

Anzac



Bulletin

No. 92. (New Issue).

LONDON, OCTOBER 11, 1918.

Price 3d.

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



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Published by authority of the High Commissioner for Australia, Australia House, London, W.C.

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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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A Field Dressing Station.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Royal Show.

Melbourne, 24th September.

The Royal Agricultural Show has been opened at Flemington, in fine weather. There were 10,369 exhibits, which is a record. The visitors included the Governor-General Sir R. Munro Ferguson, and the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Walter Davidson.

Meat Prices.

Melbourne, 24th September.

New schedules, slightly increasing the meat prices and rectifying anomalies, operate to-day. In New South Wales, beef, of which the wholesale price has formerly been 32s. per 100 lbs., is now 50s. The retail prices range from 6½d. per lb. for boneless leg to 1s. 4d. fillet steak. In Victoria, beef, wholesale price, formerly 46s. per 100 lbs., is now 53s. The retail prices range from 7d. for boneless leg to 1s. 4d. fillet steak. For New South Wales and Victoria the mutton prices are equal, viz.: Wholesale price, formerly (? 4d. per lb.), is now 5½d.; retail prices range from 4d. for scrag neck to 10½d. loin chops.

Melbourne, 25th September.

The Press announces that the new meat schedules have given general relief to the trade.

Praise for Marshal Foch.

Melbourne, 25th September.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, speaking at the annual conference of the Australian Women's National League, said the run of successes by the Allies was no mere accident or the result of German ambition over-reaching itself, but was due to the supremacy of one set of brains over another. Marshal Foch had justified in the most dramatic manner the confidence in his judgment. He showed he was master of the situation. When the beast of Berlin was safely caged, we should pay the highest possible tribute to Marshal Foch, apart from the homage to the heroes of the early part of the war. Marshal Foch had conducted magnificent movements with the lowest proportion of casualties of any operations since the war began. The Australians' achievements in the latest fighting on the Western Front stood out like mountain peaks. In another theatre our men had done marvellously well. There had been no movement bringing more joy than the cleaning up of Palestine.

Royal Agricultural Show. Critics of Mr. Hughes Denounced.

Melbourne, 25th September.

At the luncheon on the opening of the Royal Agricultural Show, the Governor of Victoria, Sir A. L. Stanley, said: "On all the fronts the Allies now hold splendid positions, but on the Western Front alone could the Allies break the German domination." Sir Walter Davidson, Governor of New South Wales, in the course of his speech, said there were two nights when the line was practically broken on the Western Front, but the enemy was menaced by two divisions: one was the British Guards, the other was a famous Australian Division. These two saved the issue in the great onslaught.

Mr. Guthrie, member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, proposing the toast of the Federal and State Parliaments, referred to unfair criticism of the Australian Prime Minister. Mr. Hughes was a marvellously able man, who had brought off some very good deals for the Commonwealth, such as the purchase of steamers, and the sale of the woolclip under splendid terms. He had also done great service in selling wheat. It was time to stop criticism and to stand behind the Government, which was enthusiastically loyal. Mr. Guthrie advocated the production of wool and meat rather than wheat.

Senator Pearce, responding in the absence of Mr. Watt, who was busy on the Budget, pointed out how rural producers had bene-

fited by price-fixing. The Ministry had sold to the Imperial Government butter and cheese valued at £4,652,000, and it had arranged for a supply of cornsacks, saving the farmers £1,250,000; financed the wheat pool, advancing the farmers, in conjunction with the States, 4s. 4d. a bushel for the 1918-19 crop. Owing to the increasing shortage of shipping, adequate protection must be afforded to the stacked wheat. Referring to the war, Senator Pearce said it was nothing derogatory to other troops to declare that in the recent German offensive not a single Australian Division or Brigade had retreated a yard. Australia had 300,000 men through the firing line. Often in tight corners, they fought against long odds, but in the whole course of the war only 3,334 had been taken prisoner. These were mostly wounded, but Australians in a single day's fighting had taken more than that number of German prisoners.

Mr. Manifold, M.H.R.

Melbourne, 29th September.

Mr. Manifold's report on the training camps and convalescent depots and hospitals of the Administrative Headquarters, England, states that he is pleased and impressed with the excellence of the whole organisation.



Irrigation farms for soldiers. An apricot orchard at Berri (S.A.).

National Federation.

Melbourne, 26th September.

The report of the Provincial State Council to the annual conference of the United National Federation, Melbourne, stated that branches had been established in every Federal and State electorate in Victoria. The total number of branches in Victoria on July 31st was 346. An Inter-State Conference was called for November to draw up the Federal platform. Senator Plain was re-elected President, Mr. Jowett, M.H.R., Dr. Green, and Mr. W. H. Bond were elected Vice-Presidents.

The Returning Anzacs.

Melbourne, 26th September.

Mr. Wise, Assistant Minister for Defence, replying to Lieut.-Col. Abbott, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, said approval of the Imperial Authorities for the return of "Anzacs" to Australia was obtained only after the Government, through Mr. Hughes and Sir Joseph Cook, had persistently urged the claims of the men to furlough. Real difficulties faced the War Office. The Commonwealth Government, while yielding to none in their recognition of the services the men had rendered, regretted they could not encourage the proposal for the wholesale discharge of the men from the Army. Favourable consideration of individual applications for discharge were necessarily confined to cases possessing unusual features of financial or domestic hardship. Arrangements are being made to give the "Anzacs" a great reception.

Appreciation for Mr. Hughes.

Melbourne, 29th September.

Members of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Fathers' Association of Victoria express their appreciation and heart-felt thanks for the steps taken by the Federal Government and the personal efforts of the Prime Minister to obtain for their soldier sons who embarked for active service in 1914 a furlough-visit homeward. They say: "We tender our warmest congratulations on the success of those efforts, and desire to convey to our brave boys our earnest hope and fervent prayer that they may be spared to receive the loving welcome greetings of those near and dear to them, and we look forward to their return."

Repatriation.

Melbourne, 29th September.

Senator Millen, Minister for Repatriation, addressing the members of the Inter-State and Country Press Associations, in Melbourne, said that no soldier could honestly say he was friendless, if he would only get into touch with the Repatriation Department. Until he was able to earn the minimum wage, he was provided with sustenance; 600 men had been trained, and 1,700 were undergoing training. The department never had five minutes' delay in finding positions for men who had been



Officers resting on the way to the firing line.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

trained. Technical classes and national workshops were being established for men whose earning capacity was not 100 per cent. He had discovered three new industries of advantage to Australia, and suitable for these men.

The Irish Rebels.

Melbourne, 29th September.

Mr. Justice Harvey's report on the internment of seven Irishmen under the War Precautions Act has been tabled in the House of Representatives. Mr. Justice Harvey said there appears to be no evidence that any interned men had any connection with enemy persons resident in the Commonwealth. Such of the internees, as members of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, had, by virtue of that membership, hostile associations through German agencies in America. They had collected moneys in Australia for the purpose of assisting armed rebellion in Ireland against the British Government on the first available opportunity. This money was expended in the purchase of warlike material from Germany, with which country the leaders of the movement were in communication. In Australia they made use of the Irish National Association to further their aims, but it is not shown that the rank and file of the Association had any knowledge of

their connection with Germany. The evidence tendered before him was almost entirely documentary. The internees themselves put forward no evidence to explain away any suspicious circumstances disclosed by the documents, in spite of my published statement that no person would be required to answer any question which he feared might tend to incriminate himself in any way. Although his powers under the order authorised him to compel any person to give evidence, he did not think it advisable to summon any person as a witness, as the internees themselves did not elect to give evidence. The Cabinet having considered the report, decided that the detentions should continue.

Prohibition Suggested.

Melbourne, 29th September.

The National Federation has passed a motion of confidence in the Commonwealth Ministry, and also has decided to request the Government to introduce prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Bonus for Seamen.

Melbourne, 29th September.

The Federal Government has decided that the seamen's bonus of 25 per cent. of their monthly pay while in war zones, and excluding time in port, shall be payable from September 1st.

The Fighting Camels.

A Fine Record. Tank Redoubt.

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

Palestine, September.

A year after the war began the average young Australian knew less about camels than he did about aeroplanes. We have a few camels in Central Australia, but among the men in Gallipoli not one in a thousand had ever handled them. It was remarkable, therefore, that when early in 1916 volunteers were called for from the old Gallipoli brigades for the formation of a few camel companies' men freely came forward. They stepped out in large numbers from both the Infantry and the Light Horse. They were all strange to camels; many of them were not even horsemen. The adaptability of the young Australian was never put to a severer test. Less than two months after the new force was issued with camels, the first company, mounted entirely by Australians and under a young Australian officer, as new to the work as his men, were on their way to the Egyptian Western Desert. Others quickly followed. These pioneers of the now world-famous Imperial Camel Brigade went at once into desert work of the most trying kind. Operating against the elusive Senussi in the height of summer, they were for some months engaged over vast areas of waterless country, where the endurance of the camel was taxed to the utmost. Taking five gallons of water and five days' rations, they would clear camp and for five full days patrol the wastes of the Northern Sahara, and then, compelled by necessity, return to water their camels and replenish their own supplies. It was a notable example of swift, efficient improvisation under service conditions.

Away from the Desert.

British soldiers in small numbers had been mounted on camels in the wars against Sudanese, but the Imperial Camel Brigade was the largest European force to operate in any campaign. The successful trial having been made with the Australians, and the Sinai campaign resolved upon, it was decided to build up the Brigade with more Australians and the balance of British and New Zealanders. The Australians were always in a substantial majority. To the Arabs and the Englishmen familiar with the East the remarkable control won over the camel in a few weeks was a revelation. Up till then an efficient camel driver was looked upon as a man who was an expert in a most difficult class of animal management, and only those who began

as boys and spent many years at the work were regarded as reliable. The men of the Camel Brigade mastered the camel by sheer determination and an intuitive sense of animal control. In the long campaign which followed they covered every class of country. The Camel Brigade scored triumphs not only on the desert sands which are always looked upon as the camels' peculiar domain; they were almost equally successful in the rugged, wet and cold mountain areas east of the Jordan. The Brigade went to Amman, tracking up the sheer mountain side, over narrow, rocky paths made greasy by days of driving rain. The animal is traditionally useless in the mud or on the mountains. But "The Camels," as the Brigade soon came to be known, went to Amman carrying, as usual, five days' supplies for their riders, and one Light Horse Brigade at least blessed their success, for it meant the gift of a day's food to a thousand men who had been reduced to their iron ration. A distinguished British General who rode up with them, and who has had a long experience with camels under native control, said afterwards that Arabs would never have got the animals through. "The men," he said, "were determined to get up, and they literally dragged the camels up after them."

A Great Fighting Brigade.

"The Camels" had scarcely crossed the canal before they were in action. They fought finely in a series of operations in the sandhills on the right flank during the battle of Romani, and were specially commended by General Murray. In fact, hard fight came as naturally to these men as camel management. They did well with the bayonet at Magdhaba, and still better at Rafa, where they shared with the New Zealanders, perhaps, in the chief honours of the day. After those two brilliant little shows they became known as "The Fighting Camels," a title which they maintained to the end of their brief but conspicuous career. At the first battle of Gaza they had a relatively bloodless day on the right flank where, with Yeomanry and some of the Light Horse, they held back Turkish reinforcements while the rest of the force threw a cordon round the town and attempted to bring it to surrender. But it was at Second Gaza, some three weeks later, that "The Camels" accomplished what must ever rank as one of the finest little deeds in this great war of so many heroic actions. Their

objective was an entrenched and strongly-defended knoll, which has since become famous as "Tank Redoubt." The advance lay up a long, exposed slope of cultivated ground bare of cover except for patches of short barley and an occasional little wady. They were under a shower of murderous fire all the way, first from shrapnel and high explosive and later from machine-guns and rifles. The Turk, who excels as a defensive fighter, and who is on this front at least a far superior rifleman to the German, never fought better than on this April day in 1916.

Trailing the Tank.

There was this broad difference between the Light Horsemen and "The Camels." The Light Horsemen are mounted infantry in the old sense of the term. They can gallop up close to the enemy before dismounting. They can as a rule keep their horses handy and if desirable they can often break off an engagement and ride away. They are swift and mobile. The Camels, on the other hand, were straightout infantry who were transported to the neighbourhood of a fight on their huge and conspicuous mounts. We need scarcely say that in the war of to-day, with its terrible powers to punish the visible foe, the camel is never ridden into action, as in the picturesque hurly-burly Eastern fighting days of old. When the Brigade reached the zone of shell-fire the men dismounted, and consequently they had further to travel on foot than the Light Horse; and their mounted approach having been slower and more conspicuous, the country they had to cover was more likely to be registered for effective enemy fire.

And once they were into a fight they were committed as deeply as infantry proper.

In this assault on Tank Redoubt "The Camels" were to conform to the infantry on their left. But when zero or starting time arrived they found themselves with much further to travel. Conformity was their one chance of success, and for thousands of yards they advanced alternately at the walk and the double. The Australian company which headed for the Redoubt early came under merciless punishment. Men fell thickly, but still the slender "waves" pressed forward. Finally they trailed on to a British tank, one of the cumbersome monsters of the early days, and being tried for the first time on this



2nd Australian Light Horse Brigade in full marching order on the desert at Esdud.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

front. The tank on this bare countryside loomed up like a slow-moving mountain, and every enemy gunner within miles sweated excitedly to give it its deathblow. This concentration of enemy guns naturally made havoc among the following Australians. When the tank had still about 200 yards to cover, a hit from a shell set it on fire, having apparently penetrated to its oil supply. There burst forth a dense cloud of smoke and flashes of flame. But the heroic crew, sticking to their infernal posts, drove it bang into the Redoubt, and close on its smoky trail panted the little Australian remnant of "The Camels." As the tank gained the middle of the redoubt a second shell found it, and its crowded, glorious hour was ended. The scorched and battered crew climbed out. There the tank has since lain, clear-cut against the skyline, a lasting monument to the men who manned it and to those who followed in its tracks.

One Against Ten.

Only a handful of the Australians who started gained the redoubt, and still those who remained fought on to the finish. Immediately after they leaped into the Turkish trenches and got to work with the bayonet. They were joined by an heroic little band of British infantry, the spent top

of a strong wave, which, with a shorter distance to cover, gallantly won into the redoubt. Together the men, about 50 in all, cleared the trenches, although the enemy outnumbered them by ten to one. Then the Turk withdrew to his reserve line about 300 yards away. He concentrated his guns on the lost knoll, at the same time with an effective barrage made reinforcement to our little party impossible. After an hour or more, in overwhelming numbers, he counter-attacked. Our men ran the gauntlet one by one back to their lines. Of six messengers sent out from the redoubt by the officer in charge—a great natural fighter from Toowoomba—not one got through. All became casualties, and some have never been traced. Among those to reach the redoubt was a small detachment of our Lewis gunners, every one of whom fell as he worked his gun. Every man who returned from the redoubt was hit more than once, if not actually on the body, through his uniform or equipment. The Turk got back his redoubt, but the victory was ours.

Tank Redoubt will always stand as "The Camels'" finest achievement, but later the same great fighting qualities were displayed at Khuweilfeh, Amman, and Messelabeh. At Messelabeh the Turks rushed the ridge in greatly superior numbers, and a close

personal fight waged for hours. Running short of bombs, the men of "The Camels" carried on by hurling large stones at the enemy, and finally threw him off the position with heavy losses.

The men became strongly attached to their strange remounts. Never a pleasant fragrant fellow, the camel at times became extremely dangerous to handle. But he had his compensations. Needing water only once in five days, he gave infinitely less work than the horse, and, capable of bearing a great load, he permitted his favoured rider to carry an unlimited supply of blankets and provisions.

"Going to the Devil."

The Presbytery of Sydney was waited upon by a deputation from three denominations, which urged joint action towards reaching the industrial classes. The Moderator said that through infidelity and disloyalty the country was rapidly "going to the devil."

State Income Tax.

The estimated returns of £2,000,000 from this year's income-tax in New South Wales have been exceeded, and the returns are not yet complete. The Premier states that the estimate is likely to be exceeded by at least £40,000 or £50,000.

Breaching the Hindenburg Line.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, October 3rd, 1918.

The Australians, with other British troops, this morning have gone forward in an attack upon the last remaining trench of the Hindenburg system. This is known as the Beaufort Line, and runs across rolling, open country a little this side of the village of Beaufort.

The British troops southwards yesterday morning penetrated a portion of this line, near Fonsomme, and the Germans counter-attacked during the day, and apparently re-took a portion of the support trench. Were the Beaufort Line taken, the Hindenburg system would be definitely passed. The next trench defence prepared by the Germans consists partly of an organised line through Le Cateau, seven miles farther back.

