

# Anzac Bulletin

No. 67. (New Issue).

LONDON, APRIL 19, 1918.

Price 3d.

Issued to Members of the Australian  
Military and Naval Forces in Great  
Britain, France, and elsewhere.



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Edited by H. C. SMART.

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Soldier-stockmen taking stray cattle beyond reach of the shells.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



## CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA



### Increase in Tobacco Prices.

Melbourne, 6th April.

Recent increased prices of tobacco are to be investigated by the Prices' Commissioner.

### Use of Castlemaine Town Hall Refused.

Melbourne, 6th April.

The Council of the Borough of Castlemaine has refused the use of the local Town Hall for meetings in relation to Archbishop Mannix, on the ground that Dr. Mannix has made disloyal utterances.

### Parliamentary Privilege and the Military.

Melbourne, 6th April.

Yesterday's sitting of the House of Representatives was occupied by a discussion of the Opposition's motion that the intrusion with Parliament House of the military, for the purpose or seizure, was a breach of privilege. The incident arose over a reprint by Mr. Catts of his speech on the no-confidence motion, which he sought to distribute in pamphlet form. The military seized the reprints in the Labour party's room. Mr. Catts had there repeated a portion of his statements made under the cover of Parliamentary privilege and endeavoured to reprint them. Parliament House was not the members' sanctuary. Mr. Catts said that Mr. Hughes had side-tracked the issue. The motion was lost on a party division by 18 for and 35 against.

### Prime Minister's Visit to England.

Melbourne, 8th April.

Sir R. Garran, Solicitor-General, will accompany Messrs. Hughes and Cook to London.

### Caulfield Patriotic Carnival.

Melbourne, 8th April.

The State Governor opened the Caulfield Patriotic Carnival. The attendance was 40,000. The proceeds are to assist returned men and the dependents of absent soldiers and the families of fallen soldiers. The carnival is organised by the Caulfield Red Cross, Purple Cross and Patriotic League.

### States Repatriation Boards.

Melbourne, 8th April.

The State Repatriation Board appointed for New South Wales is as follows:—Chairman, Mr. William Thomas Willington, Messrs. Joseph Eade, Samuel Hordern, Major John Maughan, George Arthur Parkes, Mark Sheldon, Arthur Vernon. For Victoria: Chairman, Mr. Theodore

Fink; Messrs. Ivor Birtwistle, James Harry Bradshaw, Ben Chaffey, James Graham, Thomas Watson Haynes, Duncan McDougall. For Queensland: Chairman, Mr. William Mandeville Lestrangle, Messrs. George Marchant, William McIntyre, Dr. William Robertson, James Hugh Gaffney, Frederick Harris, Captain Lance Jones. For South Australia: Chairman, Mr. George Brookman; Messrs. Arnold Edwin Davey, Horace Henry Hannan, Major Lancelot Lewis, Thomas Bowden Merry, George Henry Prosser, Frederick William Vasey. For West Australia: Chairman, Mr. Walter Wesley Garner; Messrs. Robert Silvers Black, Alexander McCallum, Alexander John McNeil, Alexander Joseph Monger, Arthur Henry Priestly, Arthur John Wright. For Tasmania: Chairman, Mr. Frank Lindsay Gunn, Messrs. Matthew Henry Eyre, George Horace Farrow, Alan Vincent Giblin, Charles John English, Charles Lowes Pringle, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Snowden.

### All-Australian Conference on Recruiting.

Melbourne, 8th April.

After Mr. Orchard (Minister in charge of recruiting) had an interview with the Governor-General, the latter announced that he had called a conference at Federal Government House for Friday to consider the appeal by the Imperial Government for additional men, and thereafter to endeavour to reach unanimity and one common policy of co-operation by everybody in a supreme effort to provide adequate reinforcements for the war. Those invited include the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Federal Labour Party, the Leaders for the Government and Opposition in the Senate, the Premiers and Leaders of Opposition in each State, representatives from Employers' Federation and Trade and Labour Councils, political unions, and industrial organisations generally. The Governor-General will deliver the opening address. Early acceptances include Messrs. Tudor and Ryan. Mr. Storey, New South Wales Labour Leader, states that he cannot commit Labour, but will submit to the party the conference decisions.

### South Australian Elections.

Adelaide, 8th April.

Elections for the South Australian Assembly show Coalition seats 26, including 7 Nationalists, Labour 19, Independent 1. Mr. Jackson, Minister for Lands, and Mr. Blundell, Minister for Industry, have been defeated; Mr. Butler, the Treasurer, and Messrs. Verran and Crawford Vaughan,

ex-Nationalist Premier, and Mr. Styles, ex-Minister for Education, are likely to lose their seats. Mr. Peake attributes the defeat of many Nationalists to Farmers' and Settlers' Association candidates splitting the vote. Mr. Jelley, Labour Leader, says the most pleasing feature is the obliteration of Labourites who joined the Liberals. The Council elections show the probable defeat of Mr. W. H. Vaughan, ex-Attorney-General in the Nationalist Ministry, who is now on active service.

### Australian Red Cross.

Melbourne, 9th April.

At a meeting at the King's Theatre, Melbourne, attended by Lady Munro Ferguson, the Governor of Victoria, Sir Arthur L. Stanley and Lady Stanley, and prominent citizens, it was resolved to make special efforts for the success of the Australian Red Cross appeal. Sir Arthur Stanley said that £20,000 was needed monthly, and that they should raise £500,000.

### Doctors Decline Mediation.

Melbourne, 9th April.

The Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association has declined to nominate its five representatives to the Board proposed under the Friendly Society's Act and designed to settle the dispute between the lodges and the doctors.

### War-Time Profits Tax.

Melbourne, 9th April.

Mr. Watt states that after the war-time profits tax assessments for 1915-16 are completed, the Ministry will review the measure with regard to its future operation.

Melbourne, 9th April.

Dr. J. H. Macfarland has been elected Chancellor of the Melbourne University in succession to the late Sir John Madden.

### Artificial Limb Factory.

Melbourne, 9th April.

The Governor-General has opened the first artificial limb factory at Caulfield Military Hospital.

### War Loan Appeal.

Melbourne, 9th April.

The war loan appeal at Her Majesty's Theatre, Melbourne, realised £411,000. A tank appeal outside Melbourne Stock Exchange raised £325,000. Tattersall's Club on settling-day contributed £117,000.

**Cable News from Australia—continued.****Charges Against Politician.**

Melbourne, 9th April (delayed).  
The police magistrate has dismissed charges under the War Precautions Act against Mr. Catts, member for Cook, New South Wales. Mr. Catts was charged with making statements prejudicial to Great Britain's relations with foreign Powers. The military recently seized in the Lobby of Parliament a parcel of pamphlets addressed to Mr. Catts, quoting passages from a speech by Mr. Catts in Parliament and alleged by the Government to contain matter detrimental to the Commonwealth.  
—Reuter.

**Great Loyalist Demonstration.**

Melbourne, 10th April (delayed).  
Over forty thousand persons were present at the demonstration at the Exhibition here yesterday, including an overflow meeting outside. Various speakers vigorously denounced Cardinal Mannix. The Chairman of the main platform declared that when every eligible man should be doing his best for the Empire, those endeavouring to stimulate recruiting had their efforts hindered by a body of German sympathisers.  
—(Reuter.)

**Australian Recruiting Conference.**

Melbourne, 10th April (delayed).  
Delegates from all parts of the Commonwealth are hurrying to Melbourne to attend the recruiting conference. It is announced from Sydney that the Labour Council there is sending delegates.—(Reuter.)

**The Australian War Loan.**

Melbourne, 11th April (delayed).  
A War Loan appeal in Her Majesty's Theatre in Melbourne last night realised £862,000, while an appeal in Her Majesty's Theatre in Sydney realised £438,000.—(Reuter.)

