirely to the fact that 800 teachers had enlisted for active service. The Government will probably have to consider seriously the question of half-time schools.

**Message from Australia to America.**

The Governor-General, on behalf of the Federal Government, has sent a message to the United States President in the following terms:—"Australia proudly recalls the fact that ten years ago the American fleet visited these shores officially, proclaiming the friendship and identity of interests of these two countries. While, like America, having war, Australia nevertheless feels intense gratification in bearing its portion of the burden to defend the rights and liberties of the world, and in the knowledge that Americans and Australians are to-day fighting side by side in a conflict which it is hoped will settle not only the fate of Europe, but the future of the Pacific."

**Proposed Woollen Mills in W. Australia.**

A serious effort is now being made to secure the establishment of woollen mills in Western Australia. Experts consider that the local demand alone would support more than one factory, and, of course, there is no limit to the products for woollen goods in the Far East, India, the Eastern States of the Commonwealth, and elsewhere. Mr. Vicars, head of the firm which owns the famous Marickville Mills in Sydney, is to visit Western Australia and advise as to the steps necessary to get the industry going, and the Minister for Defence has promised the help of the experts attached to the Government Mills in Victoria. These mills have done wonderful work in clothing the Australian Army, producing a grade of khaki perhaps superior to that worn by any other soldiers amongst the Allies.



Australian Infantry shooting at fleeing Germans during the attack of September 18th. Some of the enemy can be seen.  
(Australian Official Photograph No. 3259.)



## The A.I.F. Poets' Corner.

### Kaiser Bill.

You boasted of German greatness,  
Sneered at the British flag;  
You toasted your German Empire  
With words of idle brag;  
You lauded your German navy—  
Spoke of its power and skill—  
But a fleet lies out of action—  
That's your navy, Kaiser Bill!

We gave you the road to Paris,  
Sided with fields of grain;  
We gave you a day of glory,  
But fought you back again.  
Over the hearts of your heroes,  
Over the plain and hill,  
There are hosts of men retreating—  
That's your army, Kaiser Bill!

You ravaged a neutral country;  
With blood you stained its sod;  
You took the lives of innocents—  
Then claimed your kin to God.  
But, listen! you modern Nero,  
The day must come, and will,  
For all these exploits dearly  
You shall yet pay, Kaiser Bill.

You may rule your German Empire  
With laws of sin and shame—  
You may rouse your German people  
With words of fire and flame:  
But men of the British Empire  
Will die for honour still—  
In this mighty day of reckoning,  
You will know it, Kaiser Bill.

### "George."

It's honest George and plain old George,  
Just good old George each day;  
It's hungry George, a man to forge  
Through life a decent way;  
It's laughing George, with wine and  
beers,  
When things are far from tame;  
And George's task as overseer's  
Best known without a name.

But George's bond is George's word,  
Let come whatever will—  
Philosophy is oft conferred  
Without a poet's skill.  
On surface he is rough and bold,  
And nothing much to scan,  
But underneath there's solid gold,  
And best of all—a man.

L.-Cpl. R. J. GODFREY,  
7th Field Ambulance, A.I.F.



Peace.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

### At Villers Bretonneux, May, 1918.

(To G—— W——, M.C., Australian  
Imperial Force.)

Ah! weep, but not in pity for these dead,  
Not pity for these grey, polluted things  
Whom Death has taken once in wolfish  
jaws—

Once and thus thrown unheeding of his  
kill—

Nor weep the moonlit agony when they,  
Rooting their souls into the ravaged soil,  
Were spent upon the breasts of Picardy.

But weep! but weep! and not that they be  
dead;

Weep for the evil need to kill and kill,  
Which from the golden gullies of our land,  
And all the bush-bred quiet of our days  
Brought out our young beneath the milk-  
white moon,

With moon-white steel to slay and leave  
them thus,

Debauched of all the semblance of man,  
That yesterday were semblances of God.

Weep for the young—for them your saltiest  
tears;

Set in the battle-van of all the days,  
And born to brunt of wars that ancient men  
Have made for them—of pride, of crime,  
and all

The honoured imbecilities of State,  
The sexless vanities of frozen age.  
Weep for the young that kill and that are  
killed,

Not in the service of their youthful lusts,  
But that some vestige of our sacred world  
Survive this bloody orgy of the old!

Ah, weep that sons of men should so have  
grown,

Against the kinder nurture of their day,  
Familiar in the craft of death, but weep  
Your tears but for the quick! These dead  
must share

The un pitying curse that is upon the creed  
Which brimmed the world with hatred like  
a cup,

And set our kind to face the alien work  
Of crushing to this welter of red filth  
These nameless Saxons here at Bretonneux.

WILL DYSON, A.I.F.  
France. (in the "New Age").



## The Waler at War.

### Our Horses in Palestine.

### Triumph of the Thoroughbred.

(By H. S. GULLETT.)

Palestine, September.

If the Light Horseman evacuates his horse sick he loses him. War recognises no sentiment. The waler returns from the hospital or the rest camp to the common pool; in the meantime his previous owner takes the best he can find from draft and seldom sees his old mount again. This is one explanation of the affectionate care the trooper shows to his horse. But it is not the chief one. There has never been a closer bond between man and animal than that between the veteran Light Horseman and his waler. After the front line the horse is the first anxiety. He stands before rations or the man's own health. Casualties and sick wastage are severe. The horse lines are difficult to conceal from the enemy gunners and are frequently shelled. Bombing also takes a heavy toll. But wastage is mainly from simple debility, arising from a short and excessively hard ration, from sand-eating, and dust and hard conditions generally. Despite all this, however, there are in all of the regiments many horses which left the Canal with their riders two and a half years ago, and escaping wounds and sickness, have been in every fighting show since.

#### No Age Limit.

So far as the war has gone, there is no age limit to the horse's utility. Very few of the aged horses which came away from Australia in 1914 have been knocked out by their years. Up (say) to 12 or 14 years, the older the horse the better he is for campaigning. The veteran horses hold their condition better on the average than those half their age. Like the original men, they seem to have developed a war-time philosophy. Some of them are, from experience, pathetically gun-shy, and quiver and shrink beneath you at even the distant whining of a shell. But, apart from that they have long since lost their fretfulness. To them, as to the older man, any camp is home, and on the march all roads are equally attractive. Give them the companionship of their line mates, and they are content. The first time Australian horses were bombed was at Romani in 1916, and then there was a wild stampede. They broke camp and galloped madly in every direction over the sandhills. Many reached the Canal, miles away; many were missing for days. To-day, when bombed or shelled, they often stay on their head-lines, and seldom leave the camp. Many having been hit, they are to-day more terrified than they were at Romani. But the shifting camp has become their stronghold.

They seem to put dumb faith in the association with the men who have for years personally given them every bite of feed and drop of water they have known, and without whom they have never left the lines. Lately some of our horses close to the Jordan were heavily bombed. Many of them trotted out into the stream until the water reached their backs and stayed there. Those who are interested in the subject of animal intelligence can put upon this incident their own construction.

#### Always Hungry.

The horses are always ravenous for feed. The present daily ration consists of grain and hay or tibbin. The tibbin is coarsely broken chaff from barley straw after the grain has been threshed from it. On a somewhat slender diet the many thousands of Australian horses are, on the average, in sound, working condition. Thousands of them travel up to 12, and sometimes even 16 miles a day in their two trips for water, during which they move through a suffocating cloud of dust. But the water is from springs, fresh and clear, and in that doubtless is the secret of their relatively good health. They are always hungry. But for leather nosebags they would nearly all be sand-eaters. If you stop for an instant along the track they will greedily attack not only the dry and dust-covered blades of grass, but dry and prickly bushes or dry twigs—anything, in fact, which can be shewed and swallowed. Their coats shine like satin. Pampered brewers' horses, which are dressed for advertising purposes, have not a finer sheen than the miscellaneous-bred mounts of the Light Horsemen. All that human ingenuity can devise is done to keep the waler fit and "good for a stunt." In the green or harvest seasons no crop within miles is safe from the Light Horseman. Nothing is too good or out of bounds, or too much trouble to obtain for the "old cuddy." In the spring, when all horses are taken grazing, you see pack horses coming back to the line laden with "green stuff." And when we halted on the bare hills above Jericho, before the first raid across the Jordan, you would see men a mile or two from their camps, a thousand feet down in the steep and narrow wadys plucking at little pockets of short, self-sown barley and tufts of grass, and stowing it into sand-bags in order that the beloved waler might have a little green treat for supper.

