

Anzac Bulletin

No. 59. (New Issue).

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22, 1918.

Price 3d.

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



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A Winter Battlefield.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA



Clubs for Australian Soldiers.

Melbourne, 10th February.

A Reuter's message says that in connection with the Australian Comforts Fund's offer to establish an Australian Club in Paris, Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, is reported to have stated that General Griffiths, after conferring with General Sir William Birdwood and others, reported that Australian soldiers were already adequately provided for by the existing clubs for British and Dominion soldiers which are subsidised by the Australian Comforts Fund.

Australian Repatriation Scheme.

Sydney, 11th February.

Mr. Millen, Minister of Repatriation, in a speech at the opening of a club for returned soldiers founded by the Manly Amateur Fishermen's Association, said he expected a full repatriation scheme would be ready within a few weeks. He added that if the war continued much longer Australia would possibly have to live more on her own resources.—Reuter.

12th February.

Mr. Millen states that 700 returned soldiers will be absorbed under forestry schemes in the various States, and that more men will be absorbed in this occupation later.—Reuter.

A New Comic Opera.

Composed and Produced by Australians.

Melbourne, 11th February.

A comic opera, "The Rajah of Shivapore," composed by Alfred Hill, with book and lyrics by David Souter, both Australians, has been produced at the Princess Theatre by Australian artists.

Bush Fires in Victoria.

Melbourne, 12th February.

There is intense heat in Victoria. Bush fires have caused considerable damage in the western district.—Reuter.

Sir John Forrest's Title.

Melbourne, 12th February.

Sir John Forrest has adopted the title of Baron Forrest of Bunbury.—Reuter.

The Imperial Conference.

Melbourne, 12th February.

It is stated that Mr. Cook will accompany Mr. Hughes to attend the Imperial Conference. Lord Forrest, if well enough, will be Acting Prime Minister during Mr. Hughes's absence.—Reuter.

Eight Thousand at a Railway Picnic.

Melbourne, 11th February.

There was an attendance of 8,000 at the railway picnic at Ballarat.

Drink and Desertions.

Melbourne, 12th February.

In evidence before a Select Committee of the Senate re the sale of intoxicants to soldiers, the Acting-Commandant Williams stated that drink had something to do with desertions, but of the men who take drink immoderately not a specially large number loses efficiency. He was satisfied that the six o'clock closing had reduced the amount of disorder both among soldiers and civilians. The drinking habit was declining among the younger men. He did not believe that soldiering made men unsteady.

The Bush Fires in Victoria.

Melbourne, 12th February.

There have been destructive bush and grass fires in the western district of Victoria. It is estimated that 70,000 acres of grass has been destroyed in the Casterton, Coleraine, Beaufort and other districts.

Melbourne, 13th February.

The fires in the west of Victoria have done extensive damage to the grass in the Stawell, Mortlake, and Woomelang districts.

N.S.W. National Party Supports Mr. Hughes.

Sydney, 12th February.

A motion at a meeting of the Grand Council of the National Party of New South Wales against the leadership of Mr. Hughes was defeated by 80 votes against 6.

Repatriation.

Minister Replies to Criticism.

Melbourne, 13th February.

The Minister for Repatriation, Mr. Millen, replying to the criticism of Archbishop Wright, Primate of Australia, stated that a Board of Control consisting of men of commercial and military experience had already been created, that is, as a Repatriation Commission. Training in agricultural schools of men desirous of settling on the land had also been provided for. Repatriation schemes were being pushed on with all the speed compatible with completeness.

Australian Premiership.

Melbourne, 13th February (delayed).

Owing to Lord Forrest's continued ill-health, it is probable that the idea of his replacing Mr. Hughes as acting Premier during the latter's absence for the Imperial Conference will have to be abandoned, and it is now probable that Mr. W. A. Watt, Minister of Works and Railways, will act as Premier.—Reuter.

Repatriation.

Settling Soldiers on the Land.

Melbourne, 14th February.

The Victorian Minister for Lands, Mr. Clarke, addressing the Collingwood Branch of the Australian Natives' Association, said that the question of placing returned soldiers on the land was of vital importance. Only experienced men and such as were likely to prove successful should be put on the land. It was proposed to form model villages in various parts of Victoria, placing therein 12 or 16 returned soldiers. Men with much land were being asked to take returned soldiers as share farmers.

Victorian Doctors and Friendly Societies.

Melbourne, 11th February.

A letter from the Council of the British Medical Association to Mr. Bowser, Premier of Victoria, rejecting his arbitration proposal, states as grounds for the decision that the consultation or visit fee to non-members of Friendly Societies is 10s. 6d., or, in some suburbs, 7s. 6d.; for the same service to members of Friendly Societies, the fee is 1s. The Council contends for the right of the medical profession to determine the ambit of this great concession.

Melbourne, 12th February.

The Victorian Premier, Mr. Bowser, has stated that the Cabinet has decided to obtain evidence in New South Wales and Tasmania re the arrangements between doctors and Friendly Societies in those States.

Melbourne, 14th February.

During discussion of the doctors and Lodges' dispute in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, the Premier stated that the Ministry would make another attempt to bring the parties together. Should no settlement result, the Ministry would consider the advisableness of submitting to the House the question whether arbitration should be enforced for the first time in Victoria for the settlement of a dispute of this character.

Melbourne, 15th February.

The Council of the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association has decided to establish a contract medical service from the 31st March. The doctors will contract with large numbers of people on a co-operative basis. The doctors guarantee continuity of service and a system of transfers, to accord with a patient's change of residence, is provided for. The fees for persons receiving over £208 will aggregate more per cent. per annum.

Organisation of Australian Trade.

Mr. Hughes Outlines a Live Scheme.

Melbourne, 13th February.

Mr. Hughes has outlined a scheme for handling economic problems consequent on the war, to the members of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures.

He stated that the Ministry had already approved the scheme and was prepared to put it in operation at once. The welfare of Australia was dependent upon the solution of post-war economic problems, for which effective organisation was essential.

The Commonwealth war expenditure was £80,000,000 per annum of borrowed money. What effect would the aftermath of war have on local industry and conditions? Two things were necessary to meet the reversion to peace conditions:—(1) The Commonwealth must economise by organisation. (2) Secure home markets and develop overseas trade. It was obvious that no such scheme could succeed without the co-operation of Labour; also that the effective organisation of industry was as essen-

tial to the welfare of Labour as of Capital.

He repeated the five broad provisions, as announced in Sydney on November 5th. Upon the efficiency of the units, i.e., of the industrial organisations, success mainly depended. There would be associations to elect a council with a permanent secretary, and where necessary branch secretaries, in the States. The function of the associations would be to advise on all the circumstances of the particular industry.

Regarding its export trade the Councils would consider the best markets, etc., and would act through the Department of Commerce and Industry, which would have trade representatives in foreign countries. The Department of Commerce and Industry would be the link between the associations and the Ministry, and in conjunction with the General Council associations would shape the policy for expanding trade, improving methods, and establishing new industries.

In the important matter of finance, something approximating to German methods of financing industry must be achieved. The credit of the Commonwealth would be behind approved enterprises.

A conference of associations interested will be held immediately to discuss details and arrange for the organisation and appointments.

The provisions referred to in Mr. Hughes's speech in November (reported in our No. 45) are:—

1. The formation of an association representing each industry, primary and secondary.
2. A general council of commerce and industry, composed of representatives from various associations.
3. A department of commerce and industry and a Minister of commerce and industry.
4. A permanent science and industry bureau.
5. The appointment of trade representatives for the principal overseas markets.

"Anzac Coves" at Buckingham Palace.

The Court Circular of February 18th states:—

"The Anzac Coves' Pierrot Troupe, Australian Corps Headquarters, had the honour of giving an entertainment before their Majesties and the Princess Mary in the Throne Room this afternoon."

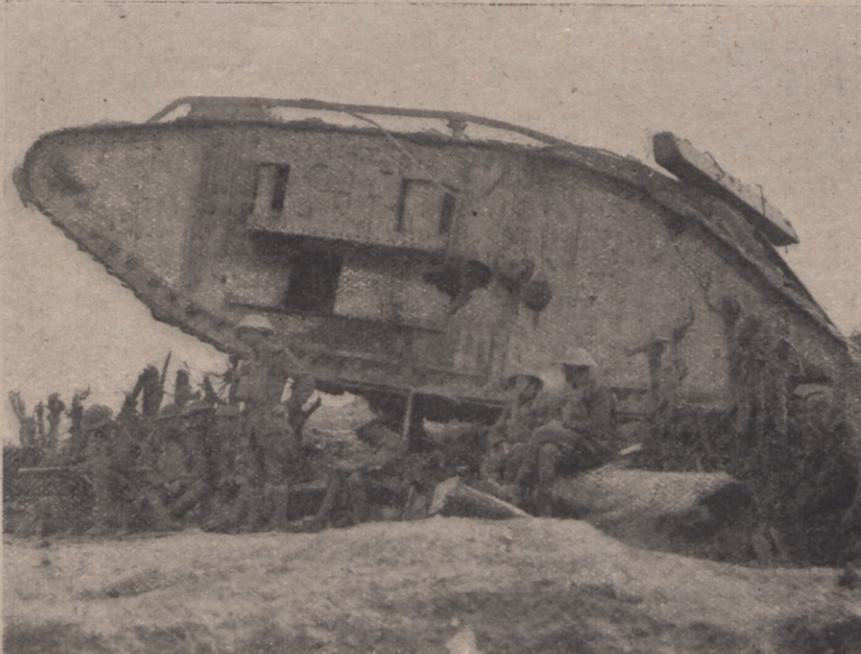
The "Anzac Coves," who have been performing at the Court Theatre, were invited to Buckingham Palace to give their entertainment before the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The King would have visited the theatre had it been possible for him, but the "Coves" appreciated even more highly this "command" performance.

The King and Queen, Princess Mary, and the Prince of Wales were present, with the ladies and gentlemen of the Household.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for the Commonwealth, and the Agents-General for the Colonies, were invited to attend, with their ladies. The "Coves" gave an excellent entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the King and Queen.

£90,000 for "Our Day," New South Wales Gift.

The Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, 83, Pall-mall, has received the sum of £90,000 contributed by the people of New South Wales in response to "Our Day" appeal. The money is sent by Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson, President of the Australian Red Cross, on behalf of the New South Wales Division. Lady Helen was



A Tank spiked on a tree stump.

largely responsible for the organisation of a successful appeal throughout New South Wales on November 30th last. Australian contributions for "Our Day," 1917, including the £187,367 sent by Victoria last summer and autumn, now amount to more than £300,000.—Exchange.

Record Lambing.

An entry for the record lambing percentage. The first six stud ewes at W. Perry's Penrose property, Waira. apa (M.L.), obliged with 19 lambs, one mamma producing four sturdy youngsters and the others three each. Mesdames, I remove me lid!

The Coming Campaign.

Feeling Out the Enemy.

By F. M. CUTLACK, Assistant Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.

British Headquarters, France,
February 5th.

The end of the winter is within sight, and the armies are stirring and throwing off the lethargy—speaking in terms of active operations—of the winter months. Each side of the line is engaged now in feeling out for the information it wants about the other before beginning on the new year's campaign. The raids and minor enterprises reported in the communiques from all parts of the front reveal the wide extent of the reconnaissance. They are the necessary preliminaries to the coming collision.

At such time as this the work of the Army's Intelligence Department becomes specially strenuous and interesting. Intelligence watches the enemy's line of battle from the North Sea to the Adriatic and records its daily dispositions. Each German division must be followed wherever it moves to. The plains of Flanders and Burgundy and Champagne are filling with troops today as they never did before; the Russian armistice has brought them up on the German side, and on ours the full strength of the long growing British organisation and the arrival of the United States army in the field, are the counterpart. The enemy, it is believed, must attack. Where? And how do we best meet him? We have talked for weeks the winter-talk of strikes

and famines and riots among the enemy's civilians, and finally the time approaches to leave these pleasant discussions of political possibilities and begin the battle again.

The Air Reconnaissance.

For the moment, in the first stirring of the armies, the principal activity on each side is the airmen's. Our squadrons daily survey the country far behind the German lines, and their observations and photographs are checked and compared each day. They watch the concentration camps, the railway stations, and the ammunition dumps; they photograph every suspicious neighbourhood. Where the enemy least desires to see them, the archie-batteries bark out like watchdogs, and the opposing squadrons gather to repel the intrusion. The general movements of modern armies are too vast to hide for long, but while it can, each side fights hard up above to muffle them. For as long as possible the troops and trains move only by night, and the halted columns of guns and transport and the dumps of ammunition and stores are covered in daytime with acres of camouflage. But this concealment is short-lived; the days lengthen and the mists thin out; and all the cover contrived by nature and human art cannot, after a certain stage hide the accumulations of shells and the

springing up of new and nearer camps. The railway movements become surer and plainer. The gun positions grow too numerous to be mistaken.

The Infantry Raid.

But the airmen can tell only the outline of the story; the details have to be gathered by other means, and the chief of these is the infantry raid—"for identification purposes" as the official phrase runs. The raid is almost invariably a set piece, and in the general scheme of the operation, there is not much room for variety. The methods vary, in fact, hardly at all on either side of the line. An exact plan of the enemy's trenches to be attacked is laid out behind the lines, and the raiding party rehearse every detail of the operation beforehand. Then on the night of the raid—raids are mostly night affairs—a few minutes before zero hour, the intending raiders line up in various small parties according to their particular duties. They hear the distant thud of the first guns firing from away behind, and then like the rush of escaping steam—the opening volley of shells hisses overhead and plunges into the immediate foreground. They must stay a few minutes yet and count the allotted minutes or seconds while the inferno of noise and flame breaks out all round them. Fritz's



Wounded Tanks coming in from the Front.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Troops entraining.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

signal rockets soar into the air like departing spirits, but with ordinary luck his barrage does not open before our men have had time to get in. At the precise instant arranged our artillery fire lifts, and the raiders start up and dash into the German trenches. There is a brief fight with the Fritzes who have had time to come up from below; a few bombs are flung down dug-out entrances and a few rifle volleys fired up and down the trench, and after that each man has his own job.

Identifications.

A parapet party stays behind to keep open communications, and a stretcher party with them for the casualties; blocking parties, the flank guards, move down the trench right and left to hold off the inevitable counter-attacks; the remainder, arranged in groups, bayonet men with bombers, follow on our own barrage along the trenches or overland to ferret out the enemy garrison. The Fritzes have recovered from the first surprise, and from here and there bombs and rifle shots come back. It is furious work while it lasts, but there are rules of the game, and one of them is that

a Fritz cannot throw bombs hard up to five or ten yards and then hold up his hands and hope for his life. A Feldwebel with lace on him and shoulder straps and sleeve decorations, holds a stick bomb in the attitude of throwing thirty yards away. He hesitates a second, and hesitating, is saved; several Australians have seen him and are moving his way from different sides; he heaves the bomb away behind him and holds up his hands. "That will do for one, Bill," says a sergeant, "take him back; he's got identifications enough on him for a whole battalion." Exit Feldwebel rapidly rearwards, he and his escort ducking at random shots that come over. Bursts of machine-gun fire from one side or the other announce that the remainder of the garrison is rallying to the counter-attack. As the arranged time for the withdrawal approaches, our men stray back to the gaps in the wire, most of them with souvenirs of some sort. They double back across No-man's-land as our own barrage falters and then falls back to cover them. The leader counts them in over our own parapet. The raid is over.

The Crucifix.

A shaded lamp, a quiet room,
A crucifix of stone,
One lonely woman in the gloom
Who dreams and weeps alone.
With tender hands crossed on her breast
Before God's image there,—
A faded flower is lightly pressed
Where hidden lies her care.
And tears are shining through proud
eyes,
Upon her lips a prayer.
Now lightning rips the darkened sky,
And heavy falls the rain,
And like a haunted soul it beats
Against the window pane.
But love is on patrol to-night,
And death is busy there,
Where many roads go but to end
In sorrow and despair.
Outside the wind begins to moan
A hideous ghostly cry,
But still a lover prays alone
With symbol hanging nigh,
Whilst through the rain and awful night
The troops go tramping by.

Z., A.I.F.

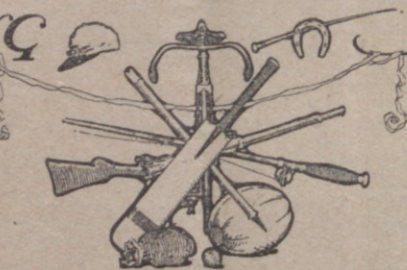
Any of the Official Australian War Photographs appearing in "Anzac Bulletin" may be had, price One Shilling, on application to the Director, Publicity Department, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House, London, W.C. 2.

SPORTING NOTES.

Another woman jockey—Kitty Yeomans (Forbes, N.S.W.), daughter of the old-time rider Billy Yeomans. For some years she has been a well-known horse-pilot at shows, but it was not till recently that she took to the race track. Her first day's record was a win, a second, a third and a fourth.

As a sporting event the fly by N.S. Wales State amateur instructor Stutt from Richmond to the Yarra beat any horserace that ever was held. Consequently it attracted perfunctory notice in the intervals of discussion about the V.R.C. Derby and Cup. At Goulburn Stutt parted with one of his wings, and Minister for Education James, who was a passenger, but was in such a hurry to get on that he couldn't wait for repairs. But Stutt made a dead heat of it to Melbourne with James and the train all the same. Average speed on the trip, about 70 miles an hour.

There is an element of grim humour in Albert Lloyd and Jimmy Clabby battling for the heavyweight championship of the Commonwealth, for apart from every other consideration neither of them bears any more resemblance to a large-sized champion than to a fashion-plate. And that James should be able to outpoint the other party ought to just about settle Mr. Lloyd's claim to be considered more than a hefty third-rater. The affray took place at Melbourne, and was a dreary business, because Clabby is a wily old bird and Lloyd doesn't know the first thing about dealing with wily old birds or putting his youthful strength



to the best use. The disturbance was waged in the manner selected by the American, and after he had handed out a lesson in boxing and other things, the referee worked out his arithmetic and hoisted the Stars and Stripes.

Broken Hill champion Jim Millerick journeyed to Sydney to interview Jack Hilt, the understanding being that the survivor should be matched with Uren. The conversation was staged at the temple in Rushcutter's Bay. The stranger turned out to be a rusher armed with a violent smite that is mostly out of control, and wide open to injurious intervention. A rough, scrambling disturbance ensued, and James, having worn himself out and been heavily pisted in the 10th, got the smack of perfect peace immediately after resuming. In the kindest possible spirit this page would advise the hefty Jim to start from the beginning or stick to woodenin' 'em up at the Barrier.