**New Taxation Foreshadowed.**

Melbourne, 11th April (delayed).  
In the House of Representatives to-day, Mr. Watt, the Commonwealth Treasurer, announced that a small surplus was probable for the financial year and that new taxation proposals would be submitted to the House early in the new financial year. Mr. Cook, Minister for the Navy, stated that the Government intends to deal with labour problems under the Defence Act. The State Parliament has been prorogued till May 14th.—(Reuter.)

**SPORTING CABLES.****Bowls: New South Wales Defeats Victoria.**

Melbourne, 6th April.  
New South Wales has beaten Victoria at bowls, winning the first game by 100 to 75. Victoria won the second by 87—77. New South Wales won the third by 107 to 81, and took the rubber.



Billets in a French Village.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

**Sydney Sales of Yearling Blood Stock.**

Sydney, 6th April.  
At Sydney yearling sales the following prices were obtained:—Colts by Berragoon-Massacre, 60 (?600) guineas; by Flavius-Boiling, 690 guineas; by St. Alwyne-Royalla, 725 guineas; by Roseworthy-Wink, 650 guineas; by Roseworthy-Averse, 800 guineas; by Linacre-Astron, 1,450 guineas; by Linacre-Auriety, 1,250 guineas; by Malster-Toisana, 725 guineas. Fillies by Linacre-Serinette, 650 guineas; by Linacre-Ambrosine, 600 guineas; by Linacre-Althorp, 575 guineas.

Sydney, 9th April.

At the Sydney yearling sales the following prices were realised:—Linacre-Pretty Nell filly, 700 guineas; Linacre-Field Rose filly, 1,050 guineas; Prudent King-Silent Lady colt, 1,400 guineas.

**Cricket in Victoria.**

Melbourne, 8th April.  
The Carlton Club has won the cricket premiership of Victoria, with Fitzroy second.

**Record Shipments from Australia.**

Our Red Cross Correspondent writes:—  
The Australian Red Cross Society was in a position to report at the end of March that everything was in readiness to meet the heavy strain which it was anticipated would be thrown upon its organisation by the onslaught on the Western Front. Since then these preparations have been tested, for, as everyone knows, Australians are now taking no inconspicuous part in stemming the German advance.

A good deal of sound solid work was put in by Red Cross workers at the London store during last month. Not that the issues were heavy. On the contrary, the number of men in English hospitals having happily fallen still lower, the demands in this direction correspondingly decreased. During the month, however, no fewer than seven ships arrived from Australia laden with Red Cross requirements. This constitutes a record, and the work entailed in handling some 7,833 packages kept the staff going at top pressure.

The consignments consisted in the main of food stuffs which, in view of the restricted state of the English market, were exceptionally welcome. Parcels for prisoners of war accounted for the greater part of the outward packages from the store, 15,600 food parcels and 700 clothing parcels being despatched to Australians in enemy countries.

Another escaped Australian prisoner has arrived in London. This is Pte. Gardiner, of the 10th Battalion, who reached Holland early in March. Gardiner, in company with a Canadian, was at work in a mine at Friedrichsfeld when he effected his escape. Both men stayed in the workings for twenty-four hours, and later came to the surface with the German workmen.

The English Commissioner's report for March records an extremely interesting fact in connection with the work of the Entertainments Committee, namely, that since its inception it has been the means of entertaining no fewer than 50,000 Australian sick and wounded.

## Australian Captives on German Raider.

### Exciting Adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Benson on "Hitachi Maru," "Wolf," and "Igotz Mendi."

By BARKER R. BENSON (continued from last issue).

#### Grounded on the Danish Coast.

The commander tried all his might to get the ship off, but could not do it, so he signalled for a lifeboat from the shore. At about 8 p.m. a Danish lifeboat came over, and took off Lieutenant Wolff, the second officer in command. He tried to procure the assistance of a tug, but the Danish authorities, being suspicious, did not grant it. At 11 o'clock p.m. the commander of a Danish gunboat came on board with another officer, and we were all sent to our cabins, so that he would not see us. They refused to supply a tug. Captain Rosé tried all his might to get the "Igotz Mendi" off in the night, continuing for pretty well four or five hours, but he could not budge her seawards, and drove her well up, and next morning, as the sea was getting rough, the Danish authorities demanded that the Germans should land us. We were all landed without any mishap, in a rough sea.

#### Hospitality from the Danes.

That was on February 26th, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Then came the business of being returned to Great Britain. The Danish people could not do too much for us. They were very kind to us, and did everything they could. As for the various Consuls' treatment of us I cannot say the same. In fact, we did not see the actual Consuls at all, except the Copenhagen Consul. We were interviewed by interpreters mostly. And the arrangements made for our progress homewards were not satisfactory from our point of view. I may refer to such things as shipwrecked passengers, including women, having to travel by rail from 1.30 p.m. to 9.20 a.m. next morning, and being obliged to stand all the while. However, we were at last returned homewards from Skagen to Copenhagen, and thence through Sweden to Christiania, Bergen, and Aberdeen. After Bergen we got away from Consular hands and into the care of the Admiralty. The naval authorities treated us with the greatest consideration. We have no complaint against them, but only gratitude, as they did all they could for us, and treated us as we ought to have been treated.

#### Treatment by the Germans.

As regards our treatment by the Germans on the "Wolf" and the "Igotz Mendi," there was nothing to growl about. We had just what the German officers had. The food was poor, and unpalatable, but of course we could not expect to have what

they could not supply. For men it was tolerable, for women, of course, much less tolerable. The rough weather, and the uncertainty of not knowing what they were going to do with us, made it harder. The Germans kept telling us they were going to land us in Spain, while it was all along their intention to land us in Germany. First they would say Spain, then Norway, or may be Brazil, and so on, but it was their intention all the time to take us to Germany.

When they were nearing Germany the discipline on board got more rigid. They were very careful about lights, and we were told that if anyone was caught burning a light shining through their cabin porthole, they would take it that that person was communicating with the enemy, and anybody found doing so would be immediately shot.

#### Notes by the Way.

During the course of our adventures we heard that the "Wolf" had been on the West Coast of New Zealand and out to Sunday Island after ships. While there, two officers from the "Turintella"—a raided ship—the chief engineer (an Englishman), and the chief mate (a New Zealander) escaped, and slid over the side and stood on the propeller for the night. Whether they got ashore or not I do not know, but it was rumoured on the "Wolf" by wireless that the New Zealander was drowned, and the other officer was picked up by a Japanese cruiser four months after they had been on the island.

#### Wireless.

The "Wolf" could hear wireless all the time. They got wireless every day, even from London—Mr. Lloyd George's speeches; news from Berlin; about the Russians: we heard of the Japanese landing at Vladivostok; everything connected with the war, and the news was posted up in slips on the boat, both in German and English.

#### The "Hitachi Maru."

They knew the "Hitachi Maru" was coming, so they lay in wait for her. She sent a wireless to Colombo saying what time she would be in Colombo, and what cargo she had on board, so they lay in wait.

#### Mine-laying.

Some time back, when they heard that some accident had happened to the "Cumberland," the Germans on board laughed. They did that because they had been mine-laying out there. They mine-layed Gabo Island, New Zealand waters,

off Singapore, off Colombo and off Bombay. The ships accounted for by mine were said to be:—

Off Cape Town—"Tyndareus,"  
"St. Stephens."

Off Gabo—"Cumberland."

Off Colombo—"Worcestershire."

Off Bombay—"Mongolia."

They claim to have mined more than these, and may have done so. Prisoners of war on the raider, some of whom had been there for about thirteen months, said they knew the "Wolf" had sown mines, because they were aft, and could see them running out lines on the rails.

#### The "Worcestershire."

The "Worcestershire" was mined about six miles off Colombo. It is strange that more assistance for her was not at hand. It was thought in Colombo that the "Worcestershire" might possibly have been beached, because she remained afloat for something like ten hours.