#### Preparing for a Push.

It is amusing to watch the old hand

preparing for himself and his horse on the eve of a big mounted push. Experience has taught that when there is fighting about, marches are long and rations uncertain. For a week before all ingenuity is exercised to "wangle" extra allowances of grain. Should it be available in any neighbouring Arab or Jewish village it is bought; failing that, miracles are attempted in the direction of the quartermaster, and appropriation generally. Then the canteen is stormed for the men's own needs. In one Light Horse Brigade recently £1,200 was spent at the canteen, in twenty-four hours. On a "stunt" the squadron kitchens are abandoned. Every man becomes his own cook; or two or three may pool together. When the brigade pulls out of camp for the expedition, it is customary for each man to carry at least two days' rations for himself and his horse. But the experienced campaigner does substantially better than that. He moves off prepared for three days, and at a pinch perhaps even for four. In the second raid on Es-Salt the regiments were compelled to live four days on what they carried on their horses across the Jordan. When the waler is loaded it takes an acrobat to discover a way into the saddle. A sandbag with extra grain is strapped across the front of the saddle; and on top of that is tied the "bivvy," or little square of canvas which can be improvised for a tiny tent against bad weather; also the waterproof sheet. The wallets bulge with tins of preserved fruit and milk and pastes bought from the canteen, and with extra tins of bully beef and biscuits, saved by self-denial from the past month's rations. Tibbin and hay are cut out as too bulky. For a week, perhaps, the horses will live on pure grain, usually barley, and with this the nose-bag at the side of the saddle is almost bursting. The two blankets, one for a horse rug and one for the man, go beneath the saddle. Then there is the rifle, the ammunition, a water bottle, a supply of firewood (an urgent necessity in this timberless country), a quart pot, and other accessories. The average weight carried by a horse on the march is given officially at about 17 stone, but one might add thereto another 14 or 28 pounds.

#### A Wonderful Change.

But the waler moves off showing little sense of his great load. The note of suppressed excitement, scarcely more than a dash of expectancy, which is noticeable in the men, seems to be felt by the horses, and there is much irregular prancing and



display of "flashness" as the brigade streams out for still another tilt at the elusive and obstinate Turk. Happily the load diminishes at each meal. Nearly every Light Horse fight, unless it is a defensive engagement, is preceded by one or two prolonged night marches. The rule is at least three days and nights without sleep. A wonderful change comes over both men and horses. The water becomes first "tucked up" and then begins apparently to shed his very flesh. Shortage of water makes his grain unpalatable. Before the Judæan Mountains were crossed these Australian horses broke all army records for endurance without water. In the early desert days no leader dared to risk stretches of waterless sands, which were afterwards found to be easily passable. Around Romani our horses did up to 70 hours without a drink in the blazing heat of August. And they were hard ridden all the time. On the morning of the third thirsty day these animals were so exhausted that each time they were halted they lay down in the hot sand. But between then and the time they got water

they endured for twelve additional hours; a severe action was fought; and they carried their crushing burdens from 16 to 20 miles over deep, heavy sand.

The change in the men on the march is no less interesting. They set out clean-shaven and sparkling with high spirits. The sheer monotony and apparent futility of their normal campaigning life alone serve to make them eager for a fight. It is not that they thirst to kill. But battle stands for action and gives purpose to their otherwise purposeless condition. When dawn comes up after the first all-night march the force has lost its surface polish. There is a smudge of stubble on every chin. The horses have dropped their prancing, and are dirty with dry sweat and dust. Every animal, too, is looking straight ahead and walking as surely horses never walked before. As daylight chases the darkness, a thousand matches, no longer tell-tale, on the same instant light a thousand pipes and cigarettes.

#### The Attack.

On the second morning horses are more pinched; the men are quieter, their faces

are drawn, their eyes bloodshot. Hundreds of them have slept for brief intervals that night as they rode, and their trusty horses have sensitively short-stepped a hundred times this side and that to catch and balance their swaying, unconscious riders. Nowhere yet is there actual fatigue, but all ranks are weary enough to cover most of the miles in silence. That morning, perhaps, comes the order for the attack. Regiments trot out to right and left, to break in turn into squadrons and then into troops. The sleepy column of sections has become a thin, wide-flung line of alert and eager men holding hard on the mouths of animals which have suddenly changed in spirit from so many tired pack horses to a headstrong field of racers. It is as though the blood of the thoroughbred sires in them had heard and responded to the call. For another two days and nights, perhaps, the semi-starvation of the horses and the sleepless strain upon the men may continue. The horses, having been galloped as close to the position of the enemy as his fire will permit, are rushed back to the nearest shelter. Their part for the



Waiting their turn to water at the village well, Jenin.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



moment is finished, while the men push on with the attack on foot. Then, the mission fulfilled, the mounted force may be withdrawn, or rations have come forward. A couple of good feeds for the horses and one long sleep for the exhausted men, and the force is miraculously resuscitated.

#### The Thoroughbred.

This campaign, proceeding over desert sands, wet and cold and trackless mountain heights, and then through the extreme heat of the Jordan Valley, has tested the waler as he was never tested before. Every sort of remount has been represented, from the thoroughbred to the half-draught and the Galloway. And, while the little horses with stout pony blood in them have many admirers, the general declaration is that the nearer a waler is to thoroughbred, provided, of course, that he is a horse of good bone and substance and not a weed, the better he is for active service. The ideal horse is the seven-eighths thoroughbred of this type, blessed with a quiet temperament. The excitable horse always after his head is worthless, as he makes hard riding, and it is next to impossible to keep him in serviceable condition. It is significant that the "great horses" of the regiments, the veterans of which every man is covetous and proud, are in every case horses which might have been metropolitan hurdleracers or steeplechasers. Blood has told all the way.

#### Pilgrim Cobber Sees it Through.

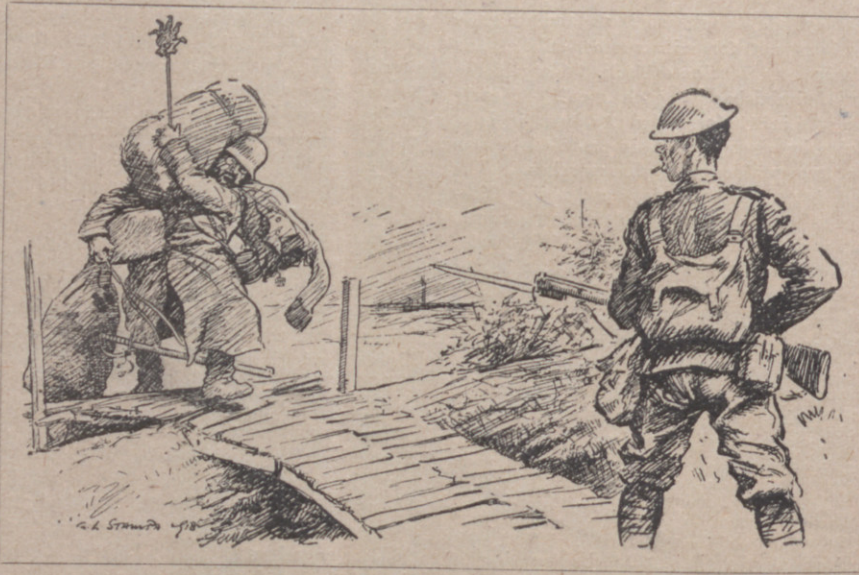
The "Anzac Pilgrim's Progress," by Lance-Corporal Cobber, is a series of vigorous ballads, giving the experiences of the author from the time when he "sniffed the battle from afar," to when he reaches the end of his pilgrimage minus a leg.

Some of them are promising as verse, though mostly they suffer from faulty metre. But the philosophy is pure Billjim, and in "Me and Sam and the Sphinx" the author humorously sums up the vanity of human effort and the illusion of progress. "Dreaming in a Dug-out" is another example in this strain, while "Somebody Missed the 'Bus'" grimly explains the failure of the Gallipoli campaign:—

Somebody missed the 'bus ;  
 Didn't keep up with us ;  
 We paid his fare,  
 But he never got there—  
 Somebody missed the 'bus.

After he has seen it through, he looks back, and, with the courage and fortitude of Bunyan's immortal battler, does not repent him, despite his tribulations. He has fought the good fight for the faith that is in him.

The collection is edited by A. St. John Adcock, and is published by Simpkin, Marshall and Co. at 3s. 6d. net.



Surrender de Luxe.

"Wot the dooce are you?"

"I vos the servant of Leutnant Graf von Spitsburg. In a moment he arrive."

(From London "Punch.")

## WILL DYSON'S 'Australia at War'

A striking and soul-stirring picture story of  
 the great battles at Ypres and on the Somme.

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LIEUT. WILL DYSON,

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 information as to the method of securing  
 the book and remitting payment.

A.I.F. Publications Section,  
 Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.