Despite his 35 years, A. B. Postle (three yards) showed heels to all except S. J. Hughes (11 yards) in the Eight-hour 120yds. handicap final at Sydney. In the second round, timekeepers credited him with throwing 117yds. behind in 12sec., and in the final he did the same distance in 12 1-5

sec. Postle holds world's records for 50yds. (5 1-5sec.), 60 yds. (6sec.), 70yds. (7 1-16 sec.), 75yds. (7 1-5sec., both on cinders and grass), 80yds. (7 1-2sec.), 200yds. (19sec.); and Australian records for standing broad jump (10ft. 6 1-2in.), and standing hop, step and jump (32ft. 10in.). Most of these records were put up in S. Africa in 1908. Postle was one time credited at Kalgoorlie (W.A.) with 130yds. in 12sec. and 140yds. in 13sec.; but a dip of 2ft. in the track kept these dashes off the slate.

Clabby "Loops the Loop."

When "Jimmy" Clabby (11st. 5lb.) met Albert Lloyd (12st. 3 1-2lb.), Lloyd was the favourite at 7 to 4 on, but though he has improved very much he was not good enough for the American. Lloyd is a big, husky fellow with a punch, but his brain works too slowly to enable him to checkmate the cleverness and ringcraft of Clabby. Lloyd was always working hard, always serious, but when half the battle was over he had to smile at some of his own ineffective attempts to land an effective blow. Clabby, who showed a return to his best form, was the aggressor in most of the rounds, and with that sidling advance and sidelong look he broke through Lloyd's defence with a snappy left, and in the succeeding clinches he knew far too much for the big fellow; he "looped the loop," brought off the "shamrock" blow, and generally made Lloyd uncomfortable. When they were at close quarters Lloyd's corner was continually appealing to him not to "break ground," but Lloyd was unable to follow the advice, and he was



Finish for the Caulfield Cup.

Lavendo, 10. Aides, 8. Sir Amyas, 7.
Cetigne, 11. Ranger, 9. Mistico, 6.

King's Bounty, 5. Rael Locin, 3. Chrome, 2. Bronzetti, 1.
Wallace Isinglass, 4.

SPORTING NOTES—continued.

frequently retreating. It was a hard fight, with no end of clinching and wrestling. The arm holds, locks, and entanglements were so frequent and tight that the referee (Mr. Val. Quirk) had frequently to tear them apart. There was no doubt as to the result, and Lloyd himself, while not disappointed with his showing, was satisfied he had met his master.

N.S. Wales Cricket Association officially started the season on October 1st with 11 first, 18 second, and 12 third teams. Seven clubs have a team in each section. The Association's biggest fixtures were an inter-district match on Boxing Day, international v. inter-State players on January 25th, and several first-grade fixtures v. schools.

V. C. Clarkson and H. W. Anderson had a great tussle with the Brisbane Grammar School championships. Clarkson won the 100yds., 440yds., 880yds. and mile, and was third in the 220yds. and 120yds. hurdles. Anderson's share was the 220yds. and broad jump, dead-heat in high jump, and second in the 100yds., 440yds. and 120yds. hurdles. Anderson (15 points) had a point to spare from Clarkson for the school's championship. If they get some sound advice about the human mechanism these lads should be heard of again. But mixing up distance running and sprinting is bad business.

New Steeplechase Record.

Another time record has been created at Flemington. The South Australian horse, Murrangong, won the Victoria Steeplechase (about three miles and a furlong) in 6min. 19sec. The previous record was three-quarters of a second longer, and was put up by Old Mungindi in the last Grand National Steeplechase. Murrangong carried 10st. 13lb., which is only 1lb. less than old Mungindi had, but the going in November is better than it is in July. R. Gray, who was on Murrangong when he won the Adelaide Grand National, was the rider.

V.R.C. Stakes.

The stakes at the V.R.C. meeting, Melbourne, amounted to £28,250, of which £19,809 was won by visitors. New South Wales secured £13,407, New Zealand £4,586, South Australia £1,010, and Queensland £806. Victoria's share was £8,441.

Jockey's Protest Dismissed.

L. A. Walker (rider of Westcourt) entered a protest against Prince Bardolph being declared the winner of the Williamstown Cup, Melbourne, on the ground of alleged interference in the straight. Prince Bardolph, ridden by L. Franklin, appeared to come out a little towards Westcourt at the finish. The protest was generally regarded as bound to fail, and so it proved, as the stewards, after hearing the evidence, dismissed it. Neither Mr. D. U. Seaton



Australian Pioneers build shelters for the horses during winter. It is necessary to wire-net the posts so as to prevent the horses from chewing them.

Australian Official Photographs

(owner of Westcourt) nor J. Burton (trainer of the horse) had anything to do with the lodging of the protest.

Motor Contest Abandoned.

It has been decided by the motor cycle clubs of New South Wales and Victoria to abandon the annual overland motor cycle reliability trial this year between Melbourne and Sydney, a distance of 575 miles. When the entries were received so few were lodged that the officials did not see their way clear to go on with the contest. Many of the riders who took part in the event in previous years are now away at the war.

Race Competitors Fined.

Competitors in the recent Marysville motor cycle reliability race were fined for exceeding the speed limit, at the Healesville Court (Victoria), on the week following the race. Jack Booth (the winner of the cup) was fined £3 for having ridden at a speed dangerous to the public, 20s. for having ridden an unregistered motor-cycle, and 10s. for having fraudulently used a registration number; John Gunn, of the Rhodes Motor Cycle Co., £4 for having permitted Booth to use fraudulently a registration number; John C. Gahan, £3 for having ridden at a speed dangerous to the public; and Alfred Berliner, Herbert Brislow, and Frederick Yott, 5s. each for having neglected to have the identification number affixed to their side-cars.

Racing Stables Burnt.

The racing stables of Ben Jarden, trotting trainer, Islington, Canterbury (N.Z.), were destroyed by fire on November 8th. The valuable horses in the building were saved, principally through the pluck and resource of a stable-boy named Raymond Gibson, aged 16 years. He dashed into the burning stables and rescued three animals out of four before he fell unconscious.

Americans in Australia.

American jockeys are now coming to try their luck in Australia. W. Miller, who is reported to have ridden 1,014 winners in thirty-five months in the United States, has applied for a licence to the Australian Jockey Club.

Swimming.

Melbourne, 11th February.

Miss Fanny Durack has won the Ladies' 120 Yards Swimming Championship of Victoria, with Misses Wylie and Beaurepaire second and third.

Miss Fanny Durack won the 440 yards Ladies' Swimming Championship of Australia in 6mins. 39 3-5 secs.; 13 seconds faster than her previous world's record.

Miss F. Durack won the 100 yards in free style from Miss M. Wylie, in the race for the 100 yards breast-stroke, Ladies' Championship of Australia. Miss Lily Beaurepaire won the Inter-State Diving Championship.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Labour Editor in Court.

Henry Ernest Boote, editor of "The Australian Worker," was proceeded against at the Central Police Court, Sydney, on November 29th, under the War Precautions Act on five charges connected with the publication of articles in "The Worker." In one charge it was alleged an article headed "The Lottery of Death" was prejudicial to recruiting. The other charges related to the failure of defendant to submit certain articles to the censor. The hearing of the charges was adjourned for a week, an undertaking being given that in the meantime articles would be submitted to the censor.

Repatriation Scheme.

Mr. Millen's Speech in Sydney.

The speech by the Minister for Repatriation (Mr. Millen) before the members of the Millions Club, in Sydney, on November 28th (a cabled report of which appeared in our issue of December 7th), took the form of a comprehensive survey of the cardinal features of the repatriation scheme, and a recital of the progress which has been made with it in different directions. Mr. Millen said that to regard repatriation from beginning to end as a mere money-scattering proposition would be a fatal mistake. Not a single penny ought to be spent except with the clear and definite object of re-establishing our soldiers in civil life. What was essential was that they should know what these men wanted. Steps had been taken to carry out in Great Britain a system of enquiry and registration. With a complete system at work the department would then be enabled to say to the men upon their return, "As soon as you have obtained your discharge, here is a position or the land which you have asked us to find for you."

Technical Training.

Speaking of the technical training of soldiers, Mr. Millen said he was endeavouring to take the utmost advantage of the existing industrial institutions. He was trying to devise a system which would enable the less seriously injured men to obtain their technical training in the practical workshops of the country. The efficiency of the Labour Bureau, with branches throughout Australia and worked upon scientific lines, would, outside of the metropolitan area, depend largely upon local conditions, the organisation of which had been completed; but whatever they did in the way of Government activities they must in the main rely upon private employment for the men. In order to make the most of that source he invited the cordial co-operation of employers. (Applause.)

Land Settlement.

Land settlement was under the active control of the Lands Departments of the various States. The Commonwealth Government was supporting the matter financially. Without wishing to cast the slightest reflection, he hoped the newer methods would permit of better results. He was in consultation with the various Land Ministers and was hopeful that it would be possible to present to the soldiers of Australia more productive and more numerous opportunities to become settlers than at present existed. There was a growing feeling that something ought to be materialising in connection with the repatriation scheme. That feeling he shared, but, recognising the nature of the task, its importance, and its ramifications, he felt that in dealing with the whole question it was better to be sure than sorry. Mr. Millen added:—"A scheme has already been prepared whereby a returned soldier may obtain, anywhere in his own locality, at Government expense, the medical treatment which he might need."

Sydney's Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress.

"The Australasian" has the following note on the election of the Hon. J. Joynton Smith, M.L.C. As the new Lord Mayor of Sydney, which was reported in a recent issue:—Mr. James Joynton Smith, M.L.C., was, on December 10th, elected Lord Mayor of Sydney. There were only two candidates for the position, Alderman Hagon being the other aspirant. The election resolved into a party contest. Sydney continues to be under the municipal rule of the Labour party, for the present Lord Mayor (Alderman Meagher), though politically an outcast from the Political Labour League fold, owing to his advocacy of conscription last year, has during his whole municipal career won his aldermanic seat, as well as the mayoral chair for two successive years, as a Labour man. The new occupant of the civic chair is a man of considerable wealth; he is licensee of a leading city hotel, and is understood to have interests in more than one important residential hotel on the Blue Mountains. Among other undertakings, he is the principal shareholder in the Victoria Park pony racecourse, of which he was the projector. Mrs. Joynton Smith is at present

in London. In the contest some two or three years ago for the coveted position of Queen of the Day, Mrs. Smith came second on the poll to the late Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. George Black, at the time Chief Secretary in the then Labour Ministry.

Widow of Former South Australian Premier in Court.

Mrs. Kingston, widow of the late Mr. C. C. Kingston, formerly Premier of South Australia, made a remarkable appearance in the Adelaide Police Court on December 12, when she personally defended an action brought against her by the Corporation of Brighton for arrears of rates. Mrs. Kingston sat at the law table and produced a number of documents to the magistrate, who asked what the defence was. Counsel for plaintiff remarked that there were quotations from Magna Charta and debates in the Legislation Council.

The Magistrate (to Mrs. Kingston).—May I once more ask of you if you will put your affairs into the hands of a competent business man?

Mrs. Kingston.—Oh, no, no. I will have nothing to do with men. I would far rather suffer imprisonment than pay money unjustly.

Judgment for plaintiff was entered.

Letters for Soldiers.

It is most important that the soldier who wishes to ensure the safe delivery of his correspondence should inform his friends and relatives of his correct address. In each address should be stated clearly the regimental number, name, initials and—what is most necessary—the permanent unit. Australians form only a small part of the large army in France and elsewhere, therefore the word "Australian" must form a part of each address, otherwise the mail may go to a British unit of similar designation. The permanent unit should always be given and, if away, the postal service will direct the mail to the soldier's latest location as shown by the military records. If the soldier ensures that his friends have the correct permanent unit address, the Army Post Office will do the rest. The following is an example of correct addressing:—

No. 00000,
Pte. Nonesuch, A.B.,
"B" Coy.,
00th Battalion,
Australian Imperial Force,
Abroad.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

The Old "Success."

The old convict hulk "Success," which was one of a fleet of prison ships in Hobson's Bay in the 'fifties, and which housed many of those who took part in the murder of John Price in March, 1857, is again coming into work. She has been a "show" ship for many years, and lately has been on exhibition in the U.S.A. Now she is to be rigged out and put into the lumber trade; and even if that business isn't too reputable, she'll at last escape the lurid lies that have been the greater part of her stock-in-trade. She is solidly built of teak, and not nearly 100 years old, though the showmen have put her back to the days of Bot'ny Bay.

* * *

Urellyer.

A small S. Aus. township comes into the limelight in connection with the East-West railway—Eurelia, where the train pulls up for dinner on the gauge-broken journey from Adelaide to Port Augusta, and for breakfast when the train reverses. Hitherto it has been known solely by the local joke on the various ways of pronouncing its name. According to the story, a stranger

happening into the township said "This is Urellyer, isn't it?" and was met with cries of "You're a liar" and "You really are." Custom now makes it rhyme with Amelia.

* * *

Gratitude.

The anti-Conscriptionist expresses tremendous admiration for the men who have gone to the Front as volunteers. But to defend and protect the shirkers who refuse to go to the assistance of the volunteer when he is hard-pressed is an odd way to show him either gratitude or admiration.

* * *

Record Shearing Tallies.

"Paul Tardent" and "Larrikin" in their argument about Burenda shearing tallies are both correct. The tallies mentioned by them were shorn on different days. On "Tardent's" day 7,328 ewes, principally four-tooth, were shorn by 44 men including four learners (first shed). With the exception of one rouse-about ("shot") all hands went through from start to finish. After many years' experience I consider the team the best I ever saw. Sheep cut 8lb. 12oz. of wool, 122 bales being pressed, dumped,

weighed and branded by four men and a boy; classed by P. J. Cosgrove, of Geelong; broker's report on get-up of clip, "All that could be desired."

* * *

Some Wool.

How's this for a staple of wool? Recently at Fort Hardy, D'Urville Island (M.L.), a full-mouthed Lincoln-Romney wether was captured after long dodging the musterers. The barber clipped 52lb. of wool off the jumbuck, and when the stuff was measured the staple was found to be 31in. long.

* * *

The Sword Fish.

Put into a New Guinea port recently the auxiliary schooner "Lorengau," leaking badly. Being placed on the slip the sword of a sword-fish was found to have pierced through the copper sheathing, six inches of cement, and two inches of hardwood. The sword had broken off, and was projecting a foot inside the vessel. Lest this be dubbed a fish yarn of the deadliest calibre, I enclose photos. At what velocity was the fish hurling his frame when he bumped?



The Spikey Suitor.

Miss Peace: "Once and for all, Wilhelm, I don't mind you bringing flowers, but I will not let you sit down and hug me until you take off all that horrid ironmongery."

(From "Sydney Bulletin.")

The Ways of the Gin.

Re "L.'s" story of the old gin placing her grandchild to her own breast for sustenance after its mother's death (B. 26/7/17). An even more remarkable case came under the notice of an Australian girl nursing in the backblocks. When black mother died the piccaninny was suckled by a virgin; at least, the foster-mother was unmarried and without child. The milk was brought to the breasts by a process of poulticing, but the only ingredient in the mixture that the white woman could discover was mud.

* * *

Thrills.

For a succession of thrills let a man take a trip on a fast-flowing river aboard a native dug-out catamaran, showing only a few inches of freeboard and loaded with nigs and kai-kai (food). I once travelled down the Markham River, New Guinea, to the coast in such a craft, steered with paddles by two boys for'ard and two aft. One sits on the rough wood deck amidships, clad only in shirt and pants, and ready for an unsolicited swim in the mud-coloured stream at any moment. The river is thickly studded with huge logs, most of them indicated only by the water twisting and breaking round them, so that what's waiting around the next curve is always a gamble. As she shoots round a bend "Deewy, deewy!" yell the paddlers, the passengers joining in the uproar, as straight in the fairway and dead ahead appears a snag. Then the paddlers put in some solid work. In that pace of water there's no going astern; it's full ahead from start to finish. There's also something hair-raising at the river-mouth, where the stream rushes to meet the ocean. The leaping mass of turbulent waters is a sight to see—from a safe distance. Go through it, and you'll not forget the experience. Your craft rushes into the mix-up and in an instant is buffeted about like a cork, one set of niggers bailing for very life and adding their yells to those of the paddle-boys, who from start to finish go all out. Then suddenly all hands join in a roar of triumph, and next instant the vessel is through and riding at ease on the swell.

The Warneton Raid.

By F. M. CUTLACK, Assistant Australian War Correspondent, with the A.I.F.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, February 12th

Last night Victorians made a highly successful raid on the enemy trenches before Warneton, east of Messines. The attack was made on a strongly defended position immediately north of the River Lys. The plan included feints by Australians on the left which successfully deluded the enemy concerning the exact location of the raid. Wire was cut by trench mortar and artillery prior to the raid.

At ten o'clock a heavy barrage was laid along a considerable length of front, combined with heavy counter battery fire against enemy guns at the same time as a bombardment of enemy headquarters and dug-outs behind Warneton.

The attacking force entered the enemy lines over a front of 400 yards and encountered a considerable garrison which they overcame by bomb and bayonet fighting. The attack was pursued against large numbers of a further garrison in the second line which the Australians entered with magnificent bayonet fighting.

Germans Outfought with Bayonet.

They say this is the first occasion for a long time on which the enemy met them with the bayonet, but the Australians completely outfought him. Trenches and dug-outs behind the second line were entered and many dugouts destroyed.

The raiders withdrew after half-an-hour, having killed in infantry fighting alone 90 Germans; a large number were certainly killed and wounded also by artillery fire and Lewis gun fire during the withdrawal. The raiders brought back 31 prisoners, three machine guns and one light minenwerfer.

Our total casualties were only one-sixth of

the known enemy losses. The enemy counter-attack was feeble and consisted mainly of an attempt to overtake and out-flank our rearguards during the retirement. Covering parties armed with Lewis guns effectively dispersed these from the enemy trench and no-man's-land, inflicting serious losses. One advancing enemy party was engaged and dispersed, and two further prisoners taken, without Australian loss.

To Our Contributors.

Our appeal for matter from members of the A.I.F. has had a response. For various reasons, however, a good deal of the copy sent in cannot appear in the paper.

Though he adopts the style of the "verse" we quote below—a style of which our readers would soon tire if much of it were inflicted on them—an inexperienced writer sometimes throws a sidelight on life at the front that illuminates it and is worthy of preservation:—

"Bli'me lad, it's cold, quoth he,
With the small piece of face
Visible 'neath a surplus of woollen goods,
As he met with the morn's cold embrace."

Profiteering.

Complaints have been made as to the various prices charged by shopkeepers for Kiwi Polish. The Kiwi Polish Co. state that no increase in the price of their polish has occurred since the outbreak of war, and on no account should any higher prices than the following be paid:—Black, Tan (non-stain) and Patent Leather Boot Polish, 4½d. per tin; Light Tan, Brown, Dark Tan, and Ox Blood Stain Polish, 6d. per tin.