#### The "Turratulla."

The "Turratulla," sunk by the "Wolf," was a sister ship to the raider, lying at Singapore. At the first outbreak of war she was fitted up as an oil boat. She was carrying a cargo of oil fuel from Rangoon to Europe. She was caught on February 3rd. Captain Meadows, a New Zealander, is a prisoner of war now in Germany. She was caught in the Indian Ocean.

This ship was turned into a mine-layer by the Germans, and while laying mines off Aden she was either caught or blew herself up.

#### S.S. "Jumma."

She was going from Spain to Calcutta with a cargo of salt—about 3,000 ton boat. She was caught on the 1st March in the Indian Ocean. Captain William Shaw Wickton was the captain.

All these boats were caught near Colombo.

#### S.S. "Wandsworth."

The next boat caught was S.S. "Wandsworth." She was one of the new standard ships, of 3,000 tons, bound from India to London with a cargo of rice. She was caught in the Indian Ocean south of Colombo on the 11th March, six days out from Colombo.

#### S.S. "Dee."

The next ship was the barque "Dee," a sailing ship (Captain Rugg), bound from Mauritius to Bombay in ballast. She was caught off Australia when she was thirty-nine days out.



Australian Aviation Camp in England.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

**S.S. "Wairuna."**

The S.S. "Wairuna" belonged to the Union S.S. Co., of New Zealand. She was a vessel of 4,000 tons, and she had about 1,000 tons of coal on deck; bound with a general cargo from Auckland, N.Z., to San Francisco. She was caught on the 1st June, 1917. She gave a very valuable cargo, of course. She was caught by the aid of the seaplane. Captain Saunders was the master.

**The Schooner "Winslow."**

The schooner "Winslow," an American steamer, was going from Sydney to Samoa. She was caught on June 16th, 1917. She was commanded by Captain Trogett.

**The Barque "Beluga."**

The barque "Beluga" was bound from San Francisco to Newcastle, New South Wales, with a cargo of oil. She was caught on July 9th, 1917. Captain Cameron, her master, had his family on board.

**The Schooner "Encore."**

The American schooner "Encore" was bound from Portland, Oregon, with a cargo of timber. The Germans tried to sink her, but could not. They put her on fire, and she was eventually picked up, as we heard by wireless on the "Wolf," and towed into a New Zealand port.

**S.S. "Matunga."**

The next boat was the S.S. "Matunga" (Burns, Philp & Co.), bound from Sydney to Rabaul with a general cargo and passengers. She was caught on the 6th August, 1917. Captain Donaldson.

**The "Hitachi Maru."**

The "Hitachi Maru" was the only armed ship that the "Wolf" caught. The "Hitachi Maru" carried one gun aft. She was a twin-screw vessel of 7,000 tons, and was bound from Yokohama to London with a general cargo. They caught her two and a half days out from Colombo. Captain Tominga was in command.

**The "Igotz Mendi."**

The Spanish ship "Igotz Mendi," of 3,000 tons, was bound from Delagoa Bay to Colombo with a cargo of about 6,000 tons of coal. Caught on the 9th November, 1917.

**The "William P. Kirby."**

The next one was the American schooner, "William P. Kirby," bound from New York to Cape Town with motor-cars. She was caught on the 29th December in the Indian Ocean.

**The "Marechale Davoust."**

The next boat was the "Marechale Davoust." She was caught in the South Atlantic, between the 10th and 18th December, 1917. A sailing boat, she carried a

wireless apparatus, and two guns. She was of about 2,000 tons burden. It was supposed that she was coming from Australia with a cargo of wheat.

**The "Storobroad."**

The Norwegian ship "Storobroad," a steel ship of 2,000 tons, formerly the British ship "Alec Fawn," was going in ballast from Norway to South America. She was caught on January 5th, 1918.

**The Raider's Newspaper.**

At Christmas time, on the "Wolf," they printed what I would describe as a caricaturist newspaper. It was concerned with their exploits or supposed exploits. They had an illustration which was supposed to represent the sinking of the "Cumberland," and also of the fortification of Trinidad, and diagrams showing warships talking to one another by wireless.

**An Overcrowded Town.**

The health inspector of the municipality of Goulburn, in his annual report, states that while satisfactory conditions existed generally with regard to health, there were evidences of serious overcrowding. He was of opinion that there was a shortage of 300 to 400 houses. On the average every sixth house had two, three, four, and in two instances five families residing in it.

## Australians in the Great Offensive.

### Gallant Deeds by our Troops.

#### Sergeant Disorganises an Attack.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, 9th April.

Many stories are told of individual heroism among Australians during the recent fighting in the valley of the Ancre south-west of Albert. Among them stands out the daring initiative of a Queensland sergeant.

The enemy suddenly advanced in heavy waves through the mist upon an outpost line without warning, and came streaming across the railway in columns, then spreading out and skirmishing in lines up the gullies on our side. This sergeant, without waiting for his comrades to accompany him, although these shortly followed,

dashed at the centre of the oncoming line with his bayonet. He killed seven Germans immediately and captured a machine-gun, which he turned on to the second wave of the enemy following. The gun jamming, he seized the bayonet again and fired at the figures in the second line; then he picked up a Lewis gun dropped by the first wave of the enemy, and turned and fired this from his hip into the remains of the first wave, until his hands were badly burnt and he was unable to continue. This fanatical bravery absolutely disorganised the head of the German attack. Once he was surrounded by Germans at twenty yards distance. Australians coming up on the flanks completed the slaughter of the

enemy, and the remainder, to the number of thirty, were taken prisoners.

A stirring story is told of a West Australian private in the heavier battle a few days later. The Australian flank at the right of a British division was obliged to retire a short distance after six hours' resistance, and tried to signal to the British across the valley, but was unable to attract an answer. The private volunteered to carry a message and ran out carrying a signal flag. Fierce enemy machine-gun fire swept the valley and cut him down. He struggled up again and ran on; again he fell, but staggered on for the third time, and finally fell, badly wounded, a hundred yards from the British post, and feebly waved his flag in the air.



Australian Field Artillery concealed in a wood.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Two British soldiers ran out and brought in the Australian to their lines. The message was undoubtedly delivered, for immediately afterwards the British signalled and communication was established.

These are only two of many brave stories, including one of an officer who, alone, with a revolver went out against a large number of Germans who had penetrated behind his company in the mist. The enemy threw down their arms and surrendered.

#### MAN-TO-MAN FIGHTING.

France, April 10th.

The last few days have been marked by several severe skirmishes in the woods south of the Somme, where the enemy were constantly out feeling with their patrols, and following up with small local attacks. Possibly the Germans are testing various points on this part of the line before selecting the locality for a further general attack.