**The Love of a "Digger."**

I'm in love! Yes; I confess it unreservedly. I merely knew it years ago—I realise it now. I left Australia, but I feared leaving her most of all. I am well in the thirties now, and hate blubber, yet blubber I feared I should were I to try and say farewell to the sweetest little woman in all the world. Like sensible souls, we spoke not of the future. I had vivid impressions of farewells at the transport's side. And so she was packed off home, brutal though it seemed, some days before I sailed on my 13,000-mile cruise. She went, never remonstrating—our views on the matter were in accord. Just before she set off for home we sat together. We were apart from the maddening crowd. Suddenly I jumped to my feet—(she rose also). Fiercely I threw my great long arms about her. Then, hastily kissing her wan, loving face, I simply turned and fled. Oh! it was brutal—but merciful. Thus I left her without uttering a syllable of farewell. Charles Garvice has a different way with his lovers—but which is the more real? Out into the night again. And now I felt the hot tears streaming down the furrows of my cadaverous, typical "digger's" visage. We are all mere youngsters of larger growth: it must have been many, many years since the well of emotion had thus overflowed (and to think I prided myself upon my self-control!) It was nothing to be ashamed of, anyway; and the strongest becomes weak when his very soul is in ferment. I feared I would never see her dear face again. I pictured her weeping her eyes out, poor little woman! She loved me more than life. I would have died for her any day—although I have always felt that there was a great deal of the coward in me. I could have strangled the Kaiser that night most cheerfully.

Three years have passed, and still we fight on and on, and wait and love (and hate). But the day is coming, surely, when my love and I will meet once more! I picture myself making one wild, mad rush through the crowd to greet her, brushing aside the ordinary beings of former acquaintance. Again, words will fail us, as we gladly clasp each other close once more. What a waiting? But what a reunion? "Der Tag!" May it come soon. The day when I shall join her once again—my darling mother!

France, 20/10/18.

"STEVE."

30th Batt., A.I.F.

(Cable News continued from page 3.)

**Peace Celebrations in Melbourne.  
Dame Melba's Tears.**

Melbourne, 13th November.

Australia still holds high holiday. Men, women and children are cheering, singing and dancing in the streets, and the scenes are unprecedented. Hotels and business places are closed. Employees deserted the restaurants, and thousands went dinnerless. A solemn and impressive note was struck when the crowds reverently sang hymns. Dame Melba was present at the lunch-time thanksgiving service in Melbourne Town Hall, and sang "Home, Sweet Home," under the stress of deep emotion, leaving the platform in tears. Many of the audience were deeply moved. The cities were brilliantly illuminated at night, and the Town Halls were overcrowded. Resolutions were carried expressing devout loyalty to the Throne and Empire, and congratulations to the King upon the triumph of the British and Allied arms, and trusting that an enduring peace was assured. Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, moved this motion in Melbourne Town Hall in a stirring patriotic speech, arousing tumultuous enthusiasm. Both the Federal Houses of Parliament passed an address to the King, expressing unswerving loyalty, and rendering thanks to God; and congratulating His Majesty on the sagacity and steadfast resolution of the statesmen of Great Britain and the associated Powers, and tendering profound and grateful thanks to the forces of the land, sea and air for their stupendous efforts and patriotic sacrifices, and especially glorying in the fact that Australian soldiers and sailors had by their dauntless heroism and endurance conspicuously assisted in re-establishing freedom and justice. The address also expressed the desire of the Australian people to be associated with His Majesty in the sacred duty of paying homage to the memory of our dead heroes, and concluded with the hope that His Majesty's reign might be crowned by order and good government throughout the Empire, and that the world may ere long enter into an honourable and lasting peace.

The address was presented to the Governor-General, Sir R. Munro Ferguson, to-day, in front of Parliament House, in the presence of an enormous concourse of people. The State Parliaments framed addresses on similar lines, and carried them with great cheering.

**Red Cross and Repatriation.**

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

Cheerfulness abounds in these days in the Prisoners of War Department, owing to the prospect of the early return to England of Australians in Germany and Turkey. Arrangements are already in hand for the reception and entertainment of the men on their arrival. Naturally some months must elapse before all of our men, numbering over three thousand, are released from Germany, for they are distributed among a great number of camps, and must, of course, take their turn in being released with their comrades in the Imperial Army. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that the work of repatriation has already begun.

But cheerfulness is by no means confined to those at this end, who have the interests of prisoners of war at heart. The good news of their coming release has, it may safely be assumed, spread like wildfire among the men in the internment camps, and recent letters from prisoners indicate that it has not come a moment too soon. The hard conditions of the camp life, with all its physical discomforts and hardships, its poor and worthless food, and often the cruelty of commandants and other officers, were imperceptibly having a serious effect on the men's minds. Those who have escaped or been repatriated after having spent a long period in captivity invariably emphasise this point, and even the cheery letters that come to hand from men left behind cannot quite conceal the fact that the outlook of another winter in Germany was very distressing.

**Making the Best of It.**

To them the nightmare of war must indeed have seemed interminable, with little prospect of it ending for many months to come, until suddenly the dawn arrived with its glorious promise. All the more credit is therefore due to them for "sticking it" with such a fine show of spirit.

The following extract from a letter recently received by the Prisoners' Department of the Australian Red Cross gives some indication of how our men seem determined always to put the best face on things. Writing to acknowledge a clothing parcel, he says "All arrived in good order, and fit splendidly. I turn out quite a smart man now."

We use everything that is sent, and find all so good. These farm folk cook very rough, and work hard. Prisoners of war also work hard and long hours, still, we battle along and try to be as good tempered as possible. . . . I am in splendid health, but am beginning to get the wind up as the winter is coming along. I have heaps of good clothes and boots, and am fat and strong, but still, I dread the winter."

"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.



## Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

### "Joy-stick" Jealousy.

The envious airman writes home:—  
"Here am I on home service, out of all the fun of the big German offensive, and I can't tell you how miserable I felt when I left the old flight. Such a fine lot of chaps, who would go anywhere or do anything, a comfortable bed to sleep in and lots of row in the mess. All I can do here in England is to practise the stunts, such as spinning dive, nose dive, roll, Immelman turn, falling leaf, loop, vertical turns, side-slips, etc. It is particularly rotten luck, as the crowd are in the middle of the mix-up and having decorations ladled out. My old observer, "Ham," who got his M.C. at the same time as I did, was recently out gunning formations with "Mad Hat Mac," one of the best of our old pilots. Nine Hun triplanes suddenly went for them, but Mac, being up to every stunt possible, managed to manoeuvre the 'bus so as to crash three of them. Then he got a tracer bullet through his petrol tank, which caught fire. He had five wounds by this, but climbed out on the wing, and, controlling from there, side-slipped her down so as to keep the flames blowing away, while Ham (with six wounds) kept up his firing until they crashed into No Man's Land. Mac then pulled Ham out of the blazing wreck and carried him over to our trenches, collecting another wound from a bomb on the way. However, he dumped into safety and then went out to it. Result: V.C. for Mac and bar to M.C. for Ham. I saw them to-day in hospital. Ham has lost a leg and maybe his arm, and Mac is looking pretty rotten with a septic wound, but I think both will pull through.

\* \* \*

### No Need to Worry.

Heard an owner advising the boy on top that he would find his nag awkward to handle round the turns, and to keep his eyes open accordingly. The boy landed the bacon, a fair handicap, and when questioned about the supposed vagaries of the moke at bends, drawled, "Garn, I could have got him around a traybit."

\* \* \*

### Mistook his Mark.

There is one Melbourne man who reckons policewomen should be supplied with uniforms. The lady sitting next to him on a North Carlton tram dropped a parcel. He accepted what he thought was a hint, and picked up the bag like a gent., and while stooping down contrived to let her know that he had taken the hint that she was that sort of woman. The result was a



Billjim (on hearing that Fritz receives 100 marks and fourteen days' leave for every Australian taken prisoner): "None o' you blokes 'ave made yer fortune yet, 'ave yer?"

(Drawn for the "Anzac Bulletin" by Lance Mattinson, A.I.F.)

charge of indecent assault and a fine of £2, in default 14 days. The assaulted was a policewoman!

\* \* \*

### Where Ignorance is Bliss.

The quaint Australians who won't go to war unless they go in kilts make me more than tired. I'm willing to bet that most of them would clamour for the trousers they are accustomed to after the European winter had slashed at their knees. I did a winter in France, and often pitied the genuine Highlanders—big, rawboned Scots who have never worn breeches in their lives. Long exposure to the merciless wind had broken the skin of even their knees until the raw looked like razor-cuts. Any soft, office-bred man who wants to beat up Flanders stiling on his Manly Beach shin-bones doesn't know what he's asking for.

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### The Angry Padre.

"R.B.U.": Our little parson returned from France the other day and, after explaining from his pulpit that all his pre-war notions about drinking, swearing and other indiscretions were now mere airy nothings alongside a wonderful new appreciation he had of his fellow men, he staggered an already startled congregation by declaring that when a wounded Billjim pal said, "Well, your're a good old blanker," it was the most sincere compliment he had ever received. The little man didn't rap an oath, but he went very close to it when storming at "the eligibles, shirkers, loafers, wasters and poltroons."

"If," hissed he, "I had gone forth nobly, and had been wounded and gassed and returned to my dear homeland and met you shirkers, what would I think of you? What would I do to you? I—er—I would give you a jolly good hiding!" He'll say something rash one of these days.