All last night heavy artillery was pounding the German positions. The weather, which yesterday was lowering and threatening rain, is this morning clear. It is known at the moment of writing that the attack was started well. The latest news arrived is that the Beaufort Line is apparently penetrated, and the troops are fighting beyond it at Wancourt, Lamotte Farm, and Lormisset. The Germans have been seen retiring towards Montbrechain.

Work in Recent Advance.

Our Red Cross Correspondent writes:—

By comparison with the history-making struggles of August, the fighting last month on the Australian front was less severe, and the fact is reflected in the September report of the Society's Commissioner in France, which has just come to hand. None the less, the Society's workers had their hands pretty full at every centre of activity. During the series of tough engagements on the outposts of the Hindenburg Line the advanced store of the Red Cross in this area was constantly called upon to meet the needs of the medical units in the field, and in distributing cigarettes, tobacco, newspapers, and other much-appreciated trifles to the wounded on ambulance trains and fulfilling endless requisitions on behalf of our men in the main Dressing Stations and Casualty Clearing Stations.

The recent advance in this area has necessarily entailed changes in Red Cross organisation, and during the month the advanced store was moved forward no less a distance than twenty-two miles. As a consequence, immediate touch was maintained with the Field Ambulance, enabling all needs to be promptly and expeditiously dealt with. It is, by the way, interesting to note, now that the summer campaign is nearing an end, that the advanced store has been moved forward five times since the famous occasion in April when the Australians won

An Underground Barracks. Gruesome Find in Chamber.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, October 2nd.

The position to-day is that the Germans are still holding the last trench of the Hindenburg system before Beaufort and Ramicourt, and Australians and British are facing them. The Germans hold Le Catelet and Gouy. The Australians yesterday reached Mont St. Martin, immediately to the south of the latter place.

The Germans rested their defence mainly upon the strength of the tremendous fortifications, built across the 3½ miles' gap where the canal gave them no protection, with their maze of deep, well-built trenches, countless broad bands of wire, deep and roomy dug-outs—though the tunnel, because of its abnormal shape, provided means of resistance to attack. Some of us inspected the tunnel yesterday. The canal runs through a huge cutting similar to the enormous railway cutting, with steep, scrubby banks, and enters the hill south of Bellicourt by an arched brick tunnel. Over the arch is the inscription "Napoleon, Emperor and King, opened the canal of St. Quentin, which unites the basins of the Seine and Scheldt, in 1802." Where the canal enters the tunnel the water is about six feet deep. Over the entrance the Germans dropped a wooden screen or door, which has been partly broken down. Behind the doors a concrete partition, resting on the bridge from towpath to towpath, and completely obscuring the entrance except for a few feet above the water-line. Within the tunnel, by the light of a candle, could be seen emerging from the darkness a string of black wooden barges, the stem of one pressed against the stern of the next. The long, empty, untidy holds contained rows of rough bunks, and occasional tables, on which are the remains of meals. Beside the canal, through its whole length, runs the towpath, and the space between the barges and the side of the towpath is boarded. Here and there, throughout the length of the tunnel are narrow, uncomfortable shafts, run up to exits on the surface, but they have not been sufficiently explored to enable one to say how far these were used in order to slip the garrison secretly into the trenches above.

What is certain is that the canal was used as a great, unwholesome, underground barracks. Even here the garrison was not

undying fame by stopping the German advance and saving Amiens.

The development of resuscitation team work, operating in conjunction with the Field Ambulances, has led to many calls being made on the Society for equipment unobtainable from other sources. Amongst items supplied have been special forceps,

altogether secure. There is one grim chamber near the southern entrance which is the most horrible place than any of us had ever entered. It was reached by a dark stone stair inside the entrance, winding up through the masonry to a narrow brick chamber somewhere above the arch, where there are four great waggon wheels, apparently connected with the ancient machinery of Napoleonic days for winding up and lowering the wooden door of the canal. It seemed perfectly safe, for the Germans had built a kitchen therein with two coppers, and had lengthened the chamber in order to provide bunks for about fifteen men.

But the interior of the chamber was really only three or four feet from the surface of the embankment above the entrance. In the wall is a hole bored clean by a British shell, which penetrated and exploded inside. Thirteen Germans were lying there, with the dust of that shell explosion over them. One had been thrown into the copper, one behind a waggon wheel, and the rest on the ground. Germans who were captured in the neighbourhood said that ten men had also been wounded by the same shell. The tunnel does not seem to have been the scene of heavy fighting. There was a machine-gun loophole in the concrete screen, but we did not see a single expended cartridge, only a machine-gun belt lying beside the opening, in process of being filled.

Where the heavy fighting had occurred was round the machine-gun nests in the trenches far above in the open. On the first afternoon some of us saw Australian infantry make a splendid attack fanwise towards the Cabaret Farm, the men rushing forward, obviously under heavy fire, but not stopped by anything.

To-day there lie before a certain nest of trenches south of the farm a string of brave men whom the machine-guns caught before the trench was reached.

In the trench lie bayoneted a number of Germans, including the machine-gun crew. Australian infantry attacking here and before Nauroy, on the first day, fighting fiercely over the ground previously fought over by bodies of Americans, captured at least nineteen guns, including one anti-tank gun, which the Germans fought to the last. Yesterday American infantry, tired, but with the same brave hearts and high purpose, went through this tremendous fight.

combined sterilisers for instruments and dressings, heating apparatus, surgical gloves, bowls and dishes, etc. Other medical equipment has been placed on order, and every effort is being made to assist the medical authorities in furnishing these teams with an up-to-date equipment, so that our men will want for nothing.



View of captured gun park.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Fighting in a Tunnel. Australians Pushing the Germans Through.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
October 1st.

The Germans have been beaten from their great defence, the Hindenburg Line, on which their newspapers, their generals, and their public men place trust, and are now apparently retiring eastwards. The heavy blow delivered by Americans and Australians on September 29th, straight at the Hindenburg Line, at its point of greatest strength, between Bellicourt and Bony, with the deeper blow magnificently delivered by English troops immediately to the south, staggered the German troops holding this most vital point.

The German staff hastily rushed in every division available in order to stop the gap. The 121st, 54th and 185th Divisions, and the 75th Reserve Division, were in the Hindenburg Line opposite the American Divisions which had made their great assault on Sunday. The day's heavy fighting shattered and disorganised them to such an extent that the Germans rushed up three divisions immediately into the line at the same point. These were the 2nd Guard Division and the 21st Division, which had already been smashed by Australian attacks at Mont St. Quentin and Peronne, and had only been resting a fortnight, and the 119th Division, which was driven back by the last Australian assault on September 18th.

These troops fought solidly yesterday against the Australians, who, with a certain number of Americans, were attacking up the Hindenburg Line towards Bony, and also bombing up the second system of the line towards Le Catelet and before Nauroy. But the Germans knew the Hindenburg Line was already lost. All yesterday, from noon onwards, the German troops and transport were withdrawing along the roads leading east from the great defence, and

some guns were seen later moving back. The Australians and Americans managed yesterday to reach the outskirts of the small village of bony, which, for two days held up the northern part of the advance, and to-day Australian patrols are well beyond it, and are nearing the northern entrance of the great tunnel, of which they already hold the southern end.

This morning, after dawn, the Australians attacked beyond Nauroy, over open, rolling country, between the second and last system of the Hindenburg Line. Advancing with a certain number of tanks, behind an artillery barrage, they passed north-west of Joncourt, took Follemprie Farm, and later worked through Estrées, and brought the line to a position facing the third and last line of the Hindenburg system, which runs from Beaufeuve to West Wiancourt and Ramicourt. There for the present moment the line rests, with the British still facing the same line further south, and the Germans holding the position before Gouy, Beaufeuve, and Ramicourt, with strong nests of machine-guns, and possibly with greater force. The position this morning was that the Germans still hold the northern end of the great canal tunnel, while we held the south. The barges on which the German troops lived still lie inside the tunnel and beside the towpath inside the tunnel entrance. The entrance to the tunnel is eighty feet below the hill surface. Somewhere in that black interior lies the point where the Australian possession of the towpath ends and the German begins, but probably neither Australian nor German knows where that point is. Possibly by the present moment our troops are through, but the fighting yesterday was always stiff in the labyrinth of surface trenches, and our troops always found machine-gun fire coming from some portions of the railway

track or the sunken road, which marks on the surface the course of the tunnel a hundred feet beneath. During the fighting yesterday the commander of one of the battalions of the 2nd Guards Division was captured, with the battalion headquarters. The information obtained shows that the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Guards Regiment was actually reduced to ninety men.

The weather on Sunday night became what seamen call dirty, with wild squalls and fitful rain. The rain ceased yesterday, but the day remained dull. Last night was bright, but for the first time turned to chill winter. To-day there is a bright sun, with a cold wind, similar to an Australian winter's day. The country reached by our troops is now green and less broken by shell fire. The shell-shattered band where the British and German armies faced one another along the Hindenburg Line last winter is now definitely passed.

Sir Joseph Cook, Australian Minister for the Navy, and Sir A. Conan Doyle, visited the very centre of the battleground, within 250 yards of Bellicourt, and obtained probably the best and closest view of a battle it has ever been possible for a Minister of the Crown to see. The Australians were exceedingly interested in Sir Conan Doyle, whom they all knew of as the author of "Sherlock Holmes." Both Sir Joseph Cook and Sir A. Conan Doyle addressed the troops later behind the battlefield. Sir J. Cook gave them a message from the people at home and Sir A. Conan Doyle told them what the English people thought of their part in this war, especially this year, and told them also what their English comrades thought of them, and what their English, Scottish, and Irish comrades had done and suffered. The speech had a tremendous reception, the troops cheering again and again.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Weevil Germ in Wheat.

The Minister for Agriculture stated in the Assembly that four of the machines recommended by Professor Lefroy for destroying weevils and weevil germ in wheat had been purchased by the State Wheat Office. Five machines were on order, three were in course of erection and were expected to commence work in July.

The Norton-Griffith Agreement.

Mr. Holman stated in the Assembly that the Norton-Griffith Agreement was being carried out in its entirety. The amount received so far, he said, was £8,000,000 and £2,000,000 would be available during the coming year. It was the only loan money that was available for the continuance of the public works policy.

Mr. Hall and the Vigilants.

The Vigilants, a new body of commercial and professional men, passed a resolution protesting against proposed appointments to the judiciary. Noticing this, Mr. Hall remarked that it had been generally thought the Executive was entirely responsible for filling judicial vacancies, yet it was gratifying to have earnest people desiring to tell the Government how to run the country. "Who are the Vigilants, anyhow?" Mr. Hall asked. The Chairman of the Vigilants replied that his organisation was out to see that positions were not determined alone by political promises, that the Vigilants had not come into existence to try and run the country, but simply to "keep a watchful eye upon those running the State."

Wool-Top Industry.

The works of the Colonial Combing, Spinning, and Weaving Company, Ltd., at Botany have been closed and some 700 persons thus thrown out of employment through a difference the Company has had with the Federal Government in regard to a new scheme involving a limitation of profits, which scheme Mr. F. W. Hughes (Managing Director) states would, with war-time profits and other taxation, amount to 70 per cent. of the Company's earnings. The balance, 30 per cent., had to be re-invested in the business, and no dividends could be paid. The Central Wool Committee recommended that the whole of the profits of the companies engaged in the industry be confiscated, with the exception of an interest return on the capital actually invested in the business. Companies had refused a request to sign an agreement contracting themselves into this position. The employees, it is stated, are to ask the Government to take over the industry. A complete deadlock has occurred between the Government and the Company.



Repatriation.

The Federal Government has allocated £18,000 for the improvement and equipment of technical schools for returned soldiers in New South Wales. The State will repay the Commonwealth this money when the new accommodation in the technical schools is no longer required for the returned men, whose instructions are to be supervised by Mr. Nangle, Superintendent of the Technical College.

Labour Party and Defence.

Senator Pearce said it would have been far better for the Labour Conference at Perth to have taken the honest course and voted for the repeal of the Defence Act, as the far-reaching amendments submitted by the conference would, if accepted, practically destroy the usefulness of the Act. It appeared to him to be a case of being "willing to wound but afraid to strike."

Imports.

Australian imports for the ten months to April 30th show a decline of £13,273,369 on the figures for the ten months' period of 1916-17. The returns for ten months in each of the last three financial years were: 1915-16, £62,423,439; 1916-17, £65,353,008; 1917-18, £52,261,639.

A Bye-Election.

Mr. Cameron (Nationalist) won the Upper Hunter State bye-election from Mr. Toombs (Official Labour) by 278 votes. The majority is less than that received by the Nationalist candidate at the last general elections. The new representative is 42 years of age, a farmer, and a native of the district.

Rich Fisheries.

Giving evidence before the Victorian Royal Commission on Fisheries, several witnesses urged scientific research and expert curing facilities as the primal requirements for development of the fishery resources of Australian waters. The opinion was expressed by Mr. Milford, a member of the Victorian Piscatorial Council, that, by properly developing her fisheries, Australia might very readily repay her entire war expenditure. He urged the securing of a trained piscatorial biologist. There was no one in Australia capable of solving the Commission's problems. Many thousands of billions of pilchards ran past Australia yearly, representing millions of wealth. The pilchard was a delicious fish, which came only in gluts, and there were no adequate curing facilities available. It had been estimated that inland waters were capable of producing £2 per acre per year. Port Phillip Bay, on that basis, should return some £1,000,000 per year. That was apart from oyster culture, which produced in some cases £500 per year per acre.



Domain Orator: "I tell you, my friends, if the Allied Powers will listen to me they can put an end to this war here and now. Believe me, nothing is necessary but an immediate cessation of hostilities."

(From "Melbourne Punch.")



Sunday voluntary workers at Matraville, near Maroubra Beach, Sydney, where 150 cottages are being built for returned soldiers.

1. Members of the Church of England Men's Society shiffting sand
2. Laying the foundations of a new house.
3. Levelling a site.
4. Cottage presented to Private Currie by the Mayor of Waverley.

Sixty-two vessels, having a gross tonnage of 252,249, have been withdrawn from service in Australian waters since the outbreak of war. Thirty-three vessels, of a gross tonnage of 141,056, have been withdrawn from the inter-state services.

Woollen Mills.

The Wagga Woollen Mills Company has purchased the Hobart (Tasmania) Woollen Mills as a going concern, with plant and present stocks for £50,000.

League of Loyalty.

There are now 46 branches of the League of Loyalty in the Sydney suburbs and the country. Mr. A. Holmes has been appointed organising secretary. It is proposed by the League to establish two city hostels for young people coming from the country to take the course of training for teachers.

Training Disabled Soldiers.

On the recommendation of the Repatriation Commission, provision has been made for the resumption by returned soldiers at a university or similar institution of studies which were interrupted by enlistment for active service. Assistance will be given

professional men who have been prevented by war injuries from taking up their peacetime avocation and desire to qualify for another profession.

Timber for Shipbuilding.

The local progress association has pointed out that in the Tumberumba district, N.S.W., as well as other centres of the Commonwealth, there are timbers eminently suitable for shipbuilding, the mountain ash being particularly serviceable for fittings, etc. A sawmiller at Tumberumba has executed an order for the despatch of mountain ash to Egypt for aeroplane construction. The almost exclusive use of imported timbers in shipbuilding here is to be protested against.

Rejected Volunteers.

At the annual rally of the Rejected Volunteers' Association in Sydney, the President (Sir Owen Cox) stated that the Society's membership now totalled 3,400, and that there were 80,000 rejected men in the State.

Red Cross Work.

A large hostel at Bomaderry (Nowra), New South Wales, the terminus of the south coast railway, has been secured by

the Red Cross Society and converted into a home for convalescent soldiers and sailors. Local societies and individual citizens have subscribed £1,700 for the first year's maintenance, and the guaranteed yearly payments already total over £500 per annum. Messrs. Hugh and Murdo Mackenzie (Toolombah Station, Q.), formerly of the Nowra district, have agreed to pay the rent of the premises (£250 a year).

City Property Sale.

Central Chambers, 173, Pitt Street, Sydney, one time known as the Commercial Travellers' Club, with frontage of 29ft. and depth of 189ft., was recently sold for £25,000.

Citizen Soldiers.

Citizen force trainees who have been on active service are, by amended regulation, exempted from compulsory military service in Australia for a year following the termination of the war. Trainees called up for war duty in the Commonwealth for three months or more in any year are also exempted from compulsory training with their units for the remainder of that year.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

R.I.P.

The old Sydney Water Police Court, where the bray of the ass was often drowned by the roar of escaping steam from the ferry-boats lying at Circular Quay, was closed without any official fuss during July. The old place didn't even fine itself 5s. by way of farewell. Two old magistrates also climbed down at the end of the week. One was Smithers, the beak who made a lot of people feel uncomfortable during his turn as president of a military exemption court. The other was Love, who once fined a firm £33,000 for boiling down sheep without the necessary permission.

* * *

Disciples of Kultur.