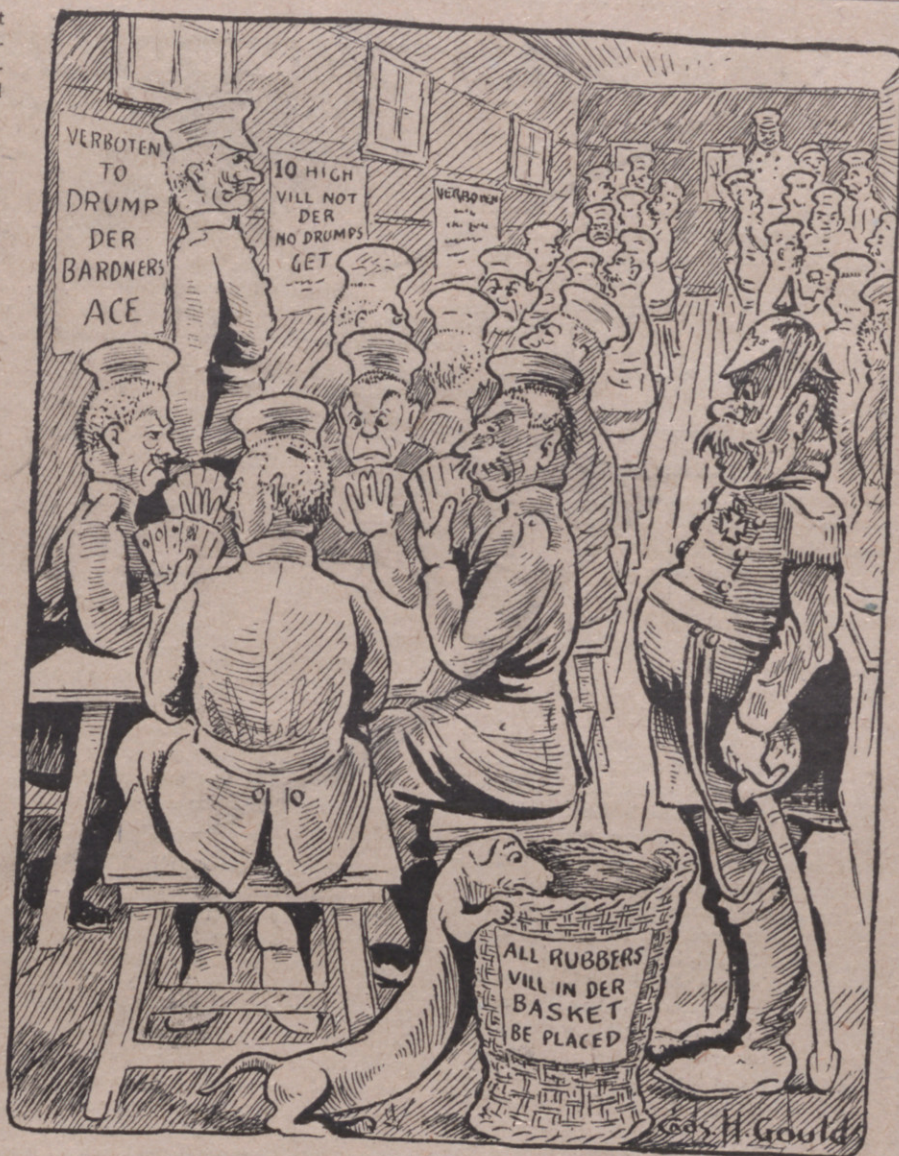
Prominent among these skirmishes is a fight by two South Wales companies which, in an attack to clear a wood, met a German attack coming through the wood from the other side. Having fought and driven out the garrison in the wood, the Australians just reached the outer edge when they encountered a German battalion coming on to begin an attack planned beforehand to start half an hour later than ours. A severe fight ensued against superior numbers—at some places hand-to-hand. The enemy suffered heavy losses, and eventually left the field. Australian observers watching the enemy bearers collecting bodies estimated that the German casualties were easily seven hundred, besides 66 prisoners and two machine-guns brought in.

During the preliminary fight in the wood, enemy machine-guns, heavily manned, held up the left of the Australian attack. Two Australian officers then collected seven men, and all the nine boldly rushed the position with the bayonet, and killed many, and so overawed the remainder by the brilliant dash that they surrendered to the number of no less than three officers and thirty-nine men.

This fight is not a solitary instance of the outstanding superiority of Australians over the enemy in open warfare

#### The Fall of Paris.

"Many Australians have spent their Christmas leave in Paris, which is no longer out of bounds."—Joyous whoop on the cables. Monday.—It is officially announced that the Australian troops have entered Paris. They were received with touching manifestations of joy by the populace. Tuesday.—Several proclamations in "La Vie Parisienne" (a demi-inspired organ of current political thought) indicate



High Efficiency.

Owing to the rubber shortage, the German Higher Command has ordered all troops to play bridge in order to get the rubber.

that a state of siege prevails throughout the city. Wednesday.—The French populace is greatly impressed by the fact that Napoleon's tomb, the Moulin Rouge, and other objects of religious veneration have remained undamaged by the invading force. Thursday.—As a result of light skirmishing among the outskirts the Australians have gained their objective in several points of strategic importance. Friday.—The Australian troops continue to advance rapidly. Correspondents state that it is significant to note the way they have begun to fraternize with the local mairaines. (Note by Our Millinery Expert.—The latter part of the preceding message is difficult to under-

stand. Probably "mairaines" is a misprint for "marines.") Saturday.—The Australians are clinging tenaciously to their captures of last week. Hundreds of prisoners (including many of the 1918 class) have yet to be counted. They appear cheerful and resigned to their fate, and the colloquialism "Faire d'incomm" (derived from "fair dinkum" and meaning "To do things well") has already passed into idiomatic French. Sunday.—Save for desultory engagements in the distant suburbs, where the Anzac advances have not yet penetrated, Paris is quiet once more.—"Oriel," in "The Argus."

# GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

## A Scrub Tragedy.

The police report the tragic sequel to the murder of Mrs. Origassi, an Italian, in her own home, in the bush near Home Hill Station. She was found shot and it was believed that the crime was the work of another Italian named Joe Stinnetti. Detective Seymour has now found the dead body of Stinnetti in a patch of thick scrub, three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the murder.

## Armed Raiders at Manly.

The Manly tramway depot has been raided by a gang of four men who were masked and armed with revolvers. In the building the day's takings, which amounted to over £200, were locked in a safe provided with a burglar alarm. Edmund Bell, night watchman, when on his rounds, was suddenly confronted by a masked man. Pointing a revolver at him, the burglar called out, "Not a word, or I'll blow your brains out. I mean business!" Bell was carrying a small clock, which he threw at the intruder. It struck the revolver and bounced on to the man's face. Bell says he then heard the click of the intruder's revolver three times. Bell then tried to obtain his own revolver, but was suddenly seized by three other men from behind, all being masked and armed. Bell's hands were tied behind his back, and a black handkerchief was placed over his eyes. The ends of the rope from his hands were tied to the rail of a tramcar a few feet away. Three of the men then went to the office and smashed in the door with an axe. On entering and approaching the safe they set the burglar alarm going. Bell, who had heard the alarm, said to the man who was guarding him that the alarm was connected with the police station, and the police would quickly be on the scene. The four men immediately made off without damaging the safe or getting any money.

On January 15th a man named William Cosgrove was committed for trial on a charge of having been concerned in the crime.

## Cost of the Strike.

Mr. J. B. Holme, Under Secretary for Labour and Industry, has prepared a report upon the recent strike, which shows that the total loss to the community through that industrial upheaval was between £3,400,000 and £9,000,000. The sum of £20,000 was paid by the Government for the relief of strike distress, and among the other items were wages, amusements, and bonuses in connection with the voluntary workers' camps to the amount of £17,938.



## Maternity Bonuses.

Since the maternity allowance of £5 for each child born within the Commonwealth came into operation on October 10th, 1912, £3,418,960 has been distributed to mothers in the six States. The claims for the allowance have numbered 683,792. The distribution in the various States up to Saturday last was as follows:—

State.	No. of Claims.	Amount Paid. £
New South Wales ...	236,898	1,334,490
Victoria ...	180,314	901,570
Queensland ...	100,345	501,725
South Australia ...	61,846	309,230
Western Australia ...	44,770	223,850
Tasmania ...	29,619	148,095

The returns for this financial year have not yet been compiled; but from July, 1916, to November 30th last there were 53,276 claims granted, and the amount paid was £263,380.

## Tourist Traffic in N.S.W.

The State Tourist Bureau and Cook's Tourist Agency report great activity in the tourist traffic of the State, and specially note that, since the war, Australia has been invaded by tourists from India, China, Dutch East India, and the Pacific Islands. In Dutch East India many officials are given twelve months' vacation every few years, and now under war conditions that leave is spent in the Commonwealth. The State Tourist Bureau has arranged for parties of Dutch East Indians to visit Australia, and in return to send parties of Australians to those islands. Figures show that people are travelling in New South Wales more than before the war, and the most interesting of these statistics are those applying to Jenolan Caves. In 1914, 26,389 persons visited the Caves. In 1917 the visitors numbered 29,617. At Kosciusko last winter and this summer, record numbers were recorded, and it would seem as if Australians with money to travel are now seeing the beauties of their own country for the first time, as they are, under war conditions, unable to go further afield. The New South Wales Tourist Bureau is endeavouring to arrange a conference with Bureaux of other States with the object of bringing about reciprocity in catering for tourists in all parts of the Commonwealth, so as to facilitate their movements from State to State and to the chief resorts of interest.