\* \* \*

### White Lead Enterprise.

Cheap power has brought another industry to the Speck. Launceston hopes soon to be turning out the 12,000 tons or so of white lead that Australia used to import every year. James Gitsham, managing director of a British syndicate, has entered into a contract for 400 electric horse-power from the Launceston Corporation for a start, and intends to take up 1,600 h.p. later from the State's hydro-electric works if all goes well. He claims that by his patent process a ton of galena can be turned into 24cwt. of white lead, the added weight being made up of oxygen absorbed from the atmosphere. Plant is on its way to Australia and production will probably be commenced before the end of the year. For a start ore supplies will be drawn solely from Tasmania, but as production increases Gitsham may have to go farther afield.

\* \* \*

### The Hour of Need.

Bill's parents had not heard from their soldier son for over eighteen months, so they decided to have a week of prayer to locate him. The day following the expiry of this period they received a cable from Bill, which said: "Am broke. Send me £10."



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

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned rewards on the following officers:—

### Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

**Capt. Daniel Sidney Aarons, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in handling his company with great skill. He made a personal reconnaissance of the enemy's position, and rendered valuable and timely support during an attack. During an enemy counter-attack he showed a very fine example of courage in encouraging his men to their highest endeavour. Throughout the whole operations his gallantry and powers of leadership were of a very high order. (M.C. gazetted 18th June, 1917.)

**Lieut. Robert Kenneth Bazley, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack on a village this officer was at the forward report centre. On receipt of orders for the mopping up of the village he went forward and assisted the two companies in their organisation for that purpose. Several times during the day he went forward to collect information, and brought back accurate reports to his C.O. Later he helped the companies by laying out a tape for their digging-in. Throughout the operation his assistance was invaluable, and was largely responsible for its successful issue. (M.C. gazetted 26th November, 1917.)

**Lieut. William Paul Boland, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He immediately organised and led a reinforcing party to assist an attack that was temporarily checked. At great personal risk he assisted in the re-organisation of other troops, and was indefatigable in keeping neighbouring units supplied with reliable information. His initiative and prompt grasp of the situation were of the greatest value. (M.C. gazetted 18th June, 1917.)

**Lieut. William Burrows, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon along an enemy trench, taking his objective by assault. He then led a bombing attack down a communication trench, inflicting many casualties and taking a considerable number of prisoners. He personally supervised the construction of bombing posts further down the trench. He set his men a very fine example. (M.C. gazetted 18th June, 1917.)

**Lieut. Colin Hope Butler, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer led a night patrol into the enemy's lines with great dash, rushing a hostile post, killing nine and taking two prisoners. He had previously visited two posts without finding the enemy, but he persevered in order to bring back

identifications. He brought his patrol back without any casualties. (M.C. gazetted 26th July, 1918.)

**Lieut. Thomas Robinson Collier, M.C., Aust. Engrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Owing to heavy hostile shelling, Brigade Headquarters were moved, and all lines to units had to be urgently linked up. This officer displayed remarkable energy and courage in carrying out the work, and also in restoring communication after the line had been broken in several places. He was out in heavy fire, and the area reeking with gas which nearly blinded him, but he stuck to his work. (M.C. gazetted 3rd June, 1918.)

**Capt. Derwas Goring Charles Cumming, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of a flank company. When the enemy attacked he repeatedly repulsed them, and later protected the left, bringing very heavy fire on to the enemy practically at right angles to the line, and fighting a brilliant rearguard action until the battalion was established in fresh positions. (M.C. gazetted 25th August, 1917.)

**Capt. James Doherty, M.C., Aust. F.A.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the battery waggon lines were subjected to a sudden burst of shell fire, a large tree near which some men were sleeping was hit and fell on four of them. This officer organised a rescue party and got them out, but two were killed. Further shelling set fire to an ammunition dump, which spread to the stables; he organised the withdrawal of the horses and the extinguishing of the fire, setting a splendid example to the men. (M.C. gazetted 4th March, 1918.)

**Lieut. Roy Doutreband, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer was battalion intelligence officer, and during an attack by the enemy on a village, he several times during the day went forward from the reserve positions through a heavy barrage to obtain information. After the successful counter-attack, by which the enemy were driven out of the village, in which he took part, he went forward and made a personal reconnaissance of the whole front under heavy fire, making a report on the situation. (M.C. gazetted 3rd June, 1918.)

**Lieut. Roy Earl, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer did excellent work with his platoon during a night attack. Finding the advance checked, he brought his platoon up to reinforce, and came across an enemy strong-point with machine-guns. He at once attacked this post with his Lewis gun and rifle bombing section, killing or capturing the garrison and capturing three

machine-guns. This work was carried out under very heavy fire, and he set a splendid example as a leader, his coolness and resource enabling the advance to continue. (M.C. gazetted 18th June, 1917.)

**Capt. Robert James Henderson, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer in command of a flank company in the front line, advanced his line to a point about 300 yards forward under heavy fire, but so effectively did he dispose his covering party that the remainder of the company was able to dig in with very few casualties. At dawn the next morning he learnt that the unit on his right had withdrawn, so he had to go and adjust his posts to make a defensive flank, which he did under heavy fire, being severely wounded just as his task was completed. (M.C. gazetted 25th August, 1917.)

**Lieut. Albert Harold Hill, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When one of our aeroplanes crashed in the enemy lines he called for a volunteer and stretcher, and walked out of his trenches 600 yards under heavy enemy fire to the place to see if the pilot lived. He found the pilot only dazed, and carried him back. By his gallant disregard of personal safety he saved the pilot from capture. (M.C. gazetted 22nd June, 1918.)

**Capt. Stanley Frank Howard, M.C., I.C.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of his company. He was three times vigorously attacked by superior numbers of the enemy, and on one occasion his men were driven from the position. He immediately organised and led a counter-attack, which proved highly successful. During the whole of the day he moved up and down, under heavy fire, organising the line and cheering his men, and although the company suffered heavy casualties, he was able to hold on to his portion of the line until it was evacuated that night. (M.C. gazetted 3rd June, 1918.)

**Lieut. Alexander William Irvine, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer led a silent raid on an enemy post. The dash was made across ninety yards of open ground, and was so quick and skilful that the sentry was unable to give the alarm. Four enemy dead were left, two non-commissioned officers and twenty-one men with one machine-gun were brought back to our lines. Only two shots were fired at them whilst returning, the firer being shot dead by a Lewis-gunner. He cleared out this troublesome post, which greatly facilitated the attack which took place the next morning. (M.C. gazetted 18th July, 1917.)

**Lieut. James Norman Baker London, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gal-



**War Honours for the A.I.F.—contd.**

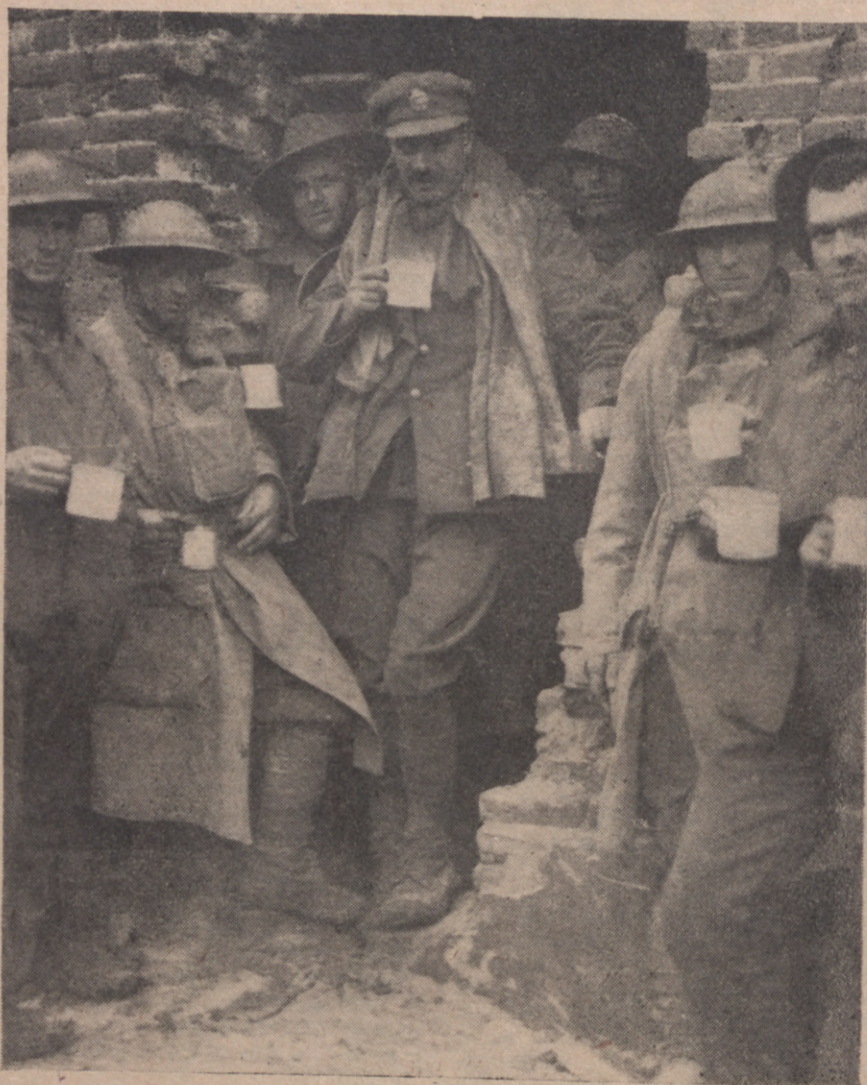
lantry and devotion to duty. Prior to a counter-attack this officer moved up and down the jumping-off position under heavy machine-gun fire, assisting in the deployment of the battalion and starting it forward in the correct direction. The next morning he went forward with three runners to ascertain the situation and deliver important orders. Two of the runners were wounded, and he ordered the remaining runner to stay where he was, going forward alone under heavy machine-gun fire. (M.C. gazetted 3rd June, 1918.)