As this polish is so widely used amongst members of the A.I.F., and is primarily an Australian product, it is only right that any profiteering in that direction should be stopped. Any cases of overcharging should be reported to the manufacturers.

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Training the Disabled.

Arrangements Made by the Australian Red Cross.

In the January report of the English Commissioner of the Australian Red Cross Society, it is stated that negotiations have been completed for a course of wool-classing under quite unique conditions for ten of our disabled men who are marked for Australia. The classes which will undoubtedly make a strong appeal to many of our men, will be held in certain mills in Halifax, the heart of the English woollen industry area, and should prove of immense advantage to those who propose to take up employment on a station or in the wool-broking business.

The men who will be regarded as eligible for this training are those who have been "boarded" for Australia as unfit for further military services. While undertaking the eight weeks' course they will be billeted at the Society's expense.

The war conditions that govern the labour market and restrict the output of all but war industries have caused longer delays than were anticipated in providing the necessary plant and completing the equipment at the Southall Workshops, but the Society has every reason to hope that in a very short time everything will be in readiness there, and that instruction in various courses will be in full swing, greatly to the benefit of the disabled.

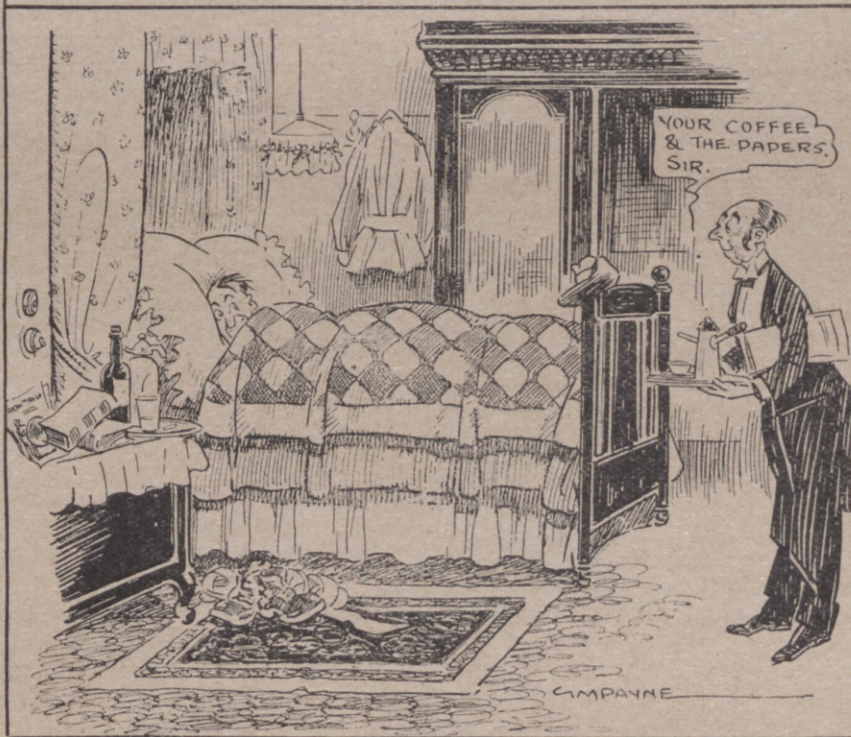
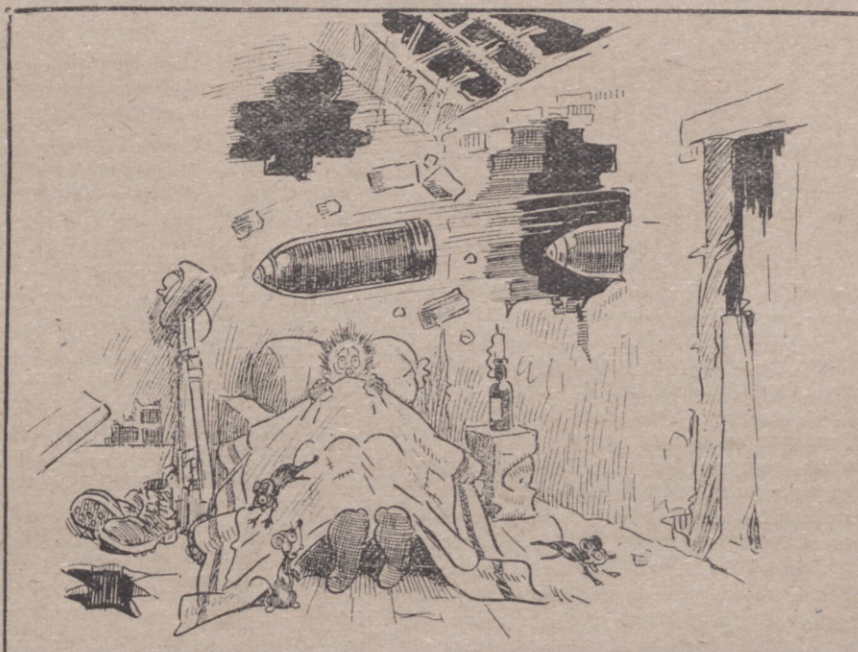
Enjoying their Freedom.

The Australians repatriated from Germany during January are thoroughly enjoying their liberty. Their official welcome was a cordial one. Towards the end of the month, members of the Prisoners of War Committee of the Society, accompanied by Lord Sandwich, Chairman of the Central Prisoners of War Committee, and the Duchess of Bedford, met most of them. Lord Sandwich delivered a cheery address, and copies of the King's message of welcome were distributed, together with cigarettes and chocolate. A capital round of entertainment has been arranged for their benefit, and those who have been able to leave hospital have had the best of good times.

The following letter is typical of the gratitude of prisoners of war towards the Society:—

"As one of the repatriated prisoners of war who recently arrived in England after ten months in Germany, I feel that I cannot but express my heartfelt gratitude to you and the staff of the Australian Red Cross Society for the parcels which arrived regularly. I have no hesitation in stating, without the slightest exaggeration, that, had it

THE AWAKENING.



Two Ways of being Awakened.

Drawn for "Anzac Bulletin" by G. M. Payne.

not been for these I should not have been here to-day, nor would at least two-thirds of our fellows have found existence possible on the meagre rations dealt out to us. They consisted solely of one round of black bread and black coffee for breakfast, and a

small portion of thin soup for dinner and tea.

"Again thanking you, and trusting that the Society will always receive that support sufficient to enable it to continue the good work it has undertaken and accomplished so magnificently heretofore, etc."

The War Troupe.

As Essential as Big Guns.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

London,

February 8th.

The little war troupes that visit tired soldiers in drab places in Flanders mud are an institution that will not pass with the war. Hundreds of thousands of Australians at any rate have come to know them too well. I fancy all our back country will know them to-morrow. For the "Anzac Coves," who are being sent to London this week for a change after fifteen months continuous playing, Sundays included, at the front, are exactly as much a part of our national system to-day as batteries and big guns, and one that will last longer.

The only advantage of war is its directness—if the nation needs a thing it goes straight to it by the most reasonable means. You don't worry as to whether it is conventional or unusual, or whether anybody has thought about it before—you sit down and think it out for yourself, or you go under, one of the two. If you decide that a thing is a good thing, it is done. If soldiers fight better by being kept amused and interested, you amuse them. You don't leave it for somebody to provide if it happens to promise a profit. You make sure by providing it yourself.

A Simple Need.

We Australians began to learn that lesson when we reached our great infantry camp under the old Pyramids in Egypt in 1914. It was a very good camp—well ordered, well arranged. But it had one great drawback—being in a desert, there was nowhere for the men to spend their time, except in the neighbouring Cairo cafés and wine shops, varying from respectable houses to fever and poison dens. Within a month it was clear to all that the military measure more needed than any other at Mena camp was convenient reading and writing rooms, and a cinema and concert hall, close at hand. At Maadi camp, on the other side of Cairo, the wonderful hospitality of the English residents there saw to the provision of these things from the very first. The residents set up a shop for our troops at the entrance of the camp, where an Under Secretary of State sold cigarettes and postcards to the men in the morning, and a Deputy Assistant Engineer in the afternoon, and a Senior Government Medical Inspector at night. They gave them a room to write in, and they gave them concerts to occupy their time. But at Mena, for the Infantry, in the sheer interest of our nation at war, the

Australian army had to institute music-halls and cinema. It was an obvious military measure. By the time we left, the music-halls and cinemas were springing up at every corner.

On Gallipoli there was no concert party. It was the one place on earth that I can't remember connecting with any tune or song. There was a choir run by the Medical Officer of the 3rd Battalion and the good Dean of Sydney. But I do not know that anyone had the strength to sing songs of gaiety at Gallipoli. Anyway, it was dangerous. Once, I remember, some of us did come across a nek in the hills, and heard the strains of a brass band playing in the wild silence of that mountain valley on the northern flank, but it brought down shelling immediately.

As Indispensable as the Guns.

Since then, in France, the concert party has become an organisation which is as much part of the army as the Machine Gun Corps. The one that is playing in London, is one of the seven Australian troupes. It has had its losses since it started playing, and it has done its work under fire like any other unit. It was the Somme winter which first made this concert party a necessity. Its organisation was one of the measures taken to meet the terrible hardships, and which was as necessary as the dry socks or the duck-boards. An Australian army would never go to war again without its regular concert troupe. In these drab surroundings amidst the over-powering work and all pervading mud, it is as necessary to keep the men in good spirits as to feed them. The concert party, the club, the healthy rooms, are necessary for our nation's work.

"Anzac Coves," Across the Darling River.

I don't know what they will do in England after the war, but some of us have a dream of what they will do in Australia. One of the great problems of our country is to make life interesting for the men and the women out in the wide outback spaces where organised amusement never comes, and where, if left to private initiative, there would be no more brightness provided for life than in the dreary regions behind the trenches—not a football or tennis club and much less a travelling concert party or a play. One never sees one of those theatres at the front without feeling that they have

Anzac Book

and

A.I.F.

Xmas Book.

A final sale of these two famous souvenirs is being made at the present moment by the Committee to the troops.

Copies can still be had by Units, if the orders are sent in soon to The Hon. Sec., Anzac and A.I.F. Book Committees, Headquarters Australian Corps, France. Orders should be sent in at once through the unit, as the distribution of the Committees remaining stock (if any) will be immediately made.

The Anzac Book (Gallipoli) has been stated in the Press to be the finest souvenir published during the war.

The A.I.F. Xmas Book has been described by an authority with the widest experience of all the photographs published during the war, as being "the finest collection of war photographs that I have ever seen."

solved it; without seeing, behind the blue smoke curling from under a hundred old hats up to the bent wooden beams and angular shadows of the dim roof, another assembly of slouch hats and strong bronzed faces wreathed with gusts of laughter when the public concert party plays them its pantomime and works off the same time-honoured bush jokes, which helps men to face this other war along the front in France.

War is not all destructive and bad. Some of the constructive and the good which our nation is learning at the front—in sanitation, in medicine, in surgery, will help the nation to tackle problems of peace. The national discovery for dealing with life in dull places is one of the few good constructive works of the war.

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War Honours for the A.I.F.

The following are the statements of service for which the undermentioned decorations were conferred:—

Distinguished Conduct Medals.

4078 T.-Cpl. L. R. Fendley, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his officer and sergeant had become casualties he took command of his section and brought his guns into action to great advantage under heavy fire. When both his guns were buried by a shell he dug them out at great personal risk, and then brought two captured machine-guns into action. He displayed great initiative and courage, and set a fine example to his men.

4185 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) W. H. Fergeus, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With a few men he rushed a blockhouse under heavy fire and captured twelve prisoners. Later, during the work of consolidation, he rendered valuable service under heavy fire. He set a fine example of courage and determination throughout the operations.

4030 Cpl. J. E. Foulkes, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was one of a party detailed to establish forward communications during an attack. The officer in charge and all the party became casualties while advancing, but he went forward alone and established and maintained communication, working under heavy fire with untiring energy and complete disregard of personal safety. He set a fine example of courage and determination.

55 L.-Cpl. H. A. Fleischmann, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He worked for five days, continually under shell fire, steadying and encouraging his men by his cheerful example. When he and four others were wounded by a shell he attended to the others at once and brought them back to the dressing station in spite of his severe wounds. He has shown conspicuous gallantry on many other occasions.

3107 Sgt. J. H. Fleming, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When all the officers of his company had become casualties he took command, organised and guided parties carrying ammunition and supplies to the front line under heavy shell fire. He worked unceasingly for two days and nights, setting a fine example of coolness, energy, and devotion to duty.

509 C.S.M. M. A. Fraillon, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. A hostile shell exploded near a tractor with two trucks of ammunition, which was set on fire, the driver being wounded. On the rear truck catching fire, this W.O., unaided, immediately uncoupled the burning

truck, extinguished the fire on the tractor, and moved both the latter and one truck of ammunition to safety at great personal risk. By this courageous action he saved both ammunition and rolling stock.

3244 Cpl. W. Gough, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was assisting large working parties carrying materials and constructing a duck-board track to a forward position. The enemy's shell fire was very heavy, and some of the parties became disorganised. On each occasion he rallied the parties, and so inspired them by his courage and example that they completed the very important work on which they were engaged. On one occasion, when the work was finished he went into heavy barrage to rescue a wounded man, and carried him 500 yards to the aid post. He showed the greatest gallantry and disregard of danger.

2588 Pte. M. R. Grinham, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. When his company was held up by machine-gun fire he advanced alone 200 yards ahead of the company and captured the machine-gun, putting all the crew out of action. Later in the day he did splendid work in reconnoitring the advance to the final objective. He showed magnificent courage and determination, and his splendid action saved a most critical situation.

3295 Sgt. E. R. Hargreaves, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He collected a small party and advanced on an enemy blockhouse, which was garrisoned by about twenty of the enemy with two machine-guns. He reached it, well ahead of his men, in spite of heavy machine-gun fire, threw some bombs into the blockhouse, and, entering, forced the enemy out of another entrance into the hands of the men who were following. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative.

2609 C.S.M. W. J. Harper, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a fighting patrol he drove in an enemy listening post and captured a strong point. During an attack he was in charge of carrying parties under heavy fire, and showed great skill and determination in handling his men, and in every case got the stores to their destination. He remained at duty, though twice wounded, and by his cheerfulness set a splendid example throughout.

507 C.S.M. G. Harris, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his company commander was killed on the way to the assembly position he led his men through a heavy enemy barrage and got them all into position. During the attack, though wounded, he showed great

determination and courage, and contributed largely to the success gained by the company.

3339 Cpl. J. G. Harrop, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the advance was held up and his officer became a casualty, he brought two guns into action in front of the infantry and protected the flank under heavy fire until the advance was renewed. He also held up an enemy attacking party at a critical moment, using a captured enemy gun. He showed exceptional skill and determination.

1357 Cpl. H. Hodge, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the advance was held up by an enemy machine-gun he dashed forward, shot the gunner, and put the gun out of action. His gallant act enabled the whole line to advance, and the strong point was captured with 100 prisoners. By his utter disregard of danger he saved many lives and relieved an awkward situation.

46 Sgt. J. S. Hopkins, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of parties carrying stores forward to the front line. His men were several times dispersed by shell fire, but he reorganised them and got them forward. He continued at this work for eighteen hours, showing great courage and sound judgment throughout.

3023 Sgt. E. H. Horwill, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. Under a heavy enemy barrage he rushed a strong point, which was offering stubborn resistance, and captured fourteen prisoners and a machine-gun. He showed the greatest courage throughout.

2543 Cpl. H. Israel, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. He rushed forward and bayoneted two of the enemy who were inflicting casualties on another unit with a machine-gun. He then helped to rush a concrete blockhouse, where eight prisoners were captured. After the consolidation he did splendid work in leading carrying parties to the front line through heavy barrages. He showed the greatest courage and determination.

6274a L.-Cpl. E. J. Johnson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his officers had become casualties, he took charge of two platoons of his battalion and a number of men of another battalion, showing excellent judgment in selecting positions and consolidating. The position was rendered safe by the good dispositions which he made for its defence and by his personal example and leadership. Though wounded, he carried on until the battalion was relieved, displaying an utter disregard for personal safety.

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

4063 C.S.M. (now 2nd Lieut.), F. R. Jones, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a nest of "pill-boxes" had caused a gap in the line, he reorganised the leading platoon and succeeded in rushing and capturing them. Though afterwards buried and badly shaken by a shell, he carried on with his duties, rendering great assistance in getting the company reorganised on the objective and consolidating the position. His coolness and courage throughout were most inspiring.

2867 L.-Cpl. W. H. Kates, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When during the advance a hostile machine-gun opened fire on our men, he rushed forward, engaging the gun at close quarters. Later, observing a machine-gun coming into action 100 yards in front, he immediately proceeded across the open and put the gun out of action. His work throughout was splendid.

3055 L.-Cpl. P. King, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his section forward in an attack and bombed two dug-outs, which each contained a machine-gun crew. As he advanced towards the final objective he shot an enemy machine-gunner who was enfilading his company, and cleared a series of enemy posts with bombs and rifle fire. He showed splendid courage and initiative.

203 C.S.M. A. W. Lane, A.S.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of pack transport. By his personal example and courage he kept the

forward dump supplied with ammunition and water. The country over which he had to work was most difficult and continually swept by shell and machine-gun fire, but he showed great initiative and determination, and never once failed the troops in the front line.

137 Sgt. (now 2nd Lieut.) P. Lay, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his platoon commander became a casualty on the way to the assembly position, he led his platoon through a heavy barrage. He led them with great determination in the attack, clearing up strong points, and finally established his men in a commanding position on the final objective. The success of the company was greatly due to his gallantry and skill.

3595 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) J. McCarthy, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a Lewis gun section during an attack. All his section became casualties, but he carried the gun and ammunition forward himself. On reaching the objective he got his gun into position, and kept it in action during the whole period of consolidation, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. He rendered his company valuable support at a critical time and set a fine example to his comrades.

1980 Sgt. R. Mackenzie, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was responsible for the capture of several shell-hole positions, displaying courage and leadership of the highest order. During the consolidation he showed absolute disregard for personal safety, render-

ing great assistance in laying out and constructing defences. He also gained much valuable information when in charge of patrols, during which he carried in many wounded under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire. His splendid example did much to keep up the moral of his men.

1429 Sgt. A. MacRae, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a stretcher-bearer division. His division suffered heavy casualties, but notwithstanding this he, by his splendid example and courage, succeeded in making a clean evacuation for that particular section allotted to him. He set a magnificent example throughout a most trying period.

8380 Sgt. E. W. Mattner, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the battery coming under heavy fire, when in action, this N.C.O. took control, when the battery commander was wounded and after a detachment had become casualties and a gun set on fire. He kept the battery in action, got the wounded away, and displayed the greatest determination and ability. Exposing himself fearlessly to hostile fire, he brought the battery through a period of great difficulty at a critical time.