## Sydney University.

At its monthly meeting, on February 4th, the Senate of the University made appointments to three Chairs:—The Chair of Zoology, which became vacant last year through the retirement of Professor Haswell, who occupied it for 27 years, was allotted to Dr. S. J. Johnston, B.A., D.Sc., Sydney. To the newly-appointed Chair of Architecture, the Senate has appointed Mr. Leslie Williamson, A.R.I.B.A., Assistant Professor of Architecture in the University of London, who has had a distinguished architectural career. To the Chair of Pharmacology in the Faculty of Medicine lately established, Dr. H. G. Chapman has been appointed.

## Customs Revenue.

The Customs revenue was £120,973 less in January, 1918, than that received in January, 1917, and the drop for the seven months of the financial year was £1,589,600. All States show a decrease for the longer period and New South Wales and Tasmania were the only two to make a better showing in January of this year than in the same month in 1917.



W.A.A.C.: Did the wound in your foot hurt very much?  
Aussie: Oh, no! But I'd much rather have a whack (W.A.A.C.) on my arm!

**GENERAL NEWS—continued.****Building a Railway.**

The Barmedman-Rankin's Springs Railways League is a live, businesslike body. Some time ago the Government stated that owing to the shortage of money it could not go on with the construction of the line which the League has been asking for, but later the League was told that if it could find £100,000 free of brokerage charges (£1,500) the Government would accept the loan for the specific purpose of constructing approximately thirty miles of the line. At a meeting of the League the secretary, Mr Max McCrone stated that he had been successful in raising a private loan for the amount stated. After discussion it was unanimously resolved that the League pay the brokerage of £1,500, which amount was almost raised at the meeting. The Government has given the League the assurance that as soon as the money is forthcoming immediate construction of the line will commence from Barmedman. At present, owing to many public works being held up for want of funds, they have ample plant and material lying idle, which will be at once sent to Barmedman for construction purposes.

**Vacation Swimming Schools.**

The Vacation Swimming Schools which have been conducted by the Education Department during the holidays have proved a big success.

Some 5,000 boys and girls were enrolled for the purpose of learning the art of swimming, and it is stated that 80 per cent. of the girls and 70 per cent. of the boys had succeeded. The greater success of the girls is attributed to the fact that they had received more land drill in the various movements, and that the lady teachers had been well trained in the system. It is interesting to note, however, that girls are lighter than boys, bulk for bulk, in the water, and this enables them to float more readily, and thus to pick up a knowledge of how to propel themselves in the water.

**Australian Munition Workers in England.**

By H. J. LONG,

Press Correspondent of Australian Munition Workers' Association.

There is a phase of war activity in which some thousands of Australians are engaged, but of which little is known or heard.

There are now roughly some three thousand skilled Australian munition workers, together with some two thousand war workers, absorbed in the various factories and arsenals throughout Great Britain. A large number of these came under contract to private firms prior to the institution of the Commonwealth scheme,



Australians in Paris.  
L'Entente Cordiale: Taken in one of the principal boulevards.

under which men are brought to England by the Commonwealth Government. In this work Australians, by reason of their adaptability, are holding their own with the world's best. The lay mind connects munition making with little else than the gun and shell-making, but modern warfare embraces the use of almost every mechanical device known. Besides the manufacture of arms of all calibres, the construction of ships, aeroplanes and airships, tanks, tractors and agricultural machinery, etc., is being proceeded with on a huge scale.

In all the different stages of manufacture, Australians may be found at work, and working thoroughly. The hours of work are from 53 to 80 hours per week, 70 being an average. The rate of pay varies. In the London district it is 9½d., plus war bonuses of 4.42d., per hour. As the Australian rate is 1s. 8d. per hour, it will be readily seen that munition-making as far as the Australian is concerned does not spell money-making. I find that an average of £5 per week is being earned by our members throughout England, although a few are earning by piece-work £10 and £12 weekly. This excludes any unskilled men who have come with the war workers. The starting wage for skilled men is as low as £3 12s. in some districts. Taking into consideration the high cost of living at the present time, it will be seen that there are no profiteers among us, as some of the wild and sweeping statements which have unfortunately appeared in the Press from time to time would seem to indicate. Ill-health has been responsible for the return of many men to Australia, while some, to the great regret of their comrades, have made the supreme sacrifice.

In keeping with the value which all Australians place on organisation, the Australian Munition Workers' Association has been formed. From a band of some

twenty men formed on the arrival of the first batch, it has quickly grown into an association, with an Executive Council and headquarters in London, with branches in all the important industrial centres in England where colonials are employed. The membership is not far short of 2,000, and is steadily increasing. By its agency, interests peculiar to colonial workmen alone are safeguarded, the spirit of contentment under trying circumstances is fostered, and a frequent re-union of kinsmen made possible.

Any Australian soldier who knew No. 3432 Pte. Alfred Hassell Munro, 50th Bn., A.I.F., or who was near him when he was killed in action on September 26th, 1917, is asked to communicate with his sister, Miss Kate Munro, c/o Major T. G. Leith, Sillwood Hall Hotel, Montpellier Road, Brighton, England.

**For Those who Fall.**

To-day they fight for Freedom in fair France,  
Where Freedom's flag, deserted and forlorn,  
Catching the first rays of the day new-born,  
Brought Hope anew our restless life to enhance,  
Till all the world her beauty shall entrance;  
And ne'er again her virgin locks be shorn,  
Nor sacred right by impious hands be torn.  
To-day they fight, crusaders all. Perchance  
They fall and welter on a field of blood  
For that which they can neither see nor hold.  
They fall and die, as men have ever died,  
To turn from those they love the crimson flood,  
With all its terrors. And when all is told  
We can but look upon their names with pride.

W. M. FLEMING.

# SPORTING NOTES.

## Golf.

At Royal Park the competition for the president's trophy was advanced another stage. D. S. Dale (5), who returned a card of 2 down, was the winner, followed by J. H. Brinkworth (5) 3 down, and A. Morcom (1), and A. Thompson (3) each 4 down.

## Sydney Swimming.

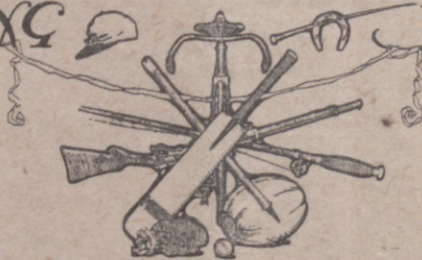
The following were the results of an 880 yards general handicap held by the Sydney Swimming Club:—E. Cummins, 180sec., 1; G. Gunther, 82sec., 2; O. Griffiths, 210 sec., 3. Time, 15min. 24sec.

## The Plundering of Punters.

The past two months' racing around Melbourne seems to have sickened hundreds of old punters of the game which they had always admitted to be a loser, though it mostly gave them fair entertainment. The outcry of disgust is not against the evident dishonesty of the racing so much as it is against the farcical system of stipendiary stewardship that permits daylight robbery to go unchecked. The stipes have come to be objects of derision. All the old racegoers agree that racing has gone from bad to much worse since unpaid stewards shifted their responsibility to paid stipes. This trinity of detectives has no policy of detection. Just before the start of a race the three futilities climb to the top of a watch-tower near the judge's box, and proceed to observe the running, wherein they rarely observe anything to make a fuss about. If they do make an inquiry into the performance of a suspected animal they are never in a position to prove a strong case against it. Their practice of herding together for observation purposes makes the three stipes of no more use than one stipe, anyhow. All that they can collectively swear to is what happens when the field is coming down the straight for home.

