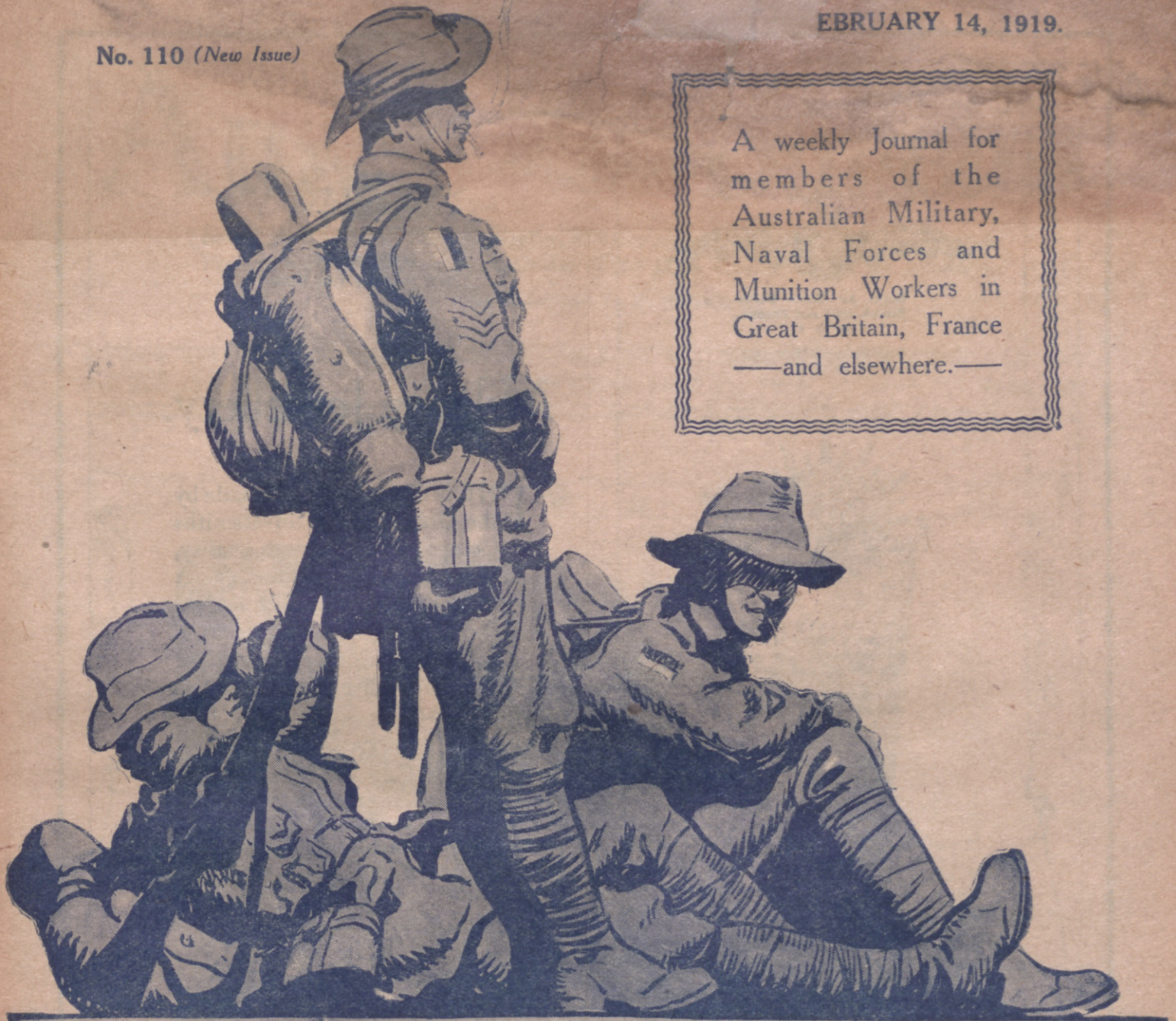


No. 110 (New Issue)

FEBRUARY 14, 1919.

A weekly Journal for
members of the
Australian Military,
Naval Forces and
Munition Workers in
Great Britain, France
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1918

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Anzac Bulletin

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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

No. 110 (New Issue).

LONDON, FEBRUARY 14, 1919.

Price 4d.



A Summer Scene on a Road in Flanders.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2060).

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Cricket in Australia.

New South Wales v. Victoria.

Melbourne, 29th January.

The interstate cricket match between New South Wales and Victoria has been won by New South Wales by six wickets. The scores were:—Victoria, 1st innings, 125; 2nd innings, 346; New South Wales:—1st innings, 86; 2nd innings, 4 wickets for 387.