**Capt. Alexander Rowan Macneil, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On reaching his objective in an attack, after two of his officers had become casualties, this officer supervised the digging in of his company. Later, after reaching the second objective, he reconnoitred the front positions, and finding that they could not be held, he skilfully withdrew his company, pushing out Lewis-gun posts. In the evening he went forward and finally dug in. He displayed coolness and judgment under trying conditions. (M.C. gazetted 20th October, 1916.)

**T./Capt. Ernest Henry Whitford Mills, M.C., I.C.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a hostile attack. After a heavy bombardment the enemy attacked in strength, and advanced to within bombing distance of the position. Though twice wounded, he moved from post to post encouraging his men and supervising the defence. During part of the time all communication was broken, and it was largely due to his initiative and courage that the position was maintained. (M.C. gazetted 4th June, 1917.)

**2nd Lieut. John Charles Moore, M.C., M.M., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Throughout four days' fighting round a village this officer did most efficient work. When commanding a platoon in support he maintained the flow of supplies to the front line and organised the removal of the wounded. He also obtained valuable information of an impending counter-attack, and was responsible for bringing artillery fire to bear on the massed enemy. Afterwards he went along the front line, disregarding snipers, and cheering and encouraging the men who had lost their officers, returning with valuable information. (M.C. gazetted 13th May, 1918.)

**Lieut. John Donald Schroder, M.C., Aust. Engrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his brigade was placed under orders of another division and had to make a night attack, it became urgently necessary to improvise means of communication. He volunteered to lay a cable, which he accomplished and maintained throughout the operation, despite immense difficulties, the whole area being



Mixed troops enjoying a warm beverage at an Australian Y.M.C.A.

(Australian Official Photograph No. E.3401.)

drenched with high explosive and gas. As soon as the final objective had been reached communications were opened and maintained, this officer working day and night for three days until relieved, and inspiring his men by his example. (M.C. gazetted 26th July, 1918.)

**Lieut. Charles William Stoerckel, M.C., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of a "mopping up" party, when he led his men through a terrific machine-gun barrage. After clearing the cellars and houses of the enemy and despatching prisoners to the rear he was almost cut off, but extricated his party with great dexterity. The thoroughness with which he executed his task in the face of heavy odds was magnificent, and his courage a great inspiration

to the men under his command. (M.C. gazetted 25th August, 1917.)

**Capt. John Percy Gilbert Toft, M.C., M.M., Aust. Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a company. By his skilful arrangements an enemy raid in considerable strength and under cover of intense bombardment was beaten off with heavy casualties. During the night he drove the enemy from the front where they were established. Later, he fought the enemy throughout the greater part of a day with bombs and rifle grenades, and prevented them from establishing machine-guns. Throughout he showed untiring energy, and by his courageous and cool behaviour set a splendid example to his men. (M.C. gazetted 25th August, 1917.)



# ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 285, DATED AUGUST 24, 1918—  
(continued).

## DIED OF WOUNDS—(continued).

**PIONEERS.**—Pearman, 2182, M.  
**MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.**—Gale, 511, K. St. C.; Haddock, 3361, J. W.; Hennessy, 2780, F. J.; Ogg, 426D, F. W.; Prout, 517, T. L.; Ritson, 6614, F. J.  
**ARMY SERVICE CORPS.**—Jones, 4749, D.  
**ARMY SERVICE CORPS.**—Walton (M.M.), 15748, G.

## DIED.

**AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.**—Cubbins, 2494, L. G.  
**ARTILLERY.**—Imber, 17303, A. S.  
**INFANTRY.**—Grenfell, 4909, W. N.; Walton, 3004, C.

## WOUNDED.

**CYCLIST BATTALION.**—Smith, 4226, V. J.  
**ARTILLERY.**—Archer, 35026, A. B.; Austin, 1094, J.; Baker, 3244, C. H.; Bowles, 4991, G. A.; Brown, 2577, W. P.; Burrell, 15579, A. G.; Clech, 3264, D. G.; Colliins, 734, J.; Connolly, 34612, H.; Coward, 2163, P. R.; Cramp, 25540, S. E.; Darroch, 8810, J. L.; Donaldson, 29931, J. J.; Dunstan, 1088, R. J.; Flannaghan, 24579, J. J.; Fox, 15657, C. W.; Freeman, 22, P. H.; Freemantle (M.M.), 2026, W. F.; Galliven, 7824, J.; Galton, 30757, W. G.; Gillingham, 1044, D.; Griffiths, 10417, C.; Guiney, 10163, W. P.; Harris (M.M.), 705, A.; Haslemore, 8883, A. S.; Johnson, 32928, N.; Kelly, 30928, M. T.; McCusker, 478, J. H.; McDonald, 34162, J. G.; Marshall, 1059, F.; Moore, 615, M. J.; Parkins, 7766, W.; Pemberton, 3689, H. A.; Perrett, 19137, T. W.; Romer, 1699, T.; Street, 2946, C. D.; Whensley, 2654, F. J.; Whiting, 1299, B.; Wilms, 1776, L.  
**ENGINEERS.**—Brayshaw, 8661, N.; Jones, 5763, J.; Kingston, 16392, F. A.; Mills, 1883, J. J.; Mount, 1983, C. W.; Presbury, 5807, W. G.; Tester, 1297, A. P.; Volk, 1867, G. E.; Wallis, 4185, H. J.; Watzko, 5440, G.  
**INFANTRY.**—Abell, 2838, S.; Adamson, 665, G. M.; Adsett, 7008, V.; Affleck, 6028, J. B.; Allan, 5291, M. P.; Angwin, 29166, J.; Archer, 3322, W. J.; Ashmore, 477, H. E.; Ashton, 7, L.; Ashton, 2858, M.; Baker, 4432, A. C.; Baker, 584, A. V.; Baker, 5808a, E.; Baker, 120, G.; Barnard, 6029, B.; Bartlett, 2786, W. L.; Barton, 1883, C. W.; Bartrim, 2039, A. J.; Bates, 2046, H.; Beale (M.M.), 3009, R. D.; Betty, 2523, T. B.; Bell, 2373b, C. C.; Bennett, 4366, C.; Bennett, 6031, J. L.; Bennett, 270, T.; Beresford, 3261, N. G.; Birdsey, 2469, B.; Birney, 4250, T.; Birtless, 4130a, A. A.; Biske, 3395, H.; Black, 2138, W. E.; Blake, 173, R. C.; Blanchard, 4750, C.; Bliman, 6044, M.; Bolland, 2287, G. D.; Borchardt, 514, A. G.; Bouts, 3560, S. H.; Bowen, 386, W. R.; Bower, 3012, P. A.; Boyle, 1665, H.; Bradley, 7713, N. M.; Brandis, 6051, S. J.; Brennan, 3699, L. J.; Bridgett, 4456, W.; Bridge-water, 3027, S.; Broad, 2260, A. C.; Broadhurst, 3850, P.; Brown, 6049, H. A.; Brown, 4064, R. C.; Brown 6762, S. F.; Brown, 4744, W. J.; Bryant, 3753, T. F.; Buchanan, 5058, C. J.; Budd, 3019, W. J.; Bull, 5060, S.; Burdett, 5104, H. W.; Busuttin, 3260, B. C.; Butcher (D.C.M.), 2593, A. J.; Butler, 4082, E. R.; Byrne, 88, J. G.; Byrne 7559, M. W.; Caddy, 2587, J.; Cain, 4750, E. E.; Calder, 154, T. S.; Calco, 7039, F.; Callaghan, 7511, M. J.; Callander, 830, R. S.; Campbell 3205, A. G.; Campbell, 6168, G.; Campbell, 7472, J.; Campbell, 2946, J. A.; Campbell, 390, M. W.; Carr, 5321, D.; Carter, 3369, J. C.; Catt, 4694, L. C.; Cauley, 1623, T.; Challis, 3642, A. H.; Charlton, 5055, W.; Cheeseman, 3074, R. E.; Chenhall, 3673, H. P.; Chignell, 6859, F. V.; Clark, 5623, P. A.; Clarke, 2254, F. W.; Coch-rane, 5761, W. D.; Collett, 4998, E. W.; Collins, 3291, G. H.; Collins, 6313, G. H.; Collins, 527, H.; Collins, 535, L. G.; Collins, 484, W. G.; Collins, 3254, W. V.; Conigrave, 6057, H. B.; Connelly, 2253, D.; Connor, 6983, A. J.; Connors, 3265, F.; Cook, 2065, E. W.; Cook, 4090, T. Cooper, 4114, W. H.; Copping, 7219, J. H.; Corbett, 2616, J. A.; Corcoran, 4358, J.; Cornford, 2561, C. A.