## Soldier Swimmers.

There was a reunion of topnotchers at the St. Kilda Baths one recent morning, when Frank Beaurepaire, champion of Australia, Frank Fitts, a former 100 yards champion of Victoria, and T. W. Mason, champion of Melbourne Swimming Club, had a race over 100 yards. After going fifty yards "Bogey" appeared to have the race won, but Mason came with a rush and beat him home by half a length—time unmentionable. All three have just returned from France. Beaurepaire has been with the Y.M.C.A., Mason is still a patient at Caulfield Military Hospital recovering from wounds received at Bapaume, while Fitts has not yet got over the effects of being gassed while serving with the Motor Transport.



## Tatts and Taxes.

A Melbourne citizen who lately drew £90 from Tatt.'s had a bright idea when the fiefs arrived. Hunting up £30 worth of tickets with which he had drawn successive blanks, he forwarded them to the Commonwealth Income Tax Department as evidence of his outlay in harvesting the £90, and to support a suggestion that the expenditure should be deducted from the revenue before the Department started calculating its cut. But it didn't come off, Red Tape deciding that it was entitled to disregard the outlay, on the ground apparently that

the applicant was not solely engaged in the betting business. It looks a bit rough on the prize-winner; but if officialdom had allowed the deduction what would it have to say to the individual who drew £1,000 and produced a statement to show that in twenty-five years he had done in £1,746 5s. 10d.?

## Totalisator Results.

Frequently the question crops up as to what amount the Totalisator would handle in a year in Victoria should it be legalised, and wide divergence exists as to the totals predicted. It is interesting to note that the investments in New Zealand last season totalled £5,000,713, of which £4,015,298 was invested at horse meetings, and the balance at trotting fixtures. Victoria has a population of 305,000 more than N.Z., so that the figures should be larger there. On this total a 5 per cent. Government tax would represent "some" money.



"Smoke Dreams."

## Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

### While the Train Waits.

Australia has some weird records in train-travelling, but it has none to beat this. One day the Burnie-Zeehan limited came to a full-stop (it has been commas mostly before that) at a farmhouse near Pigeon Hill to enable an itinerant dentist to draw a couple of teeth from a local inhabitant. It was only from a stern regard for duty that the engineer and the fireman refused to stay for afternoon tea.

\* \* \*

### The Spider Stung.

When the innocent backblocker walks into the moneylender's web he is not always the one to get stung. A woman in the mountains beyond Bright (Vic.) went to a Melbourne Shylock for an advance on the little homestead. A valuer came up and she showed him over a nice little farm well worth the money. He reported accordingly and the money changed hands. Presently the shark had to foreclose, and then he found that the property covered by the mortgage deed was not the place that had been valued, but a tangle of rocks and scrub a few miles further back. He still owns it.

\* \* \*

### Too Many Husbands.

When will the Defence authorities get on to the compleat lady-bigamist? One much-married gentle-Annie in Melbourne has reached such a state of confident affluence, after a long period of garnering the cash, that she hardly troubles to make a secret of her numerical superiority in husbands. It is easy to imagine what will happen to Ann when her husbands come marching home, if she should happen to be on the spot at the time; but so far they are all going strong in far countries and writing home with regularity, so that the lady is in no fear of surprises from that direction. But it is mighty rough on the country.

\* \* \*

### Sniping the 'Roo.

Allow me to introduce to Domain wild-game hunters Jack Livingston, of Aramac (Q.), professional 'roo-shooter for 30-odd years, who has slain more of the big fellows than any other three men in Australia. He can number his kills by the hundred thousand, and his earnings by the rifle in thousands. In 1899, on Saltern Creek station, he shot 101 'roos in one day. He skinned 30 big bucks, taking the scalps only of the remainder. He also broke the hundred on two other occasions on Powala and Tuburrow. As to late records, Charlie Noon, in 1915, on Albion Vale, Lake Galilee, shot 78 hoppers in one day; all skinned with the assistance of a wages



An Unpardonable Liberty.

Bystander: What yer stoush 'im for, Chiddy?  
Chiddy (infuriated): Stoush 'im! I'll murder 'im—he's been an' married me mother without me consent!

man. His average for weeks ran over 40 per day, and his total for five months was 4,000. He used a Lee-Enfield .303 and dum dummed his bullets. Many shooters in Western Queensland (the writer included) can get over 85 skins for every 100 cartridges when using high-velocity weapons, such as the .303, 30.30, 32 special, or the little Savage .22 high-power, that hops off with a muzzle-velocity of 2,700ft. per second. The finest shots in the world are to be found amongst the men who work out from Jericho, Aramac, Pentland, Torrens Creek, Prairie and Hughenden, over the basalt and the desert belt around the great salt lakes, Buchanan and Galilee, but I have not met one who can do better than one for

two with a black-powder gun, week in, week out.

### The Tail-less Kangaroo.

I get fatigued of the yarn that the kangaroo uses his tail to help him travel. There's one fellow who has been in our paddocks in Quagmunjie (Vic.) for the last five years who has no tail at all. He is the wildest and fastest 'roo that I have come across. I have seen him chased by all the stockriders and all the sheepdogs in the Dargo district, and never once have I seen this kang. on the reverse gear. When out of action he stands as steady as a rock and as straight as a young pine. He soars over fences, and has never been known to baulk.

## Back to the Somme.

### Australians Great March South.

### Scenes on the Line of Retreat.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,  
France, March 29th.

Back to the Somme. It is difficult to describe to people at home what that means to these splendid battalions of ours who, with other British reinforcements, stopped the German advance along the Somme towards Amiens. Many of the men had never seen the country "Down South" before, about which their comrades, old soldiers of the Somme campaign, had yarned around a hundred camp fires. And now they are fighting in it themselves, in touch with the Germans who have re-invaded ground which every Australian soldier regards as sacred, and there can be no manner of doubt about what will happen to those Germans when the moment comes to counter-attack them. The troops of the whole British army are confident of the issue of this battle, but the enthusiasm of the Australians cheers the heart of the whole countryside.

They see the battle just here as their own particular fight, and have seen it like that from the beginning. When the first tidings came of the German advance and the retaking of Bapaume and the Pozières Ridge, it sped to the Australian trenches in Flanders, and the men asked there eagerly of every newsbringer, "Has he really got Pozières? When are we going down there?" They never had any doubt of that last from the outset. When the order came for some of the Australians to go the word spread through the force as if by magic.

#### Scenes on the Road.

Their move south, momentous event in itself, was full of scenes no man would ever forget. Trains hammered along every available railway, the roads were filled with the dust of unceasing traffic from Ypres to Amiens. The dust of scores of miles of lorries and guns and horses bedimmed the whole landscape, and every traveller on the main highways looked like a miller or a coalheaver, according to the length of time he spent on them. Towards the southern end of the British front the columns coming south met other traffic driving west and north-west—the traffic of the retirement, heavy guns, ambulances, transport of every sort. Ruling over all the scene imagine rumour piling on rumour, every rumour exaggerated by tired troops, or by fresh and eager troops whose hopes and expectations gathered like rolling snowballs. In the wonderful night of last Tuesday as the Australians came south there was a new rumour of some British or French victory at every town they reached.

#### The Great March.

The lorries bumped them along through the blinding tunnel of dust which was the main south road, and lorries and trains finally deposited them in the seething vortex of this or that prosperous town or village, which a day or two previously had been in placid quiet beyond most of the hum of the war. The battalions which emptied out of the 'buses were the dirtier, but after the marching on foot began all soon looked alike—dust-crusted bunches of men, clustered with accoutrements, marching and halting and falling into heaps on the roadside every now and then. Every passing wheel threw more dust over them, and wheels churned the dry roads into powder ceaselessly night and day. A long march in full kit is trying under any conditions; the troops feel it at its worst when they are jostled and blocked in such a welter of movement.