Bowls.

Premiership of Victoria.

Melbourne, 29th January.

The Victorian premiership at Bowls has been won by Mr. H. Brewer of North Fitzroy. Mr. Brewer beat Mr. T. Ridgeway of Carlton by ten points, the scores being 31 to 21.

Premier's Conference Report on Repatriation.

Melbourne, 28th January.

The sub-conference of State Ministers for Lands and Works has presented to the conference of Commonwealth and States Ministers, a report showing that the States requires £14,171,306 to cover land resumptions and works for opening up fresh holdings. £1,192,500 for advances to men already settled, and £24,100,625 for future advances at the rate of £625 for each settler for 35,000 holdings. The Commonwealth has agreed partially to recoup the States for losses.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, said he hoped special efforts would be made by Western Australia and Queensland to settle on their lands British soldiers desirous of emigrating to Australia. They should advertise what they are prepared to do in order to attract surplus population.

Queensland Treasury Returns.

Brisbane, 4th February.

The Queensland Treasury Returns for January show that the revenue amounted to £753,000 as compared with £617,000 for January last year. Expenditure amounted to £672,000 as compared with £576,000 last year. The excess of expenditure over revenue for the last seven months was £195,000 as against £331,000 for the same period last year.—(Reuter).

Senator Pearce leaves Australia.

Melbourne, 28th January.

Senator Pearce left Melbourne on the 25th January by the s.s. "Marathon," bound for London.

Premiers and Monetary Indemnity.

Unanimous Motion.

Melbourne, 28th January.

The Premier of South Australia, Mr. A. H. Peake, has moved at the Conference of Australian Premiers being held in Melbourne, that "in the opinion of the Premiers and Ministers now sitting in conference, the Commonwealth is justly entitled to be indemnified by enemy countries of the monetary cost which the people of Australia have to bear by reason of war." Mr. Peake said he could not conceive anyone in the Conference holding the opinion that Australia should carry this cost and not claim to be reimbursed as other countries of the world had done. He did not suppose that Germany and Austria would be able to meet the demands made upon them in hard cash at the present, but he thought they could anticipate a time when Germany would regain a good deal of its trading power and would be able from its own resources to meet the claims.

Mr. Lee, Premier of Tasmania, seconded the motion, and said it was only fair that Australia should be compensated as far as possible for its losses. He was very pleased to see the fight put up by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes in this matter. He thought Australia owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hughes for the dominant note struck so far as Imperialism was concerned; also for his claim that Germany should be punished for its crimes.

The Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Watt, said he thoroughly approved of the proposal. Mr. Hughes, with the full concurrence of the Federal Cabinet, has been pronouncing upon this matter in perfectly definite terms in the British War Cabinet, and amongst the Allied statesmen whom he had been privileged to meet, so that Australia's claim should be put in its proper place. The motion was carried unanimously.

Australian Ministers in Conference.

The Future of the Soldier.

Melbourne, 23rd January (delayed).

The Conference of Federal and State Ministers opened to-day, the chief subjects

for discussion being repatriation and finance. Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, said that the Australian people desired the Australian troops to return home as speedily as possible, and the finding of occupation and land for soldiers was the prime duty of all Australians.

Mr. Millen, Minister of Repatriation, explained how repatriation would be carried out and said that twenty thousand soldiers would need farms and new rural industries would be necessary. The visiting Ministers spoke hopefully of the repatriation outlook on their States.

Two Australian Historians.

Palestine to Pozières.

4th February.

The Australian Historical Mission, with Mr. C. E. W. Bean at its head, has recently left London for Australia, travelling via Gallipoli, in order that the members may study again the old Australian and Turkish positions at Anzac and Helles, and certain historical facts connected with the operations there.

The policy of the Australian Government has been that its historians (Mr. Bean for Gallipoli and France, and Mr. H. S. Gullett for Palestine) should personally study and observe the operations of which they will write, and probably no history has yet been written by anyone who has been more thoroughly involved in the events described than these two Australian historians. Both Mr. Bean and Mr. Gullett have been present at almost every battle fought in the theatres of war of which they will write, and they have been in practically every important trench either at the time operations were in progress or immediately after. First hand accounts have been obtained immediately after the fighting from those who were in it, and if ever a true history of any portion of the war is likely to be published, the Australian history ought to be an exact and most carefully setting forth of the facts.

The history of Australia's share in the Palestine fighting will probably be finished at a fairly early date; that of Gallipoli and France will necessarily take much longer to write, but Mr. Bean hopes that by doing his work at the Federal Capital, it may be finished within three to four years. Volumes will be published as they are completed.