607 C.S.M. (now 2nd Lieut.) J. Maxwell, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This W.O. took command of a platoon and led it forward with great dash. On one of our strong points being heavily barraged he went forward on his own initiative and moved the men forward



General Birdwood presenting medals to an Australian Division.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

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

clear of the barrage, during which operation only one casualty was sustained. The action of this W.O. undoubtedly saved many lives. Throughout the operation he carried out his duties with great skill, and was a source of great inspiration by his splendid example.

3417 Sgt. T. A. Mentiplay, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He assisted an officer on several occasions in extinguishing fires which had broken out in gunpits, thus saving a large quantity of ammunition. This work was effected at great personal risk when the battery was under hostile shell fire. He has shown marked ability, energy and devotion to duty during the operations.

2478 Sgt. J. G. Morris, Pnrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as one of the party detailed to remove a dump of shells outside a burning building. Though ammunition and bombs were exploding inside the building, about seventy shells were removed, and thereby a large explosion prevented.

5684 Pte. L. Neale, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as stretcher-bearer. A shell burst in a machine-gun position, causing several casualties and setting fire to the ammunition. He at once went to the spot, extinguished the fire and attended to the wounded. Throughout an attack he attended to the wounded continuously for twenty-four hours under shell fire, setting a fine example of courage to all.

1008 Sgt. J. O'Brien, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He assisted in the laying of a buried cable route. A large working party was on its way to the work when a hostile barrage commenced. He went out voluntarily through the barrage, met the party, and conducted them to the work. He showed great courage and determination throughout a very trying time, and was largely responsible for the successful completion of the work.

1454 Sgt. E. W. Pennell, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He continually repaired telephone lines under very heavy shell fire. He set a fine example of efficiency and courage, and it was entirely due to his efforts that communication was kept up.

2839 Pte. G. F. Pierce, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of his Lewis gun section in an attack and bombed an enemy machine-gun post single-handed, capturing the gun. Later, he carried ammunition to the front line through heavy barrages. He set a splendid example of courage and cheerfulness.

4091 Sgt. W. J. Pirie, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went forward with the leading troops of the attack to mark out tracks, and com-

pleted his work very speedily under heavy fire, taking charge of the work when his officer was killed. He showed great courage and initiative.

5181 Sgt. G. L. Prendergast, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a reserve platoon, and when the line in front had advanced he saw an enemy machine-gun post open a heavy fire. He rushed the post and captured seventeen prisoners and three machine-guns. His work throughout the operations was of the highest standard, and he set a fine example to his men by his coolness and contempt of danger under heavy fire.

2201 Pte. W. Robins, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the advance was held up by two enemy machine guns, with another man he dashed forward, captured one of the guns, putting the team out of action. This gallant act inspired other men to attack and capture the second gun, taking many prisoners and allowing the advance to proceed.

659 Pte. C. A. Ross, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the attack, whilst enemy machine-guns were holding up the advance and causing casualties, he dashed forward, silencing the guns with bombs and capturing the crews. His action materially assisted the advance, since, if these guns had not been put out of action, a great deal of trouble and many casualties would have been thereby caused after the barrage had lifted.

3323 Sgt. R. N. Smith, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He showed great initiative and skill in organising carrying parties and leading them in their work through heavy barrages. When in charge of a party laying a duck-board track to a forward position he completed the work under heavy shell fire with only one casualty. He always displayed great coolness, and his courage and devotion to duty were a constant example to his men.

4520 Sgt. F. H. Snook, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. displayed great dash, being instrumental in capturing three hostile posts with their garrisons and machine-guns. By his promptitude and initiative in rushing these posts, almost before the barrage had lifted from them, his company were undoubtedly saved many casualties.

131 Sgt. J. McD. Stewart, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He continually led his bearers under heavy barrages, often acting as bearer himself to fill the place of casualties. He worked continuously for thirty-six hours without rest, and by his splendid example acted as a high incentive to his men.

275 C.S.M. T. R. Swan, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took charge of six machine-guns

when his officer was killed, took them forward in the advance and placed them in excellent tactical positions. He also got into action two captured enemy machine-guns. Though badly wounded he encouraged and inspired his men by his splendid example.

2048 Cpl. G. W. Taylor, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when working on the construction of a strong point under heavy fire. He took charge when his officer was wounded, and, keeping his men under perfect control, completed the work. He showed great initiative and fearlessness.

392 Sgt. (now 2nd Lieut.) C. Thompson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his platoon commander became a casualty at the final objective, he immediately took command and consolidated and wired the position. He reconnoitred his front under heavy machine-gun fire, and set a splendid example to his platoon throughout.

3949 T.-Sgt. W. A. Trevena, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Though badly wounded, he went forward in the attack and led his section towards their objective until put out of action by a second wound. He set a splendid example of courage and determination to his men.

1576 Sgt. L. E. Vernazoni, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O., when his platoon officer had become a casualty, took charge at a critical moment, controlling the men and leading them on. It was largely due to his fearlessness that an enemy "pill-box" was successfully dealt with. Throughout he showed himself to be a fine leader, and inspired his men by his fearlessness and determination.

1021 Cpl. W. Wade, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While repairing cables the N.C.O. in charge was wounded. He promptly took charge, and with utter disregard for personal danger directed their work from crater to crater. He worked his party under continuous shell fire and completed his task. He maintained these communications for five successive days.

735 Sgt. A. C. Walder, Pnrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of a platoon after his officer had become a casualty. Although wounded, he remained with his platoon for five hours until the completion of the track between two strong points.

2692 Pte. H. B. Warner-Bubb, Pioneer Bn.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. A truck of ammunition close to a dressing station was set on fire and several shells exploded, endangering the lives of the wounded and others. For ten minutes he continued to pour water on to the burning truck until severely wounded by an explosion. His prompt action undoubtedly saved many lives.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 215, DATED DECEMBER 14, 1917.
(continued).

CORRECTIONS.

The following should read: "Previously reported wounded, now reported killed"—NOT "Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed."

ENGINEERS.—Nicholls, 32, J. C.
INFANTRY.—Dutton, 1652, F.; Holmes, 6780, W.; Litton, 3247, H.; Scott, 6345, G. P.

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Lawson, 3147, M. E.
Should read—
WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Lawson, 3149, M. M.
Previously incorrectly reported killed, now reported wounded.

INFANTRY.—Cummins, 2701, A. R.
Should read—

KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Cummins, 2701, A. R.
Previously reported wounded, now reported died.

ARTILLERY.—Jones, 1708, R.
Should read—

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.
ARTILLERY.—Jones, 1708, R.
Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—Collins, 4171, F.
Should read—
Missing.

INFANTRY.—Collins, 4171, F.
Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—Smith, 950, W. S.
Should read—
Missing.

INFANTRY.—Smith, 950, W. S.

LIST 216, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1917.

OFFICER—KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Ramsay, C. J. A., Lieut.
Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Walker, F., 2nd Lieut.
Officers—Died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Gordon, T. F., Lieut.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Fizelle, T. J., Major.

Officers—Accidentally killed.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Scott, W. N. E., Lieut.; Storrer, H. H., Capt.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

LIGHT HORSE REGT.—Moore, F., Lieut.; Williams, C. T. G., Lieut.
ANZAC CYCLIST BATTALION.—Lord, A. E. C., Lieut.

CAMEL CORPS.—Brown, N. C., Lieut.; Camm, R. A., Lieut.; Maitland, A. L., 2nd Lieut.; Mort, H. C., Lieut.; White, L., 2nd Lieut.

ARTILLERY.—Browne (M.C.), G. S., Lieut.; Gwyther (M.C.), L. T., Capt.; Michell, C. E., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Bragg, W. A. E., Lieut.; Callan, C. J., Lieut.; Morrison, C. H., Capt.; Singleton, P. A., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Allan, H., 2nd Lieut.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Burnard, R. G., Capt.

Officers—Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

CAMEL CORPS.—Kessels, L. C., Capt.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Mathews, O., Capt.

KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Austin, 618, T.; Campbell, 2878, M. C. P.; Clark, 1242, A.; Hall, 2606, A. H.; Hickford, 1313, J. C.; Lincey, 2026, J. A.; McGuire, 882, A. H.; Mellish, 6067, E. J.; Mitchell, 4554, S.; Read, 2907, A. E.; Sharkey, 3174, M. J.; Stephens, 1763, W. E.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Crowhurst, 1849, G. W.; Morris, 2478, J. G.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Nicolle, 5284, W. G.
Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

ENGINEERS.—Agnew, 4026, C. O.
INFANTRY.—Coates, 3217, S. C. R.; Wood, 5450, N. J.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Abrahams, 5646, E. L.; Anderson, 4129, T.; Batters, 2032, A.; Beale, 299, H. A.; Bell, 4735, G. McI.; Berry, 4736, J. H.; Blore, 5557, G. T.; Brown, 3012, J.; Buchanan, 2463, G. C.; Buls, 2454, H.; Burley, 2034, T. M.; Burton, 2384a, G. S.; Campbell, 2304, W. G.; Channon, 4176, P. T.; Clingan, 2163, C. G.; Crawford, 2354, T.; Dawson, 2176, C. F.; Gainger, 2294, O.; Graham, 1910, G. H. M.; Green, 2192, H. E.; Hannan, 2474a, V. L.; Jones, 5132, J. J.; Laing, 2284, J. O.; McDonald, 3982, R.; Martin, 1355, A. P.; Roads, 5753, H.; Rooney, 3896, C. R.; Ross, 2248, N. Rutherford, 414a, W. A.; Sloan, 3911, J.; Peterson, 8116, C.; Pontin, 3120, N. M.; Williams, 1854, C. C.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Boxshall, 2576, A. M.
Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Alexander, 4728a, G. H.; Anderson, 4356, F. K.; Beattie, 2129, M. M.; Beggs, 2817, F. W.; Bell, 5654, S.; Benham, 2542, R. A.; Binnie, 5558, W. A.; Budge, 5053, W.; Burns, 5659, M. D.; Brauer, 555, W. A. C.; Brent, 4982, J. R.; Caithness, 2285, C. P. Y.; Cantwell, 5116, P. S.; Challis, 2165, G. E.; Charlton, 4685, R.; Chisnall, 1821, F. A.; Collins, 2161, W. C.; Conside, 4475, P.; Cook, 4470, P. E.; Copeman, 1680, A. J.; Corrigan, 5565, A. G.; Cox, 3713, C. M.; Cremer, 3921, E. W.; Crouch, 2157, C.; Dickman, 2173, W. H.; Dougherty, 3802, W.; Dusting, 4485, H. J.; England, 6043, W. J.; Fahmel, 2187, A. E.; Featherby, 2409, A. C.; Firmin, 1694, A.; Foote, 227, A.; Freyne, 5600, J. J.; Gammon, 2655, A.; Gathercole, 3750, W.; Goertz, 1917, H. W. S.; Goodman, 4717, G. E.; Granland, 14555, H.; Gray, 2197, F. W.; Green, 2198, H. G.; Greenaway, 4429, A. T.; Haase, 4955, R. T.; Hagan, 5342, C. P.; Hamann, 4825, C.; Hayne, 949, T. A.; Helme, 5358, H.; Hills, 5946, F. T.; Hull, 2479, W. J.; Jones, 4147, A. E.; Jones, 1933a, C. P.; Joyce, 3786, M. J.; Layton, 2208, T. C. L.; Lewis, 2407, W. P.; Liddiard, 3825, A. C.; Lindon, 4529, W.; Lucas, 1728, G.; Mahaffy, 2720, K. N.; Mitchell, 1967, J. L.; Molyneux, 4542, D. P.; Monico, 1961, J. B.; Morehouse, 2466a, L. B. C.; McEwan, 4553, R. A.; McGrath, 1520, P. J.; McKimmie, 2218, C.; McMillan, 4264, H. A.; McRae, 4560, A.; Naylor, 3999, C. H.; Nuttall, 3854, A. J.; O'Callaghan, 1832, J. E.; Palmer, 5439, W. J.; Parker, 2479, E. L. C.; Perry, 6164, H. F.; Plant, 5069, J.; Rooney, 6107, G.; Ross, 5944, N. A.; Rowley, 4303, C. W.; Rundle, 3931, R.; Rutherford, 3885, H.; Simons, 5911, J. H.; Slater, 2755, H. L.; Smallmon, 6132, D. A.; Stevens, 4637, E. W.; Sweeney, 4346, G. J.; Tucker, 5709, E. G.; Trask, 4537, J. W.; Travis, 5221, W.; Voumard, 2004, H. H. L.; Wade, 2466, T.; Walker, 4322, G.; Wilcox, 5712, E. C.; Williams, 2095, F.; Williams, 5775, J. H.; Whitchurch, 4275, D. J.; Whitlock, 6153, E. L.; Young, 3950, W.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Bell, 3296, S.; Hegarty, 2193, P. H.; Nichol, 2217, J. C.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Kelly, 595, G. W.; Muggleton, 2022, A. B.; Potter, 806, W. W.

CAMEL CORPS.—Bryce, 2302, W. R.
ARTILLERY.—Spriggs, 25643, C. V.

INFANTRY.—Lothammer, 4798, H. W.; McKenna, 2851, W.; Mitcham, 607, C. C.; Ryan,

2221, C. J.; Parker, 732, A. E.; Smith, 2236, R. N.; Stuart-Sinclair, 5207, E.; Woods, 5445, H. A. J.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Dicken, 597, P. H. H.
Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Andrews, 1507, H. W. T.; Baxter, 3123, J. A.; Strand, 2980, H. A.

DIED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Bucknall, 527, G.

ARTILLERY.—Wade, 33887, A. H.
INFANTRY.—Atkins, 5031, A.; Page, 7684, O. A.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Mealmaker, 613, H. J.; Mehegan, 10971, E. D.

WOUNDED.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Baird, 527, D. M.; Best, 3231, R.; Booth, 1064, W. J.; Farrell, 115, T.; Fraser, 393, D.; Heckenberg, 2484, J.; McCormack, 1326, T. F.; Westaway, 2088, W. H.

ARTILLERY.—Bruce, 11807, A.; Freeman, 7584, H.; Jones, 1371, T.; Kaye, 15113, E.; Lather, 26297, P. N.; McInerney, 957, H. F.; Marks, 6617, T.; Melly, 28969, O.; O'Sullivan, 15052, H. A.; Peart, 3262, H. R.; Phillips, 27951, J. G.; Rodway, 34452, S. F.; Scott, 28718, S. H.; Wells, 32626, A. L. J.; White, 4265, H. E.

INFANTRY.—Apthorpe, 1051, E. A.; Barker, 6973, S. J.; Barron, 2564, J. G.; Baxter, 2031, G. E.; Boxshall, 3481, A. V.; Brown, 3195, E. J.; Burnett, 1214, H. G.; Coppock, 1471, H. G.; Donald, 2064, C.; Elliott, 3524, A.; Fardell, 581, F. W.; Fitzgerald, 4206a, J.; Forbes, 3313, R.; Gardiner, 1926, W. L.; Graham, 3314, D. D.; Harding, 8044, H. W.; Harris, 287, G.; Hubbard, 1829, J. H.; Hyland, 6029, F. J.; Kain, 2549, W. J.; Kates, 7346, F. H.; Lanyon, 2945, J. C.; McGregor, 2857a, H. R.; McPhie, 6367, R.; Morrison, 2193, A. J.; Neilson, 1466, F. J.; Parnemann, 2532, A. C.; Stanley, 2465, W. H.; Thompson, 1818, J.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Allsop, 3061, W. L.; Baker, 3665, M. S.; Shaw, 3423, W.

MACHINE GUN CORPS.—Thompson, 6648, W. C.
Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Clark, 2355, W. J.; Finch, 5584, G. H.; Grachan, 6409, C.; Hill, 8571, H. R.; Hughes, 6380, G. J.; James, 5358, P. T.; King, 5613, M.; Lange, 5023, J. C.; Martin, 5073, R. P.; Richards, 4501, H. W.; Scannell, 4587, C. E.; Schwarzrock, 6415, J. O.; Siggs, 3481, E. E.; Stuckey, 4208, G. T.; Taylor, 2917, G. D.; Wallace, 1202, H.; Sellert, 5700, T.

MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Love, 5133, W. T.; Wilson, 2430, J. B.
Previously reported wounded and prisoner of war, now reported died as prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Howe, 3148, W. J.
Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

CAMEL CORPS.—Taylor, 3235, F. J.
ARTILLERY.—McKenzie, 2120a, G.

INFANTRY.—Pendlebury, 3107a, H.; Robottom, 1975, R. B.

Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—McLaren, 3958b, D. G.

LIST 217, DATED DECEMBER 15, 1917.

OFFICERS—KILLED.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Fay, G., Capt.; Tooth, O. W., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Towers, T., 2nd Lieut.

Roll of Honour—continued.