"Yannatherra": For callous cruelty I commend the North Bananaland abo. when he's on a turtle diet. Having landed one of the big sea snails, the family prepares a fire in which water-worn stones are made almost red-hot. The poor old menu is stood on end, and the membrane between the back of the neck and the edge of the shell is cut away, leaving a large cavity between the flesh and the roof. This cavity is partially filled with salt water and the blood of the victim. The stones ready, they are dropped into the gravy and a sizzling cloud of steam issues. Though the

process parboils the flesh and keeps it fresh, it doesn't kill the turtle. I have seen one alive two days after being treated, and the protesting waggle of his big flappers was a pitiful sight. The gorging parties slice strips of meat off the supply at intervals and grill them. The turtle sticks it out almost until there is nothing left of him but the last gasp.

* * *

Fishing Stories Outclassed.

"Surat": Presuming that the letters b.l. used by "Q." (B. 20/6/18) signify breech-loading (they could easily mean something different) and that someone measured the distance to where the deceased was found, it seems a pity "Q." omitted to state how far the hare he shot at 104 yards ran between colliding with the accident and death. If the hare was sitting when shot dead at the distance, what kind of high explosive does "Q." put into his prehistoric implement? Given the best 12-bore gun and strongest cartridges the odds are about 6 to 4 against "Q." shooting a rooster stone dead at 40 yards, even with the bird tied up. If he doubts this he can borrow a tape and some poultry and have a go. Owing to a descendant of Ananias continually shooting ducks at 95 yards (across a glass) we recently tested on a tin several guns, including a 50-guinea affair, 32in. barrel, full choke, with which pigeon matches have been won at Sydney and Northern Rivers. As our friend backed down on seeing 80 yards taped, we took a

test at 60, with 42gr. powder, No. 4 shot. No charge penetrated the tin. Best pattern 11 grains. If "Q." has an explosive that will propel a charge from a shot-gun to kill at 104 yards, the time is ripe for pigeon shooters to go back another 20.

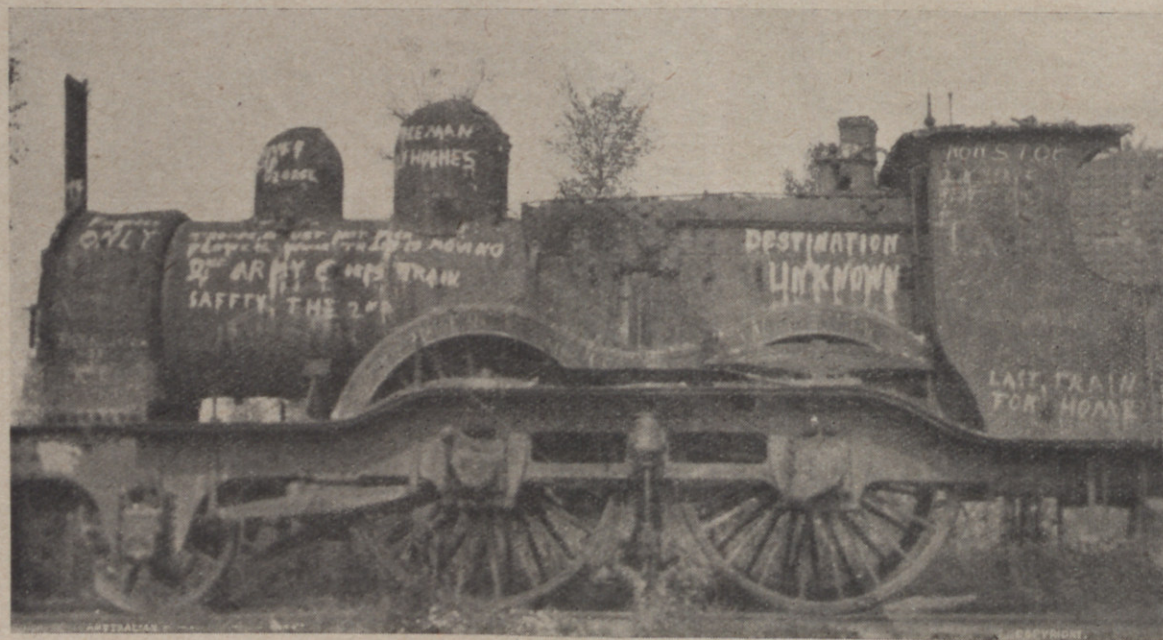
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A Quaint Decision.

At Dubbo (N.S.W.), in July, a woman proceeded against a neighbour for using the sort of insulting language that the blushing cop usually writes on a slip of paper for the edification of the J.P. For the defence the point was taken that, as the complainant was stone-deaf, she didn't hear the blankies, and consequently couldn't be insulted. The Bench concurred and dismissed the charge, with 1s. costs against the deaf 'un. Now, I'm deaf myself, and what I want to know is this: Can Jones throw a hoghead of language at me in the hearing of Smith and leave me with no redress except the gratification of watching Smith fall down dead?

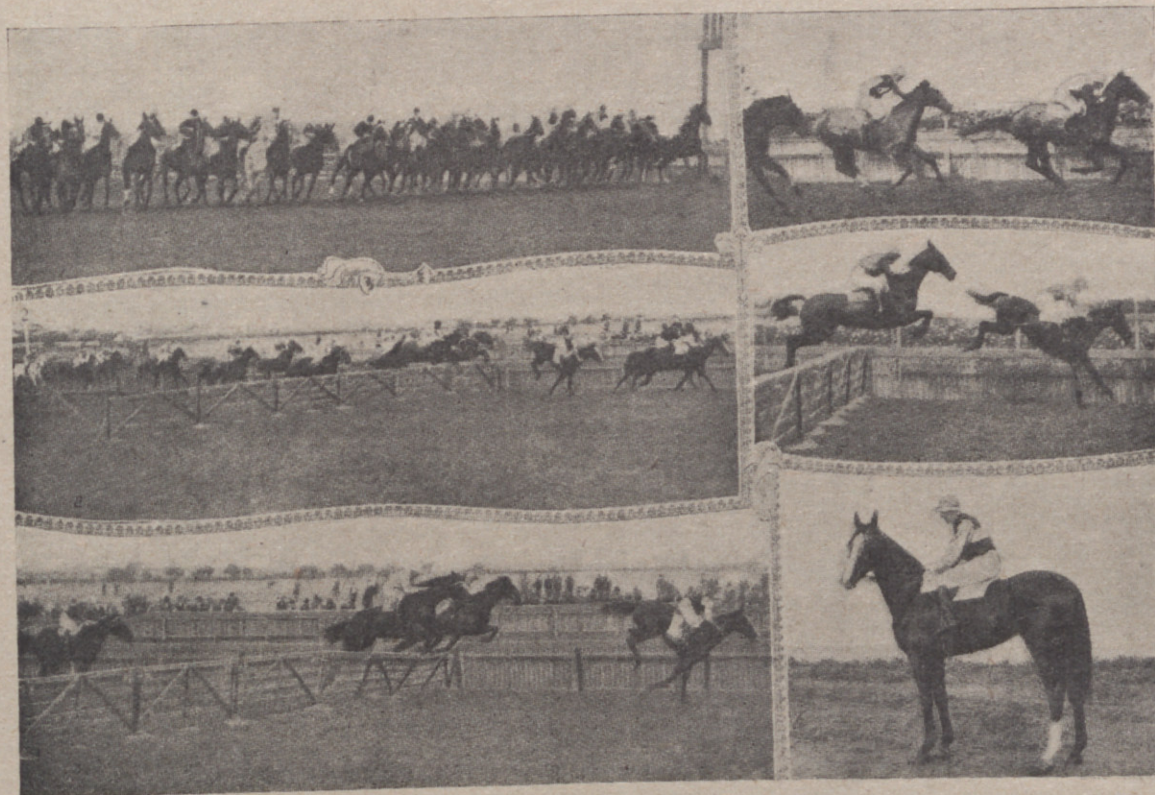
* * *

Know the story of the German prisoners who went on strike, but got back to their work like little quiet mice because they were threatened that, if they did not, they would have an Australian guard put over them? The genius who made the threat was asked if the Australians were cruel to the prisoners. "Not exactly, what you might call cruel," he replied, "but they make the Hun learn 'two up' and win all his money from him!"



A derelict engine behind the Flanders Front.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Victoria Racing Club Grand National Steeplechase Meeting: First Day.

1. Barrier-rise for the Grand National Hurdle Race.
2. Greek Fire and Blue Gull (at the first fence into the straight), followed by Narahquong, Fastolf, and Westendale.
3. The last jump for home, Narahquong leading, Westendale (on the rails, falling), Kinlark (outside), Fastolf following.
4. Footgrace winning the Maiden Hurdle Race from Captain W. and Mintstone.
5. Teutanika leading the field in the Maiden Hurdle Race.
6. Narahquong (H. Eames in the saddle) winner of the Grand National Hurdle Race.

Jockey Killed.

A fatal accident has occurred at Randwick. H. Hanscombe was riding Don Q. in a school over fences, when the gelding stumbled. Hanscombe was thrown with great force on to his head, and had his neck broken. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the doctors pronounced life extinct. Hanscombe, who came from the South Coast district, was 22 years of age.

Carlton beat Geelong.

There was not a large attendance at Prince's Oval for the game between Geelong and Carlton. The wind was a considerable help to the side kicking from Sydney Road, and Carlton had it during the first quarter. Geelong started well, and within a minute Johns kicked their first goal. Carlton early in the match showed mastery in the air, their high marking being good. They were playing a fast, forcing game, their drop-kicking far surpassed that of their opponents, and with more precision about goal they would have established a winning lead quite early. Geelong were rather better in the short play, and in making the most of their scoring chances they kept the game open and interesting for some time. Carlton's

half-back line was especially strong. McGregor was playing finely on the centre line, O'Brien stopping every effort of Geelong at the half-back mark, while Armstrong put in a sound defence for the visitors, and at quarter-time Carlton had 4-3 to Geelong's 3 goals. With the wind helping Geelong the play was more open in the second quarter, and at half-time Carlton had 6-8 to Geelong's 5-1. At half-time umpires had to be changed. Fox, who began, and was doing very well, got suddenly ill, and was unable to continue, and Mackay, a soldier, was called on, and umpired the match coolly and fairly to a finish. Carlton's strong rushes were helpful to them in the third quarter, and Geelong were for a long time on the defensive. At one stage Carlton were only 8 points ahead, and the match became very interesting, but that phase did not last very long, and at three-quarter time Carlton were 7-11 to Geelong's 6-3. Carlton went on scoring, and finished up easy winners with the points standing thus:—Carlton, 16 goals 15 behinds (111 points); Geelong, 7 goals 3 behinds (45 points).

Other games resulted as follows:—

- St. Kilda (7-18) beat Richmond (5-13).
Collingwood (7-11) beat Fitzroy (3-6).
S. Melbourne (7-10) beat Essendon (4-8).

SPORTING CABLE.

Football.

Sydney, 24th September.

New South Wales results:—Western United, beat Balmain Kiaora 1 goal to nil, thus winning the New South Wales Association Championship. Pymont beat Canterbury 4 goals to nil, winning the League Premiership. East Sydney beat Paddington 68 points to 61, winning the final of the New South Wales Australian League Competition.

Perth, 24th September.

Western Australian result:—East Fremantle beat East Perth 74 points to 55, winning the championship of West Australia.

Bowls.

Sydney, 24th September.

Hamilton beat St. George on all links, and won the Warringah Shield.

War Pensions.

During the last eleven months the number of war pensions increased from 44,944 to 107,581, and the annual payment from £1,638,799 to £3,466,833.

How the Australians Found Themselves.

It often happens in the life of the individual that in the all-absorbing influences of his environment he gets lost, so to speak, in the broader affairs of life. His mind comprehends, and conveys to him in an intelligible way, the greater things in which he should have a vital interest, but the impression lacks the force of firm conviction, and his relation to those things is overlooked. The further removed a man is from those outside influences the less clear is his perspective, and the weaker his comprehension and interest becomes. Just as it is with the individual, so it is with the people of a country. To some men the full significance and realisation of their position comes sooner or later; to the people of a country it comes inevitably.

Our leaders in Australia have—at least some of them have, with the thoughtful and travelled few—realised the greatness we have inherited as an offspring of England, but to the rank and file of the Australian public the proud boast of the Englishman has been more or less pictorial than real. There has, in consequence, at times been talk of "cutting the painter," and setting up beneath the Southern Cross an independent nation, untrammelled by those ties which have been our protection and our lifeblood. It was just the spirit—but dangerous in a young country—of pure adventure that is found in every young living thing feeling the joy of its growing strength. There was a time when this spirit prompted much talk in Australia, whatever the real undercurrent of feeling about separation might have been.

Then the war broke out, and Australians found themselves. They flocked to Egypt, and it is no disgrace to say they did so largely because of a pride in themselves. It might be argued that they found themselves when the heights of Gallipoli were so gloriously scaled and taken against great odds. They found they had the tenacity of the bull-dog breed, and gloried in it. But the discovery was not complete. From Egypt our troops were diverted to England, and then came the wider comprehension that hitherto geographical isolation had rendered vague and perhaps a little doubtful.

My own arrival in England, and the effect it had on my mind and the minds of those around me, reflected, no doubt, the effect on the minds of all other Australian troops. The impression is one that death alone can destroy. We had travelled many thousands of miles untrammelled by enemy ships, but that in itself did not fill the void in our minds; it might have been our luck to get through safely! Nearing England a flotilla of destroyers met us. They came with the dawn of day, and with them came the dawn of a new

understanding to us. These little "spit-fires" dashed here and there around us in a way that betokened the force of mastery behind it. As we entered the Channel the sun of our understanding soared rapidly towards its zenith. On our port bow, away above the horizon, we saw a silver speck hovering. As it drew nearer its proportions developed to our gaze until it appeared like a huge wingless angel. Then another and still a third sleek bright body came floating out of the blue haze of the heavens, and a further flotilla of destroyers dashed up. Seaplanes and aeroplanes, emerging from different points, passed and re-passed our convoy, the air-ships zig-zagged above and ahead of us, the "spit-fires" churned up the ocean around us. We crowded the decks and marvelled at the first visible signs of the majesty and glaring of England's might and power. We thought of Germany's vain bragging of how she would starve the island nation to its knees, and we laughed in the joy of our new understanding and our newly-realised responsibility in the affairs of Empire. Some of us thought, too, of those whinings away back in Australia, and felt the puniness and misery, of it all.

Thus we Australians who have come to lend a hand in settling the biggest and most vital dispute in history, have found ourselves. We have been convinced that we are not, and never shall be, a world-force standing alone, and that we must always be a cohesive—and while cohesive necessarily potent—force in the British Empire. We may, as a separate geographical identity among the countries of the world, have an individual destiny to work out, but it will always be part of the collective destiny of England and all her Dominions. This war is going to do in four years what it

would have taken half a century to do in time of peace—weld together the Imperial ties beyond the fear of rupture and create an inter-dominion and family sympathy that will be indestructible. Every soldier who returns to his home dominion will be an imperial ambassador. In cursing the Kaiser, let us thank him as well.

Cpl. R. BAYLISS.

The Postal Service.

The Postmaster-General proposes to abolish the system of advancement by seniority in the postal service. The abolition of the entrance examination is also proposed.

Telephonic Services.

Owing to shortage of materials, which now cost 50 to 300 per cent. more than was paid four years ago, transfers and new services are to be restricted to such cases as will permit the use of material already installed.

Making Butter Boxes.

The Co-operative Box Company of New South Wales—an offshoot of the Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Society—has purchased Sexton's sawmilling plant, near Casino, North Coast, and will undertake the manufacture of its boxes right at the source of the timber supply; and, being in the centre of a big butter-producing country, will thus save a considerable sum in timber freight charges.

Wheat Harvests.

Country delegates to the Australian Labour Party's conference submitted proposals for dealing with wheat harvests. They recommend that the pool scheme of marketing established by the Government in 1915 should be placed on a permanent basis. The proposals were adopted.



Suspected booby-trap. The half-buried German gun is marked "Not to be touched: Believed to be mined."

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Australian first line troops advancing to the capture of Mont St. Quentin.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

New Attack by Australians.

Americans Co-operating.

A Difficult Operation.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, September 29th.

This morning a tremendous attack was launched against the Hindenburg Line where the Australians last week reached it north of St. Quentin. American troops are making their first assault.

Two hours ago, in the grey, misty dawn, our barrage descended and the Americans went over. Australian divisions, which within a few hours will move through the American line, are already preparing to move. Engineers, who will make roads through the shell-shattered belt of the Hindenburg Line, are already out in front beginning their work. It is too early yet to say how the attack has gone. Almost everything is in its favour. The weather, which yesterday morning was drenching us with heavy showers, is now beautifully cold and clear. A mist, even with the sun shining through, still obscures the tanks at two hundred yards.