Costello, 3640, M. J.; Cronin, 2002, P.; Cross, 6746, W. J.; Culluc, 399, W.; Curran, 2296, R. T.; Currey, 826, C.; Daley, 5670, J. W.; Dalton, 5565, E.; Dance, 7361, B. J.; Davies, 3382, W.; Dawe, 5330, A. L.; Day, 852, H. D.; Day, 3082a, W.; Dayman, 3085, W. C.; Dean (M.M.), 44, F. J.; De Boo, 5331, A. E.; Devon, 1175, J.; Dineen, 4103, A.; Dix, 7231, J. A.; Dodson, 309, F. J.; Donovan, 705, F. S.; Dowell, 1375, F. H.; Downing, 3291, O. C.; Dowson, 4100, R.; Duggan, 846, W.; Dunbar, 3723, A. S.; Dunham, 2644, E.; Dunk, 7000, L. A.; Durbridge, 4702, L. T.; Eady, 1081, W. J.; Eastaway, 3483, D.; East-wood, 331, C. G.; Edwards, 449, H. R.; Edwards, 1082, P. A.; Eeles, 2523, A. G.; Eeles, 5328, D.; Ellis, 1904a, R. R.; Ellison, 2412, L. H.; Emes, 4419, W. D.; Eves, 6765, J. J.; Fahey, 308, E. J.; Farmer (D.C.M.), 422, H.; Faulkner, 7233, A. H.; Feder, 5337, A. J.; Ferguson, 2635, J. M.; Ferguson, 4646, W. F.; Finger, 1819, F. H.; Firth, 3487, W. T.; Fitzgerald, 4211, F. N.; Flanagan, 2039, H. E.; Fleming, 868, J. H.; Fletcher, 4058, J. E.; Forrest, 5441, J. C.; Forster, 1255, J. C.; Forsyth, 806, H. J.; Forsyth, 6265, S. C.; Franklin, 2811, H.; Fraser, 3454, H.; Free-man, 98, A. F.; Fulcher, 3654, J.; Gale, 7495, G.; Gallagher, 1090, V. M.; Garlick, 3385, J. A.; Garnett, 5841, F.; Gaster, 2592, G. J.; Gates, 4434, H.; Gaul, 2385, S. J.; Gibson, 5551, T.; Gilbert, 1918a, A. H.; Gilbert, 2932, C. A.; Gill, 3287, L. S.; Gleeson, 5596, J.; Goddard, 1945, C. H.; Goodall, 5103, W.; Goodey, 3657, J. R.; Goodison, 129, S. M.; Goodland, 2332, C.; Graham, 723, E. H.; Green, 6080, A. A.; Green, 7057, T.; Green, 3403, W. G.; Gregor, 101, L.; Griffin, 1639, R. E.; Griffiths, 5377, I.; Grigg, 3533, N. C.; Grist, 5074, J. R.; Grooby, 3537, A.; Haag, 2809, H. F.; Hagger, 666, G. H.; Hains, 6338a, A. E.; Hall, 898, A.; Halls, 5009, P. J.; Harrison, 7255, G.; Harland, 6574, H. E.; Hartwig, 2329, W. F.; Hawkins, 459, C.; Hay, 3826, J.; Heald, 2250, H. G.; Head, 301, W.; Hegarty, 4144, J.; Heinrich, 4302, J. A.; Heitman, 6096, H.; Hendry, 2945a, L. G.; Herd, 256, D. H.; Hewitt, 3157, R.; Hicks, 6403, T. H.; Hillier, 1863, L.; Hilton, 1400, J.; Holden, 5606, W. J.; Holdsworth, 3141, J. E.; Holve, 2561, L. T.; Holliday, 887, F. L.; Hook, 573, N. A.; Horneman, 3177, F. W.; House, 4537, G. W.; Howard (M.M.), 2070, C.; Howell, 3813, J.; Howlett, 5433, D. J.; Hoyer, 675, T. G.; Hubbard, 6570, H. F.; Hughes, 6266a, D. F.; Hughes, 668, J. A.; Humphries, 1726, W. J.; Hunter, 3131, J.; Hunter, 5690, J. S.; Hurst, 7528, R. W.; Hurst, 2442, T. H.; Ingram, 1655a, J. H.; Innes, 1214, E.; Ison (M.M.), 450, R. A.; Israel, 2389, N. J.; Jackson, 881, H.; Jacob, 3376, F.; James, 7265, C. G.; Jarrod, 882, J. W.; Jarvis, 2591, G.; Johnson, 6337, F. W.; Jones, 4922, G. M.; Jones, 3401, J.; Jones, 7631, J. R.; Jones (M.M.), 3802, W. J.; Jungwirth, 3331, C. R.; Kaeschagen, 6199, H. W.; Kay, 6324, P. C.; Keech, 2443a, A. R.; Kelly, 5733, C.; Kelly, 5771, J. F.; Kelso, 3422, R. J.; Kenney, 6839, B. P.; Kerlin, 3065, A. B.; Kerntke, 2430b, E. E.; King, 3185, A.; King, 1536, W. J.; Kingman, 888, G.; Kite, 7080, S. E.; Kristiansen, 3318, O.; Ladner, 7038, E. E.; Lambertson, 908, W. J.; Langford, 2433b, A. G.; Larsen, 7528, A. P.; Larter, 3857, A. R.; Lauren-son, 4813, J.; Lay, 7510, J. H.; Leach, 6539, P. A.; Leaf, 4621, L. G.; Leask, 2784, G. C.; Leersch, 7275, A. H.; Legerton, 5125, W.; Lewis, 1570, E.; Liddle, 2208, C. L.; Lindau (D.C.M.), 4167, R. C.; Litherland, 728a, H. H.; Livings, 3090, E. A.; Lloyd, 594, F.; Lochhead, 2206, H.; Logue, 7717, R. C.; Lord, 7500, C. H.; Lovis, 4302, A. J.; Lowcock, 2171, E.; Lowe, 2514, F.; Luke, 460, A.; Lundfend, 6580, W.; Lynch, 7255, G. D.; Lynch, 1992, G. T.; Lynch, 1690, M.; Lyon, 4825, L. G.; McBean, 241, N. A.; McBride, 3418, J. T.; McBride, 3804, M. V.; McCarthy, 4796, D. J.; McCartney, 2225, W. R.; McCreath, 5156, C.; McDonald, 2861, A. J.; McDonald, 5725, C. D.; McEwan, 6783, R. E.; McGrath, 2280, V. C.; McGregor, 3860, J. D.; McInness, 6762, A. C.; McKearney, 6382, T.; McKelvey, 2855, G. R.; McKenzie, 4290, K.; McLaughlin, 5693, G.; McLean, 4864, A.; Maclean, 5863, G.; McLeod, 4242, J. F.; McLeish, 3446, J. A.; McLeod, 1856,