Peace Celebrations at Hobart.

1. The crush at the Town Hall.
2. Decorated Motor-Cars in the Procession.
3. Red Cross and V.A.D. Workers.
4. Returned Soldiers in the Procession.
5. Passing along Elizabeth Street.
6. Returning from the Domain after the Demonstration.

Plague-Swept Australia.

Racing Stopped by 'Flu.

Sydney, 28th January (delayed).
Owing to the influenza outbreak, horse racing has been stopped in New South Wales.—(Reuter).

Influenza in Adelaide.

Adelaide, 30th January.
Over thirty cases of influenza have occurred here, the majority being pneumonic.—(Reuter).

New South Wales Police Patrols on Victorian Border.

Melbourne, 30th January (delayed).
Contrary to the Federal Government's decision, the Government of New South Wales has established police patrols along the border to prevent overland passengers from Victoria from entering New South Wales.

The Federal Director of Quarantine says that the action of the New South Wales authorities raises the most serious issues.

The quarantining of vessels is having a most disorganising effect upon shipping.—(Reuter).

Compulsory Masks in New South Wales, Small Death Rate.

Melbourne, 30th January.
Pneumonic influenza continues comparatively mild. Public servants and thousands of others have been inoculated and many masks are worn. Dr. Robertson, Chairman of the Victorian Board of Health, regards the low degree of infectivity and small number of deaths, as showing that the disease differs considerably from that in other countries where the mortality is high.

The Cabinet of New South Wales has decided that mask-wearing is to be compulsory.

Latest "Casualties."

Melbourne, 1st February.
New South Wales and Victoria have been declared infected with pneumonic influenza

and quarantine regulations are being enforced. The metropolitan theatres have been closed. The outbreak is mild. Since January 21st, 337 cases have been reported in Melbourne, with 27 deaths. In Sydney 12 cases are reported, two of them serious.

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The French Way.

Honour for Australian Officer.

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

February 4th.

It is an old epigram, often recalled in these days, that every man has two countries, one of them France. Probably, none of the many nations fighting in France in this war have won the hearts of the French more completely than Australians. This esteem and regard is certainly returned by the officers and men of the Australian Corps. There have been many instances of this mutual interest during the war, and perhaps one of the finest of all during the past few days in several little ceremonies in the neighbourhood of Solre Chateau. Solre Chateau is a town near the French frontier, south of Maubeuge. Here are camped a French Division of Chasseurs-Alpins and the 5th Australian Division. In the town are the headquarters of the guard of which is a crack composite platoon of the 5th Division, and also the 6th Battalion of Chasseurs-Alpins.

A few days ago, in a friendly rifle match between these two, the Australians surprised the French with their excellent rifle shooting. On the following day there was a French ceremony in the square of Solre town when an officer of Chasseurs was decorated with the Legion of Honour. The Australian Headquarters Platoon turned out to take part in this investiture, and the

General Commanding the 5th Division was also present to the great delight of the French.

Lieutenant becomes Honorary Corporal.

As a direct consequence of this there was a notification from the Chasseurs battalion that they desired to make the Officer Commanding the Australian platoon an Honorary Corporal of the 1st squad of the machine-gun company of that battalion. This great honour has been extended to very few foreigners, all notable men. The King of Italy, for instance, is Honorary Corporal of the 4th battalion of the Chasseurs-Alpins. The ceremony of presenting the new Honorary Corporal to his squad took place this morning.

The Australian officer concerned is Lieut. Abjornsen, of the 32nd Battalion, a native of South Perth. In the still cold air, with snow all over the ground, the troops were drawn up before the Battalion Commander's Chateau, the French company lining two sides of the little square, the French band the third side, and the Australian platoon the fourth side, facing the Chasseurs' battle flag. A picturesque fanfare of trumpets announced the arrival of the Australian Divisional Commander, who was met by the French Battalion Commander, and the two national anthems were played with full

ceremony by the French band. The order was then read out conferring the honour, and the French Company Commander pinned on a Corporal's chevrons to the Australian officer's sleeves, and also attached to his left shoulder the red cordon of the Legion of Honour. This is the cordon worn by all men of this battalion signifying that the Legion of Honour has been conferred on the battalion by the French army for a brilliant assault at Fort Malmaison, near Soissons, in the autumn of 1917.

Diggers and Poilus Drink.