Officer—Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.
INFANTRY.—Lagden, R., Lieut.
Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported killed.
INFANTRY.—Nelson, B. J., 2nd Lieut.
Officers—Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Moore, S. V., Lieut.
INFANTRY.—Bluet (M.C.), C. W. C., Lieut.; Piesse, C. O., Lieut.
OFFICERS—WOUNDED.
AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Taplin, L. T. E., 2nd Lieut.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Dickson, N., Lieut.; Mahoney, B., Lieut.; Scott (D.S.O.), W. H., Lieut.-Col.
INFANTRY.—McKee, H. C., 2nd Lieut.; Toose, K. M., Lieut.; Whipp, A. H., Lieut.
KILLED.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Bell, 345, E.; Grachan, 1668, C. J.; Grove, 546, T. L.; McKinnon, 427, A.; Turner, 1626, S. J.
ARTILLERY.—Booth, 3223, A.; Doyle, 20935, J. M.; McKay, 28112, D. J.; Schultz, 2616, E. L. R.
ENGINEERS.—Smith, 2363, G. H.
INFANTRY.—Biecke, 6953, R. H.; Bray, 2688, F. J.; Coutts, 1713, T. A.; Donovan, 3054, T.; Haines, 5371, W. W.; Jager, 2823a, H. F.; Langdon, 3274a, G.; Leach, 2575, F. E.; Lloyd, 1021, J.; Lugg, 7080, J. T.; Mitchell, 6345, J. F.; Morrissey, 2867, A.; Mosely, 1962, H.; O'Connor, 6077, J. J.; O'Sullivan, 2372, J. H. T.; Quigley, 2384, A. J.; Rohde, 2137, H. W.; Sharkey, 1729, E. F.; Smith, 3137, C. I.; Smith, 1473a, W.; Taylor, 188, A.; Wright, 2426, W.
PIONEER BATTALION.—French, 3032, A. H. V.; Wingrave, 3130, J. W.
Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.
ARTILLERY.—Arnold, 1467, A.; Hassett, 1737, A. B.
INFANTRY.—Hunt, 5846, J. G. L.; Watt, 4146, W.
Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.
ARTILLERY.—Carter, 1192, E. M.
ENGINEERS.—Robertson, 7244, J. D.
INFANTRY.—Cummins, 2638a, F. W.; Forbes, 3496, A. J.; King, 5613, M.; Kirkman, 3981, J. R.; Martin, 5073, R. P. W.; Spall, 2995, A. G.; Toner, 6826, J. C.; Williams, 285, P.
PIONEER BATTALION.—O'Conner, 1771, W. J.
Previously reported missing, believed killed, now reported killed.
ARTILLERY.—Hunter, 2333, H. D.
Previously reported missing, now reported killed.
ARTILLERY.—Coleman, 5350, P.; Emery, 2611a, H. W.; Keenan, 3933, T.; Officer, 2003, G. T.; Ryan, 2520, P.; Smith, 3433, J. D.
INFANTRY.—Levy, 7000, G. N.; McGrath, 2927, J.; Maloney, 3081, M. W.; Mullins, 1883, J. J.; Wright, 5780, H. E. J.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Towers, 460, G. W.
CAMEL CORPS.—Manuel, 2131, R.; Peabe, 1731, A. R. T.
ENGINEERS.—Bidmead, 15106, S. M.; Caygill, 15422, L. M.; Massey, 13279, G. E.
INFANTRY.—Mudie, 5754, A. W.; Scott, 2797, A. W.; Stevens, 2882a, J. J.; Upchurch, 1320, J. W.; Williams, 598, P. S.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Dawes, 1035, C. C.
Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Westaway, 2088, W. H.; Weston, 364, E. W.
INFANTRY.—Welfare, 6819, S. G.
PIONEER BATTALION.—Tretthewey, 1923, N. T.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported died of wounds.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Parkes, 3011, E. C.
ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.
ENGINEERS.—Davies, 400, G. F.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Adams, 306, M.
DIED.
INFANTRY.—Hansen, 197, C. H.; Hooker, 3840a, G. H.; Mitchell, 7500, R. P.; Scott, 897, G. A.; Simpson, 6177, J. V.; Sturgess, 4544, A.
WOUNDED.
AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Keritz, 180, C.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Burgess, 1160, T. S.; Cameron, 2932, H. J.; Carmichael, 1494, D. A.; Cochrane, 110, H. A.; Connor, 1170, E. A. R. R.; Cook, 2267, R. E.; Davison, 3231, A. R.; Egan, 370, J.; Ferrier, 1567, J. R.; Floyd, 326, H.; Gantz, 1765, W.; Gwilliam, 409, C. E.; Hensley, 3301, W. A.; Hynes, 1953, T. S.; Idriess, 358, I. L.; Jardine, 2772, W. E.; Jones, 429, J. H.; Jose, 1045, J.; Keable, 1010, H. W.; Keyser, 1773, J. E.; Little, 1635, C. H.; McCormick, 1261, L. R.; McErvale, 1598, J. R.; McGuinness, 323, E. R.; McLean, 629, H. A.; Mackley, 1502, W.; Mayfield, 802, F.; Maynard, 1294, H. McL.; Melbourne, 3955, L.; Muller, 3227, E. P.; Nickols, 2377, H. McD.; North, 2311, A. E.; Peterson, 304, J. P.; Ponsford, 1693, R. H. W.; Porteous, 2288, S.; Russell, 1454, W.; Sheahan, 466, J. P.; Smith, 3006, H. W. B.; Stanbury, 1458, C. H.; Stanley, 434, A.; Sutherland, 2326, G. W.; Taylor, 920, O. L.; Trewin, 1624, A.; Walker, 1695, R. G.; Wilson, 472, G. W.
CAMEL CORPS.—Collins, 2017, P. R. J.; Plackett, 1108, T. W.; Price, 1405, V. G.; Smith, 2080, F. A.
ARTILLERY.—Barnett, 5859, E. J.; Beckett, 3792, L. E.; Bruce, 34711, R.; Day, 1797, E. J.; Fitzpatrick, 188, C. E.; Hart, 12295, A. L.; Kelleher, 22142, V. E.; King, 11353, A. W. N.; Miller, 28423, A. F.; Moore, 31916, J. B.; Robertson, 19766, J. K.; Sherman, 27944, J. A.; Thompson, 1825, A. S.; Wansley, 23171, H. W.
ENGINEERS.—Cusack, 3284, A. G.; Shephard, 114, L. P.; Smart, 17050, R. A.
INFANTRY.—Barnes, 608, R. E.; Barrett, 2178, C. E.; Barry, 3008a, C.; Baxter, 2023, H.; Beechey, 2786, W. A.; Bevan, 3024, E. D.; Boswell, 2579, A. McK.; Bowyer, 4496, F. D.; Brown, 2028, O. W.; Buckley, 2438, E. A.; Buckley, 5652, M.; Butcher, 3780, P. B.; Canny, 1145, J. A.; Cody, 2056a, T.; Commerford, 5966, M. F.; Constable, 2785a, W. M.; Cordell, 2294, J. J.; Cowan, 4998, D. A.; Coyne, 1669, J. B.; Crichton, 2541, C. V.; Croker, 6464, C. L.; Cush, 2534, W. L.; Dalrymple, 861, E. J.; Dihan, 6488, E. T.; Donovan, 2639, C. J.; Downing, 2677, H. O.; Duff, 2895, A. E.; Dwyer, 1906a, J. J.; Edwards, 2072, T. E.; English, 1108, A. J.; Evans, 2920, A. H.; Evans, 2770, C.; Ferguson, 1644, J. A.; Fletcher, 1789, J. L.; Flindell, 1261, W. R.; Gowing, 4040, D. A.; Greenaway, 1474, S. R.; Griffen, 942, G.; Griffiths, 1837, J. G.; Haag, 2809, H. F.; Hildebrandt, 2317, L.; Hunt, 296, H. C.; Hutton, 6781, G.; Jarrett, 3756, J.; Kane, 5128, H. E.; Kelso, 1547, C. A.; Kenwood, 5611, F. H.; Langley, 2296, C. F.; Leonard, 7361, J.; Lewis, 2908, J. F.; McCahey, 6794, E. J.; McDougall, 3671, W. J.; McGillivay, 4561, A.; McKay, 3112, R. M.; McLennan, 5662, N. W.; McNally, 2604a, J.; McTaggart, 3350, J.; Maxwell, 2452, R. H.; Mayne, 2114, L.; Meldrum, 6128, C.; Mills, 351, J. W.; Montgomerly, 14607, W. J.; Mooney, 2340, G. E.; Mote, 2762, A. T.; Mullane, 2869, W. H.; Murray, 3542, J.; Nuttall, 1999, W. R.; Nylander, 145, N.; O'Connor, 3606, M. P.; Oliver, 956, E. A.; Owen, 2245, F. A.; Packham, 3865, S. J.; Parkinson, 2719, J.; Prichard, 3228, A. R.; Prys, 2188, G.; Pyke, 913, T. A.; Raisanen, 367, O. A.; Rayson, 3143, C.; Rees, 6091, J.; Roberts, 3214, E. S.; Roberts, 972, S. D.; Roberts, 3870, T.; Robertshaw, 3623, J.; Robertson, 3138, A. W.; Robison, 3242, F. J.; Robson, 1906, R. S.; Searle, 4614, G. W.; Shand, 2241, J. B.; Shepperd, 2980, A. A.; Simmons, 2639, J.; Slater, 3671, H.; Smith, 3455, G. C.; Smith, 2648, H. F.; Stanfield, 1736, E. G.; Stanley, 2644, A. E.; Stanley, 2493, S.; Stevens, 2882a, J. T.; Stone, 2689, J. G. M.; Summers, 2031, G. A.; Tucker, 2766, A. H.; Victor, 617, E.; Wall, 3905, A. H.; Walsh, 2413, J.; Watt, 4146, W.; Williams, 4381, C. H.; Willis, 1465, H. A.; Willis, 2156, R. A.; Wilton, 2213, G. L.; Wood, 3164, C. W.; Wood, 7340, W.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Dhue, 3024, C. L.; Joyce, 2331, H.; Rose, 2390, A. S.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Bennett, 10, E. D.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Urquhart, 5231, D. G.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Bernard, 3552, E. J.; O'Dea, 16796, T.
Previously incorrectly reported killed, now reported wounded.
ENGINEERS.—Foster, 4331, A.
WOUNDED AND MISSING.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Carlin, 2813, C. B.
Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.
ARTILLERY.—Batchelor, 26239, V. A.
INFANTRY.—Barnier, 3472, A. D.; Beavan, 6962, A. S.; Caston, 5066, W.; Easter, 6891, G.; Griffin, 386, A. W.; Kahland, 4226, H. D.; Kehiry, 6302, T.; Lomax, 7050, F. E.; Lunt, 624, H. G.; McNair, 1943, H. W.; Murray, 638, W. F.; Neilson, 6831, J.; Padfield, 2284, W.; Reynolds, 6395, A. F.; Taylor, 5925, H.; Williams, 3501, C. E.; Williamson, 6006, A. D.; Young, 1750, E.
MISSING.
INFANTRY.—Bayne, 4286, J. R.; Findlay, 1545, D.; Gaskell, 5095, A. N.; Hanley, 437, J. H.; Lundstrom, 2261, C. N.; Whitehead, 1679, J. W.; Wylie, 5496, R. J.
Previously reported prisoner of war, now reported died as prisoner of war in German hands.
INFANTRY.—Sheriff, 5406, W.
Previously reported missing, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands.
INFANTRY.—O'Donohue, 3395, J. T.
Previously reported missing, now reported prisoner of war in German hands.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Brooks, 1254, L. D.
Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Jansen, 370, W.; Scott, 195, M.
INFANTRY.—Bell, 2537, L. R.; Burmester, 1067, W. P.; Clarke, 2635, C.; Reid, 2139, W. C.
Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.
INFANTRY.—Best, 2104, G. H.; Ibbott, 2831, M. A.; Wilson, 4898, H. O.
Previously reported wounded and prisoner of war, now reported not prisoner of war—repatriated.
INFANTRY.—Baldock, 3964, W. J.
CORRECTION.
Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.
INFANTRY.—Duce, 3451, E., should read **Killed.**
INFANTRY.—Duce, 3451, E.
Omitted from Communiqué 5407, dated 3/11/17.
Casualty List 196, dated 26/10/17.
Died of Wounds.
INFANTRY.—Cole, 6237, W. E.; Coles, 7215, C. R. P.; Cough, 2010, J. J.; Cowan, 14, H. K.
LIST 218, DATED DECEMBER 17, 1917.
Officer—Previously reported missing, believed killed, now reported killed.
INFANTRY.—Shaw, E. J., Lieut.
OFFICER—DIED OF WOUNDS.
INFANTRY.—Dease, J. V., Lieut.
OFFICERS—WOUNDED.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Ronald, R. B., Lieut.
CAMEL CORPS.—McCarthy, C., 2nd Lieut.; Morris, E. F., 2nd Lieut.; Myatt, H. M., Lieut.
ARTILLERY.—Smith, L. H., Lieut.
ENGINEERS.—Russell, P. L., 2nd Lieut.
KILLED.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Barton, 588, B. T.; Bloodworth, 1210, R. J.; Christie, 1065, H. J.
INFANTRY.—Bateman, 3031, S. A.; Boyling, 1107, G. M.; Coleman, 3374, J.; Gerds, 1836, R. A.; Hansman, 2578, H. J.; Keen, 2356, J. V.; Hole, 2338, H.; Neasbey, 4952, C. W.; Richards, 2425, P. C.; Roby, 2961, E.; Whittington, 2893, E. L. Y.

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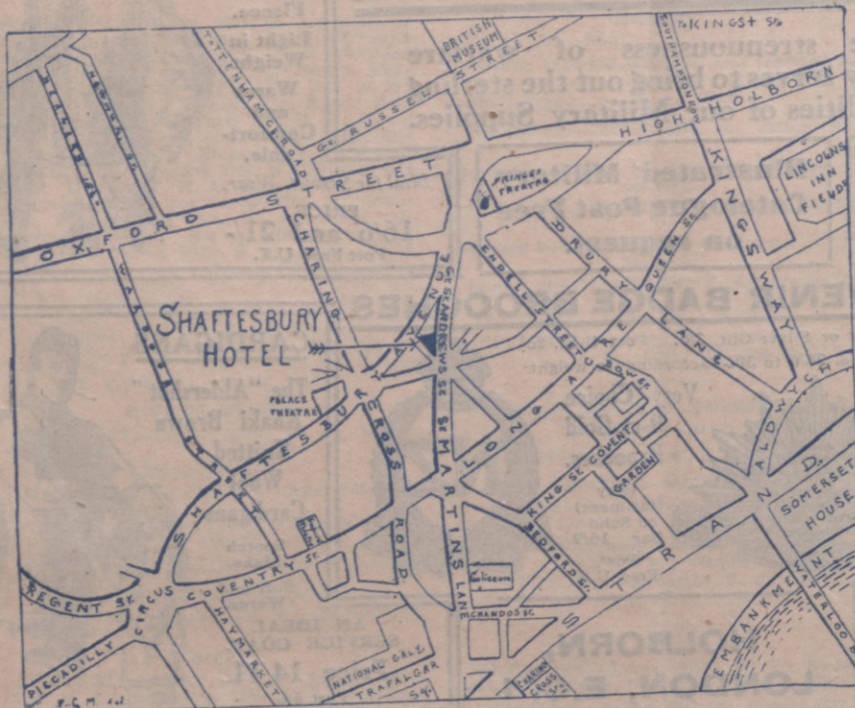
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Anzac Bulletin

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 H. C. SMART.

No. 62 (New Issue).

LONDON, MARCH 15, 1918.

Price 3d.



A Winter's Evening by the Cloth Hall at Ypres.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA



Doctors and Lodges.

Melbourne, 9th February.

The Council of the British Medical Association has considered Mr. Bowser's proposal that the dispute with the Friendly Societies' Lodges shall be arbitrated. The doctors object that an arbitration decision would not be binding on the Friendly Societies or their branches. Special reference was made to the statement voiced at the conference of the Friendly Societies that the fixation of income limit is not acceptable. It is understood that the doctors reaffirmed their decision against arbitration.

Discovery of Coal in Victoria.

Melbourne, 15th February

A seam of black coal of excellent quality, three feet in thickness, has been discovered at Kilkunda, Victoria.

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Ryan. Judge's Sarcastic Comment.

Melbourne, 28th February (delayed).

The High Court has granted the application for an adjournment of the motion by Mr. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, for an order to commit Mr. Hughes to prison for contempt of Court in connection with the Queensland Hansard seizures. The Chief Justice remarked that April 1st was a very proper date for the adjourned hearing, as the Court, he added, had more to do than to deal with personal quarrels.

Widow Receives Victoria Cross.

Hobart, 4th March.

The Governor-General (Sir R. Munro Ferguson), at a ceremony at Launceston, Tasmania, presented Mrs. Eileen McGee, of Avoca, with the Victoria Cross won by her late husband, Sergt. Lewis McGee, of the 40th Battalion. Lieut. J. H. Hill, Corporal A. S. Butler, Private D. L. Pitchford and Private Roberts were decorated with the Military Medal.

Returned Soldiers Confer. Army Reserve Approved. Pension Claims Stated.

Hobart, 4th March.

A discussion took place at the Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Imperial League Congress, held in Hobart, upon the effect of drink on soldiers. A motion to eliminate the drink traffic was defeated. A further motion was proposed that the Minister for

Repatriation should give attention to soldier inebriates. This was passed upon it being amended to read, "Soldiers suffering from mental, moral and physical reaction."

Colonel Mackay, Director-General of the Australian Army Reserve, appealed to soldiers to join the reserve, mentioning that 6,000 had already enrolled. A motion was unanimously agreed to approving of the formation of the reserve. Further resolutions were adopted that increased pensions be paid, irrespective of other income; that the minimum pension for an incapacitated soldier be the standard living wage, whether he be married or single; that on discharge soldiers should receive the full pension for twelve months; that the sustenance paid to soldiers receiving vocational training be the living wage exclusive of the pension; and that the Ministry should revise the land legislation in connection with the repatriation scheme.

Melbourne, 5th March.

The Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League, at a further session, approved the League's registration, and decided to ask the Federal Government to pass a Bill recognising the League as an official organisation for returned men. The opinion was expressed that all repatriation amelioration funds should be transferred to the Repatriation Department. It was recommended to the Military Department that Australian bases abroad should be combed for fit men, and it was further decided that Anzac Day should be a public holiday, to be observed solemnly. Officers of the League were elected as follows:—President, Lieut.-Col. Bolton; Vice-Presidents, Sergts. McKenzie (Victoria), Kerr (South Australia), Henderson (Queensland), Colonel Snowden (Tasmania), Dr. Cane (New South Wales); Members of Council, Captain Maidock, Mr. Ross (Queensland), Chaplain Teece, Mr. Martin (South Australia), Chaplain Rentoul, Mr. Foster (Tasmania), Messrs. Palmer and Roberts (Victoria), Messrs. Morris and Cooper (New South Wales).

Victorian Land for Returned Soldiers.

Melbourne, 5th March.

A return presented to the Victorian Cabinet shows that since 1916 the Closer Settlement Board has bought 15,251 acres for £219,329 for the settlement of discharged soldiers.

Of the recently subdivided Camperdown estate, 22 farms, ranging from 80 to 112 acre-blocks, were allotted yesterday to discharged married soldiers.

Soldiers and the Government.

Melbourne, 5th March.

At a meeting held in the Masonic Hall, Melbourne, a platform was adopted for 200 soldiers of the National Political Party to assist the Government in dealing with soldier problems.

Melbourne Sales of Yearlings.

Melbourne, 5th March.

At Messrs. Yuills' annual sale of yearlings at Newmarket yards, Melbourne, yesterday, 106 yearlings brought 14,594 guineas; average 137½ guineas, which equals the pre-war standard. Colts by Stanton—Princess Aura, Ney—Roseworthy, and Nalurmi by Comedy King—Glenluce, each brought 500 guineas.

Dissatisfied Ministerialists and Mr. Hughes.

Melbourne, 5th March.

Eight dissatisfied Ministerialists have sent a letter to Mr. Hughes urging that, in view of his early departure to London, Parliament and Ministers should be summoned forthwith to discuss recruiting, defence administration, and the financial situation.

Victorian Rainfall.

Melbourne, 5th March (delayed).

Splendid general rains have fallen in Victoria.—Reuter.

Melbourne, 6th March.

Owing to persistent heavy rain, the Australian Cup was postponed yesterday until Thursday, 7th.

The Kalgoorlie Strike.

Melbourne, 6th March (delayed).

The Kalgoorlie miners will resume work pending the Arbitration Court's decision.—Reuter.

The War Loan in Australia.