The American troops are attacking a tremendous position, but many tanks and very heavy artillery are supporting them, and the keenness of officers and men is unsurpassable. The point where this great assault is being delivered is the point where

the Germans and everyone else must know it must be delivered. Seven miles north the St. Quentin Canal, joining the Rivers Sôme and Scheldt, passes under the high, rolling upland between the two rivers. The canal is carried through this hill in a tunnel three and a half miles in length. The Hindenburg Line, which to the north and south of this point runs behind the protection of the canal, is therefore undefended for the space of three and a half miles by this deep obstacle. The line here bulges forward, protruding through a gap where the canal is beneath the hill. Two trenches, immensely strong, with many underground passages, run round in front of the villages of Bellicourt and Bomy. A second pair of lines runs between the villages of Gouy and Nauroy, a mile further back. This tremendous position is being attacked by Americans. Beyond this line there is about three miles of open country. Then another strong double line of trenches runs from the village of Bearevoir to Joncourt. After that there are no trenches or fortifications till Le Cateau, where a line exists, but is not yet properly organised.

Since August 8th, when the Australians, with Canadians on one flank and British

on the other, attacked from Villers Bretonneux, we advanced just about half way from Bretonneux to the French frontier. Le Cateau, is more than half way between where the Australians and Americans were this morning and the French border. The country near Le Cateau, if they reach it, will be the very country through which the British Army retreated from Mons. It has not seen any Allied troops since that wonderful episode. The next important towns beyond Le Cateau are Mons and Charleroi. The Australians cannot reach within many miles of Le Cateau in this attack, but if the attack succeeds the Germans will be threatened in St. Quentin. Le Cateau will be the next important town facing a further advance.

The hopes and prayers of all Australians will go with the "diggers" to-day. A tremendous task faces both them and their splendid American comrades. If they or the British succeed to-day in their share in the magnificent work which has been done by the troops of the United Kingdom, the Canadians, and New Zealanders, in the 1st and 3rd Armies, they will have struck one of the hardest blows yet delivered against the Germans on this front.

Australian Budget.

New Taxation Proposed.

Melbourne, 25th September.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, delivered the Budget Speech in the House of Representatives this afternoon. He said the revenue totalled £38,880,395, and the expenditure was £34,975,304. Instead of the estimated exactly balanced accounts, the year closed with a surplus of £3,905,091. Excluding the surplus brought forward, the actual surplus was £1,827,664.

The following receipts were under the estimate:—Customs and excise, £404,705; bachelor tax not collected, £500,000; war-time profits, £319,992; proposed transfer of London funds not required, £639,205; other heads, £190,124. Receipts in excess were: Income tax, £1,470,543; Commonwealth steamship receipts not included in estimates, £88,000; detained enemy vessels, £559,986; miscellaneous revenue, £357,889; profit on chartering vessels not included in estimate, £170,880; interest recovered from States, £110,020; other heads, £126,022.

War Expenditure.

The war expenditure from loans to June 30th, 1918, was £159,895,038; from revenue, £24,702,159. The total war loans raised in Australia were £148,922,368; the sum loaned by the British Government was £47,500,000. There was due to the British Government for maintenance of troops, £38,345,000; advanced from notes fund, £371,118; the total amount provided for war loan purposes was £235,138,486. After making provision for payment to the British Government and war expenses there remained war loan balances of £23,710,662 and £12,943,901, representing instalments not paid. The estimated war expenditure for 1918-19 was £100,044,411, towards which £21,129,602 was provided from revenue and £78,914,809 from loan.

Proceeding, Mr. Watt said it was a matter for regret that the Commonwealth had relied on the British Government help in financing Australia's share of the war. The prosperity of Australia was remarkable. At least we should arrange for the future current expenses of the Australian armies to be met by Australian money. That was the basis on which these estimates were framed.

Australian History.

Donations have been made by Mr. J. C. Loewenthal, through the Australian Historical Society, to encourage the study of Australian history—£100 to be devoted to the first and second candidates in the leaving certificate examinations who take the Honour paper in Australian history during the next five years; and £100 for the establishment of a research fellowship

in Australian history, conditionally upon other donations of not less than £50 each being given to a total amount of £2,000. This may be granted to any B.A. or M.A. of Sydney University who has obtained distinction in history.

Photographs of the whole of the New South Wales troops proceeding to the front are to be deposited in the State archives.

Compulsory War Loan.

Dealing with the war loan, Mr. Watt said the Government had decided to introduce legislation to compel all persons to subscribe war loans in proportion to their means. To the extent subscriptions might fall short of the amount required resort must be made to compulsion. During the next ten years about £390,000,000 of Australian loans have to be redeemed; representing £200,000,000 State Loans and the balance War Loans. Practically the whole must be provided by renewed flotations. Additional sums were required for the war, repatriation, and public works. A Herculean task was ahead of the Commonwealth; therefore he proposed to the States to give the Commonwealth full control of borrowing for the three years ending December, 1921.

In the year closed finance was arranged by the Government for wheat, £26,750,000; wool, £75,000,000; primary products, £5,000,000.

The shipbuilding programme provided for the construction in Australia of twenty-four steel and twenty-four wooden vessels, costing £5,376,000. Five steel ships are now under construction.

Since the issue of capital subject to Treasury control, 821 mining applications had been received and consent given to capitalisation of £9,394,000; manufacturing producing applications to the number of 2,194 had been received, and consent given to a capitalisation of £30,099,000; other applications received were mainly financial, and trading undertakings to the number of 1,332, and consent was given to the capitalisation of £20,092,000.

Repatriation.

From the proclamation of the Repatriation Act in April, until July 31st, 16,469 applications were received, and 12,001 men had been placed in employment. The number out was 2,719, but the Department had 3,278 positions offering. The applications for general assistance number 30,972, of which 23,649 had been approved. From August, 1917, to June last, 3365 applications

for land settlement had been confirmed and 1,618 blocks allotted, excluding Queensland, which was outside the Commonwealth agreement. Hostels for permanently or totally incapacitated men had been provided in Sydney and Melbourne. Provisions in other States will follow. Provisions had been made for repatriation generally for the current year of £100,000; for advances to States for land settlement, £1,500,000; for advances to States for forestry operations to absorb returned men, £500,000; national workshops, community settlements, hostels and vocational training, £230,000; and provision for war pensions, £5,000,000.

Australian Air Force.

It had been decided to establish a new course at the Central Flying School for producing pilots completely trained. Proposals had been worked out for the creation of an air service for Australia on a more extensive scale than was contemplated before the war. A large expenditure was likely within the Commonwealth.

The estimated revenue for the current year, including last year's surplus, was £39,219,591, and the estimated expenditure £45,344,959. To make up the difference it was proposed to raise additional revenue, as follows:—Customs and excise, £198,500, from new duties on stimulants and tobacco; income tax, an increase of 30 per cent., yielding £2,300,000; land tax, an increase of 20 per cent., yielding £380,000; entertainments tax of one penny on 3d. and 6d. tickets, previously untaxed, yielding £275,000; a postage war-tax of a half-penny on letters, letter-cards, postcards, and newspaper packets, yielding £516,000. Adding £800,000 transferred to London funds, makes the estimated surplus £30,996.

The total war expenditure estimated to June, 1919, was £284,641,608.

An Amending Bill would be introduced to give relief to new businesses under the War-time Profits Tax. Concessions were also proposed for tin mining, and in certain other directions. A Bill would be introduced to repeal the Bachelor Tax.

Recruiting.

The "March to Freedom" recruiting column, after a tramp of 250 miles through the northern district from New England, reached Sydney by train from Newcastle on June 8th, and went into camp the same day. The column was made up of 142 infantry, including transport and army medical corps, with their watercarts, and 120 recruits.



Enemy guns displayed at Corps Headquarters on the occasion of a visit by the King.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men:—

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

2327 Pte. G. Abraham, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a powerful attack, though temporarily shell-shocked and with a dislocated shoulder he remained at duty under heavy fire and later took part in a counterattack. Later he made six trips with messages through heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. His courage was most conspicuous and his devotion to duty exemplary.

4726 Sgt. A. E. Acton, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After the capture of our objective, this N.C.O. with his patrol entered a machine-gun post in the enemy lines and remained there till dark, defeating all attempts to recapture the position. He then returned to our lines and brought back a stretcher party and helped to remove the wounded. While doing this he was severely wounded, in spite of which he was able to give most valuable information as to the dispositions of the enemy and to indicate, clearly, suitable places for Lewis-gun positions. Throughout the operations he showed great courage, and his cheerful demeanour was a fine example to all the men of his platoon.

1910 Cpl. G. W. Y. Banfield, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When, during our advance, his sec-

tion was held up by the fire of a machine gun, he charged the gun position single-handed, killing the detachment and capturing the gun. By the fearless promptitude of his action, he saved the lives of his men who were advancing on the position, and his example of courage and devotion made a deep impression on all around him.

1912 L/C. (T/C.) W. J. Bannister, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy attack, when in charge of a Lewis gun, under extremely heavy shell and machine-gun fire. Owing to the nature of the ground, he mounted his gun on another man's shoulder and opened fire, inflicting heavy casualties, and, holding up the advance for two hours, enabling a withdrawal of troops to a better defensive position. Although wounded twice, he kept in action until seriously wounded. He refused to be moved until every wounded man of his section had been carried away. Subsequently he had to be left behind, but was rescued some hours later, when the battalion retook the position. His courage and determination have invariably been of the highest character.

2333 Sgt. C. G. Bishop, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was in charge of a mopping-up party in an attack. Finding his party not strong enough, he demanded assistance from neighbouring troops and completed his task. Subsequently he took patrols to both flanks in turn, locating the enemy, and then guiding parties to deal with the situation. Throughout he showed an abso-

lute disregard for danger, and rendered valuable assistance to his officers.

4445 C.S.M. P. Bonhote, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a neighbouring company had lost all its officers and nearly all its non-commissioned officers, he reorganised the leaderless men and maintained the defence, inspiring them by his example of cheerful courage, while by fine leadership he materially assisted to hold the line at a critical period.

2865 Pte. G. R. Bowditch, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a Lewis-gun team became casualties, this man picked up the gun and rushing out 20 yards in front of the position, fired it, killing 15 of the enemy and dispersing them. He remained there for 12 hours, preventing the line from being rushed.

75 B.S.M. A. T. Bowen, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the battery wagon lines were bombarded with gas and high explosive, causing much confusion, this W.O., on his Captain becoming a casualty, took charge, and by his coolness and resource reorganised the lines, thus enabling the battery to remain mobile.

3414 Sgt. J. Bowers, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. was one of a party detailed to construct four bridges on two consecutive nights, preparatory to an attack. He made a preliminary reconnaissance of the river banks, and helped to locate some active machine guns. In launching the

War Honours for the A.I.F.—contd.

bridges on the second night, he was in charge of most of the constructional work, which was admirably carried out in spite of four serious casualties. He was largely instrumental in the task being completed in time to enable a successful flank attack to be made.

5344 Cpl. P. Brennan, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a bombing attack up a trench, this N.C.O. left the trench with his Lewis gun under fire of two enemy machine guns, silencing one and keeping down the fire of the other.

38 Sgt. G. Bullen, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his platoon commander was killed, he led the men with great dash along the saps, establishing a block 150 yards ahead of our line, and inflicting severe casualties on the enemy.

22a Cpl. C. E. R. Burt, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his platoon came under very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire from an enemy strong point during an attack on the enemy's positions, Corporal Burt and a comrade advanced with a Lewis gun in front of their platoon, and directed such an accurate demoralising fire on the enemy that 40 of them, with four machine guns, surrendered to these two men, to whose courage and unhesitating action this valuable success was due.

1280 C.S.M. J. I. Carroll, Rly. Oper. Co.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After an unsuccessful attempt had been made to remove two rail-mounted heavy howitzers under heavy fire, he requested that a further attempt be made. It was successful, and they were brought safely away. Later, he was of the utmost assistance in helping to evacuate wounded under very trying conditions.

1678 Cpl. J. H. Cockerell, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On one occasion during our advance he attacked a machine-gun post single-handed, killing three of the garrison and capturing the gun, which he immediately turned on the enemy with great effect, thus facilitating our further progress. When his officer and platoon sergeant had become casualties he took command, and displayed qualities of leadership and initiative of a very high order. His behaviour throughout was most gallant.

206 T. Sgt. H. B. Cole, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During a heavy shell fire at the commencement of an action he was severely wounded. As the battery was suffering heavy casualties, he refused to leave his gun, and continued to direct and control his detachment until "cease fire" was given. As he was leaving for the dressing station, an S.O.S. call was received from

the infantry. He immediately returned, and effectively controlled his gun until the battery ceased firing. His sterling courage, work, and determination during a most critical period was worthy of great praise.

2464 C.S.M. W. Coleman, M.M. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He played a leading part in two bombing attacks, combining considerable initiative with an utter disregard for his personal safety. He carried bombs across the open at great personal risk, and by his timely aid enabled an attack to continue.

2973 Sgt. P. J. Coll, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He was out on offensive patrol when about 300 of the enemy advanced to the attack. He gave warning, and in returning to the line was shot in the head. He assisted in the defence, killing seven of the enemy, and helping a wounded man out of the line, refusing aid until all was quiet.

1712 Sgt. V. H. Conkey, H.T.M. Bty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his battery was out of action, this N.C.O. attached himself to a battery of Colonial field artillery, along with several others of his battery, salvaging some Lewis guns, and posting themselves on the flank. By their fire they enabled the guns to be kept in action much longer than would otherwise have been possible. When it was decided to withdraw, he went and collected about 50 stragglers, and got one gun on the road. Throughout the whole of a trying day he set a splendid example, and was continually rallying stragglers and checking the advance.

1736 Cpl. W. J. Cooper, M.M. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of the regimental stretcher-bearers. When many of his bearers had become casualties, he, under heavy fire, reorganised squads and brought in and evacuated all wounded. By skilful attention to badly wounded cases he saved many lives, and thanks to his fine example the work was thoroughly and successfully carried out.

1463 Cpl. C. Cowain, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led a bombing attack through enemy trenches against continuous opposition. When the attack at other points was held up by an enemy machine gun he kept it out of action until his company was able to proceed. It was in a great measure due to his almost reckless courage and personal example that his party was successful.

525 L./Cpl. C. F. Cracknell, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. was No. 1 in charge of a Lewis gun, which he used with great effect, checking the enemy at a very critical time when they had broken through and occupied part of our line. L./Cpl. Cracknell had used up all his ammunition when

the enemy made a final rush at him, but he got back with his gun to the block established in our trench, where he fell exhausted. His peculiarly gallant effort held up the enemy sufficiently long to give time for arrangements for a counter-attack to be completed.

1597 Sgt. H. H. D'Alton, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy attack. By bombing from a very exposed position he checked the enemy, and inspired his comrades by his courage. Later, when all his officers had become casualties, he took command and displayed splendid judgment and leadership under the most trying circumstances.

1150 Sgt. H. D. Davies, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as sergeant of the "mopping-up" party. Although badly wounded in both legs, he refused to go out of action, and single-handed took six prisoners. When ordered to go back to the dressing-station he took back prisoners with him, and before getting his wounds dressed sent in a report on the situation at a time when it was obscure. His courage and devotion to duty were of the highest quality, and his work throughout the operations worthy of the highest praise.

6001 Sgt. R. A. Day, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the battalion's turn of duty in the line, this N.C.O. obtained much useful and accurate information by daring patrol work. He also took charge of a bombing party and drove the enemy from a troublesome post near our line.

251 Sgt. (now 2nd Lt.) H. Dean, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. He took charge of his platoon, and led them with splendid dash. On gaining the enemy trenches, although wounded, he reorganised his platoon, and refused to leave. He showed leadership of a very high order, and set a splendid example. Later, under intense artillery and machine-gun fire, he acted as guide to parties and reinforcements going up the line.

1811 Pte. E. Dixon, M.M. Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When forming part of a patrol which was operating on a bright moonlight night close to the enemy lines, this man with much gallantry crawled under a very heavy fire from the machine guns of the enemy, who were thoroughly aroused, to secure papers and other marks of identification from one of the enemy who had been killed by the patrol, it being important to acquire this information. He successfully accomplished his object, and then with great skill withdrew his patrol, which sustained no casualties, largely owing to his able management, though under a hot rifle and machine-gun fire.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 270, DATED JULY 1, 1918.

OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.

INFANTRY.—Britton, T. H., Lieut.; Hext, A. P., Capt.; Moss, A. H., Lieut.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Willott, E. S., Lieut.
INFANTRY.—Brady, H. C., Lieut.; Dowling, A. B., Lieut.; McColl (M.C.), J. T., Major; McGill, W., Lieut.; Muir, G. W., Lieut.; Passmore, A. E., Lieut.; Samuels, R. O., 2nd Lieut.; Seabrook, T. C., Capt.; Wood, G. E., Lieut.
PIONEERS.—Fisher, W. H., Lieut.

OFFICER—WOUNDED AND MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Davis, H. S., 2nd Lieut.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—George, 26923, L.; Spencer, 38388, G. G.