The Australian officer replied in a speech in French, read for him by a brother officer. He was then shaken by the hand by the French Battalion Commander, and presented to each soldier of his new squad. He was shown the flag of blue and yellow which this battalion always carries into battle. The flag is diagonally bisected from the upper outer to the bottom inner corner. The upper triangle is blue with a silver bugle worked in, the lower triangle is yellow with three swallows in flight. The French Commander explained that the swallows signify that the battalion comes from Nice, where the northern swallows hibernate, and added that that battalion is much feared and respected by the Germans who called them harbingers of death.



Bringing in the "wounded" Tanks after a battle.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3906).



Cool Cheek : A front Line Post in the Messines area. The Germans on the opposite bank of the river watched the photograph being taken.

The whole ceremony was carried out with such vim and spirit characteristic of the French, and concluded with the drinking of a case of wine which the French presented to the Australians, assisted by some rum and cigarettes contributed by the Australian platoon. The squad whereof the Australian officer was made Honorary Corporal has now been named "The Australian Squad of the Machine-gun Company of the 6th Battalion of Chasseurs-Alpins."

Australia's Film Import.

The total length of films exported from the United States during the year ending June 30th, 1918, was 30,000 miles? This is less than went out the previous year, when 180,000,000 feet were sent overseas. 10,000,000 feet of this came to Australia.

The Big Wool Producers.

In 1916 the four leading wool nations showed the following production of wool :—Australia, 463,000,000 lb.; Russia, 410,000,000 lb.; United States 288,000,000 lb.; Argentina, 264,500,000 lb.

Within View of the Enemy.

Incident at an O.Pip.

One of the features of the Australian Official War Photography was the audacity displayed—necessarily, at times—to obtain typical pictures for national record. There were occasions when one or other of the staff thus engaged was well in the ruck of an attack, and shared the general risk of a bullet or piece of shell. There were other times when similar risks had to be taken alone.

The accompanying photograph is illustrative of the latter conditions. The situation was a well-known—though not to the enemy—camouflaged observation post in the Messines area. While the sentry under cover was taking a telescopic view of the enemy positions the photographer had to expose himself to get a good picture. Two Germans on the opposite bank of the Lys River looked on in wonderment while the camera man went through the deliberate process of arranging his tripod and focussing his instrument. It is difficult to say whether it was admiration of audacious enterprise or curiosity, or an indulgent (?) spirit that

possessed them but the fact remains that no attempt was made to kill or even disturb the photographer.

This photograph is one of 170 which has been published in book-form by the A.I.F. Publications Section, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C. 2. The collection covers the various phases of the fighting from November 1917, to the signing of the armistice. The price is 4s., post free.

What Poor Person Is ?

During the discussion in the Legislative Assembly in Sydney, when the Poor Persons' Legal Remedies Bill was in committee, the Attorney-General, in answer to frequent demands of members to define what a "poor person" is, said that under the measure a "poor person" would be any one who satisfied a judge of the Supreme or District Courts that he was not worth £50, excluding wearing apparel and tools of trade, or such larger sum as the Judge, under special circumstances, might direct. This definition was accepted by the committee. The Bill has been reported to the House.

Australia at the Conference.

The "Little Diggers" Great Offensive.

Battle for the Islands.

By "Victorian," Paris.

During the great Peace Conference fight on the future of the Pacific Islands, I asked an A.I.F. man in Paris, who knew something of what was going on inside, how the struggle was shaping. "The Little Digger," he replied, "is running a great offensive."

However the issue goes, whether Australia is compelled to accept a mandate under the League of Nations for the government of German New Guinea and the adjacent islands captured from the enemy by our troops in the early days of the war, or whether at the eleventh hour we secure straight out control, Australians have the satisfaction of knowing that a great battle was waged on their behalf. The islands question came up early. It followed immediately after the preliminary discussion on Russia. From the jump it was clear that Mr. Hughes was confronted with a formidable task. For reasons which cannot be touched upon to-day, but which it may be said extended far beyond the justice of Australia's claims to annexation, our Prime Minister early discovered that he was fighting almost alone. It was not a question of whether the ex-German colonies in Australia waters had been squarely won by Australia in the war, or whether their possession was absolutely essential in a strategical sense to Australia's safety. Nor was there any question of giving the semi-savages of these islands self-determination. Nor did anyone suggest that these natives could be more humanely governed by an international body or by any other individual power than they would be if handed over to the Commonwealth. Those points were argued, but they were not really considered. There were deeper and stronger influences at work.

In other words, the settlement of the Islands question ignored Australia's paramount claims just as it ignored the great part the A.I.F. had played in the war.

Realities Ignored.