#### How they Came into Action.

Some Australian battalions marched from nine o'clock on Tuesday evening till well into the afternoon of Wednesday, and had

only one meal on that march—at breakfast-time. It was a march full of irritating traffic delays, and at the end of it they went straight into action against the German advance-guards. One brigade had nearly reached its destination when the German artillery opened fire on a village just in front of them and the road by which they would have to enter it. The leading battalion commander gave the order to deploy, and the tired and dusty column astonished him with the alacrity of its response. Past the village they moved forward in skirmishing line and artillery formation into the doubtful country of the advancing enemy patrols, reached a chosen ridge before the Germans, and at once began digging themselves in. By next morning there was a large Australian force in position entrenched in successive lines of posts and groups. For the front line there was not much sleep yet, but the reserve battalions gave themselves over to a luxury of sleep in their little holes in the ground, wrapped in their waterproof sheets and with dry grass under them for bedding,



Machine-gunners getting into position on a Somme Canal.  
(Australian Official Photograph.)



Australian Artillery supporting the Infantry.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

and undisturbed alike by their own guns barking in the fields about them or by the German shells which at intervals dotted the near landscape. The Australian guns came into action on Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday night straight off the roads just as they arrived, and they marched by road the whole way from the north. The march into action was a magnificent effort of both infantry and artillery: the exhausted troops cheered them, the villagers cheered them, they cheered themselves as they found that they had beaten the Germans in the race for these hills.

#### The German Tank Story.

An Australian brigade which went into the line had an exciting finish to its march. Fifteen miles back they heard rumours that the enemy had broken through at one point ahead of them and were advancing in armoured cars. As the Australians marched eastwards the traffic on the roads became more and more confused, much of it civilian, and everybody had the same story of the coming of German armoured cars behind them. At length one Australian colonel went on ahead with a platoon to meet the reported monsters. He arrived at a sunken part of the road where steep banks on each side gave him a good position. A clanking noise came from the distance, the men lay ready, with orders to fire into the loopholes of the cars as they came by. The colonel went on a little ahead down the road to give warning. Suddenly a big red tractor swung into view, a man in grey seated on a seat in front driving it. The colonel got ready to shoot him, hesitated—for the fighting men of tanks do not usually ride outside the machine—and hesitating he recognised the driver's uniform for French.

Next minute he saw that the much-rumoured tanks were merely eight or nine tractor ploughs coming back from the Bapaume fields, salvaged by the Frenchmen who had worked them.

Among Australians decorated by the King at Buckingham Palace, on April 6th, was Captain Walter Kilroy Harris, F.R.G.S., of the Drake Battalion of the Royal Naval Division (of Newcastle, N.S.W., author of "Outback in Australia"), who received the Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross with two Bars.

#### Still Going Strong.

In one unit—and that a small one—are Staff Serjts. Beck and Jeffrey, Serjt. Lane, and Privates McKenna, McDonald and McLeod, the combined ages of the six men being 331 years, an average of 55 years each. These men are still in harness and from 2½ to 3½ years' service each. This is a record which, in the A.I.F., should prove difficult to beat!

#### Australian V.A.D. in England.

With the approval of the War Office, and upon the invitation of the joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, it is proposed to form an Australian Voluntary Aid Detachment in London. There are many Australian V.A.D. in England already working in connection with the Australian Red Cross and otherwise, and it is felt that they would be greatly benefited by association with an organisation such as proposed, enjoying, as it will, official recognition.

It is felt that Australian V.A.D. workers

would by this means be kept in closer touch with other Australian organisations and also with each other. Lady Robinson (wife of Sir T. Robinson, Agent-General for Queensland) has been asked to become Commandant, and is carrying out the preliminary work of enrolling and registering members and recording the work upon which they are engaged.

Australian V.A.D. workers in England are invited to communicate as soon as possible with Lady Robinson at Australian Red Cross Society, 36, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1, who will be pleased to furnish them with further information.

#### Lord Mayor's Fund, Sydney.

The Lord Mayor's Fund, for which a public appeal is being made, has in the last three years assisted 14,000 separate families and is now making weekly payments to 20,000 persons, of whom 15,000 are children.

#### Obituary.

Mr. John McLaughlin, head of the firm of solicitors, John McLaughlin & Son, died at his residence at Waverley on February 4th, aged 67. In November last his eldest son, Major Geoffry McLaughlin, M.C., was killed in France, and the news so affected his father that a heart attack supervened, from which he never recovered.

#### Miss Ethel Campbell: A Word of Thanks.

An expression of thanks is felt in many quarters to be due to Miss Ethel M. Campbell for her unfailing attention to the comfort of Australian soldiers who have touched at Durban since the beginning of the war.

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

The following are the statements of services for which the undermentioned decorations were conferred. Ranks shown are those held at the time when the award was made:—

### Awarded the Military Cross.

**Lieut. Edwin Stanley Inman, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He moved forward with the advance in command of carrying parties and established dumps on the first objective under heavy fire and worked untiringly under very difficult conditions. When ammunition ran short during a counter-attack he led his parties through a heavy barrage with further supplies to the front line.

**2nd Lieut. Stanley Herbert Joubert, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led an attack against an enemy strong point, which was holding up the advance, capturing it and putting all garrison out of action. By this gallant act the attack was enabled to proceed and the final objective was captured.

**Capt. Charles Hallily Kellaway, A.M.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. For twenty-four hours following the attack he worked without a moment's respite, dealing with the wounded of five battalions in addition to his own, and at the same time controlling the work of his stretcher bearers.

**Lieut. Arthur George Klenner, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Single-handed he captured an enemy machine-gun which was holding up the advance, and captured or killed the whole of the team. When the final objective was captured he showed great judgment in placing his men so that heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

**Lieut. Mervyn Digby Knight, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He rendered valuable service in the work of consolidation, and continued untiringly in his efforts to advance his line. He set a splendid example of fearlessness to his men.

**Lieut. Geoffrey Paul Leane, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a party carrying rations to the front line. His party came under a heavy barrage and eight of them were wounded. He got his men to cover, despatched the wounded to the aid post, reorganised his party and delivered the rations to the battalion in the front line.

**Lieut. Hugh Gilmore Maegraith, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He set such a splendid example of dash and determination to his men during an attack that they carried all opposition before them. His fearlessness and contempt of danger had a marked effect on the success of the operations.

**Lieut. William Robert Creen McNaught, Fld. Arty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. His battery came under heavy fire and several fires were started, and an ammunition dump was set alight. Regardless of the shell fire and the danger of an explosion he rushed to the spot and, with a few others, worked until all the fires were extinguished. He set a magnificent example of soldierly conduct to all ranks and saved a gun and 1,000 rounds of ammunition.

**Lieut. Ernest Henry William Meyers, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon in the attack with great dash and initiative, showing high qualities of leadership. When the final objective was captured he carried out reconnaissances in front of the position, and worked untiringly to secure the position against counter-attacks. When all the other officers became casualties he took command of his company and held on under severe fire until relieved.

**2nd Lieut. James Basil Minchin, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Before the attack he led a carrying party to the front line over most difficult ground, through a very heavy enemy barrage, and by his coolness and good leadership brought his men back with few

casualties. During the attack he showed fine leadership and courage, and did valuable work in consolidating the captured ground under heavy fire.

**Lieut. John Percy Minton, Engrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of transport carrying engineer stores to the line. It was due to his skill, determination and disregard of danger that the material reached the line over difficult ground under heavy rifle and shell fire.

**Capt. Stanley Walter Neale, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He worked unceasingly, regardless of danger, consolidating his line under heavy fire, and set a fine example of courage to his men, which had a very steadying effect at a critical time.

**2nd Lieut. Charles Selby Aldred Noad, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his battalion was ordered to fill a gap caused by an enemy counter-attack, he took command of his company and did most valuable work in covering the gap. He set a fine example of courage and energy.

**Lieut. Herbert Lionel Norris, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was wounded before the attack began, but remained and took command of his company, leading them to the second objective, and organised them for the final attack. He showed great initiative and good leadership, and a courage and determination which were a magnificent example to his men.