ENGINEERS.—Grant, 16540, J. S.

INFANTRY.—Allom, 1886, S. S.; Bennett, 273, S. C.; Blundell, 7197, H. E.; Caldwell, 6957, R. R.; Carberry, 7636, M. J.; Chandler, 3072, E. C.; Chipp, 4090, A. H.; Glide, 2178, F. J.; Collier, 4245, W.; Davis, 1919, W. P.; De Gracie, 3375, P.; Elder, 1197, M.; Frazer, 5080, E.; Gee, 3108, E. C.; Graham, 3770, J. H.; Hale, 7748, A.; Harbour, 1830, E.; Harris, 3775, W. J. H.; Hastings, 7010, F. A. W.; Hayes, 5726a, W. T.; Helm, 1951, W.; Holden, 2925a, W. J.; Holland, 5774, T. E.; Jackway, 4445, W. R.; Kelley, 988, B.; Kirby, 2508b, J. F.; Lukin, 774, L. R.; McDonald, 3587, I. J.; McMillan, 2374, N. A.; McVittie, 6860, H. V.; Mears, 6318, F.; Mellis, 3727a, J.; Moody, 6530, A. E.; Murray, 3666, T.; Newman, 3907, J. D.; Nind, 5647a, R. K. P.; O'Connor, 5389, T.; Pittard, 6630, J. A.; Postle, 3210, E. M.; Price, 5162, M.; Rolls, 1991, A. L.; Savage, 740a, A. Q.; Schumpf, 7544, A.; Scott, 5426, J. P.; Simmons, 1992, R. T.; Simons, 7549, J. M.; Sinclair, 4228, H. J.; Smith, 5081, E. J.; Smith, 5096, J.; Spencer, 443, J. G.; St. Clair, 6089, S. J.; Tanner, 7147, E.; Thompson, 1081, A. H.; Thompson, 5442, R. J.; Thompson, 4556, W. H.; Tozer, 2419, H. J.; Turner, 2025, H. G.; Turner, 740, J.; Walls, 3300, A. E.; Whelan, 4307, B. J. D.; Williams, 2776, G.; Winkless, 5100, F. C.

PIONEERS.—Davis, 4075, W. J.; Prickett, 3166, F.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Dyer, 2354, C.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Longshaw, 17822, A. F.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—McAuley, 5905, J.; McNeill, 107, A. B.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Young, 1750, E.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.
INFANTRY.—Davidson, 1653, H.; McLaren, 3220, J. H.; Phillips, 2888, W.; Smith, 4893, P.; White, 3159a, J. F.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Campbell, 3270a, J. S.
ENGINEERS.—Geddes, 16466, J. C.
INFANTRY.—Anderson, 1503, H. R. W.; Barr, 3961, R.; Brown, 3369, W.; Butland, 2561, A. V.; Cather, 860, A. E.; Fisher, 3935, J.; Harris, 2585, B. C.; Jaggis, 795, A. W. C.; Jenkins, 3394, E.; Livermore, 6830, H.; Lutton, 4171, C. J.; O'Keefe (M.M.), 3391, M.; O'Neill, 2116, E.; Palmer, 6132, H.; Parfitt, 547a, F. H.; Pearson, 7128, R.; Ratcliffe, 2777, M.; Reddie, 3839, C.; Robinson, 7042, W. H.; Sandford, 6878a, C.; Steadwell, 7551, M. A. J.; Tardent, 40, O. U.; Thomas, 1781, B.; Thomlinson, 2475, E. E.; Turner, 3495, S.; Walden, 5424, G. A.; Wallace, 2463, D.; Ward, 3190, F. J.
PIONEERS.—Murphy, 1761, J.; Page, 1220, S. C.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Livingstone, 594, T.; Mayell, 1731, G.; Sinclair, 5482, C. H.
ARMY PAY CORPS.—Andersen, 6192, A. A.

Previously reported killed, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—O'Neill, 1361, C.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

ARTILLERY.—McCormack, 842, J.

ENGINEERS.—Thompson, 18267, A. J.

DIED.

INFANTRY.—Cattermole, 3861, F.; Clarke, 3762, S.; Edmonds, 5850, W.; McNichol, 4109, R.; Riley, 4558, W. M.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Baker, 5037, L.

Previously reported died of wounds, now reported died.

INFANTRY.—Permakoff, 7286, N.; Smith, 5227, E. J.

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Bushell, 1945, J. W.; Connor, 2210, T.; Courtney (M.M.), 10829, A. G.; Gresser, 30919, P. A.; Hills, 18677, E. B.; Kingham, 36632, H. W.; Knox, 21036, T. E.; McCormack, 842, J.; McDonald, 31833, A. H.; McDougall, 1029a, C. H.; Martin, 38369, G. W.; Morrison, 3392, R. S.; Munro, 3145, D. G.; Shand, 18739, C. McK.; Sweet, 2773, W. H.; Talbot, 2022, W. H.; Thompson, 4885, W.; Thurston, 32754, N. L.; Watson, 2570, H.; Wiggan, 4207, F. J.; Wilson, 15686, R.

ENGINEERS.—Bax (M.M.), 9821, J.; Brown, 18757, J.; Collyn, 19742, E. E.; Dipple, 2601, C.; Goodall, 18941, T. B.; Graham, 791, A.; Grant, 18279, C. W.; Kelley, 7509, J. J.; Thompson, 18267, A. J.; Witts, 1456, H. L.

INFANTRY.—Abbey, 6460, W. B.; Addison, 3114, C. J.; Aitken, 5291, D. J.; Akers, 3604b, J. T.; Aldous, 4071, D. B.; Alexander, 2280, T. J.; Allan, 368, H.; Allan (M.M.), 689, W.; Allison, 6518, W. H.; Anderson, 1201, E.; Andrews, 5789, R. T.; Andrews, 2567, W. C.; Andrews, 6610, W. E.; Angwin, 3274, W. C.; Armstrong, 7439, G. H.; Arnold, 4752, H.; Ashwood, 801, F. G.; Audrick (M.M.), 797, W. H.; Bailley, 4149, J.; Baker, 6288, S. H.; Ball, 4780, R. E.; Barnes, 6470, G.; Baum, 814, H. A.; Beattie, 2953, J. J.; Bennett, 6285, B.; Bennett, 4313, H.; Beresford, 3261, N. G.; Bergin, 3508a, J. L.; Bisset, 5984, G. F.; Blaney, 2789, R.; Board, 3572, M. A.; Boorman, 2573, W. L.; Boulton, 622, A. H.; Bovis, 1508, C. T.; Bow, 1945, A. L.; Bowden, 4661, J. E.; Bowler, 4385, G.; Bowling, 820b, F. B.; Boyd, 5777, S. R.; Boyle, 2898, G. O.; Briggs, 1663, R. P.; Brinkley, 2470, N. C.; Bristow, 833, A. B.; Brooks, 5812, H. G.; Brown, 2275, H.; Browne, 6050, E. V.; Bryan, 1817, C. A.; Bryce, 3362, F. T.; Burgess, 586, V. L.; Burnett, 5476, P. G.; Burvill, 6597, R. W.; Cain, 3259a, A.; Callanan, 546, J. W.; Cameron, 2304, M. W.; Cane, 2281, M. P.; Carr, 7693, D.; Carroll, 6919, W. J.; Clark, 4413, A.; Clark, 2633, G.; Clarke, 7466, A. E.; Clarke, 330, E.; Cleary, 2888, J. R.; Chalmers, 2051, J. A.; Church, 6718, E. V.; Coady, 727, F.; Cochrane, 674, C. V.; Collingwood, 4406, A. H.; Collins, 393, C. A.; Connery, 7970, J. T.; Considine, 3277, G. R.; Cook, 6981, R.; Copp, 5312, G. W.; Corbett, 1909, G. H.; Corboy, 6801, P. J.; Costello, 2788, R.; Coventry, 6063, J. L.; Cox, 3385a, E. J.; Cox, 3825b, H.; Crook, 795, G. S.; Curtain, 1701, W. P.; Cuthbert, 3383, C. C.; Davis, 6072, E.; Debo, 4401, W. W.; Degarvillers, 1630a, E.; Delaney, 3626, J.; Delaney, 618, J. E.; Delli, 3495, F.; Denson, 2596, J. S.; Dexter, 7049, W.; Dixon (M.M.), 1071, V.; Donnelly, 56, B. C.; Douglas, 3010, T. M.; Downes, 7182, F. A.; Durell, 2916, A.; Eaton, 419, H. B.; Eberhard, 1904, A. T.; Eickenloff, 3687a, W. F.; Elmore, 2466, G. S.; Emes, 4419, W. D.; Engley, 6646, E. A.; Erwin, 63, W. J.; Evans, 5346, C. C.; Fairchild, 2579, H.; Fisher, 889, W. G.; Fitzgerald, 6920, J.; Flint, 2378, C.; Forster, 364, A.; Foster, 5096, J. W.; French, 5004, R.; Gabbert, 2149, A. A.; Gaffney, 6327a, R. E.; Galbraith, 6845a, S. A.; Gason, 2923, E. L.; Geary, 384, A. E.; George, 2702, V.; Giddings, 4715, V. R.; Giles, 6846a, H.

C.; Gleeson, 3107, P. F.; Glick, 6425, H. W.; Goodall, 6788, R. G.; Goodwin, 5684, J. H.; Gorton, 1128, C. F.; Gould, 3690a, W.; Graham, 3158, C.; Grano, 6838a, A. L.; Grant, 81, J.; Gray, 245, A.; Gray, 5846, J. A.; Green, 7598, V. L.; Halliday, 7496, D.; Halls, 3122, E. G.; Hanley, 3660b, C. J.; Hamner, 5721a, S.; Hardwick, R.1231, B. P.; Haupt, 2093, O. A.; Hazelman, 6932, F. A.; Henderson, 774, J.; Henderson, 4446, M. M.; Henshall, 1954, A.; Hicks, 3642, L. G.; Hill, 2182, E. T.; Hilleard, 6136, A. J.; Hiron, 6784, P. A.; Hoare, 2430, T. M.; Hoath, 3366, M. C.; Hobden, 2588, G. E.; Hogan, 7197, F. W.; Holliday, 1563, A. M.; Holme, 2666a, J.; Hookway, 3878, C. M.; Hooper, 4512, T. J.; Hopkins, 3365, F. A.; Horne, 6571, F. E.; Horne, 1661, K.; Horsfield, 6576, C. J.; Houghton, 650, A. W.; Humphrey, 1936, J.; Hunt, 5361, A. J.; Hyde, 407, W.; Illingworth, 4469, A. D.; Ingram, 184, J. H.; Jarratt, 4453, J. E.; Jarrett, 7982, W. L.; Jeal, 3322, S. N.; Jennings, 2378a, A. T.; Johnston, 7171, C.; Johnston, 7797, F. C.; Jones, 3169, R. L.; Jones, 6388, W. J.; Jukes, 6877a, F. R.; Kasper (M.M.), 143, F.; Kelsall, 3334, F. W.; Kemp, 4482, S.; Kennedy, 5601, R. D.; Kerslake, 2256, C. H.; Kinniburgh, 4538, L.; Laney, 5392, F.; Lasham, 5400, A. T.; Lavery, 5714, R.; Laycock, 1209, S.; Lewis, 7088, E. E.; Lindrose, 2347, G.; Lines, 6125, J. S.; Lonsdale, 479, H.; Lopez, 1708, E. J.; Lowe, 2382a, D. J.; Lowth, 570, L. G.; Luff, 6827, G. W.; Lyon (M.M.), 5398, F. W.; Lyons, 6114, L. V.; McAlister, 5668, H. J.; McAlister, 2435, J. O.; McArdle, 6292, L. J.; McCarthy, 4856, W. A.; McConnell, 210, D.; McCormack, 7277, F. W.; McCurrain, 5876, T. P.; McDermott, 5321, E. J.; McDougal, 7172, R. D.; McGlinn, 4557, S.; McKacknie, 7533, J. W.; McKay, 2436, S.; McKenzie (M.M.), 2913, G.; McLean, 7277, G. W.; Mackay, 6763, A.; MacLean, 714, T. G.; Madden, 6455, F. B.; Maloney, 8535, W.; May, 701, G. A.; Mee, 5402a, G. E.; Middlemiss, 457b, J.; Miller, 1440, E. C.; Miller, 3686a, J.; Miller, 7266, J.; Montgomerie, 5443, J. S.; Morgan, 3679b, C.; Morris, 3333, J.; Morton, 7108, W. J.; Murchison, 6938, J. W.; Murray, 5458, C. E.; Needs, 8112, G. H.; Nelson, 1705, W. N.; Neville, 11379, M. T.; Newham, 2230, R. H.; Newham, 2231, V. C.; Newing, 6013a, W. G.; Newton, 4495, E. P.; Noakes (M.M.), 3098, W.; Norrington, 1816, W. G.; Norton, 5414, W.; Oakley, 2620, R.; O'Connor, 6547, J.; Oldham, 6128, J. A.; Oliver, 6865, C.; Oliver (D.C.M., M.M.), 942, W. E.; Olsen, 4523, W. C.; O'Rourke, 2709, D. J.; Orr, 7115, J.; Osborne, 6130, M. H.; Owens, 116, P.; Pagels (M.M.), 2189, E. A.; Parker, 7342, K. S.; Parsloe, 3703a, W. T.; Pashon, 2223b, W. G.; Passmore (D.C.M.), 7120, H. I.; Patterson, 4163, N. H.; Payne, 6072, G. E.; Paynter, 6681, J. O.; Pearce, 518, W. J.; Pearson, 6681, O.; Perrie, 4903, R. P.; Pettigrew, 5392, M. N.; Phillips, 693a, J. H.; Phipps, 204, R. C.; Polglaze, 6384, E. D.; Pollock, 1626, A.; Powell, 2130, W. A.; Pye, 3613, A.; Pyne, 7109, J.; Rackley, 6856, N.; Renkin, 3351, J. H.; Richards (M.M.), 1964, A. H.; Riley, 7122, A.; Roberts, 6802, H. J.; Roberts, 2473b, P. C.; Robertson, 3200, W. S.; Robinson, 4205, F. E.; Robinson, 1412, T.; Rodney, 2867, F. W.; Rogers, 681b, G. S.; Rowland, 3117, B. W.; Rushby, 7522, H. F.; Russell, 1551, G.; Ryan, 4216, P.; Ryan, 7119, T. M.; Salter, 730, J. W.; Samers, 3442, L.; Saunders, 911, R. G.; Schofield, 2223, W. J.; Scott, 7101, R.; Seamons, 4313, C. L.; Shanahan, 6893a, P.; Shaw, 448, F.; Shoemark, 1094a, J. E.; Shooter, 7190, F. S.; Sims, 3927a, L. J.; Sinclair, 3234, G.; Sing, 5794, W.; Smith, 5772, J. D.; Smith (M.M.), 5219, V. G.; Smith, 3471, W. S.; Sneddon, 7313, R. J.; Solomon, 6101, S. G.; Spear, 7360, W.; Stark, 1597, D. A.; Stearman, 1804, E. C.; Stoltenberg, 6846, H. A.; Storer, 7610, F.; Stringer, 6192, R. J.; Tang (M.M.), 2153, E. O.; Tassie, 4738, W. C.; Taylor, 1621, N. A.; Thew, 2997, R. C.; Thomas, 240, W. G.; Thompson, 3, G.; Thorndike, 5420, F.; Thurlow, 2868a, P. J.; Titcombe, 6874, H. L.; Townley, 1103, A. G.; Towton, 3700, L. J.; Treman, 247, A.; Trevenen, 6368, T. H.; Turner, 6395, C. W.; Vaughan, 7833, A. M.; Veitch, 952, L. S.; Walker, 438, C. J.; Walker, 4427, L. S.; Wallace, 5219, W.; Walsh, 2898, J. P.; Walters, 473, G.; Warburton, 6599,

Roll of Honour—continued.

H. W.; Watson, 3290, A.; Watson, 695a, E. J.; Watson, 988, P.; Webb, 1590, T. G.; Westbrook, 542, A. C.; Whittles, 5237, F. F.; Whyte, 2491b, M.; Williams, 6718, F. G.; Willmot, 4919, E.; Wilson, 2696, J. A.; Wilson, 3510, S. W.; Winter, 3669a, R. A.; Wishart, 6918a, J. M.; Wood, 7334, W.; Woods, 5773, F.; Woolage, 7338, J. T.; Worthington, 7582, L. G.; Wright (D.C.M.), 3190, H. R.; Watkins, 3857, C. C.; Wright, 6892, J. W.; Young, 7589, A. E.; Young, 6160, J.; Young, 5438, J. S.; Young, 3439, N. A.; Young (D.C.M., M.M.), 1794, W. R.