In the settlement of the Islands, the Conference decided to ignore realities and build vaguely into the future. Inspired by the ideals of President Wilson, and influenced not a little possibly by a certain threat only a few weeks old, that America if disappointed in Paris, would build a navy calculated to lick creation, the delegates of the Big Five paid little heed to the voice of young free peoples which had battled bravely during every day of the war. The League of Nations, in short,

must have a beginning; it must possess a child; its paternity must be established. And so Australia and New Zealand and South Africa were called upon to sacrifice their legitimate offspring. The Dominions feelings were ruthlessly trodden down. There were, it is true, many unkind suggestions in Conference circles and in the French and British press, that President Wilson's high ideal was tarnished by low-class political influences. The awed, respectful attitude with which the majority of those in Paris regarded the American President was so far forgotten that it was whispered that America's high-handed adamant policy was influenced not a little by the Japanese claims upon the Marshalls and the Carolines to the North of the Equator. These venturesome gossipers dared to point out that if the Japanese were given possession of the Marshalls and Carolines they would be astride the Pacific. We were reminded that anti-Asiatic feeling has in the past few years, been far stronger in California and other Western American States than it has ever been in any of the British Dominions, and moreover, it was hinted that these Western American States possess votes which may upon occasion

swing unpleasantly against Mr. Wilson's great Democratic Party.

An Uphill Fight.

Mr. Hughes, therefore, had an uphill fight. We Australians had looked, and with some sound reason, for the stoutest possible support to our annexation claim from the British Delegation. We had believed that a grand reality like the British Empire, which had stood the test of this war, and had indeed made the winning of the war possible, would carry more weight with the British Cabinet than the idealistic lure of the League of Nations, even though the latter were backed by the American Big Stick, and newly acquired vast national wealth. However, we were wrong. Mr. Hughes in his gallant fight fought almost single-handed. France was intensely sympathetic; so, so far as one could judge, was the great British Public. The case, as I have said, was never for one moment considered upon its merits. The Dominions, after their great and prolonged sacrifices during the war, were called upon for further sacrifices at the Peace Conference. And of all the sacrifices the supreme struggle has imposed



An enemy Aid-post being used by the Australians for the same purpose.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3894).

upon us, this was the only one which gives rise to bitterness. Without complete possession of these islands our blood has been shed largely in vain. Under no mandatory system can it be said that Australia is in a national sense safer than she was in July, 1914. Under the circumstances it was a triumph for the Australian Delegation to make as much headway as it did, and to wring the concessions which we hope have been gained.

Significant Concessions.

When Mr. Hughes opened his case before the Big Five he had, as we now know, not the remotest chance of prevailing against a decision which had already been reached. Nevertheless, the three interested Dominions, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia, with Mr. Hughes at their head, fought a heroic and prolonged forlorn hope. A matter which the Big Five believed would be disposed of in a few hours, and which was in their view a trifling issue, was forced mainly by the tenacity and daring of Mr. Hughes into one of the grand causes of the Conference. For a week Paris seethed with it, and it monopolised the press of the world. The "Little Digger's" offensive was true to the character of the A.I.F., and it was not in vain.

When the fight commenced the mandate the Dominions were asked to accept was a vague, undefined thing like its prospective parent, the League of Nations. The Dominions were asked to give up annexation and to take the future on the blind. It was not disclosed who would possess the mandate in regard to the different captured colonies, and the powers to be exercised by the controlling nations were left in the air. When the fight finished this was all changed. It is now accepted that Australia shall at least receive the mandate for New Guinea and the surrounding islands, South Africa for the German South-West, and New Zealand for Samoa. Further, and this was the really significant concession, it was agreed that the mandatory power should be on a very liberal scale. For instance, Australia would be able to adopt for her islands the same national policy in regard to White Australia and other vital matters that she has adopted for the Commonwealth. In view of the gloomy prospect when the discussion opened, this is a remarkable achievement to the credit of the Prime Minister, but he has made it quite clear that he regards it as far from satisfactory to Australia.

Scant Consolation.

Complicated as the allocation of the islands was by what we are assured were far greater considerations, Australians must endeavour to regard this settlement with equanimity. This is not easy, but we must take what consolation there is in the thought that the sacrifice of our interest to



Diggers coming out of the line after several days' hard fighting.
(Australian Official Photograph No. 3890.)

which we have been compelled, has been made for the furtherance of a grand ideal. The League of Nations, should it be attained, and should it be backed by a strong international police, without which it would be helpless, may give enduring peace to the world. The disquieting thought in the minds of most of those in Paris to-day is that so far the ideal has not yet taken or even promised to take practical shape.

A Personal Triumph.