Sydney, 6th March (delayed).

The Lord Mayor of Sydney, in a friendly challenge, has defied Melbourne to equal Sydney's contributions to the War Loan. The Lord Mayor of Melbourne has accepted the challenge.—Reuter.

The South Australian Elections.

Adelaide, 6th March.

April 6th has been fixed as the polling day for the South Australian elections.

Cable News from Australia—continued.

An Association of Australian Grocers. Melbourne, 6th March.

Representatives of Grocers' Associations in conference in Melbourne have decided to form an Australian Grocers' Association, linking up all retail grocers with a view to improving the organisation, status, and efficiency of the retail trade. A Federal Council was appointed.

Record Motor-Cycle Ride—Melbourne to Sydney.

Melbourne, 6th March.

F. Berry rode from Melbourne to Sydney, 567 miles, on a motor-cycle with a side-car, in 23 hours 20 mins., establishing a record. He left Melbourne at 4 a.m. Monday, and reached Sydney 2.20 a.m. on Tuesday.

Bill to Settle the Lodge Doctors' Dispute. Melbourne, 6th March.

Mr. Wynne, the Victorian Attorney-General, states that a Bill to settle the dispute between the doctors and Friendly Societies' Lodges provides for the appointment of a Board to decide rates and frame an agreement. The Board is to consist of five representatives, each side with a Judge as Chairman.

"Seadler" Crew on Easter Island.

Melbourne, 7th March.

Mr. Cook, Minister for the Navy, announced that the Department had learnt that the 58 members of the crew of the "Seadler" were found on Easter Island, where they were compelled to land owing to the leaky condition of the auxiliary schooner "Lutece," which they captured after the "Seadler" was wrecked on Mopelia Island: The crew of the "Seadler" were removed by the "Falcon," a Chilean schooner, to Tulcahuo.

Price Fixing: Refusal to Sell Forbidden.

Melbourne, 7th March.

War Precautions Regulations have been issued making it an offence if traders refuse to sell foodstuffs and commodities at the proclaimed maximum prices.

Australian Relief to Halifax.

Melbourne, 8th March.

The Federal Cabinet has decided to donate £50,000 to the relief of the Halifax disaster.

Price-fixing for Meat Suspended.

Melbourne, 8th March.

Mr. Hughes, after hearing a deputation representing the meat-producing interests of Victoria, agreed to postpone price-fixing pending further investigation by the Inter-State Commission. The deputation stated that price-fixing for meat was equivalent to a drop of 3s. a head on sheep and £3 a head on cattle, and a total depreciation of £40,000,000.

Lands in N.S.W. for Returned Soldiers.

Sydney, 8th March.

Mr. Ashford, Minister for Lands in New South Wales, states he has recently purchased 3,493 acres in the northern districts at prices ranging from £5 5s. to £13 8s. per acre, for returned soldiers. He is now asking the House for authority to purchase the Bective Estate at Tamworth of 29,647 acres, at £4 7s. 6d. per acre, the Toole's Creek Estate at Wagga Wagga of 11,344 acres, at £6 12s. 6d., Walsh's Farm at Wagga Wagga of 662 acres, at £6 12s. 6d., and the Grawlin Estate, Forbes, 5,468 acres, at £5 1s.

Short-weight Legislation.

Melbourne, 8th March.

A regulation has been issued making it an offence under the War Precautions Act to supply short quantities or weights of goods for the military and naval forces.

Mr. Hughes on the late Mr. J. Redmond.

Melbourne, 8th March.

Mr. Hughes, referring to the death of Mr. Redmond, said he was a man of great ability and lofty character and inflexible purpose, who unselfishly devoted his whole life to Home Rule.

The New War Loan: Treasurer's Statement.

Melbourne, 9th March.

Mr. W. A. Watt, Acting Treasurer, states that he hopes to raise £40,000,000 by the present war loan. Banks have agreed to finance clients to the extent of 90 per cent. of bonds applied for at 4 per cent. interest, the advance to be repaid in eighteen months: no security other than war bonds or stock is asked by the banks. The scheme will make fluid individual private credit for urgent public purposes. It should increase greatly loan applications, as the subscriber makes a profit of a half per cent. or of 1 per cent., according to whether he takes $\frac{4}{3}$ stock free of taxation or 5 per cent. subject to taxation. The Commonwealth Bank deals with approved citizens not operating regularly with other financial institutions. The Minister also announced that it was not intended to authorise any further tax-free loans. Australia had internally raised £101,000,000 in three and a half years. The loan spending for war purposes was now over £80,000,000 annually.

Victorian Land Settlement for Soldiers.

Melbourne, 9th March.

Mr. Clarke, Minister for Lands of Victoria, when conferred with by Bendigo and Northern District municipalities on the question of settling soldiers, said that under his land repatriation scheme applicants must pass a capabilities test. The benefits

of the Act were largely limited to those with previous farming experience. It was impracticable to train large numbers of soldiers on short notice for farming. Only 7 per cent. of soldier applicants had had previous experience in wheat farming. If this percentage continued there was no need to purchase wheat estates, as 500,000 acres of Mallee land were available. The Closer Settlement Board would have 700 irrigation blocks ready in two months' time, but hardly 5 per cent. wanted irrigation blocks; 48 per cent. claimed to be experienced in mixed farming or to have had dairying experience. Therefore the Camperdown estate had been purchased, and search was being made for more dairying land.

GENERAL CABLES.

Sir John Madden Dead.

A cable from Melbourne announces the death of the Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria. Sir John, who was in his 74th year, was educated at Melbourne University, of which he became LL.D. in 1866, the year he received his call to the Australian Bar. He was appointed Chief Justice in 1893, acted as Lieutenant-Governor in 1899, and administered the Government of Victoria from January, 1900, to October, 1901. He was knighted in 1893, and created G.C.M.G. in 1906.

£250,000 will be contributed by the Commonwealth towards making good the destruction of the sugar stores in the Mackay district of Queensland by the floods of last month.—Reuter.

SPORTING CABLES.

Australian Racing Results.

Melbourne, 4th March.

The Newmarket Handicap, run at Flemington (Vic.), was won by Cetigne, with Poitrina second and Wedge third. Cetigne won by half a length and started at 8 to 1.

The St. Leger resulted as follows:—Prince Viridis, 1; Bronzette, 2; Broken Glass, 3. Prince Viridis was the favourite at 5 to 4 on, and won by half a head.

Result of Australian Cup.

Melbourne, 8th March.

The V.R.C. Australian result was.—Cup: Defence, 1; Star Comedian, 2; Prince Bardolph, 3. Betting, 9 to 2 against Redpennant, 6 to 1 v. the winner. Won by a neck. Defence is an aged imported gelding by Carbine.

Ascotvale Stakes: Redfox, 1; Tragic Star, 2; King of the Sea, 3. Betting, 11 to 8 v. Palmleaf, 8 to 1 v. the winner. Won by half a neck.

With the Australian Miners.

Underground Battles for the Mines. How the Enemy Nearly Won.—Part II.

By F. M. CUTLACK, Assistant Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.

British Headquarters, France,

February 7th.

The Australian tunnellers at Hill Sixty began working at first on an expansion of the scheme as left to them by the Canadians. For drainage purposes they dug a new deep gallery 500 feet long from the Junction to the Larchwood, where they drove down the hundred-foot cage-shaft called Sydney. They also tunnelled out the long Brisbane gallery from Sydney towards a distant part of the German lines to the north, known as the Knoll. They put through 760 feet of this before the scheme was abandoned by higher authorities. Thereafter they concentrated on fighting the enemy off the two big mines laid by the Canadians.

The Underground Fighting.

The area beneath Hill Sixty in which this mine fighting took place measured only about one hundred and twenty yards by a hundred. From the systems of the upper and intermediate levels sap heads and galleries were run out in all directions over the big A gallery below, to meet the German offensive saps and listen to the progress of their search for the mines. The Junction was an especially vital point; here the main galleries and leads and several protecting galleries all met; it was underneath the enemy's first line trenches and well within the sphere of his mining operations. In December he was heard sinking a deep shaft towards one of the protective galleries branching out from the Junction. The Australians were ready with a charge, and on December 19th they blew up this shaft with the German miners in it. This effectually persuaded the enemy to desist from deep workings for many weeks. The Germans replied next day with a small mine in the shallow workings west of A gallery, but this was relatively harmless. The Australian miners artfully encouraged the enemy's prospecting in the upper levels. They tunnelled out far and wide from the saps, charged several small mines and camoufflets, and if the Germans listened and followed us they were led completely off the scent. In February the Australians blew one of these shallow mines to attract the German artillery, while our infantry raided, (most successfully) the enemy trenches five hundred yards away south. This wanton behaviour of ours in an area where he was searching for a big mine—for by now he must have heard rumours—

seemed to enrage the enemy thoroughly. Four times in March he fired camoufflets against our galleries in the shallow workings. At the end of March he appears to have become convinced the danger was deeper; in mid April we caught the sounds of his working on the 50-foot level, lay for him, and on the 18th blew him in there when he was twenty feet away. Savage at this, he fired two mines together two evenings later at a level midway between our upper and intermediate workings. These blows completely wrecked both systems over a considerable area, but the Australians got their revenge a little later, when on May 17th they blew in all the remainder of this part of our system while the Germans were restoring it. A cloud of smoke and gas from the explosion was seen issuing in a dense column at the entrance to one of the enemy's shafts 320 feet away.

Critical Days.

The allotted day (June 7th) for the firing of the great mines was now drawing near,

and the fighting in the upper levels was no longer important. The situation was becoming critical down below, for the enemy was burrowing deep near the Junction. He was without doubt on the scent of his danger. The strain of listening and fending him off in that maze underground was heavy on our men's nerves. The listening alone is strenuous enough; in addition, those deep galleries were four-and-a-half feet high by two-and-three-quarter feet wide, and no one who has not tried it can imagine the physical misery of working and moving in that cramped space. But each man of those Australian miners knew what depended on him, and they stuck to it gamely. At the faces in the saps they had often to move with their boots wrapped in sandbags, to speak only in lowest whispers, and to push the sap forward by gouging the clay out with bayonets. A few yards only separated them, perhaps, from the listening enemy or the camoufflet he was ready to blow. The enemy was getting so near in some places that we could not blow for fear of damaging the



An Australian Tunnelling Company constructing an underground dug-out.
(Australian Official Photograph.)



The underground Cook-house of an Australian Tunnelling Company.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

leads of the big mines. We knew he was near the Junction, and on May 25th he fired a dangerous mine in that vicinity, which blew in A gallery, damaged all the others, and some of the leads. One of our listeners was caught and walled up in A gallery. The tunnellers worked all they knew for forty-eight hours, re-opened the gallery, and saved their man, though he died later. The leads were mended and we breathed again, but the last few days before June 7th were touch-and-go. We could not be sure whether the Germans had found the big A charge or not. The tunnellers had to trust to luck.

The Explosions.

And the luck held. In the vernacular of the men who scatter hills in dust, "They popped all right." The mad noise of the assault opened, and the tunnellers one and all heaved a great sigh of relief. Have

you any idea of those mine explosions? The earth rose like a huge ruptured rubber tube, rose in two heaving mounds, like two gigantic mushrooms pushing up, and then gently sank back; and as it receded the gases, forcing cracks through a hundred feet of clay, hissed into flame in the air. The earth rocked back and forth for miles. Some of the Australians went over with the infantry to see the results. They found two enormous pits still half foul with gas and boulders of clay in them as big as the room of a house. The A crater was 41 feet deep and 204 in diameter from inside lip to inside lip. The Caterpillar Crater was 63 feet deep and 273 across inside. The German underground system was almost entirely closed up and the men in it smashed to a pulp in one heave. For some distance away on the surface the whole earth moved

in a wave. The trenches in front of the Caterpillar were found closed up, the parados driven straight on to the parapet, and here and there Boche heads stuck out of the Sandwich.

Member Killed by Train.

Mr. John May, M.L.A., of Queensland, was run over by a tram at Eagle Junction railway station on December 29th, and killed. Mr. May was walking along the platform, but just as the train began to leave the station he fell backwards, as if overcome by the heat. His right foot was severed, both arms were broken, and his skull fractured. He died almost immediately after being taken from under the carriage. Deceased represented the Flinders electorate, and was a supporter of the Ryan Ministry. He was 72 years of age.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

Declining Bendigo.

There's some real decentralisation about Bendigo. Now that mining has fallen off there things are very sick out Eaglehawk way, and when anyone wants a house in any handy part of Northern Vic, one of the empty places at Eaglehawk is pulled down, carted out and re-erected. Fires used to be as common as tailings-dumps at Eaglehawk, but there are not so many houses going that way since the insurance companies got so confoundedly suspicious.

* * *

Pioneer Bomb-Thrower.

I used to know the pioneer bomb-thrower of Papua. He was a white man, and to guard himself against sudden attacks by the natives took the precaution to have a few sticks of dynamite tied with wire and liberally studded with any old ironmongery he could pick up about Port Moresby. Each bomb was completed with a very short fuse and detonator. To satisfy my curiosity he one day put a match to one and slung it from the verandah. The hole it made where the front garden should have been satisfied me of its effectiveness against a mob of niggers.

* * *

Councillors and Corsage.

Some of the stuffer municipal councillors at St. Kilda (Vic.) have been expressing shocked surprise at the airiness of the fancy-dressing at a frivol in their town hall. One city gran'pa declared that the council was "trying to fight immorality on the beaches, but found within its own town hall a suggestiveness in the dress of the women that was demoralising." Still, the council really has no authority to decree the maximum amount of shapeliness to be displayed. Skirt-censorship isn't in Bumble's province. The police are the authority; and if the council isn't satisfied with what Law-'n'-order does, it ought to close its town hall and refuse to take the price of impropriety. Talking only advertises the fact that these old birds are out hopping around among the girls, getting shocked, when they ought to be sitting comfortably at home in the library among the best authors. By the way, it was this same St. Kilda Council which for years forebore to build dressing-sheds on the long, cool, pleasant local beaches, with the result that breathless dippers had either to keep their clothes on or change into bathing-togs in the shelter of a sunshade or little Willie's sand bucket.



The Knut (meeting a cobbler from the "Loo"): "Well, what's the fighting look like over there, Bill?"

Returned Billjim: "To give you the dinkum oil, digger, it's the only fight I've been in that the police haven't stopped."

Hun "Recreation."

One of the items of information that Count Von Luckner gave to his guard during his detention in the Suva (Fiji) gaol was that it had been his intention to go to some small town and "take it for a week" to allow his men "recreation." He would have commandeered the shops, picture-shows and all places of amusement and "anything else necessary." His audience understood what he meant. This happened within a few days' sail of Australian ports. If the shirkers could only realise that their own womenfolk might easily have been included in the proposed Hun outrage!

The Faithful Stewards.

The Federal Government is a lavish spender, but the stewards of its gifts claim that they did their duty faithfully on the East-West line. The pay offices for construction work were Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta, and between them they handed out nearly £4,000,000. Kalgoorlie boasts that though it made the wilderness its counting-house it never lost a zac. Port Augusta admits one loss—when the pay officers were thrown out of a section car which collided with a trolley. But there was only about 9d. that wasn't recovered from the sand.



Stretcher Bearers at Waggon Post, near Vaux Copse.

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

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



In consequence of the de-registration of a number of unions in New South Wales by the Arbitration Court, twenty-eight new bodies have been registered.

A rich find of bismuth, wolfram and molybdenite has been made on the Jingara Ranges, Wyndham, near Pambula.

Australian Workers Snubbed.

Australian slaughtermen who went to New Zealand will be out of work in the Dominion unless they can obtain other employment, for at a meeting of the Poverty Bay slaughtermen it was agreed that the Freezing Workers' Union refuse to work with any of the Australian slaughtermen.

Victorian State Industries.

A return presented to the Legislative Assembly in connection with commercial and other activities controlled by the State as at June 30th last, shows a net loss of £26,384 on the operations for the year. In only four of the 26 undertakings was a profit shown. Over £10,000 was lost on the conduct of the High Schools and Experimental Farms; while the deficiency on the working of the State coal mine was £20,000, and the Williamstown Shipbuilding Yards £11,266. Maffra sugar beet factory showed a profit of over £8,000.

Pearling Industry.

In the interest of pearlery at the front and to assist the Western Australian pearlery on the spot, the Government has decided to restrict the output of the industry. Instructions have been issued that for the 1918 season, no licence in excess of fifteen boats shall be issued to any person, firm, or company. The Government is also arranging to guarantee bank advances up to £100 per ton on Broome shell, and also guarantee a sufficient amount to cover freight, insurance, and realisation charges.

"Emden" Trophy.

A gun taken from the "Emden" by H.M.A.S. "Sydney" was unveiled at the intersection of Oxford, Liverpool and College Streets, Sydney, on December 21st. The Lord Mayor said that those present were participating in an historic function, that of unveiling a trophy of war won by the youngest Navy in the world.

Randwick Military Hospital.

Two reports concerning the findings of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the administration of the Randwick

Military Hospital have been submitted and will be considered by the Minister for Defence at an early date. About twenty witnesses, including the principal Medical Officers of New South Wales and Victoria, were examined, and one of the chief grounds of complaint appears to be the unsuitability of the old Randwick Asylum and the impracticability of converting it into an up-to-date hospital. Nearly £100,000 has been spent on the hospital, yet it is lacking in many conveniences and facilities essential to an institution. It was also found that there is a lack of cohesion in the administration between the Defence Department and the local officers. Fortunately the investigations revealed nothing in the nature of a scandal, and, although thousands of patients have passed through the hospital, there has been no complaint of bad treatment or inefficiency.

Christmas Holidays.

There was no sign of depression or lack of prosperity in Sydney during the holidays. The city shops did tremendous trade, and the theatres and other places of amusement were packed every night. The Australian Jockey Club December meeting was attended by 19,000 people, and on Boxing Day 30,000 people were present. The tram, train and boat traffic was heavy, but on Boxing Day the railway showed a decrease of £107 16s. 4d., as compared with Boxing Day last year, 34,533 less passengers travelling.

Totalisator and Trawling.

A review of the work done by the Chief Secretary's Department of New South Wales during the year has been issued. It shows that the work of the Department has largely increased during the year. The totalisator was legally used for the first time on February 13th. From that date to the end of November the revenue received amounted to £28,000, representing a gross investment of £400,000. The State trawlers are beginning to make good, and from June to December deep sea fish, aggregating 1,000,000 lbs., was landed and sold at good prices, as many as 21,000 customers being served in six city shops in a week. It is estimated that registration fees and tax for motor vehicles will amount to about £100,000 by the end of the year. Over 400 licences were issued in respect

of racecourses and 1,600 for theatres, picture shows, etc. The Minister decided not to issue any additional boxing permits during the currency of the war. During the year about 1,000 additional Justices of the Peace were appointed in sparsely settled areas to meet the convenience of settlers.