PIONEERS.—Clarkson, 4059, J.; Davidson, 4168, J. L.; Hume, 1882, F. L.; Lawrence, 326, A.; Robinett, 2431, R.; Stokes, 2482, G. T.; Thompson, 1827a, J. S.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Callander, 84, J. J.; Bellinger, 140a, C. C.; Groves, 6525, R.; Houlahan, 1360, M. P.; Jeffery, 464, C. F.; Kelly, 481, M. D.; Kimber, 420a, F. M.; Parrish, 4866, J.; Pitman, 2669, L. R.; Turnbull, 4542, F. B.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Bell, 4342, W. C.; Birch, 16692, H. R.; Campbell, 10108, V. A.; Chadwick (M.M.), 8754, J. I.; Cobb, 6552, H.; Deed, 2906, W. J.; McGinniskin, 6373, A. C.; Shonk, 16699, H. S.; Turpin, 13196, H. G.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Bailey, 1116, J. C.; Botten, 5054b, G.; Daniell, 1899, W. G.; Elms, 2654, H.; Gale, 2770, W. C.; Goulding, 6565, W. H.; Hitchcock, 2684, H.; Johnson, 3419, E. E.; Merrifield, 2698, G. L.; O'Malley, 6863, M. C.; Quinn, 2615, C. E.; Snee (M.M.), 2257, H. B.; Woolfitt (M.M.), 2014, F. N.

MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Chapman, 4767, L.; Curtis, 3034, J. E.; MacGowan, 4558, M. R. G.

Previously reported prisoner of war, now reported died as prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Cronk, 4471, E.

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

INFANTRY.—Hann, 1833, L. F.; Murphy, 3363, F. E.; Oliver, 6856a, H. O.

PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Leonard, 511a, W. J.

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

INFANTRY.—Sharman, 1050, J. E.

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

INFANTRY.—Brooker, 3371, C.; Evans, 6090, J.; Hansen (M.M.), 2433, P.

Previously reported missing, now reported prisoners of war in Turkish hands.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Farley, 257, H. E.; Hewitson, 948, A. R.; King, 639, W. J.; Moll, 1129, W.; Picton (M.M., D.C.M.), 207, E. B.; Spencer, 2882, C. T.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Barton, 3012, A. F.; Cairns, 5322, J. P.; Connor, 1620, T. G.; Harriott, 7484, J. C.; Hart, 7065, H.; King, 3185, A.; Rosser, 4841, G. H.

CORRECTION.

Wounded.

INFANTRY.—Anchay, 4074, N., should read Achay, 4074, N.

LIST 271, DATED JULY 4, 1918.

OFFICERS—KILLED.

INFANTRY.—D'Arcy, I. C., Lieut.; Gregor, M., Lieut.

OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.

INFANTRY.—Higinbotham, L. H. R., Capt.; Taylor, F. W., Lieut.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Duff, W. W., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—North, A., 2nd Lieut.; Pitt, J. G., Lieut.; Sutherland, J. B., Lieut.; Thomas, J. H., Lieut.

PIONEERS.—Watters, E. A., Lieut.

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

INFANTRY.—Doig (M.C.), A. T., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported missing now reported prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Jennings, L. N., Lieut.

Officers—Previously reported missing now reported prisoners of war in Turkish hands.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Challinor, R. T., Lieut.; McElligott, J., 2nd Lieut.

DIED.

AUSTRALIAN ARMY NURSING SERVICE.—Dickinson, R., Staff Nurse.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Ashton, 1936, J. E.; McGhee, 4475, W. S.

INFANTRY.—Alexander, 6649, R.; Andrews, 4358, B. R.; Atkinson, 495, J. J.; Bargmann, 4997, A. P. V.; Barkley (M.M.), 802, G.; Bayly, 3698a, F. C.; Beezley, 574, J. R.; Blackburn, 620, R. W.; Blinkhorn, 258, B.; Bonse, 6527, J. J.; Boorer, 3067, J. B.; Byrne, 1722, T.; Cheney, 5011, S. W.; Collins, 6059, C. F.; Collister, 1154, A. E.; Dawes, 4178, G.; Deane, 1543, A. J.; Duncan, 4529, L. L.; Easey, 6549, H. J.; Egan, 1813, A.; Ellesmere, 7831, W. H.; Emmett, 3040, J.; Evans, 856, H. O.; Farmer, 2649, H.; Fingland, 845, G.; Fitch, 3505, H.; Foster, 6319, H.; Goggin, 1215, T. A.; Goodison, 6933, R. J.; Green, 2278, P. J.; Harrison (M.M.), 6139, E.; Imperial, 6939, A.; Jamieson, R.3513a, W.; Jay, 6599, M.; Johnson, 4150, B. G.; Jones, 916, C.; Kean, 6796, J.; Keast, 6822, F. E.; McAndrew, 6587, A.; McInnes, 3108, D.; McIntyre, 2184, C.; McWatters, 7098, H. G.; Mann, 6605, J. A.; Marston, 5869, J. H.; Molloy (M.M.), 1550, P. J.; Nalder, 6762, S. E. B.; Norris, 951, J.; Oakley, 963, W. W.; O'Dowd, 6330, W.; Painter, 954, A.; Rae, 1612, A. D.; Ramsay, 5396, P. L.; Ridler, 3894, E. H.; Ruff, 5400, C. D.; Scott, 719, F. G.; Slatery, 5109, P. J.; Smith, 750, E. A.; Standfast, 7141, C. H.; Sweeney, 7139, W. M.; Thomas, 1070, R. H.; Thorshell, 762, E. T.; Tyler, 6904, R. J.; Wall, 5462, H.; Warren, 3562, T. S.; White, 4782, F. A.; Wilde, 867, G. V.; Young, 5437, H. J.

PIONEERS.—Colvin, 3085, J. A.; Curtin, 376, J.; Hinck, 3357, J. C.; Levings, 173, R. J.; MacDonald, 3150, G. D.; Parkinson, 266a, H. E.; Smoothy, 2936, M.; Stanton, 839, C. H.; Trevor-Roper, 4398, H.; Venn, 3204, J. H.; Wilcock, 3675, A.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.—Hagen, 6807, B. A.; Jarvis, 753, W. J.

Previously reported wounded and missing now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Ball, 2532, W. G.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.—McCarton, 1630, W.; Rogers, 1897, G.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Booth, 837, H.; Marshall, 12210, L. A.; Slade, 684, F. W.; Wilson, 15686, R.

INFANTRY.—Blott, 1680, H. W.; Brabazon, 1651, R. A.; Cowley, 4272, R.; Crawford, 5322, T.; Freedman, 7244, A.; Hunt, 3384, P. H.; Knight, 3084, P. M.; Lawry, 5694, H.; McKacknie, 7533, J. W.; McKeown, 6860, J.; O'Donoghue, 6772a, H. M.; Packendorff, 4489, J. A.; Packer, 2718, H. G.; Paget, 255, C. M.; Pridmore, 3887, C. B.; Richards, 1029, L. O. F.; Sturiall, 2979, S.; Wallace, 4386, R. B.; Wilson, 3984, T.

PIONEERS.—Chisholm, 3049, J.; Rigney, 2892, W. H.

DIED.

ARTILLERY.—Hogberg, 27959, C.; Smith, Smith, 19755, W. E.

ENGINEERS.—McKeller, 2413, C.

INFANTRY.—Grubnau, 3152, M.; Leighton, 2390, L.; Richardson, 3508, R. W.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Jones, 8894, O. H.

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Barnes, 6a, H.; Cattlin, 31193, S. C.; Coleman, 12375, H. D.; Cunningham, 2470, H.; Gillespie, 35867, C. O.; Hayles, 20134, S. G.; Lambley, 12301, J.; Parnley, 2030, J.; Phillips, 191, J. G.; Thomas, 12230, W. H.; Watts, 2891, L. A.; Webb, 3972, A. J.; Williams, 18953, T.

ENGINEERS.—Booker, 16932, W.; Flinn, 5543, B. M.; Glasson, 2696, A. G.; Grainger, 16539,

E. F.; Harrison, 7503, A.; Marshall, 6011, J. W.; Randall, 5449, A.; Ranken, 10942, H. R.; Ray, 587, L. G.; Tansh, 5844, H.; Thomas, 2749, R. W.; Thornton, 16473, H.; West, 9540, B.; Whitney, 18810, B.

INFANTRY.—Agnew, 1614, K. H.; Ahlbrand, 6026, N. H.; Anderson, 3948, J.; Anderson, 737a, W. J.; Anderson, 490, V. S.; Andrews, 7180, R.; Andrews, 2778, S. J.; Andrews, 6215, S. J.; Arden, 7440, J.; Armstrong, 3760b, J.; Armstrong, 673a, W. J.; Arthur, 5, R. A.; Attenborough, 810, A. E.; Bagnall, 4978, J. S.; Baird, 7210, C. F.; Baird, 5310, M.; Baker, (M.M.), 2260, R. S.; Baptist, 3093, J.; Baring, 3244, C. L.; Barnes, 5304, C. A.; Barnes, 3018a, W.; Barr, 7440, E. J.; Barry, 2150, W. A.; Bartlett, 6453, E. E.; Barwick, 4255, W. F.; Beaver, 3070, J. G.; Beech, 1436, A. H.; Bell, 5100, P. J.; Bennett, 6475, H. J.; Bennett, 7210, J.; Bennett, 2327, J. J.; Bergemann, 6773a, F. W.; Bishop, 6955, D. L.; Blum, 2703, W. J.; Bohn, 4370, A.; Boneham, 2782, C.; Boston, 3617b, W. H.; Bowen, 3777, J.; Bowers, 6293, H.; Brabazon, 1051, R. A.; Bramich, 790a, E. H.; Bravery, 6775, J. A.; Broad, 6781, F. H.; Brooks, 7017, E.; Brown, 1815, A. E.; Brown, 2139b, J. E.; Brown, 7463, W. S.; Bryan, 6663, J. D.; Buchanan, 7953, A. P.; Burns, 3727, J. K.; Burrow, 62, A. A.; Bursill, 8845, H. M.; Butterworth, 2280, E. L.; Cahill, 4450, S. P.; Callander, 7226, C. E.; Cameron, 3648, P.; Cane, 3524, W. H.; Cantwell, 4992, W.; Carroll, 1945, H. C.; Carroll, 1899, V. A.; Carey, 4991, A.; Carter, 5071, W. J.; Casey, 1561, F.; Chalmers, 3744, R. D.; Chant, 2970a, B.; Charlesworth, 3268, L. H.; Charley, 6046, T.; Chennells, 6044, F.; Christian, 5378, W. A.; Christianson, 7460, V. C.; Clark, 204, J. W.; Clark, 3614, N. C.; Clarkson, 3902, J.; Clinton, 2050, J.; Collins, 1142, L. P.; Combes, 5574, B.; Connolly, 4775, F. W.; Constable, 4164, G. S.; Cornish, 7340, H. E.; Costin, 6966, G.; Cousins, 4037, G. C.; Cox, 5668, E. A.; Cox, 3527a, W.; Craske, 4274, A.; Crawford, 6303, J.; Croft, 5991, G. J.; Crozier, 3271, W.; Cullen, 3768, F. W.; Curgenven, 6053, F. W.; Daley, 7617, H. F.; Dann, 2906, G. L.; Daunt, 7465, A.; Demaine, 680a, H.; Devlin, 5105, D.; Devine, 5008, J. R.; Dewey, 6973, J. A.; Diamond, 3566, J.; Dinning, 3383, R.; Dinsdale (M.M.), 5357, H. H.; Dowling, 6183, N.; Dyer, 1713, C.; Eaves, 1066, T.; Edmiston, 4694, J.; Edwards, 79, R. F.; Edwards, 79, R. F.; Edwards, 6317, R. V.; Egerton, 6316, C. H.; Elliott, 6822, A. T.; Elliott, 4776, G. H.; Ellis, 987, H.; Elverd, 1995, W. A.; Emery, 83, V. J.; Everington, 869, H.; Fairbrother, 4540, R.; Fairclough, 5696, J. W.; Fallon, 6495, T. H.; Farr, 1112, R. E.; Feldman, 677b, G. F.; Ferguson, 2170, H. J.; Finlay, 1718, W. J.; Fisher, 3754, J.; Flazackerley, 3619, N. C.; Fleming, 6803, R. A.; Fowell-Smith, 7707, B.; Foran, 3150, C.; Forsyth, 2810, W. J.; Francis, 779, E. C.; Frasa, 2562, J. H.; Fraser, 6924, R.; Frazer, 7480, F. F.; Frazer, 1444, J. K.; Fretwell, 1631b, F. D.; Fyfe, 3574, W.; Gaborit, 1743, J. L.; Gamble, 4223, J.; Gardner, 6539, F.; Gay, 181, R. H.; Gaydon, 2662, T. G.; Geehan, 558, C. F.; Gentes, 2980, L. G.; Ghies, 1044, L. H.; Gill, 2455, L. A.; Gillan, 1649, B. V.; Golding, 1227, R. E.; Gormley, 3694, P. J.; Gorton, 6801, J. A.; Gorvin, 6785, J. P.; Goss, 1257, S.; Grace, 756a, I. P.; Grainger, 770, A. S.; Grant, (M.M.), 3044, A.; Gray, 6325, A. E.; Gray, 3737, N. P.; Greenough, 3769, J.; Griffer, 1866a, F.; Guinan, 7492, J.; Gunn, 1685, E. S.; Hall, 5115, A.; Hall, 4538, F.; Hallett, 2810, J.; Handson, 2184, W. C.; Hanley, 1686a, A.; Hanley, 6562, J.; Hardwick, 1351, F. St. G.; Hardy, 1045, P. S.; Harris, 4133, F. C.; Harrison, 6575, A.; Hart, 5151, W.; Hedley, 761a, J. H.; Hicks, 334, J.; Hill, 6031, D.; Hilton, 300, R.; Hoile, 2390, W. E.; Holgate, 6327, R. W.; Holloway (M.M.), 2884a, G. H.; How, 240, W. J.; Hughes, 5028, C. E.; Hunt, 2332, G. M.; Hutchings (M.M.), 850, W. H.; Ilupmaggi, 509, R.; Janwsko, 2677, A.; Jarvis, 2120, S. R.; Jenkins, 3445, W. R.; Jensen, 607, A. R.; Jessem, 6339, E. P.; Jones, 2982, A. E.; Jones, 3806, D. A.; Jones, 5442, F. T.; Kearney, 215, G. P.; Keen, 3787a, H. H.; Kelly, 5600, R. N.; Kenney, 6571, W.; Keogh, 3744a, J. P.; King, 3089, J. E.; Kinsella, 6152, M.; Knight, 3649, E. T.; Knight, 6097, J. H.; Langley, 3089, S. A.; Larsen, 667, C.; Laydon, 5365, J. W.; Lee, 6762, J. A.; Lewis, 7929, D. W.; Littlewood, 3390, A. J.; Livingstone, 4153, J.; Livingstone, 4081, N. C.; Longmire, 2689, F. W.; Lugg, 6061, W. T.; Luke, 2191, J.; McCoy, 949, C.; McCulloch, 4340, A.; McDonald, 4512, H. A.; McInroy, 1732, W. J.; McKay, 5115, J. R.;

Roll of Honour—continued.