The dominating personal feature of the Conference is in its extraordinary vindication of the attitude of Mr. Hughes towards the notorious Fourteen Points. These Fourteen Points, it will be remembered were advanced by Mr. Wilson as a basis for settlement with Germany about a year ago. At that time the enemy was still strong and the end of the war distant. Then it was proposed late in the year, after the triumphant sweep of our armies across France and Belgium, that the same fourteen points should still remain the basis of Peace, Mr. Hughes alone among the Allied leaders raised his voice in protest. He declared that with the absolute overthrow of the German armies in sight, the Fourteen Points were obsolete, and that if they were adopted there would be a serious menace to a just settlement of the war. But, unfortunately, not only for Australia, but for the British Empire and the Allied cause as a whole, his protest was unheeded. He was, indeed, denounced for lack of taste in daring to suggest that the British Government was not fully alive to every possibility of the situation, and was rebuked for embarrassing Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues. The proceedings of the Peace Conference have shown the Australian Prime Minister to have been absolutely

right in his contention. The Fourteen Points have cheated Australia of the Southern Pacific Islands, and are greatly weakening the British and Allied position in the Conference. With the Fourteen Points behind him, President Wilson has been able absolutely to impose his will upon the Conference.

Australia has been beaten on annexation. All that remains is to see that the mandate under which the Islands are given over to the Commonwealth Government by the League of Nations is an acceptable one.

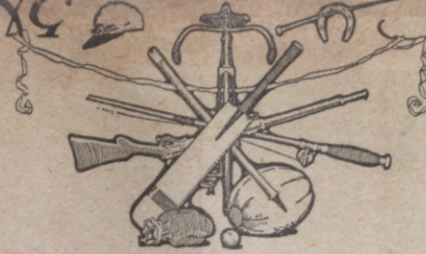
Miles of Wire Netting.

A Sydney firm is turning out 250 miles of wire netting monthly, but has a capacity for producing 1,200 miles if the Newcastle Steel Works supply the necessary material.

Mules in New South Wales.

The Department of Agriculture at the Yanco Experimental Farm started mule breeding about four years ago, and inquiries are being made by farmers and orchardists for good mules. The object of the department is to breed active draught animals especially suitable for light cultivation work on the irrigation areas and also on orchards and small farms. It is also intended to test mules against horses for this class of work in hot, dry districts. On the Yanco farm, says the Director of Agriculture, the mules have done good work, but it is too early yet to speak definitely of their capabilities, as they are not fully developed until about five years old.

SPORTING NOTES.



Douglas still in the Game.

At the present time the stayer of the Victorian ring is Jack Douglas, called the veteran, though not so well up in years as generally supposed. Douglas began boxing 16 years ago, when 13 years of age, at the old Queen's Hall, and has taken part in about 250 contests. Douglas is 29 years of age, and is boxing as well as ever, having backing to meet any 8.8 lad in the State. His next contest will probably be against Mick Scates for £10 aside.

Scarcity of Cyclist Entrants.

There was a prize for every starter, and a few to spare, in the Leagues open 40 miles road race, held recently over a course from Parramatta to Windsor and back. There were 30 place prizes and five specials, and yet there were only 22 starters, including the Victorians E. Tamme (the best road rider in Australia to-day), L. Harris, and J. V. Farrar. It is rather surprising to see such a small field, as 40 were nominated. It was the first open road race the League has promoted since the outbreak of the war, and after their experience it is likely to be the last until "boys come back."

Beaurepaire takes to Real Estate.

Frank Beaurepaire, the celebrated Victorian swimmer, who returned from the front invalided some time back, has branched out as an estate agent at Elwood (St. Kilda), and is doing well. He ranked as lieutenant in France.

The Fastest Man with a Ball.

Writing from Brisbane to the "Referee," Slam Sullivan, a well-known trainer of athletes, says: "I am enclosing a photo of H. Horder and G. Taylor, who ran here at the South Sydney-Queensland football match, Taylor giving Horder 5 yds. in 100. I was timekeeper. Horder put up a great run, as G. Taylor is the best man in the world to-day. I had the watch on him a few weeks ago, and he put up a run for me that, if anyone else had told me of it I would not have believed it. He ran 100 yards in 9 and 14 marks on the dog watch—that is a yard and a half inside 10 secs. His run with Horder was 10 secs. dead, beating Horder by a quarter of a yard. So that makes Horder some runner. I would like to have Horder (when the war finishes up) to take to the Old Country, as he is the fastest man with a ball that I have seen for many a long day. If he were playing for the team where I came from, that is Cardiff, the home of champions, they would wait up all night in the grounds to get a good sight of him

playing, as they did when the Cardiff team played the All Blacks. They would look upon Horder in Cardiff as they did upon Gwyn Nicholls, the best man Wales ever brought to light."