**Lieut. William Henry O'Bern, Pnrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in rescuing three artillery drivers who were severely wounded by a shell which burst among the men and their horses. He extricated the men, dressed their wounds, and helped them to a place of safety.

**Lieut. Charles James Kelynack, Engrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He worked throughout the en-

Lt.-Col. A. W. J., Victoria, B.C., writes 19/10/16:  
"They grip the ground in a marvellous way."  
Colonel B. G. L. writes 7/11/16:—  
"Excellent in every way—walking, riding or driving a motor car."

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

gement, establishing and maintaining communication in the face of great difficulties and under heavy shell fire. When a dug-out was blown in he succeeded in rescuing two severely wounded men. He showed the greatest initiative and courage throughout.

**2nd Lieut. John Harold Laphorne, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer's courage and dash stood out prominently throughout the action. He personally captured three concrete positions, together with seventeen prisoners and two machine-guns. His many acts of daring were most inspiring to the men, and largely contributed to the success of the operation.

**Lieut. John Timothy Maguire, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in command of the right platoon of the division in an attack, and it was largely owing to his splendid coolness under fire and in the face of heavy opposition that direction was maintained. He kept touch with the division on his right, captured two objectives and showed great skill in the consolidation. He set a fine example to his men.

**Lieut. Lyndsay Torrance Maplestone, A.S.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of lorries dumping ammunition. The dump was heavily shelled all day, and he remained at his post, though wounded, directing operations and getting all the lorries away safely. By his courage and coolness he set a fine example to all who came in contact with him.

**2nd Lieut. William Leslie Martin, M.G. Corps.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in repairing telephone wires several times during an attack when the signallers were casualties. When, owing to shelling, the battery was ordered to temporarily evacuate the position, he saw that everyone was clear before leaving. Although knocked over by a shell, he reported back for duty four hours later, and was ordered away by his senior officer. Next morning he again presented himself for duty, and carried on until relieved.

**2nd Lieut. Claude Cyril John McCann, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed great dash and courage in rushing enemy posts, several of which were captured by his platoon. On other officers becoming casualties, he placed himself in command, displaying marked qualities of organisation and leadership, which enabled his company to consolidate the position in a masterly fashion.

**2nd Lieut. William Alexander McIntosh, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon with great dash and coolness in an attack. He surrounded and captured an enemy strong

post, taking fifty prisoners and two machine-guns. He consolidated his position with great skill, and encouraged his men by his splendid example.

**2nd Lieut. Neil McLachlan, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon with great dash and determination against an enemy strong point which was holding up the platoon on his left. He engaged it from the flank, and captured it with twenty-two prisoners.

**Lieut. Reginald Angel Money, Fld. Arty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went forward with the infantry attack, established communication, and sent forward most valuable information throughout the whole of two days, enabling his group to break up enemy counter-attacks and concentrations. He displayed the greatest initiative, courage and disregard of danger.

**Lieut. Wilfred Stanley Moors, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. By his splendid example he led his men to the attack with great vigour. He very skilfully took command of his company after the company commander had become a casualty. He rushed a strong point single-handed, and was responsible for its capture. By his fine example he kept up his men's spirits under heavy fire, establishing and garrisoning an important tactical position.

**Lieut. William Thomas Needs, Fld. Arty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of the battery whilst in action this officer rushed immediately to one of the gun-pits, which had been set on fire and in which ammunition was exploding. With assistance he succeeded in putting out the fire at great personal risk, though heavily bombarded by enemy shells at the time, thus saving several hundred rounds of ammunition. He set a splendid example to the men.

**Capt. Robert Allen Mowland, Fld. Arty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried out a successful operation against two enemy strong points with two heavy trench mortars. He reconnoitred the situation, and got his guns into position, where they came under a heavy enemy barrage, and one of his mortars was put out of action just before the time of opening fire. He repaired it with great skill, and carried out a successful bombardment. Owing to his careful preparation he carried out the operation without a single casualty, and inspired his men throughout by his coolness and courage.

**Lieut. Percival Louis Rauert, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a mopping-up party in an attack, and showed great courage

and skilful leadership in clearing concrete emplacements of the enemy. When his company commander had been wounded he took command of the company and handled it with great skill and judgment.

**Lieut. Stewart Leslie Roberts, Fd. Arty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a direct hit fired the ammunition in a gun-pit and set the camouflage on fire the personnel were withdrawn, but he remained until he had extinguished the fire. He was blown about ten yards by the explosion of a shell, but when another camouflage caught fire he returned and extinguished it.

**Lieut. Edward Leslie Graham Rowell, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the advance this officer rushed an enemy pill-box single-handed, engaging them with bombs, killing some of the garrison and capturing the remainder. Later, on his company commander becoming a casualty, he took over the command and carried out a relief under heavy shell fire. Throughout his courage and coolness were a fine example to all ranks.

**Lieut. Bertie Danson Rush, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of transport. His conveyance was heavily shelled and thrown into confusion. Though wounded, he rallied his men, re-formed the column under heavy fire, and completed the journey. On another occasion when the column was broken up by shell fire he reformed the party, re-loaded the waggons and got them to their destination. He showed great courage and coolness.

**Lieut. (T./Capt.) Leonard Seymour, Fld. Arty.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He skilfully sited his trench mortars in the captured position, and by well directed fire cut the enemy's wire in preparation for an attack. He observed the results of his fire from "No Man's Land," and while there captured an enemy observer single-handed. He has done excellent work on many other occasions.

**Lieut. Abel Richmond Sheath, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Prior to the attack this officer was wounded whilst engaged in forming a dump, but remained at duty, so that he was able to take part in the operations. On the company commander and all the remaining officers of his company and of the company on his left becoming casualties, he took command of the greater part of two companies and rushed the enemy's position, repeatedly showing courage, coolness, and resource of a high order. The final objective was gained, consolidated and held during counter-attacks through his cool bearing and utter disregard of danger.



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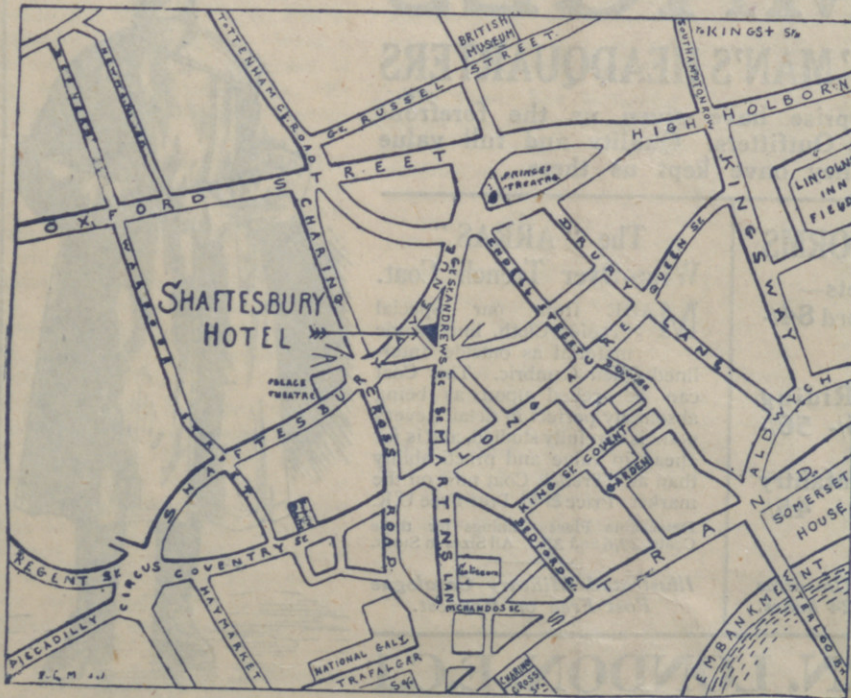
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