McKenzie, 6839, J. V.; Leish, 7627, R. D.; McLennan, 1237, D.; McQueen, 486, W.; Maddox, 3575, A.; Manson, 350, R.; Mark, 7090, T. E.; Marsh, 3439, A. J.; Marsh, 5385, H. R.; Marsh, 7751, R. E.; Martin, 7001, A. T.; Massey, 852, C. O.; Mayor, 7098, A.; Meikle, 5055, W. R.; Middleton, 1936, E. V.; Miles, 3142, G. H.; Miller, 2113, J. H.; Milne, 6605, G.; Mitchell, 5225, A. C.; Monaghan, 6586, J. H.; Moody, 2304, D.; Moore, 6588, A.; Moroney, 1820, M.; Morris, 2491, A.; Mudge, 5624, J.; Munro, 5076, G.; Murphy, 5062, T.; Murray, 104, V. E.; Neall, 3539, R. J.; Nevola, 5134, J.; Norman, 6588, W.; North, 2204, J. M.; Nottle, 6157, R. P.; Nunn, 5055, G.; Nunn, 753, J. E.; Nuttall, 7103, F.; Nuttall, 1999, W. R.; Oberhansli, 5399, J.; O'Brien, 3202, W.; O'Donoghue, 6326, D. J.; O'Donoghue, 5388, J.; O'Dowd, 2625, J. F.; O'Keefe, 6625, C. D.; O'Loughlin, 2381b, T. B.; Olsen, 7777, F. H.; O'Neil, 1074, J. J.; Osborn (M.M.), 2723, L. A.; Oswald, 7175, P.; Owen, 5910, H. H.; Padgett, 4763, M. R.; Page, 2381, P. H.; Panther, 6454, F.; Parish, 3157a, J. E.; Parke, 6871, A. E.; Parkes, 2370, A. L.; Payne, 2427, A. E.; Pearce, 4200, W. R.; Peck, 7057, E. G.; Perry, 3707b, J. A.; Peterson, 4648a, J.; Phillips, 2685, H. V.; Phillipott, 7317, J. V.; Pittendreich, 1655, W. F.; Pocock, 288, W. J.; Pollington, 3379, L. V.; Pontin, 5402, W.; Porter, 6829, E. S.; Porter, 757, H. G.; Powell, 3973, W. H.; Pratt, 7547, A. C.; Pribe, 4529, H. J.; Puckering, 7656, W. A.; Puch, 1665, R.; Pulley, 6819, F. J.; Pursehouse, 3251, E. T.; Quigley, 2012, W.; Rankin, 7311, T. H.; Rawlins, 2063, E. B.; Reilly, 2012, J. V.; Reynolds, 6682, H. C.; Rhodes, 235, A.; Richardson, 4701, R. H.; Ritchie, 3917, W. J.; Roach, 1809, J. B.; Roberts, 751, J. H.; Rogers, 3467, W. M.; Rolph, 975, E.; Runnalls, 5783, F. R.; Salt, 6579, J. J.; Sanders, 6356, W. B.; Saunders, 560, W. A.; Scanlon, 3450, G.; Schmoock, 2634, R. W.; Scholz, 1780, W. H.; Schultz, 2764, G. A.; Scutcheon, 768a, L. E.; Scutter, 2044a, C. W.; Sharp, 7130, T.; Sharples, 4904, J. M.; Shaw, 7326, H. F.; Shaw, 4222, J.; Sim, 1727, F. N.; Skennar, 735, J. F.; Skewes, 4768, J. V.; Slack, 510, T.; Smith, 7352, L. H.; Smith, 4544, T. B.; Smith, 6336, W. C.; Sole, 7557, H. W.; Sommer, 6629, A. J.; Stacey, 3989, F. S.; Stacey, 7527, W. A.; Stephens, 2894, G.; Stevens, 7561, J. J.; Stevens, 7140, L. G.; Stevenson, 5632, A.; Stewart, 131, H.; Stewart, 7608, H. G.; Storie, 6381, R. W.; Strachan, 2398, T. G.; Stuart, 443, R. C.; Sullivan, 1339a, G. H.; Swain, 6334, R. S.; Swanney, 5777, W.; Sweeney, 4240a, L. J.; Sweeney, 6131, M. B.; Sweeney, 4128, R. J.; Taggart, 5769, L.; Tamer, 8029, R. L.; Tasker, 3894, A. V.; Tavenor, 7503, W. P.; Taylor, 1925, A. J.; Taylor, 1532, L.; Taylor, 3392, R.; Teague, 1577, C. E.; Telfer, 257, O. R.; Templeton, 5632, V.; Thiele, 3296, C. W.; Thomas, 8072, E.; Thomas, 3539, W. G.; Thompson, 3657, J. W.; Tonkin, 818, N. S.; Torode, 2987, F. R.; Towers (M.M.), 1331, W. J.; Treleaven, 6373, L. F.; Triffitt, 2683, A. C.; Trusz, 5926, W. G.; Vapp, 3727, G. A.; Vaughan, 2001, G. A.; Vine, 2839, C. H.; Waine, 4378, S.; Wallis, 2757, R. C.; Walsh, 2088, W. J.; Ward, 978, J. M.; Warren, 7563, D.; Waters, 2260, W. S.; Waugh, 2829, L. A.; Webber, 4615, J.; Wells, 276, G. H.; Wells, 5940, J.; Wheller, 4563, J. A.; White, 547, A. E.; White, 3303, G.; Wildash, 439, J.; Willett, 2413, H.; Williams, 1623, J. A.; Williams, 5123, L. S.; Wilson, 6886, W.; Wiseman, 4463, A.; Wixted, 7862, T. M.; Wood, 2165, H. T.; Woodham, 5933, W. C.; Yeates, 1112, G.; Young, 7166, W.; Young (M.M.), 530, W. J.

PIONEERS.—Allison, 1824, W. H.; Curnow, 1897, P. C.; Edwards, 2205, A.; Evans, 2478a, W. G.; Ford, 1537, H. S.; Fraser, 2112, V. L.; Grussausky, 1540, F.; Liversidge, 3133, W. E.; Moodie, 274, E.; Rigney, 2892, W. H.; Ross, 2442, J. F.; Ryan, 221, A. H.; Schott, 2462, L. V.; Sellar, 2441, J. M.; Stephenson, 4526, H. S.; Tierman, 2173, F. G.; Whitton, 3774, F. J.; Woods, 2473, E. A.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.—Aitken, 1089, J. A.; Allen, 456, J.; Black, 282, J. A.; Dale, 6539, A. H.; Dixon, 1059, R. H.; Douglas, 6799, W. D.; Erskine, 299, R. T.; Hite, 126, C.; Jack, 557, S.; Jeffels, 4149, J. W.; Kearley, 244, J. J.; Kirby, 240, C.; Lynch, 590, T. M.; McCalliom (M.M.), 563, C.; McKay, 1695, T. A.; Murchison, 446, R.; Murphy, 388, F. X.; Ritson, 6609, T. W.; Shearer, 2015, J. M.; Slack, 3141, C. G.; Underwood, 1009, A. H.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Campling, 2831, R. E.; Costin, 212, H. J.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Astill, 7480, J. H.; Bannister, 3133, P.; Brooks, 4980, W. J.; Davidson, 8811, G. L.; Hawkins, 984, R. G.; Hickey, 16380, D. E.; Kosky, 17349, A.; Solomon, 12760, L.; Sykes, 8312, G. F.; Thompson, 3224, S. G.; Thomson, 2951, R. W.

ARMY PAY CORPS.—Barton, 1879, L.

DROWNED.

INFANTRY.—Webber, 3332a, H. R.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Campbell, 6617, H. H.; Evans, 5374, N.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Bell, 3017, C.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Robson, 1722a, W.
MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.—Harris, 870, H. M.

MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Ford, 6806a, W. P.
Previously reported missing now reported died as prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Clifton, 829, M.
Previously reported prisoners of war now reported wounded and prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Browning, 3119, R. J.; Gardiner (M.M.), 2075, A.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

INFANTRY.—Thompson, 7540, J.
MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.—Forsyth, 3079, S. J.

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

INFANTRY.—O'Malley, 6863, M. C.
Previously reported missing now reported prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Lyndon, 6557, L. T.; Murray, 6773, J.; Scott, 6620, D. J.

Previously reported wounded now reported not wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Hohense, 2626, E.
INFANTRY.—Buckland, 6286, A. H.; Cromcombe, 840, A. G.; Oldham, 6128, J. A.; Stanford, 713a, S.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Kearley, 245, A. M.

LIST 272, DATED JULY 8, 1918.

OFFICERS—KILLED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Brook, A. O. C., Lieut.

INFANTRY.—Baensch, H. E., Lieut.; Davies (D.C.M.), B. O., Lieut.; McInerney, J. M., Lieut.; Nelson, F. M., Lieut.; Richardson, E. H., Lieut.; Sellars, E. G., 2nd Lieut.; Smith (M.C.), C. L., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported missing now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Kellaway (M.C.), F. G., Lieut.

OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.

INFANTRY.—Crowley, C. S., Lieut.; Heron, C. V., Lieut.

OFFICERS—DIED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Perry, G. D., 2nd Lieut.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Siller, R. A., Capt.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Kerr, P. H., Lieut.

ARTILLERY.—Kerr, A. B., 2nd Lieut.; Lenehan, B. H., Capt.

INFANTRY.—Bailey (M.M.), L. H., Lieut.; Barcroft, W., Lieut.; Blackman (M.C.), J. R., Lieut.; Bragg, B. A., Lieut.; Bruggy (M.M.), J., 2nd Lieut.; Byrne, G. V., Lieut.; Darling, R. F., Lieut.; Duce, H. B., Lieut.; Elliott, W. F., Lieut.; Gordon, E., Lieut.; Grant, K., Lieut.; Green, C. F., Lieut.; Griffen, P. E., Lieut.; Inman (M.C.), E. S., Lieut.; Lambert (D.C.M.), W., 2nd Lieut.; Light, P. F., Capt.; Lilley, A. J., Lieut.; Lockyer, C. A., Lieut.; Loveday (M.C.), L. S., Lieut.; MacKay, F. I., Lieut.; Mitchell, F. R., Lieut.; Mitchell, W. H., Lieut.; Peacock, W. R., Lieut.; Shiels, D. O., Lieut.; Stanley, H. B., 2nd Lieut.; Swaby, W. R., Lieut.; Towers, A., Lieut.; Tubb, A. O., Lieut.;

Walker, T. W., Lieut.; West, R., 2nd Lieut.; Widdy (M.M.), A. M., Lieut.; Yeomans, J. C., Lieut.

PIONEERS.—Frazer, A. W., Lieut.; Probert, J. K., 2nd Lieut.; Sellars, R. A., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Duncan, F. W., Lieut.; Jack (M.C.), T. R., Lieut.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Moseley (D.S.O.), A. H., Lieut.-Col.

CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—Hicks, W. J., Chap. Rev.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Bazeley, 3243, H. S.; Davey, 35100, A. W.; Draeger, 33449, C. N.; McCredden, 2278, E. J.; McGregor, 21881, G.; Marcombe, 20832, W.; Peacock, 4931, J. E.

ENGINEERS.—Campbell, 131, W. M.; Thomson, 6484, A. T.

INFANTRY.—Adams, 730, T. D.; Adams, 7191, W. H.; Banyard, 1330, F. J.; Barclay, 834, C. O.; Bartholomew (M.M.), 3353, W. G.; Bassford, 2572, J.; Besson, 1027r, W.; Bickhoff, 4257, J. S.; Brand, 3190, W. C.; Brooks, 2770, S. T.; Brown, 6226, H. F.; Brown, 3356, W. H.; Cameron, 1231, A. W.; Carroll, 7038, J. S.; Carson, 6735, V. H.; Casey, 1916, T. B.; Castle, 3526, L. G.; Chaplin, 424, H.; Church, 6065, J.; Clark, 2297, D. F.; Clark, 423, W.; Cook, 6970, E. T.; Cullen, 6838, H. W. P.; Curgenven (M.M.), 2589, C.; Drake, 1196, V. H.; Dunstan, 6254, P. P.; Edleston, 436, F. R.; Edwards (M.M.), 4343, A. P.; Farrell, 5014, R. L.; Fawcett, 3805, C.; Ferguson, 6991, R.; Fleming, 7596, J.; Florey, 4517, S. A.; Fynmore, 2639b, H. L.; Goldthorpe, 1129, W.; Grundy, 6757, H.; Gunn, 2341a, H. W.; Harding, 2318, W. A.; Hawkins, 5384, A. W.; Hetherington, 1929, D. McK.; Hoffman, 629, F.; Jefferies, 1641, A. J.; Jones, 4461, J.; Kirk, 7499, T. A.; Lee (M.M.), 2629, N.; Lewis, 7277, A. D. H.; McDonnell, 7284, J. H.; Meade, 5711, L. F.; Mold, 5061, C. E.; Morrison, 7517, S.; Muirhead, 6054, L.; Munro, 2973, N. E. S.; Oliver, 7532, J.; Owens, 4592, T. G.; Palmer, 7293, J. C.; Pettersen, 7296, G. S.; Purser, 1033, A. H.; Rand, 6078, E. J.; Read, 7071, W. A.; Reade (M.M.), 5174, G. P.; Robertson, 2403, A.; Robertson, 7365, H.; Rogan, 6947a, L. C.; Russell, 7545, J.; Scomb, 5063, L. D.; Scott, 7561, H.; Smith, 3978, A. J.; Smith, 1907a, B.; Smith, 3879, F. W.; Sneyd, 5202, R.; Taylor, 6890, J. J.; Taylor (M.M.), 3931, R. C.; Taynton, 2875, T.; Waking, 4876, H.; Waters, 2393, L.; Watts, 7066, W. D.; Wilkie, 2466a, W.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Tomkins, 568a, B. J.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Barnier, 3472, A. D.; Brown, 1848, T. J.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Craggs, 5325, T. J.; Fisher, 3389, R. T.; Gamack, 3806, W. C.; Godding, 5342, C. S.; Jones, 2935, G. D. C.; Kemp, 3404, E. W.; Peckham, 2268, W. J.; Semmens, 4889, C.; Shingler, 26182, F. C.; Smallwood, 176, J. H.; Thomson, 2679, J. G.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Brock, 36092, G. L.; Cook, 1344, F. G.; Hart, 7597, G. C.

ENGINEERS.—Grumont, 5320, D. C.; Haynes, 5494, L. E.; Taylor, 17406, J. O.

INFANTRY.—Alexander, 7437, W. H. H.; Allan, 1785, P. J.; Allison, 6601, A. M.; Ball, 3753, A.; Banks, 411, R.; Beresford, 3411, W. W.; Bonnett, 2888, E.; Boxsell, 2384, H. H.; Brooks, 3912, F. E.; Brownlee, 7442, W. B.; Cleary, 1327a, P.; Connell, 1139r, J.; Copper, 4514, E.; Cradon, 1734, J.; Davies, 401, T.; Dewhurst, 5020, G. B.; Greig, 2169, W. R.; Griffiths, 2566, W. J.; Hancock, 4506, W.; Hewett, 3820a, E. R.; Hill, 4301, J.; Holland, 4538, F. O.; Ingram, 5125, J.; Jones, 6338, W. J.; Judd, 3266, E. C.; Kingsley, 976, J.; Kinsella, R.6152, M.; Lancaster, 2085, V.; McGuirk, 5738, J.; McTaggart, 633, J.; Match, 4519, G.; O'Donoghue, 6076, D.; Randall, 3241, F. C.; Rutherford, 5088a, P. W.; Scott, 2013, D.; Selway, 6883, G.; Sloan, 3880, E. T.; Sowerby, 7070, J. S.; Spratley (M.M.), 5473, W. N.; Thompson, 5088, A.; Thompson, 4918, F.; Trim, 5088, F.; Walters, 473, G.; Watkins, 3857, C.; Weston, 3064, T.; Wilson (M.M.), 157, H. P.; Wooster, 6116, B. G.

Roll of Honour—continued.

PIONEERS.—Sudbury, 3912a, H.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Hale, 597, W. C.; McGrath, 1654a, L. J.; Richards, 566, A. J.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Fleischmann (D.M.C.), 55, H. A.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Jones, 2164, A. E.; Nuttall, 1999, W. R.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Skidmore, 157, C.

DIED.

ARTILLERY.—Purcell, 2636, C.

ENGINEERS.—Welch, 7715, A.

INFANTRY.—Baufoot, 3544, J. C.; Bodycote, 1539a, S.; Dale, 642, J. J.; Chapman, 1999, J.; Hounsham, 6850, D. J.; Smith, 5443, J.; Smith, 8062, J.; Ziesler, 3901, C.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Parrish, 4866, J.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Lynch, 3188, D. M.

WOUNDED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—McGown, 1917, J. C.

ARTILLERY.—Allan, 23041, W. McK.; Baker, 545, O. T.; Barker, 1840, A. H.; Blackman, 4122, E. H.; Bowstead, 8594, J. R.; Caine, 3272, C. H.; Clarke, 35843, K. S.; Davis, 7747, H. S.; Day, 30294, G. E.; Dolting, 39553, H.; Ferguson, 7471, M. A.; Frazier, 1385, W.; Gould, 13638, J. A.; Gray, 2661, E. L.; Harris, 1247, J.; Heedes, 294n, P. E.; Hinwood, 32953, R.; Hoad, 3064, F. W.; Hurley, 1443, L. D.; Jacobs, 6953, C. F.; Johnson, 15586, E. P.; Joss, 1187, H. McL.; Kelly, 7084, J. M.; Kirby, 10179, F. W.; Kyle, 1811, A. R.; Lindsay, 32401, E. C.; McCotter, 7025, W. E.; MacDonald, 21143, J.; McLean (M.M.), 25874, G. J.; Manning, 35639, J.; Matthews, 3165, W. M.; Murphy, 2237, A. R.; Newcomen, 19328, P. B.; O'Connor, 1455, M. J.; Scott, 4446, R. P.; Smith, 30510, B. B.; Stafford, 4800, T. R.; Swift, 1456, E. E.; Thompson, 34234, L. A.; Walker, 2045, W.; Williams, 2410, R. T.; Willis, 22970, P. C.; Worrell, 505, F.