Memorial for Cecil Healy.

The New South Wales Amateur Swimming Association is proposing to raise a fund to establish a memorial to the late Lieutenant Cecil Healy. The fund is to be styled the Cecil Healy Memorial Fund, and is authorised by the Department of Repatriation.

The fund raised is to be used for the purchase of War Loan Bonds, and the interest accruing thereon from time to time is to be devoted for the encouragement of junior swimming in commemoration of the late champion, the whole scheme to be administered by the N.S.W. Amateur Swimming Association. At the maturity of the War Loan, the Council of the Association will determine what permanent form the memorial will take.

What's in a Name?

How names stick. Kid McCoy, America's great boxer of a long time ago, is still referred to as Kid McCoy. Australia's Griffo of the eighties is more often than not spoken of to-day in the land of his adoption—America—as Young Griffo.

A Coming Trotter.

A newcomer who is bound to leave his mark on the pages of trotting history is Derby's Honor, a three-year-old gelded son of Globe Derby. Driven by the latter's trainer, C. Corby, he won the Novice Unhopped in taking style, and did nearly 2 sec. better than Orish, who won the higher class. Derby's Honor did not shape very promisingly at Epping, but his performance at the Park makes him one of those to be reckoned with in any unhopped event.

Coming Cricketers.

It is the opinion of many judges in England that Australian cricket is going to boom after the war scratch teams have produced some very good young men in Khaki, and fine form has been shown throughout the A.I.F. in various impro-

vised matches. Australia should turn out a very formidable eleven in the future test matches.

A Sportsmen's Symposium.

Recently the "Referee" invited opinions from cricket associations, football leagues and unions, swimmers, boxers and other sportsmen, on the suggestion that the leading organisations controlling sport in Australia should come together in a movement to produce a memorial volume, or a series, depicting in prose and in picture the part sport and sportsmen of Australia have played in The Great War. The idea is that the younger generation will, in the years of peace, learn of the part played in the war by the leaders of athletics.

Another Darcy.

Frank Darcy, the young brother of the late Les Darcy, has started on the track to the heights that Les attained, in a recent match in Sydney. Darcy always outfought Don Tierney. He was too forceful and too constant in his attack. Tierney made his usual plucky showing and mixed the fighting frequently. He was knocked down in the second round. Darcy had to be restrained by the referee's outstretched arm from rushing in while the count was being told off. Tierney was spredeagled again in the fifth and rose with the sound of the gong. They were mixing it freely in the seventh when a left hook toppled Tierney over to be counted out. Darcy, yet only 19, is a very promising young boxer.

Melbourne Cup Value.

Inclusive of a trophy valued at £150, this year's Melbourne Cup was worth £5,986 to Mr. C. L. Macdonald, owner of the winner, Night Watch. Mr. Macdonald's previous winner of the race was Revenue in 1901, while two years later his great mare Wakeful (dam of Night Watch) was second to Lord Cardigan.

Australian Tour.

Arrangements "Held up" for the Present.

It was decided at a meeting of the Board of Control on February 5th, to postpone for a month all arrangements in connection with the proposed tour next summer of the Australian service cricket team in this country.

The reason for this step is that great doubt exists at present as to the constitution of the side. Obviously the enterprise is not worth risking unless a strong team can be guaranteed. In a month's time the position may be clearer, and a decision one way or the other can then be taken.



First Day at the A.J.C. Spring Meeting at Randwick, Sydney.

1. Finish of the A.J.C. Derby.

3. Winner of the Epsom Handicap: Rebus.

6. Finish of the Epsom Handicap.

2. A.J.C. Derby Winner: Gloaming.

4, 5 and 7. Spring Fashions.

A.I.F. Rugby.

Snow fell heavily at Norbury on February 5th, but the Australians brought off their match, the Trench team beating the Headquarters XV. by 2 goals and 1 try to 2 tries.

In the opening half Baird scored for the Trench men, Beith kicking a goal. Freudin replied with a try for Headquarters, but on resuming Buchanan placed another goal for the Trench XV. from Hayes' try. Then came a try for Headquarters by Wheatley and a further score by Sutton for the Trench men, who won by 13 points to 6.

The Australians will be busily engaged in the near future in building up a side for the Army League championship.

The Melbourne Stakes.