N.; McNeil, 3424, D. M.; McRory, 1942, J. J.; Mack, 2693, J.; Mackie, 5699, A. M.; Macklin, 928, J. R.; Maloney, 1949, D. T.; Maly, 132, J.; Mann, 2450b, C.; Manuel, 1727, C. A.; Marcock, 2852, H. R.; Marks, 1968a, L. G.; Marsh, 6842, A. A.; Marshall, 5161, J.; Martin, 2608, J. B.; Martin, 2200, W.; Maskell, 1715, A.; Matthews, 4248, J. A.; Maudsley, 5079, J. B.; Maxwell, 1247, J.; Maynard, 1939, S. T.; Mayne (M.M.), 3011, A. H.; Menzies, 4158, E.; Mercer, 3015, S. A.; Miller, 6575, H. McL.; Miller, 1968, W. F.; Millican, 3440, T. E.; Milligan, 4480, G. J.; Mills, 363, A. J.; Moloney, 6574, W. D.; Moore, 2178, L.; Morgan, 3162, W.; Morris, 2357, W.; Mulcahy, 1723, A. E.; Mulavin, 660, F.; Murray, 6859 J.; Nairn, 404, C.; Natt, 2405a, F.; Nelson, 1764, C. G.; Newett, 1151, J.; Nicholls, 7568, W. H.; Nichols, 7538, T.; Nickols, 2940a, S. A.; Nielsen, 2369, F. M.; Nurcombe, 7849, C.; O'Brien, 4579, H. G.; O'Callaghan, 7540, J.; O'Connor, 6369, E. E.; O'Donoghue (M.M.), 2866, P.; Ormiston, 1559, T.; Osborne, 2755, J. B.; Palmer, 7116, W. J.; Parker, 2543, S. W.; Parkes, 2370, A. L.; Pattenden, 3881, T. B.; Pearce, 4493, C. T.; Pearman, 6097, D. L.; Pearson, 3013, A. A.; Perkins (M.M.), 723, R.; Pilmore, 2521b, K.; Pink, 1097, S.; Pittendreich, 1655, W. F.; Plows, 5426, W.; Poland, 547, W. E.; Povah, 4357, W. A.; Power, 3102, W. F.; Prince, 3228, R.; Provis, 1560, R. L.; Pryor, 6798, H. E.; Puckering, 7036, W. A.; Punch, 2921, J. H.; Purslow, 254, W. A.; Quick, 580, J.; Radford, 6377, E. J.; Ramsay, 5422, R.; Reidy, 1340, P. J.; Reidy, 4694, W. G.; Reilly, 3625, T.; Richardson, 5641, F. J.; Roberts, 4300, A.; Roberts (M.M.), 4065, H.; Robertson, 2869, J.; Robinson, 5914, A. E.; Robinson, 404, V.; Rodgerson, 5435, R. S.; Roe, 4358, G. R.; Roots, 590, S.; Rose, 6394, R. N.; Rose, 4843, V. D.; Ross, 3596, G. H.; Ross, 3132, W. D.; Row-bottom, 6807, M.; Rowe, 7113, G. H.; Rowley, 1989, G. A.; Sanders, 3592, R. A.; Sandilands, 5877, P.; Schmidt, 3261, F. H.; Schmidt, 564, H. W.; Scott, 932, A.; Scott, 971, J.; Seal, 5737, A. G.; Seekamp, 1985b, H.; Sherrard, 7319, W. B.; Shipley, 5766, J. C.; Shoemith, 2166, W. J.; Simmonds, 5109, R. E.; Simpson, 3158, S. W.; Skugar, 2160, G. M.; Slatter, 4395, R. A.; Slater, 173, W. S.; Small, 2415, J. B.; Smith, 576, A. A.; Smith, 2640, G. S.; Smith, 3359, I. H.; Smith, 4200, J.; Smith, 3398, J. C.; Smith, 2392, T. C.; Smith (M.M.), 5081, W.; Smith, 5122, A. E.; Solomons, 2164, D. S.; Spaich, 3720, J.; Sparrow, 3124, L. G.; Spelman, 7072, A. A.; Stearman, 6597, S. G.; Stephenson, 3451, C. G.; Stevenson, 419, J.; Stewart, 5401, B.; Stewart, 2803, E.; Stokes, 3189a, J.; Stuart, 683a, H.; Styles, 2984, E. G.; Surrey, 1776, F.; Taplin, 6188, H. W.; Tate, 2925, F. L.; Taylor, 7569, L.; Telford, 1045, J. W.; Tetlow, 16, G.; Thomas, 6106, F.; Thygesen, 988, C. W.; Tilbrook, 2879, J. S.; Toby, 358, R. T.; Town, 4249, R. E.; Train, 5131, S.; Treeby, 1288, E. H.; Trevan, 6138, W. J.; Trevillian, 974, S.; Tuckwell, 597a, W. A.; Turner, 725, W. C.; Turner, 2956, W. L.; Turton, 2647, H.; Twyford, 4933, J.; Tyrrell, 2152, G. F.; Unwin, 1978, H. A.; Varcoe, 242, P. H.; Wagner, 4544, C. L.; Wag-staff, 988, G. E.; Wain, 4261, R.; Wakeford, 777, G. W.; Walsh (M.M.), 7343, J. T.; Walters, 607a, W. M.; Walton, 1198, E. T.; Warner, 3010, J.; Warry, 764, V. R.; Watson, 2439, J. D. M.; Watson, 3605a, J. H.; Watts, 2896, W. E.; Wear-mouth, 6905, L.; Webb, 7828, S.; Webley, 6176, H.; Webster, 1274, A. D.; Weir, 3992, C. S.; Wellington, 1285, H. S.; Wells, 5231, A. H.; White, 6344, H. G.; Wharton, 493, L. T.; Whelan, 4617, G. T.; White, 6917a, A.; White, 7356, A. E.; Whitson, 2018, W. D.; Wilcox, 3130, A. G.; Wilcock, 7100, E. A.; Williams, 5155, A. D.; Williams, 7818, F. E.; Williams, 5677, F. J.; Williams, 7566, W. H.; Wilson, 1873, A. G.; Wilson, 3531, J. G.; Wilson, 5245, Q.; Wilson, 724, R.; Wilson, 6970, W. B.; Wilson, 3646, W. E.; Winward, 2977, W.; Witheridge, 2918, R. H.; Wood, 3307, A. L.; Wood, 3539, J. R.; Woods, 773, F. J.; Worsley, 4942, F.; Wyatt, 7163, W.; Young, 4948, W.

**PIONEERS.**—Carty, 3318, W. G.; Chittock, 4088, W. J.; Clark, 4805, G. H.; Coleman, 3348, W. A.; Face, 3339, W. S.; Harris, 3587, W. R.;



**Roll of Honour—continued.****DIED OF WOUNDS.**

ARTILLERY.—Dreyer (D.S.O.), N. L., Major.

**OFFICER—ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.**

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Taylor (M.C., M.M.), H., Lieut.

**OFFICERS—WOUNDED.**

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Alberry (D.C.M.), F., Lieut.

ARTILLERY.—Bartley (M.M.), E. C., 2nd Lieut.; Hebb, F. W., T./Major; Ingate (D.C.M.), C. G., Lieut.

ENGINEERS.—MacLean (M.C.), A. G., Lieut.; Moffitt, F. G., 2nd Lieut.; Walker, D. R., 2nd Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Aubrey, A., Lieut.; Barber (M.C.), R. H., Lieut.; Barker (M.M.), J., 2nd Lieut.; Bourke, J., Lieut.; Bridger, T. E., Lieut.; Bridges (D.S.O.), W. F., Major; Campbell, A. G., Capt.; Clarke, M. E., Lieut.; Cork, A. B., 2nd Lieut.; Corlett, F. W., Lieut.; Downton, J. H., Lieut.; Duncan, G. H., Lieut.; Elliott (M.C.), C. E., Capt.; Everett, J. S., Lieut.; Flangan, A. J., 2nd Lieut.; Gallagher, J. V., Lieut.; Graham (M.C.), W. J., Capt.; Hanson (M.C.), C. C., Lieut.; Harnett, E. T., Capt.; Harries, F. H., Lieut.; Harrison, J. C., Lieut.; Holdsworth, J. A., Lieut.; Johnson, A. E., Lieut.; Jones (M.C.), W. E., Lieut.; Jorgenson, W. R., Capt.; Lane, J. B., Capt.; Leitch, D., Lieut.; Lillie, A. L., Lieut.; Lowday, R. E., Lieut.; McKay, C. H., Lieut.; McKenna, E. A., 2nd Lieut.; Maddox, N. S., Lieut.; Maskiell, A. C., Lieut.; Miller, E. D., Lieut.; Mitchinson, D. E., 2nd Lieut.; Moore, J. M., Capt.; Mountain, E. J., Lieut.; Mulholland, S. M., Lieut.; Murray, S. J., Lieut.; Northcott, A. N., Lieut.; Perry, W. McD., Hon. Lieut.; Robinson, A. J., Lieut.; Ross (M.C.), C. F., Major; Simpson, H. L., Lieut.; Single, A., Lieut.; Smith, H. P., Capt.; Sorrell, J. K., Lieut.; Tavener, A., Lieut.; Thomas, J. P., 2nd Lieut.; Thompson, C. O., Lieut.; Twitchett, P. A., Lieut.; Warener, A. E., Lieut.; Wicks, J. H., Lieut.; Wilkins, E., 2nd Lieut.

PIONEERS.—Greenwell, C., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION.—Cadden, G. D., 2nd Lieut.; Davies, W. B., Lieut.

**OFFICER—WOUNDED AND MISSING.**

INFANTRY.—Jack, T., Capt.

**OFFICERS—MISSING.**

INFANTRY.—Morrison, H. C., Lieut.; Read, T. R., Lieut.

**CORRECTION.**

Officer—Died of Wounds.

INFANTRY.—Wells, J., Major, should read

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Wells, J., Major.