ENGINEERS.—Alston, 17872, J.; Arney, 1625, R. H.; Baker, 14873, E.; Brokensha, 1588, E. S.; Burt, 15306, J. H.; Doalman, 4079, B.; Edmonds, 4319, F. W.; French, 147, J.; Haynes, 5494, L. E.; Hughes, 5554, C. B.; Jackson, 841, J.; Jones, 4046, H. R.; Kelly, 1053, W.; Lamp, 17382, C. A.; McGovern, 16216, P. M.; Montgomery, 2180, O.; Murphy (D.C.M.), 2962, A. J.; Niehus, 4090, F. E.; Nilsson, 6126, R. G.; Schrader, 172, C. C.; Taylor, 17406, J. O.; Thompson (M.M.), 9987, H.; Tucker, 1721, C. E.; Waldron, 723, W. L.; Williams, 7245, T. L.

INFANTRY.—Abel, 1195, W. T.; Adams, 3001, M.; Adams, 12, T. G.; Alcorn, 4598, L. N.; Allen, 2762, A. D.; Amos, 3348, F. S.; Anderson, 7439, A. L.; Andrew, 1401, B. V.; Andrew, 4647, W. G.; Andrews, 2554, R. W.; Andrews, 2778, S. J.; Archibald, 3452, A.; Archibald, 2915, J.; Arkell, 341, M. K.; Atkinson, 1000, W.; Atkinson, 2685, W. A.; Bailey, 5656, G. W.; Baker, 740, B. A.; Banks, 1705, W. J.; Barclay, 6710, T.; Barry, 3353, R.; Barton, 3240a, W. H.; Bass, 1792, R. J.; Bastian, 7946, V. C.; Baxter (D.C.M.), 3012, T.; Bell, 3491, C. F.; Bell, 826, C. G.; Beresford, 3411, W. W.; Bernasconi, 4984, S. P.; Bethune, 4999, F.; Bettison, 1641, H. I.; Bigwood, 3354, H. L.; Billings, 7948, J. H.; Black, 3042, T.; Blacker, 2765, J.; Bliss, 2416a, E.; Boadle, 3467, A.; Boag, 616, A.; Boden, 7201, E. M.; Bogle, 5651, T.; Bourke, 1800, W.; Boxer (M.M.), 1663, W. H.; Boyd, 709, A. D.; Bray, 3014, A. E. C.; Bray, 835, R. J.; Brewer, 7194, F.; Brown, 704a, J. G.; Bridle, 98, H.; Briggs, 7950, G.; Bromley, 1676, T. H.; Brown, 5046, W. J.; Brynkeveh, 2385a, H.; Buckley, 2627, W.; Bullard, 4624, H. A.; Burns (M.M.), 3916, G. W.; Burns, 2374a, J. H.; Burton, 1456, H.; Busch, 6471, G. J.; Byles, 6788, P. B.; Byrnes, 6964, G.; Campbell, 2983, A. L.; Campbell, 2295, C.; Carlson (D.C.M.), 1733, A. L.; Carpenter, 5602, L. H.; Carr, 6158, W. A.; Carrick, 5064, J. A.; Carruthers, 5802, P.; Caulfield, 1675, G. A.; Cawley, 3261, F.; Chandler, 6781, D. G.; Chenoweth, 5670, S. M.; Clapp, 3529, A. J.; Clarke, 7450, C.; Coleman, 5985, R.; Collier, 7572, A. C.; Compton, 2333, O. A.; Cook, 6964, C. D.; Cook, 3617, R. E.; Conder, 4629, E.; Condon, 741, T.; Corbett, 5001, J.; Corney, 147, H. D.; Costello, 4667, P.; Corie, 6748, A.; Crewe, 4014, A. B.; Cromer, 3498, T.; Crosbie, 2007a, C.; Crotty, 3378, H. T.; Croyden, 5667, A.; Crumpler, 6145, W.; Curnow, 4522, W.

T.; Curran, 2805, L.; Curtis, 1659a, J. E.; Dack, 3633, A. W.; Dalton, 6013, J.; Davies, 2651, L. F.; DeForrest (M.M.), 3380, W. E.; Dilley, 4725, C. J.; Dingle, 3791, J. W.; Dowling, 869, J.; Dowling (M.M.), 3761, V.; Downing (M.M.), 4519, R. W.; Doyle, 2587, G. H.; Drinkwell, 709a, J. W.; Duncan, 6159, J. E.; Duncanson, 5686, C. R.; Dunford, 715, L. E.; Dunne, 416, J.; Dyer, 5008, R. H.; Earl, 1827, A. W.; Edgenton, 2329, W.; Edmonstone, 6011, R.; Edwards, 3061, C. E.; Edwards, 2806b, H. A.; Edwards, 2796, L.; Edwards, 1338a, S. H.; Eger, 5385, M.; Elliott, 2152, A.; Elliott, 5011, C. H.; Ellis, 876, C.; Elverd, 1995, W.; Eves, 4174, H.; Falconer, 4731, C. M.; Falvey, 679, A. E.; Ferguson, 6774, R. W.; Ferme, 5026, G.; Field, 7478, A. G.; Fincher, 21, W. C.; Findlay, 4647, A. W.; Fischer, 3778a, G. W.; Fisher, 3907, V. A.; Fitzgerald, 2029, H. T.; Flynn, 4055, M. T.; Follott, 3390, C. A.; Foster, 7248a, J. G.; Forbes, 2074, R. A.; Fowler, 2134a, J. C.; Gale, 2890a, O. L.; Gardiner, 6990, W. M.; Gauci, 7590, J.; Gavin, 2227a, C. D.; Gee, 3305, S. A.; Gibson, 1757, W. H.; Giles, 5365, L.; Gill, 4059, T.; Glassett, 6915, S.; Goddard, 865, S.; Godfrey, 7803, M.; Godsmark, 2177a, W. R.; Goldthorpe, 1940, H.; Goode, 4288, W. H.; Gorman, 6997, J. W.; Gosling, 2037, H. E.; Goulborn, 1547, H. H.; Graham, 6262, A.; Green, 6278, F. D.; Greig, 2169, W. B.; Griffiths, 1903, H. F.; Gullow, 3072, B.; Hadlow, 6263, L. D.; Hanafan, 7009, P.; Hancock, 4506, W. R.; Hankinson, 4819, J. R.; Harborne, 3104a, H.; Hardy, 1415, J.; Hares, 4808, W. J.; Harraid, 5110, C.; Harris, 2678, E. T.; Harrison, 3407, R. S.; Harrison, 6767, S. A.; Harvey, 2849, W. G.; Hatfield, 3747, J. W.; Hatt, 2187, J. J.; Hawkins, 7263, P. M.; Hayden, 1293, E. J.; Hayes, 2912, A. M.; Hayes, 7572, E. I.; Hazel, 4102, A. C.; Hedger, 2335, A. E.; Henshall, 5553, E. E.; Herman, 6833a, G. H.; Hewitt, 1711, H. J.; Higgins, 3316, F. J.; Higgins, 6030, T.; Hill, 1654, I. F.; Hinds, 1153a, J. W.; Hobden, 6637a, P. W.; Hodges, 3560, L. G.; Hodgson, 6272, T.; Hodgson, 2085, J.; Hodgson, 6988, J. J.; Holmes, 3647, M. G.; Holstein, 1655, A. C.; Holy, 2359, C. P.; Homewood, 5107, E. J.; Hooper, 84, P.; Horan, 3389, T. J.; Horlock, 6372, L. G.; Horne, 1661, K.; Hornby, 1352a, W. I.; Hossier, 7575, S. J.; Hoskins, 1015, C. H.; House, 4481, T.; Howard, 2786a, A.; Howarth, 3042, B.; Howell, 116, N. V.; Hudson, 7259, E. A.; Hughes, 3858, H. C.; Hullin, 1045, H.; Hunt, 2187, H. W.; Hush, 3152, P. D.; Hutcheon, 2825, F. W.; Hutton, 3137, W. N.; Inches, 1966, C.; Ingram, 5125, J.; Jackson, 6764, R. C.; Jacobs, 7269, A. E.; James, 5768, T. G.; James, 3152, W. H.; Jarman, 2530, W. W.; Jenkins, 1329, S. S.; Johnson, 6999, E.; Johnson, 3265, E. H.; Johnson, 2721a, F. H.; Johnston, 2852, F. T.; Johnston, 1705, L.; Jones, 3795, T. C.; Jones, 7832, W. C.; Jorgensen, 918, G. C.; Jurd, 2716a, P. H.; Jury, 6044, F.; Keating, 1033, G.; Keiry, 38a, T. J.; Kelaher, 1970, C. J.; Kellaway, 2595, C. A.; Kelleher, 2526, M.; Kenneally, 3810, J.; Kennedy, 917, A. W.; Kennedy, 803, F. D. J.; Kent, 3429, N. R.; Keyse, 796, W. G.; Kiely, 3178, G.; King, 7502, H. S.; King, 2703a, J. R.; King, 6531, S.; Kirk, 3845, C. M.; Kirkpatrick (M.M.), 4150, G. A.; Klemke, 6045, T. A.; Knight, 2166a, A. E.; Knight, 2215, R.; Lang, 6451, H.; Larkin, 2343, J. A.; Latham, 7269, A. R.; Launder, 5861, A. B.; Law, 6526, A.; Leader, 2494, T. L.; Leggo, 244, A. R.; LeNewry, 3810, E.; Levell, 7508, A.; Lewis, 6046, W. J.; Light, 5042, A. P.; Linklater, 2941, J. M.; Lippie, 3865, L. J.; Lorimer, 5044, A. D.; Loughnan, 787, J.; Loveland, 3736, F. H.; Lowrey, 2431, A.; Luton, 3343, C. G.; Lynch, 2595, F.; McCallum, 1587, J.; McCallum, 2356, J.; McCann, 7528, C. E.; McCulloch, 2708a, G. H.; McDermott, 5067, P. J.; McEvoy, 3093, G.; McEwan, 6553, J.; McGrath, 6323, J. E.; McKay, 7077, M.; McLennan, 5387, P. W.; McMahon, 5723, P. J.; McRae, 1207, A. G.; McVicar, 6860, H. W.; Machell, 3279, B.; Mackie, 7595, A.; Mahony, 6854, J. P.; Manning, 6594, G. F.; Mansfield, 5052, W. H.; Marshall, 6530, J. F.; Martin, 6544, C. J.; Martin, 1969, F. W.; Martin, 2180, J. C.; Martin, 16471, W. W.; Massey, 7268, E. J.; Mathieson, 4839, J. A.; Matthews, 2285, N. N.; Matthews, 3378, T.; Mayes, 2982, C.; Meadows, 7749, J. G.; Metcalfe, 7735, E.; Metcalfe, 152, J. G.; Millage, 2996, P. J.; Miller, 3689a, A. E.; Mills, 3576, L. F.; Mitchell, 6536, E. A.; Mitchell, 585, F. G.; Mitchell, 3155, W. P.; Milton, 1897, E.; Mitchell, 718a, J. G.; Moore, 932, A. W.; Moore, 609, N. D.; Moore, 7072, P. R.; Morey, 1004, H. T.; Morgan,

2957a, C.; Morgan, 7013, J. S.; Morris, 6545, J.; Mortimer (M.M.), 7281, W. C.; Moss, 1514, G. W.; Mowat, 4854, D.; Mulholland, 2052, J.; Mulholland, 6801, R. G.; Mulroney, 2729, J. F.; Munro, 2732, J. N.; Murcott, 2077, L.; Murdock, 2494, A. T.; Murray, 7008, P. O.; Murrell, 2954, R. G.; Neander, 543, J.; Nelson, 2917, J. H.; Newell, 2125, E. R.; Newland, 5714, N. G.; Newman, 2698a, A. J.; Newman, 6245, R. J.; Newman, 3281, W. E.; Nicolle, 4335, H. G.; Norman, 1020, G.; Nunn, 3174, A. H.; Oakman, 1711, H.; O'Brien, 5164, D.; O'Grady, 1703, F. W.; O'Leary, 6370, J.; Page, 2729, A. H.; Parker, 548, H.; Pascoe, 7771, A.; Pascoe, 1705, R. S.; Passtoors, 1859, W.; Patrick, 1711, J.; Patterson, 208, A.; Pearce, 4106, A. R.; Pearce, 5073, H. E.; Pearse, 7194, R. W.; Pedersen, 5117, O. M.; Pedlar, 1124, W. C.; Penzig, 6630, C. F.; Perkins, 2189, R.; Pershouse, 6128, A. H.; Peterson, 3800, D. F.; Phillips, 5639, E. J.; Phillips, 4503, T. P.; Pilon, 2053, W.; Pedley, 2137, W. A.; Potter, 7069, G.; Preadable, 3317, J.; Price, 2428, J. L.; Priest, 2816, W. S.; Pritchard, 2432, A. G.; Proctor, 2836b, A. T.; Quinn, 2194, E. J.; Rebecca, 6324, J. A.; Reeves, 1828, J. F.; Reich, 3589b, C. S.; Reynolds, 2983, F.; Richards, 3913, A. E.; Richards, 1406, W.; Richter, 2248; W. H.; Rickwood (D.C.M.), 275, B. W.; Ridgewell, 2028, H.; Ries, 5167, C.; Riley, 7593, L. B.; Ringland, 7046, W. J.; Roberts, 1763, H. F.; Robinson, 2201, W.; Robinson, 2762, A. L.; Robinson, 111, G.; Robinson, 2150, S. J.; Robinson, 7802, V. A.; Roche, 346, M.; Ronayne, 2016, A.; Ross, 2722, C. T.; Rothwell, 7769, J. R.; Rowe, 3424, R. R.; Rowen, 6394, H. E.; Rowlandson, 4004, C.; Russell (D.C.M.), 1305b, I. J.; Rutherford, 4091, J. A.; Sainy, 2876, J. T.; Samuelson, 6362, A. F.; Sands, 2662, A. H.; Scott, 1434, J.; Scott, 2151, J.; Searle, 3111a, A.; Secombe, 1579, A. H.; Shaw, 4599, C. G.; Shaw, 3382, H. J.; Shepherd, 3497, I. W.; Shilcock, 2981, P. G.; Shimmin, 219, D. C.; Shoreley, 5477, A. D.; Short, 6091, F.; Simmonds, 1568, J. T.; Singline, 2881, L.; Sippel, 6571, H. C.; Skewe, 2850, R. J.; Smith, 6575, C. C.; Smith, 7777, C. J.; Smith, 3207, E. E.; Smith, 3622, J.; Smith, 4100, J. F.; Snipe, 5185, G. T.; Southam, 3325, A.; Sowerby, 1845, F. S.; Sowler, 2987, F.; Sperring, 2707, J. W.; Sproule, 3597, R.; Spurling, 3912, E. T.; Stafford, 1909, W. H.; Stagg, 7045, K. C.; Stanton, 2754, T. J.; Stark, 2208, J.; Steel, 948, J.; Stephens, 2732, J. V.; Stevens, 2917, W. J.; Stevenson, 1232, W. J.; Stickney, 2722, E.; Stone, 5072, G. E.; Storey, 7139, L. G.; Struhs, 4956, F. W.; Stubbs-Mills, 1058, D.; Surfied, 2161a, W. F.; Sweet, 788b, W. H.; Taylor, 1883, E. A.; Taylor, 3915, G. R.; Taylor, 143, O. J.; Thomas, 63, A. E.; Thomas, 6900, A. E.; Thompson, 1084, C. T.; Thornton, 2820, G.; Thornton, 3464, J. C.; Thow, 3512, D. C.; Thurbeck, 6851, P.; Tivey, 4321, S. R.; Trew (M.M.), 3958, G. H.; Trimmer, 2661, A.; Tuite, 2743, T.; Turner, 5098, F. J.; Underwood, 2999, W. R.; Vaughan, 996, T.

CORRECTIONS.

The following names appeared in the "Anzac Bulletin," No. 87, and are incorrect—

WOUNDED.

INFANTRY.—Cameron, 1795, P. A., should read: Cameron, 1795, P. A.

INFANTRY.—Evans, 1925, R. T., should read: Evans, 1925R, T.

INFANTRY.—Wunsch, 2013, L. A., should read: Wunsch, 2013, L. A.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Saunders, 9592, E. O., should read: Saunders, 9522, E. O.
Ref.: A.I.F., C.L. 261, 28.5.18.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

INFANTRY.—White, 5136, F. K., should read: White, 5135, F. K.

WOUNDED.

ENGINEERS.—Connolly, 5566, E. A., should read: Connolly, 5556, E. A.

INFANTRY.—Alderson, 2531, B., should read: Alderson, 2531, B.

INFANTRY.—Barnicoat, 3609, C. P., should read: Barnicoat, 3609, C. P.

INFANTRY.—Simpson (M.M.), 3417, J. R., should read: Simpson (M.M.), 4317, J. R.

INFANTRY.—Vause, 249, R. E., should read: Veuse, 249, R. E.

Ref.: A.I.F. C.L. 262 3.6.18.

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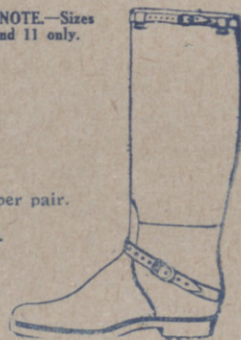
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