State Training Farm.

Emu Plains Prison Farm on the Nepean River, which was proclaimed a place of detention for first offenders under 25 years of age, in December, 1914, has recently been placed under sole control of Mr. McCauley, Comptroller-General of Prisons. The farm comprises 125 acres of rich alluvial soil, which is used for vegetable cultivation and general farm work. Prisoners are accommodated in comfortable single huts, of which there are 42 detached. It is intended that the present scheme of employment will eventually develop into a thorough system of training in general farming, which will enable the victims of vice to become healthy, normal and useful members of the Commonwealth. For indoor recreation a spacious reading room is provided, and a workshop, laundry, bath-house and showers are also established.

State Bridge Building.

The New South Wales State Parliament has provided funds towards the construction of seventeen large bridges, which need to be built at the earliest moment to replace existing timber structures which have been in service for from 35 to 50 years—a tribute to Australian hard-woods.

Shipbuilding.

The Commonwealth shipbuilding project will be set going as soon as an agreement is reached with the unions concerned. Four vessels are to be begun simultaneously, two at Walsh Island and two at Williamstown. They will be of 5,300 tons deadweight carrying capacity.

Federal Police.

A number of the States are protesting against the appointment of a Federal Police Force, on the ground that it will greatly increase the already high Commonwealth expenditure.

Large Beer Contract.

A record order was recently received by an Australian brewery from the Indian Government, which will result in a direct revenue of £100,000 coming into Australia.

GENERAL NEWS—continued.**A Mile in Six Hours.****Wounded Australian Drags himself to Safety in Six Hours.**

The following experience of E.V.S., formerly a student at Sydney University, which was received during the Somme campaign, is related in an Australian magazine:—"I was very fortunate in escaping unhurt on more than one occasion. Once a piece of shell came 'pinging' down and struck my wristlet watch, smashing the face and breaking the strap, but not a scratch did I get. Just a sudden tug at the arm, and I saw the watch go hurtling along the trench. I afterwards discovered it, and am now keeping it as a reminder of a close call.

However, on the 7th (August, 1916), I was not so fortunate. The section of the trench I was in was blown to blazes, and I was buried, along with some others, for quite a long time. When I was ultimately dug out, I had lost all power in my body from the waist down. It was impossible to get stretcher-bearers where we were, so, with the assistance of a pick, I made my own way down to the nearest dressing station, a mile away. I dug the pick in the ground and drew myself up to it. In that way I ultimately got to the station, after having taken six hours to do the mile. From there I was carried by two German prisoners we had captured that morning to the Ambulance."

Heavy Railway Losses.

The Western Australian Railways Commissioner's annual report states that the earnings during that period amounted to £1,877,382, and that after allowing for working expenses, £1,448,451, and interest charges, £643,765, there was a loss on the operations of £214,834. In the last ten years, during which the railway mileage has been doubled, the capital account has increased by 69 per cent. to £17,446,802, and interest charges by 79½ per cent., to £643,765. As against these heavy increases the population has only increased by 17 per cent., and the revenue by 22 per cent. The railways showed in the seven years ending 1913-14 a profit of £960,195, but in the last three years they have accumulated a loss of £289,280. The Commissioner's inference is that railway construction in the State has been carried beyond the limits of population and production, but that the war conditions were largely responsible for the heavy loss of the last three years.



A Ruined Village in the Cambrai area.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Repatriation in Victoria.

Property Purchased.

The purchase of a property for repatriation purposes at a cost of nearly £40,000 was announced on December 27th by the Victorian Minister of Lands (Mr. Frank Clarke). The Closer Settlement Board has secured 2,300 acres of rich dairying land on the Purrumbete Estate, three miles from Camperdown. The land was owned by Lieutenant Manifold, son of Mr. W. T. Manifold, and the purchase price is officially stated to be £17 an acre, which is regarded by the department as very satisfactory. The property will be subdivided into from 20 to 25 dairy farms, and will be reserved for returned soldiers who are married. There are three houses on the property, and accommodation will be provided on all the blocks. Soldiers who have received qualification certificates will be invited at a later date to assist at certain work when the blocks are being laid out for settlement. In this way they will have an opportunity of closely inspecting the property before applying for blocks while they are working for wages.

Reports received by the Victorian State Water Commission from its officers at Merbein indicate that the returned soldiers on the area between Mildura and Merbein are making very satisfactory progress, and are pleased with the treatment they are

Successful Irrigators.

receiving from the authorities. The settlers in the older-established districts have rendered much assistance, and the soldiers themselves realise that they have obtained very fine properties, which only need close application to give them handsome returns. The commission has made arrangements to receive from its country officers regular reports concerning the work and prospects of soldiers on lands under its control. Those received lately indicate that the soldiers are settling down well, and in most cases will be successful. Recognising that soldier settlers may require special attention for the first year or more, the commission has directed members of its staff to visit them frequently.

Train Held Up.

The passenger train from Adelaide was delayed an hour, near Petersburg, recently, on account of grasshoppers. It came to a standstill in the cutting near to the Gumbowie siding, and although sand was used, and repeated efforts were made, the train could not proceed. The driver eventually had to divide the train. After having taken the first half to Gumbowie siding, he returned for the remainder. The train then came on to Petersburg. The grasshoppers were so thick that the passengers thought they had run into a dust-storm.

SPORTING NOTES.

Sydney Yachting.

At a meeting held by the Sydney Club, the following were the results:—

First Heat: Swastika (C. Stewart), 1; Boronia (H. Rodrick), 2; Onda (J. M. Firth), 3. Won by 30sec.

Second Heat: Mavis (F. W. Moppett), 1; Arline (W. Edney), 2; Donnelly (S. Holmes), 3. Won by 7sec.

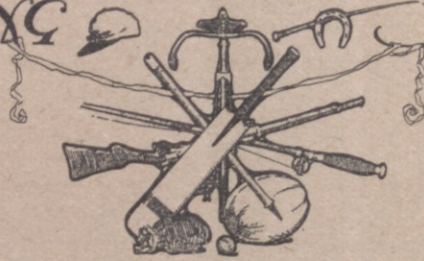
Final: Swastika, 1; Boronia, 2; Pastime, 3. Won by 1min. 3sec., with 30sec. between second and third. Then came Mona, Golding, Arline, Mavis, Onda, and Mississippi.

Heavy Wagering at Bendigo.

A star punter has lately been the cause of some excitement in Victorian racing circles. Mr. W. Richmond, a New Zealand wool magnate, wagered very heavily during the V.R.C. spring meeting, finishing up by winning £6,000 on the last day. Later on he visited Bendigo, and the news of his intention to be present on that course induced some of the leading Sydney bookmakers to cross the Murray to that town. Mr. Richmond had rather a rough time on the first three races at Bendigo, and before the start of the Epsom Purse was over £1,000 to the bad. It is his custom, however, when losing, to put sufficient on a race to square his account, no matter what outlay it may entail. As Dream Man, the winner, was a strong favourite for the Purse, and was more-over Mr. Richmond's fancy, he laid the Dream Man connections more than £800 to £250, and then backed Dream Man to win him £1,900. Dream Man won, and when Mr. Richmond backed G.C., the winner of the last race, he showed a substantial profit, even after supporting another "also ran" to win him £3,000. On the final day Mr. Richmond did not back one winner, but his operations were comparatively small.

Exit Wallace!

Sportsmen with the A.I.F. will be interested in the news of the death of Wallace, the sire of some of the most famous Australian racehorses, at the age of 25 years. As a three-year-old, Wallace won the Caulfield Guineas, Victoria Derby, A.J.C. St. Leger, Sydney Cup, and the Cumberland Stakes. He was retired from the racing track at four years old, and has been used for stud purposes ever since. During the eighteen seasons his stock have been running they have accounted for 761 races, of the total value of £213,586, and he has sired 162 individual winners. They include Trafalgar, Patrobas, F.J.A., Wolawa, Wilari, Amata, Lady Wallace, Mountain King, Blairgour, Kingsburgh, and Emir.



Racehorse Drops Dead.

The well-known Queensland performer, Symposium (Syce—Merry Thought) dropped dead on his arrival at the Eagle Farm (Brisbane) training track. Only the day before Symposium had won the Q.T.C. Newmarket Handicap, one and a half mile, and it is supposed that on that occasion he strained his heart. Symposium also won the Q.T.C. Derby in November. As a two-year-old he started seven times for three wins. On the last occasion he won easily with the top weight, 9.12.

Brisbane-Sydney Record.

Mr. Boyd Edkins, the well-known N.S.W. motorist, has succeeded in establishing a particularly fine drive under adverse road conditions over the inter-state route between Brisbane and Sydney, a distance of 637 miles. Owing to recent heavy rains in Queensland, Mr. Edkins was nearly abandoning his proposed attempt on the existing figures, but decided to tackle F. Birtles's record of 29 hours 35 minutes, despite the fact that the road was well nigh impassable in places. He left Brisbane at 2 a.m., and arrived at Sydney at 4.3 a.m. on the following day, his time for the journey being 26 hours 8 minutes, exactly 3½ hours better than the previous record. Many delays occurred on the journey, and considerable time was lost owing to breakages. It was a remarkable feat to get through at all in the circumstances. Mr. Edkins is the present holder of the Melbourne-Sydney (565 miles) record, which stands at 18 hours 55 minutes—one of the greatest drives yet recorded in this country.

Exciting Swimming Race.

The Christmas Handicap, of fifty yards, conducted by the Melbourne Club, at St. Kilda Baths, proved one of the most exciting events decided this season, the winner managing just to touch the rope ahead of the second man. Owing to the rough state of the water some prominent swimmers were unable to register good times. A feature was the performance of the club's champion, T. W. Mason, who has just returned from active service suffering from severe wounds, and who is a patient at Caulfield Military Hospital. Mason swam a particularly good race, and was only beaten for first place by a few inches. In

order to get to the starting board he required the aid of his crutches. Another competitor was R. C. Wallace, ex-county champion. The swimmers were all well together at the finish, and the judges gave the following decision:—W. Uren (8sec.), 1; T. W. Mason (2sec.), 2; P. M'Guinness (10sec.), 3. Won by a few inches, a neck separating second and third. Time, 35sec.

Yachting at Melbourne.

The St. Kilda Yacht Club has held the first race of the season over the club course, and two very pretty duels resulted. The first was between Kurrewa II. and Uira, and the second between Paringa and Killara. Uira hoisted a jib headed top-sail, but Kurrewa II. and Paringa carried lower sails only, the latter having a crew of three on board. Killara carried her second sail. On the beat to the windward buoy Kurrewa II. increased her lead to 45sec., but Uira picked up on her on the reach, and passed her on the run up north, only to be herself passed again on the beat back to the line, which Kurrewa II. crossed 40sec. ahead. Paringa meanwhile had passed Killara.

During the latter part of the second round Paringa and Killara had a great go at one another, the commodore's boat only crossing the line 1sec. ahead of the Northcote Cup challenger. The times were:—

	Hcp.	M.S.	H.M.S.
Kurrewa II.	scr.	4 48 26
Uira	8 0	4 42 2
Paringa	11 30	4 50 5
Killara	16 0	4 54 36

Boxer Throws in Towel.

The star item at the Sydney Stadium, on December 15th, was a ten rounds' match between heavyweights, George Cook (12.8) and George Marchant (13st.). Cook opened by rushing his man round the ring, landing repeatedly to the jaw and body. Marchant, who was out of condition, had to act on the defence. In the second round Cook landed with a solid swing to the jaw, rocking the Englishman badly; but he weathered the round. Marchant soon began to show signs of distress, his opponent forcing him round the ropes, swinging hefty blows with both hands. The third and fourth rounds were a repetition of the first, Cook doing all the forcing, but nevertheless Marchant got home several times to the jaw. Both men were tired towards the finish. In the sixth Marchant received blows to the jaw that staggered him badly, and towards the end of the round, thinking discretion the better part of valour, he wisely threw in the towel.

SPORTING NOTES—continued.

A. Hyland rode five winners at Albury on December 8th. His sixth mount was beaten by a head.

Bunnadigga splintered his shoulder when he fell in the Steeplechase at Hamilton on December 6th, and was destroyed.

The annual six days' relay cycling race held in December, 1917, was won by Goulett, an Australian rider, and Maginn, a New York rider.

A One-sided Contest.

The contest for the middle-weight championship of New South Wales, in which Fred Kay (10st. 10½lb.) defeated Jack Hilt (11st. 4lb.) was very one-sided, for at no time did Hilt look like a winner. Four times during the early stages he was sent headlong to the boards with heavy body blows. Only once or twice thereafter did he attempt to lead, but every attack was broken up. He cried enough after eight rounds had been fought.

The A.J.C. Spring Handicap.

The A.J.C. has reduced the added money of the Doncaster Handicap from 2,000 to 1,500 sovs., and of the Sydney Cup from 5,000 sovs. to 4,000 sovs.

Graham Defeats Lake.

At the Brisbane Stadium, "Bobby" Graham (Queensland), 8st. 4lb., defeated Harry Lake (Sydney), 8st. 3½lb., in a 20-round contest. Lake was hopelessly beaten, and the referee stopped the fight in the sixteenth round.

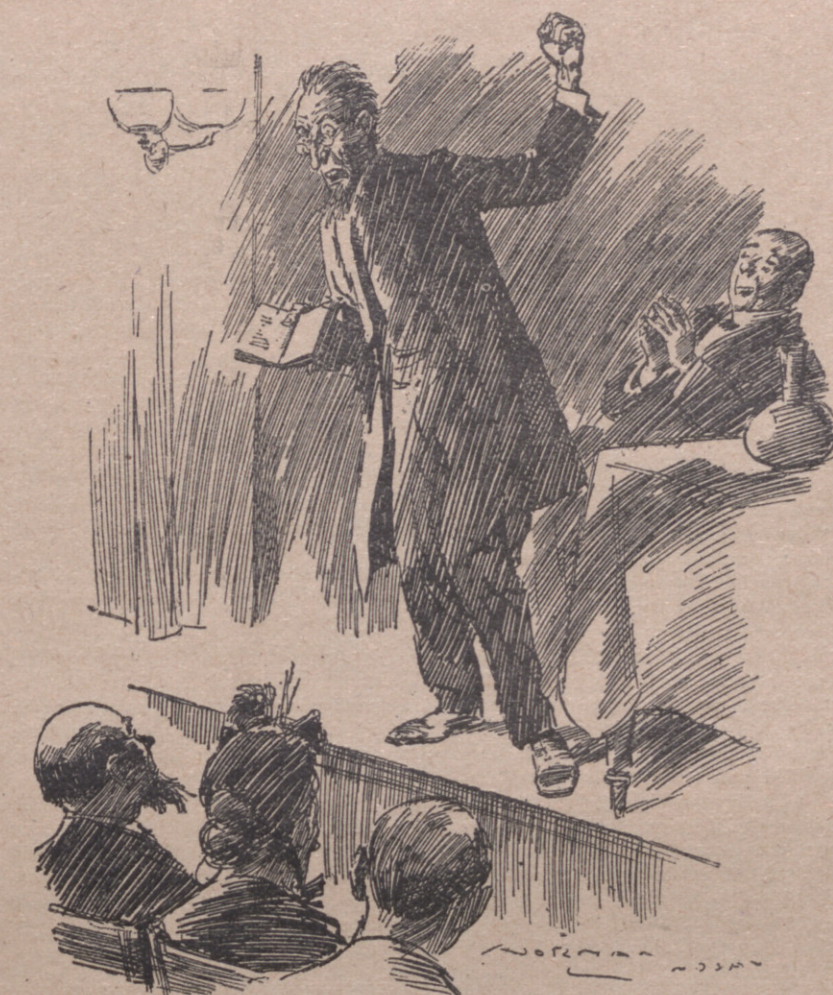
Lillyman Disqualified.

Following the A.J.C. Rosehill meeting, the stipendiary stewards adjudged W. Lillyman, who rode Promised Land in the Granville Stakes, guilty of foul riding and disqualified him for a period of two years. Lillyman rode at the recent V.R.C. Spring meeting, and had charge of the Sydney colt Woorawa in the Maribyrnong Plate. He has had numerous successes in New South Wales, and in Victoria won the V.A.T.C. Oakleigh Plate on Brattle in 1915.

Returned Soldier Scores.

Gunner George Rogers, who was introduced as one of the gallant Australians who had fought on Gallipoli and in France, scored a popular win over Harry Bell at the last contest held in the Melbourne Stadium before it closed. Rogers gained the decision on points at the end of ten exciting rounds.

Rogers returned to Melbourne some months ago, after having been on active service for more than two years. He was

**For Our Stomach's Sake.**

Shepherd (at temperance meeting): "We will now sing 'Little Drops of Water,' and do let us put a little spirit in it."

(From "Sydney Bulletin.")

wounded in the Gallipoli campaign, and subsequently went to France. Rogers was almost buried alive in a hole made by a shell, and afterwards was so severely gassed that he was sent home. He made a rapid recovery, and though declared unfit for any more service abroad he was able to defeat a vigorous young boxer like Bell. Before the war Rogers had a number of bouts in Melbourne. He met Bert Spargo, who was then boxing in championship form, and put up a good showing against him.

Rogers scored well with his left in the opening rounds, but Bell used both gloves effectively, and had the better of the exchanges until Rogers staggered him in the fourth term with a right to the chin. Bell's superior strength and better work at close quarters began to tell on the soldier in the sixth round. Rogers was questioned by his second regarding his condition in the interval, and he replied, "Australians never

say die." Rogers aroused enthusiasm by out-fighting his opponent in the seventh round. He attacked with great vigour and won the term easily. Rogers made another fine rally in the last round. The winner was given a cordial reception when he entered the ring, and the decision in his favour was cheered loudly.

Running a "Schlanter."

After having concluded an inquiry into the running of the mare Pripet in the Warwick Farm Stakes, the stewards have disqualified the mare, her trainer, Christopher O'Rourke, and her jockey, William M'Cabe, for 12 months each. The stewards found that, in their opinion, O'Rourke and M'Cabe had been guilty of dishonest practices.

Pripet started at a long price in the Farm Stakes, and, after having led to within 50 yards of the post, finished third to the odds-on favourite, Girilah and Earlstine.

Australian Raids Successful.

New South Welshman's Exploits.

By Mr. F. M. CUTLACK, Assistant Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, 4th March, 1918.

At midnight last night the Australians raided the German lines in several places between Warneton and East Wytschaete. The principal raid was directed against the defences in the western suburbs of Warneton, where detachments from New South Wales battalions penetrated four hundred yards into the enemy system immediately north of the River Lys. The assault was made by two parties, one on each side of the road entering Warneton. The enemy opposition was slight. The German garrison on the extreme right fled into their dug-outs, which were bombed, and a number of the enemy killed. Several machine-gun positions were abandoned after brief bursts of fire. The machine-gun crews were shot down as they fled away. The Australians destroyed several large dug-outs and bombed many others.