**KILLED.**

ARTILLERY.—Bailey, 4557, A. E.; Baldwin, 16115, W. H.; Bannon, 17163, J.; Bayliffe, 35270, J. G.; Beazley, 1605, V. F.; Burnell, 37314, W. J.; Chandler, 1835, L. V.; Cornish, 346, E. T.; Critten, 30776, N. L.; Cummings, 2168, W. H.; Dodds, 3962, G. S.; Gutton, 2340, S. J.; Hammond (M.M.), 29222, W. T.; Harkins, 10866, J. M.; Heffernan, 1740, L.; Holmes, 19284, J. F.; Jacobson, 19303, R. E.; Jarvis, 32044, W.; Johnston, 36229, G. A.; Lobegeiger, 9623, J.; Morrissey, 1856, W. G.; Pain, 37446, A. C.; Parker, 4283, L.; Read, 22535, E.; Walsh, 22973, E. F.; Weiss, 11147, E. V.

ENGINEERS.—Hunter, 19124, R. G. T.; Thomas, 9682, W. C.

INFANTRY.—Adams, 2556, L.; Aiston, 6950, P. A.; Allan, 2776, J.; Amodeo, 2779, A. S.; Anderson, 3688, A. F.; Anderson, 1905, O. B.; Baker, 2860, A. S.; Baldwin, 6718, A. E.; Banfield, 5037, H.; Barling, 537a, H.; Barnard (M.M.), 3717, L. J.; Christie, 6474, C. J.; Clark, W. J.; Bird, 3011, S. G.; Black, 5985, R. L.; Bowman, 6717, J. E.; Box, 23, H. R.; Brampton, 438, H. J.; Brown, 7688, H. S.; Brown, 1506, J. A.; Bryson, 131, A.; Buchan, 2131, C.; Burgess, 4438, W. H.; Burniston, 5548a, H. McC.; Callott, 52, C. N.; Campbell, 390, D.; Campbell (D.C.M.), (M.M.), 3717, L. J.; Christie, 6474, C. J.; Clark, 1071, C. R.; Clark, 2166, D. B.; Clarke, 5071, A. H.; Clouston, 2346, B.; Cocksedge, 2041, T. H.; Cook, 4755, T. C.; Cooper, 6239, H.; Conyers, 2902, E. F.; Cowan, 6982, C.; Croft, 5991, G. J.; Crouch, 3515, A. G.; Curle, 3286, O.; Davis, 57, R. B.; Doak, 3278, A.; Donnelly, 7503, F.; Dunphy, 7474, T.; Dore, 2637a, D.; Dougherty, 3592, V.; Doyle, 1107a, W. J.; Drummond, 3645, R. W.; Edmunds, 1113, R. A.; Edmondson, 6254, H. A.; Eldred, 2630, W. E.; Evans, 6702, A. P.; Fisher, 1629, J.; Flaherty, 6503, W.; Flanagan, 3814, G.; Fletcher, 5089, F.; Floyd, 1752, H. H.; Franklin (M.M.), 2118, L. R.; Gay (D.C.M., M.M.), 499, R. V.; George, 3753, R. A.; Gillies, 5090, D. W.; Girven, 5387, T. J.; Godrich, 557a, A. S.; Goodman, 1875, C. E.; Goid, 3825a, J. H.; Govers, 2809, W. H.; Grandison, 1713, G. G.; Green, 7491, A.; Griffiths, 7493, W. P.; Gurley, 7743, J. V.; Harrison, 5120, W.; Hawken, 3998, A. F.; Hawkins, 4476, R.; Heathcote, 893, G. T.; Heffernan, 2427, L.; Heintz (M.M.), 3011, W. A.; Heppner, 5386, W. G.; Herbert, 3981, A.; Hiam, 1761, W. G.; Horringan, 2333, C.; Houghton, 1924, A. V.; Houghton, 1959, C. H.; Howatt, 1353, M.; Hulet, 5690, C. F.; Ingamells, 3538, S. G.; Ingram, 3539, C.; Jarvis, 3835, A. E.; Jarvis, 2392, S. A.; Jinks, 5416, C. A.; Johnson, 7511, B.; Johnson, 3265, E. H.; Jones, 2925, R. G.; Joseph, 6522, S. A.; Keane, 3546, T. F.; Keogh, 2493, J.; Ker, 2618, N. H.; Knight, 6027, A. V.; Kofoed, 5720, L. L.; Leahy, 2845, R.; Le Clerc, 2361, H. O.; Lynam, 1869, T.; Lyons, 7520, J. H.; McAnulty, 3872, G. A.; McCallum, 2713, E. W.; McDade, 941, M.; McDonald, 3452, W. T.; McDougall, 6883, D.; McDowell, 6930a, M. A.; McGee (M.M.), 1398, S.; McLaughlin, 7278 H.; Madden 2915 C. E.; Maguire, 2930, W.; Mahboub, 7770, V.; Maher, 2746, H.; Maher, 7522, J. A.; Marriott, 4744, S. V. W.; Marshall, 3162, R. W.; Masson, 3337, P. V.; Meachan, 7741, R. E.; Menzies, 1831, H. G.; Milgate, 934, F. M.; Milne, 2621, A. F.; Mooney, 7526, C. J. J.; Morris (M.M.), 3445, C. H.; Mounsey, 3186b, R.; Mowbray, 7037, F. E.; Mundelein, 3429, F. C.; Needham, 3532, D. E.; Nelson, 7295, J. V.; Nettleton, 1858, T.; Nichol, 4782, E.; Nuth, 3549a, W. T.; Oakford, 3176, J. H.; O'Donnell, 118, J. D.; O'Toole, 6828, L. J.; Partridge, 2848, B.; Pavich, 961a, A. A.; Payne, 2435, C. R.; Pechotsch, 1979, W.; Perrin, 2747, C. R.; Phillips, 7509, C. E.; Plunkett, 4274, F. W.; Pople, 2839, F. I. M.;

Hayes, 1963, J. A.; Hounsell, 3533, A.; Hughes, 4815a, W.; Jones, 6565, E. D.; Kihang, 1258, W. C.; Levick, 3638, C. C.; Nolan, 112, H.; Purcell, 1595, T. O'B.; Reeves, 4271, J. G.; Rollston, 2932, R. J.

MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.—Abbott, 546a, J.; Burns, 321, R. C.; Driscoll, 3161, J. F.; English, 1108, A. J.; Mansfield, 469b, S.; Martin, 606, L.; Murtagh, 2019, M. J.; Paynter, 2129, J. W.; Schmidt, 766, C.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Fox, 13437, L.; Grant, 16370, A. D.; Johns (M.M.), 2697, L.; Lee, 12003, F.; Onley, 8202, E. R.; Piercy, 18229, E. R.

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

INFANTRY.—Sowden, 3021, M. C.

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

INFANTRY.—Marshall, 1470, J. T.; Scholz, 5429, D. G.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Spencer, 1815, A. F.

**CORRECTIONS.**

The following names appeared in the "Anzac Bulletin," No. 94, dated 25.10.18, and are incorrect:—

**WOUNDED.**

INFANTRY.—Belcher, 3543, J. C., should read Belcher, 5343, J. C.

(Ref. A.I.F. C.L. 278, 27.8.18.)

PIONEERS.—Lamb, 3141a, P., should read Lamb, 4151a, P.

(Ref. A.I.F. C.L. 277, 25.7.18.)

LIST 286, DATED AUGUST 27, 1918.

**OFFICERS—KILLED.**

INFANTRY.—Bills, A. P., Lieut.; Binns, P., Lieut.; Cobden, C. M., 2nd Lieut.; Colvin (M.M.), J., 2nd Lieut.; Edgerton (D.S.O., M.M.), E. H., Lieut.; Gaby, A. E., Lieut.; Gardiner (C. de G.), J., 2nd Lieut.; Grant, T. R., Lieut.; Kershaw, J., Lieut.; Knox Knight, E. K., Lt.-Col.; McColl, H., Lieut.; McLachlan (M.C.), N., Lieut.; Maunsell, J. W., Lieut.; Morgan, W., Lieut.; Moss, L. T., 2nd Lieut.; O'Farrell, P. J., Lieut.; Oliver, A. H. B., Lieut.; Pearce, A. A., 2nd Lieut.; Sharp, D., Lieut.; Smith, W. F., Lieut.; Summers, E. C., 2nd Lieut.; Vallis, T. J., Lieut.; Vial, L. J., Lieut.; Woodford, J. E., Lieut.; Younger, J. J. A., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.—Hunt (M.C.), H. J., Lieut.; Roach, E. M., Lieut.

Officers—Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Larkin, J. V., 2nd Lieut.; Le Nay, L. L., Capt.; Sheath (M.C.), A. R., Lieut.

**OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.**

INFANTRY.—Brown, D., Lieut.; Davidson, F. B., Lieut.; Ingram, H. A. T., Lieut.; McTaggart (D.C.M.), G. S., T./Capt.; Snowball, J. I., Capt.

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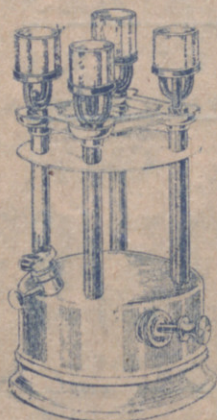
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