It is estimated that fifty of the enemy were killed and ten made prisoners, together with three machine-guns. The demoralisation of the enemy and the absence of any counter-attack during the raid, which lasted thirty-five minutes, was due principally to the splendid fire of the Australian artillery, which silenced the enemy guns and wrecked their trench system.

Our casualties were comparatively insignificant.

Simultaneously a smaller New South Wales detachment raided a fortified farm at East Wytschaete and destroyed three dug-outs. This smart little attack completely routed the enemy and eighteen of the garrison were killed and one taken prisoner. One machine-gun was also secured. Here the enemy offered a greater resistance, but was unable to withstand the Australians at close quarters. Between these places Australians entered the enemy trenches at two other points east of Messines and found them almost deserted. Four of the enemy were killed and two taken prisoner.

Prussians Invariably Beaten.

(Later.)

Recent minor engagements along the Australian front, in which our men have invariably beaten the Prussians, have raised the troops' spirits to the highest pitch. Last night, for the second night in succession, New South Wales battalions stormed the German lines before Warneton and penetrated to the support trenches. The German garrisons were alert and strong, and our men had to fight their way at each point of entry with bayonets and

bombs. Supported by excellent artillery and machine-gun barrages, they overcame the first line detachments, bombing out the machine-gunners and killing those who fled into dug-outs. Altogether four large dug-outs were either demolished or badly damaged, and the occupants who refused to surrender were killed by bombs.

Stiff opposition was shown by the Germans on each flank, but they were eventually driven back by rifle and bomb fighting, which resulted in heavy Prussian casualties. At the conclusion of the raid, three counter-attacks were made from the north-east, east, and south-east, but in each case the enemy was beaten off by rifle fire and Lewis guns. The Australian raiders returned at the arranged time, bringing two light machine-guns and various other booty. It was also ascertained that the enemy belonged to the same Prussian regiment as had suffered the previous night. A careful estimate showed that from 40 to 50 of the enemy were known to be killed, while the other casualties were probably numerous. After the return of the Australians, the Germans attacked an Australian post to the north of Douve creek, but the attack was smashed before the enemy reached our wire, resulting in several casualties.

Inter-State Bowling.

During the New Year's holidays, Victoria and Southern Tasmania played a rubber on the Hobart Bowling Club's ground. In the first match the visitors led all the way, and won easily by 113 to 62, winning in every rink. Clarke was two up against G. Murdoch, Warner finished 12 up against J. R. Murdoch, Hill 27 up against Frost, and A. Kemp 10 up against Hawson. The second match was played on the Buckingham Club's green on December 31st, and the home team won by 23 points. Hill was down 22 to Hawson, A. Kemp 9 down to Frost, and A. Clarke 3 down to R. J. Murdoch. A. Warner (the only successful skipper for Victoria) finished 11 up against G. Murdoch. Scores:—Southern Tasmania, 103; Victoria, 80. The third game was played on New Year's Day, on the Sandy Bay Club's green. It was a closely contested contest right through, Southern Tasmania eventually winning by five points, thus securing the rubber. The scores were:—Southern Tasmania, 92; Victoria, 87.

Notes from Egypt.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

The difficult country in which General Allenby's advance has been carried out is emphasised in the latest report of the Assistant Commissioner in Egypt, and the long distance beyond the railway to the front and the absence of regular roads, has stopped the supply of almost everything but necessities. The total issues for the month were heavy, the contents of 640 cases, covering a wide range of articles, being distributed, while 292 cases of surplus stocks of warm clothing were shipped to the Society in France.

The repeated forward movement has left the store at Shellal so far away that some units were unable to draw upon it, and it was moved to rail-head on the direct line. However, even from this point transport facilities were extremely limited. An advance depot has been opened at Rumleh, on the Jaffa-Jerusalem road, but only such light comforts as cigarettes, sweets, lamps, etc., and a few blankets and pyjamas have been going through.

Arrangements have been completed for opening a Red Cross store and library, and a Red Cross kitchen at the Moascar Field Hospital, the ladies in charge of these institutions having taken up residence at Ismalia.

At the Suez General Hospital, the Australian Society has assisted with hospital equipment, and has forwarded small supplies of usual Red Cross comforts.

For the Australian General Hospital a satisfactory number of lady assistants have now been secured, and there are seldom fewer than fourteen or fifteen at the hospital.

The majority of the Australian convalescents are going to a desert camp, where they form about 12 per cent. of the inmates, and are beyond any satisfactory reach by the Australian Red Cross. However, about 260 men are in a temporary Australian convalescent camp nearer the Mediterranean, where our lady representatives are providing bread and jam, or butter, and tea, in response to advice from medical officers.

The Australian Girl's Lament.

Oh, English girls are fair and kind,
To boys who stray from France,
And with an ocean stretched between
We haven't half a chance.
The vows that once he made to me
Would thrill a heart of stone,
And now he's gone and smashed them all
Within the danger zone.

I cheered him at the parting hour,
Nor knew the peril then,
For in the storm and stress of war
The worst I feared—were men.
He said I was the world to him,
I thought him all my own,
But Cupid's arrow changed its aim
Inside the danger zone.

Though' perils threaten in the trench,
Or sink beneath the seas,
The deadliest of the risks of war
Are English V.A.D.'s.
So Blighty blights our fondest hopes,
Nor heeds our plaintive moan,
While commandeering Anzac hearts
Within the danger zone.

"The Australasian."

Racehorses Injured.

During a severe thunderstorm several well-known racehorses that were spelling on Mr. J. Widdis's property at Nambrok, Victoria, took fright at the thunder and lightning, and galloped madly about the paddock. Misfortune overtook the well-known performer Bukowina, who crashed into a post-and-rail fence, with the result that one hip was knocked down, and it is feared that other injuries have also been sustained, rendering it doubtful if the horse will ever be able to race again. Bukowina is by the successful sire Linacre from Carbrook, by Cranbrook, and won seven races last season. He is a four-year-old gelding, and was successful in the Dunalister Highweight Handicap at Moonee Valley on August 18th last. Another of Mr. Widdis's horses is Patrobas, which won the Melbourne Cup in 1915.

Am I Right?

"Trooper Bluegum": "M.O.C." is quite right, in spite of his excitement—the Australians never were actually on Gaba Tepe. The old fort was about 1,500 yards from Ryrie's Post and Chatham's Post, our nearest trenches. But I'm not sure that "M.O.C." and his pal were "the only two who ever got anywhere near it." The 5th Light Horse Regt. sent out patrols nearly every night from the right of our line towards Gaba Tepe. If "M.O.C." belongs to the 3rd Infantry Brigade or 2nd L.H. Brigade he will know that. If not, I can assure him that dozens of patrols from those two brigades—before the Turks occupied Balkan Gun Pits—did get to the

Two Playing the Same Game.

In Australia.



In England.

vicinity of Twin Trenches, which were fairly close to Gaba Tepe. And as Gaba Tepe was the original objective, scores of writers, in England and Australia, have

referred to the "landing at Gaba Tepe," without actually meaning the point itself or the fort. It's little to quarrel over, anyway.



All British in your Grandfather's Day

Our forefathers were excellent judges of what was good for them.

Advertising, as we understand it to-day, did not exist in those days—a remedy became famous because it cured the complaint it was intended to cure.

And so fame came to the firm of manufacturing chemists who, at their works in Lancashire, prepared a successful remedy for Rheumatism and Gout.

People in those days did not take long journeys to German watering places when they were ill. They took the "Kruschen" course at home and got well all the sooner in consequence.

Never were men and women so healthy and happy as in the days before our Empire was flooded with all kinds of "scientific" drugs from Germany. Now, in the days of the Great War, we are returning to the wholesome habits of our forefathers and to certain of their safe and simple remedies. The simplest, safest, and best of all these is Kruschen Salts.

Kruschen Salts is invaluable in all cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and in liver and kidney disorders generally. To get fit there is nothing like Kruschen Salts—it gives an abounding sense of vitality and vigour that is in keeping with the spirit of the day.

Get the habit—keep it—that's the secret

KRUSCHEN SALTS—all-British for 160 years—is sold at 1s. 6d. per bottle by every Chemist in the British Isles, and is also obtainable at all B.E.F. Canteens. All high-class Chemists throughout Australia, New Zealand, and the Islands supply Kruschen Salts—but in case of difficulty a post-card to either of the Wholesale Distributing Agents mentioned below will bring the name of the nearest Chemist stocking Kruschen Salts:—

Australia—H. & W. Gear, 287-289 Clarence Street, Sydney.

New Zealand—Fairbairn, Wright & Co., Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Auckland.

Sole Manufacturers—E. Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen) Ltd. 68 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, England.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

Awarded the Military Cross.

Lieut. Richard Stewart Billington, Cav. ;
Lieut. Charles William Croft, M.M., Fld.
Arty. ; Capt. James Doherty, Fld. Arty. ;
Lieut. William Hopkins James, Cav.

Bar to the D.C.M.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of a Bar to the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned :—

12367 Sgt. D. O. Keefe, D.C.M., Aust. A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of stretcher-bearers at a forward relay post. When a number of men were wounded at the post he went out under heavy fire and assisted in carrying them in. It was largely owing to his personal example that stretcher-bearers kept working for such long periods over muddy and shell-torn country without rest or sleep. (D.C.M. gazetted 25th August, 1917.)

Distinguished Conduct Medal.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to award the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned for gallantry and distinguished service in the field :—

2121 Sgt. A. M. Allison, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his company was subjected to very heavy shell fire and their trench was blown to pieces he worked continuously for ten hours digging out men who had been buried and attending to the wounded under the heaviest fire. Later, in an attack he showed the greatest courage and determination in leading his platoon to the objective.

1703 Sgt. T. Anderson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With two men he attacked and captured a "pill-box" which was inflicting casualties on the advancing troops. He penetrated our barrage, rushed the position, and killed and captured the garrison in spite of strong resistance, and captured the machine-gun. He showed splendid courage and initiative.

1874 Pte. E. Ball, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as company runner. During a minor operation he was of great assistance in maintaining touch with the flanks of the raiding party. He attacked a concrete blockhouse, killing many of the enemy and bringing back some prisoners. When the battalion was relieved he voluntarily stayed on and assisted the runners of the incoming battalion until they were acquainted with the routes.

1842 Gnr. L. E. Barrett, Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a shell killed or wounded the whole of two detachments except himself, he con-

tinued to lay, load and fire one gun by himself for ten or fifteen minutes until ordered to stop and assist the wounded.

1115 A.-Sgt. E. Bates, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a bearer sub-division evacuating casualties from a regimental aid post under constant shell fire. He persisted in going out and dressing wounded in the open, and eventually took the place of a bearer who had been wounded. He was subsequently severely wounded, and although suffering great pain he insisted on arranging for the evacuation of the post before being carried down.

14105 L.-Cpl. H. H. Beames, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When an ammunition dump was fired by enemy shelling he dashed into the burning dump and rescued and carried away several wounded men under heavy shell fire and frequent explosions. He set a fine example of courage in difficult circumstances.

858 Tpr. S. Bolton, Cav.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He assisted an officer in the capture of an enemy field gun with its detachment of one officer and seven other ranks. He charged the gun on horseback, killed two gunners, and helped to unhook the team, which was just on the point of retiring. His prompt action, bold initiative and courageous efforts were most successful, and his conduct is worthy of the highest praise.

2209 Pte. A. A. G. Bright, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as stretcher-bearer, tending the wounded and organising parties for the evacuation under the most trying circumstances. He worked continuously for over fifty hours.

4444 Sgt. C. M. Brook, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took charge of his platoon in an attack when his officer was wounded, and reached his objective without a casualty, owing to his fine leadership. He made excellent dispositions to meet a threatened counter-attack, and, though wounded, refused to leave the line. He assisted the wounded and carried in men from the front of his company under heavy fire. His courage and coolness were remarkable.

21 Sgt. (now 2nd Lieut.) J. Bruce, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. When the centre of his company was held up by an enemy machine-gun strong point he assisted an officer to organise a party which rushed the strong point and captured four machine-guns and thirty-five men. After the battalion captured its objective he assisted an officer to organise a party to attack another machine-gun emplacement, and, though the officer was killed, he captured the post, two

machine-guns and thirty of the enemy. When all officers of the battalion had become casualties he organised the battalion and dug a new line.

338 Sgt. J. Caddy, M.M., Aust. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Although his left arm was rendered useless by a wound he remained on duty, as he knew the four platoon commanders of his company were casualties. When the second objective was reached he dug a strong point in front of it and remained on duty until the battalion was relieved.

639 Sgt. W. Cameron, Aust. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of his company after all the officers of his company had become casualties. He led the company throughout the attack, and on reaching the objective showed marked ability in reorganising and making his dispositions. Despite heavy shell fire the reports he sent back to Battalion H.Q. were remarkably accurate and complete.

387 C.Q.M.S. A. Campbell, Aust. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in taking up rations with the help of a private to the men of his battalion, under heavy shell fire. Thanks to his courage and devotion to duty every man in his battalion received his rations.

3717 Pte. J. L. Campbell, M.M., Aust. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Whilst the attack was checked by a machine-gun he rushed a strong point and, though bombed by the enemy, went on and shot several men, bombed the dug-out and captured two machine-guns.

85 Arm. S.-Sgt. A. J. Cox, Aust. L.H.R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He, single-handed, captured a machine-gun with its crew of five men in an enemy redoubt. This gun was the means of holding a strong position, and by his prompt and gallant action, under a very heavy fire, he thus materially assisted in the successful assault upon the objective and in saving many lives. His courageous conduct was most exemplary.

13071 L.-Cpl. R. H. Davidson, Aust. A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of the bearer parties in the forward area. He followed up the attacking battalions under heavy enemy fire, close behind the barrage, and rendered first aid to many severely wounded men, thereby saving many lives. He worked unremittingly for long hours over very difficult country.

172 Sgt. G. A. Davies, Aust. A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Hearing that a man was lying out in the open wounded he led some men through a very heavy barrage and carried him into safety. When a truck of ammuni-

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

tion, which was part of a light train, was set on fire by an enemy shell he rushed to the spot with two men and uncoupled it in spite of exploding ammunition, and after about fifteen minutes' work succeeded in isolating the burning truck from the remainder. It was largely owing to his courage and determination that many lives and a quantity of ammunition were saved.

213 L.-Cpl. L. A. Denbigh, A.A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When an enemy shell ignited an ammunition dump he worked unassisted until he had extinguished the fire. On two occasions he showed great courage and coolness in organising the evacuation of ambulance waggons under very heavy shell fire.

4905 Sgt. G. L. Dolan, Aust. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He took command of his platoon during an attack and captured and consolidated his objective. He made a reconnaissance in front of his position and captured some prisoners. He continually went about among his platoon, which was scattered in shell holes, under very heavy fire. His courage and coolness set a fine example to all ranks.

3134a Pte. R. G. Dowling, Aust. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He accompanied his officer and sergeant in storming a strong point in advance of the objectives during an attack. The enemy machine-gun crew were silenced, and the gun, together with thirty prisoners, captured. His prompt and fearless action saved many casualties.

1720 (late 2052) L.-Cpl. G. E. Eales, Aust. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in an attack. He did excellent work in giving direction to the flank of the attack, and kept in touch with the unit on his right. He went forward with two men and captured an enemy regimental commander and his staff. He then worked all over the captured area and collected valuable documents and information. He did splendid work throughout the engagement.

183 Corpl. A. C. Ferguson, A.A.M.C., attd. Aust. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the A.M.C. details of the battalion. When stretcher squads became exhausted and depleted through casualties, he went forward through the barrage to the front line and patrolled the barrage areas in search of wounded.

10080 Pte. A. P. W. Flack, A.A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a truck of ammunition which was part of a light train was set on fire by an enemy shell, he rushed to the spot with two others and uncoupled it in spite of exploding ammunition, and after about fifteen minutes' work succeeded in isolating the burning truck from the remainder. It

was largely owing to his courage and determination that many lives and a quantity of ammunition were saved.

433 Sgt. W. Gilbert, Pnr. Bn.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a party of guides. He showed a remarkable knowledge of the country, directing parties who had wandered from the track and leading them to their posts, though the night was dark and the weather boisterous, and the shelling continuous.

202 Cpl. A. G. Goodwin, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Though wounded in the throat and unable to speak he kept his section together and gave valuable assistance in taking the objective, refusing to leave until the position was consolidated, and then carrying a written message to battalion headquarters, and giving valuable information in addition.

120 Sgt. (now 2nd Lieut.) J. W. Gratton, Aust. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On reaching the objective he was one of the first to assist in capturing the further ridge and final objective. He reorganised his men under very heavy fire, and stormed and captured a concrete strong point. He then accounted for a very active sniper, and captured a machine-gun and thirty prisoners from another strong point.

875 Pte. J. J. Gray, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a Lewis gun team in an advanced post. His gun was blown up and he himself wounded, but he at once seized an enemy machine-gun and opened a destructive fire on the first counter-attack, inflicting heavy casualties. His prompt action disorganised the enemy and gave more time to the battalion to get established. He remained at his post for the two days the battalion were in the line, although suffering a good deal from his wound.

29460 Fitter S.-Sgt. T. E. Gysin, F.A.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Though severely burnt on both legs by a bursting shell he remained on duty, moving from gun to gun under heavy fire,

often getting them into action when they would otherwise have been sent back for repair. Though suffering terribly he refused to leave his post until the operations had quietened down.

846 C.S.M. W. H. Hacklath, R.O.D.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a hostile air attack on an ammunition depôt. A bomb dropped on a waggon loaded with shells, which was set on fire, and he at once got into the truck and extinguished the fire. His gallant conduct undoubtedly saved the ammunition.

3856 Pte. P. D. Hayes, M.G. Coy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in taking charge of a gun crew when the officer and N.C.O. had become casualties. When one gun was blown up he salvaged another and established his two guns on the objective in splendid tactical positions. He remained in charge of the two guns for two days, showing courage, cheerfulness and resource, although suffering heavy casualties.

4505 Sgt. J. A. Heading, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon with great courage and determination in an attack, and when all the officers of three companies became casualties he took charge, connected his flanks, and showed a thorough grasp of the situation. His work was of great value to his battalion.

2417 L.-Cpl. R. Hillier, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Early in the attack he had two fingers of his right hand shot off, but he continued at duty, always taking the lead. Near the final objective, single-handed, he put out of action an enemy machine-gun which had held up part of the advance. Though wounded twice more he worked energetically at the consolidation of the position, and going out on patrol he received a fourth wound, which put him out of action. He showed magnificent courage and cheerfulness as well as good leadership, and his fearlessness and devotion to duty under heavy fire had a most inspiring influence on all with whom he came in contact.