This event attracted a magnificent field—one of the best in the history of the race. The race has been won by many great horses, and many large fields have started for it, but invariably the winner has stood out like a sidewalk advertisement. On this occasion, however, at least five of the nine runners had claims to a place among the best in the land. The deeds of Desert Gold, Wolaroi, Cetigne, and Estland rank them as first-class in Australia and New Zealand, and they for the first time faced Magpie, one of the few English horses imported to Australia who has proved himself first-class on the English turf.

3,000 GUINEAS FOR MAGPIE.

Magpie was beaten in the Two Thousand

Guineas by Gay Crusader, who completed the Triple Crown, and was unquestionably one of the best three-year-olds the Old Country has produced; but, whether on account of his severe race with Gay Crusader or through a subsequent cold, Magpie became affected with throat trouble, and he was put on the market. Messrs W. and F. Moses, of Arrowfield, had the offer of him, but when their agent announced a veterinary opinion they refused to close, and the horse was sold to Messrs. Clark and Robinson for 3,000 guineas, and he was sent to Australia to join Lanius, King Offa, and Shadowland. He was at Randwick last autumn, but showed no sign of affection in the breathing tubes; consequently the lesion which troubled him in England had evidently departed.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Murray Land for Soldiers.

The South Australian Minister of Repatriation estimates that there is about 100,000 acres of suitable land on the Murray available for the settlement of soldiers. The Government proposes to reorganise the present advisory committee and make it a committee of management to conduct the affairs of the department.

Shipbuilding in Australia.

There are 2,500 men engaged in the ship-building industry in the Commonwealth.

Walsh Island will press Cockatoo Island and Williamstown yards for the distinction of having the first vessel launched. Work is proceeding simultaneously on three ships at the island, and it had been decided to operate a second shift.

A Divorce Boom in N.S.W.

The present year has witnessed the greatest divorce boom ever known in New South Wales. For the final sitting of the Divorce Court, 350 suits were set down for hearing, making the year's total 834 cases.

Mines and Hospitals.

Certain Broken Hill mining companies have decided to increase their subsidies to the workmen's contributions to the hospital fund from a pound-to-pound basis to a standard of £2 for every £1 subscribed by the men. The Proprietary Company, which has hitherto given a lump sum as a donation, has decided to give pound for pound subscribed.

Australian Copper Industry. About 10,000 Men Employed.

The contract for the disposal of the Australian copper output to the Imperial Government expired on December 31st. It provided for the sale of electrolytic copper upon the basis of £108 per ton, and of fire refined copper at £106 per ton. Under normal conditions the value of the copper produced in the Commonwealth is about £4,000,000 per annum; while it is estimated that upwards of 10,000 men are employed in connection with the industry. While an announcement by the Government that sales have been effected covering a further period will naturally be received with the liveliest satisfaction by those most intimately concerned, the outlook is viewed with equanimity, as it is anticipated that ways and means will be found to absorb the Australian output.

Pacific Island Trade.

With a view to discussing certain suggested improvements in connection with the Australian-Pacific Island mail service; Messrs. Lucas and Wallin, of Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd., Sydney, recently visited Melbourne, and conferred with the Commonwealth Shipping Controller. They control a fleet of about 11 vessels, aggregating 18,000 tons, to which the steamer Sydney—purchased from the Melbourne Steamship Co., Ltd.—was added after the loss of the Matunga.

Public Servants.

Proposed Tribunal to Fix Wages.

A deputation representing the Commonwealth and State Public Service Confederation of New South Wales, waited upon Mr. Beeby, Minister for Labour and Industry, before his departure for America, and urged that all Public servants under the authority of the Public Service Board should be brought under the Arbitration Act.

Mr. Beeby said that the matter was receiving the careful consideration of the Government. At the present time an independent body outside the Government fixed the salaries—he meant the Public Service Board. His recommendation to the Government would be that the minimum in various classifications should be fixed by some tribunal, without the general powers of an arbitration Court. He had in his mind a tribunal presided over by a Judge, who would be aided by assessors, to fix wages, hours of employment, and overtime. Questions of punishment or promotion could be dealt with by the Public Service Board or some other board. The proposal of the deputation would be before the Cabinet, and without anticipating the decision he felt he could say that his colleagues were in sympathy with it.

The Magic Pudding.

In "The Magic Pudding," written and illustrated by Norman Lindsey, and published by Angus and Robertson, of Sydney at 21s., the author (according to the "Sydney Bulletin") starts off with a delicious idea—a pudding named Albert that has legs and arms as well as a hoarse voice with which to insult people of small appetite who don't eat enough of him. Immediately after a meal Albert is all there again, and, wearing his bowl as a hat,

is ready to take anyone's hand and tramp on another stage with bushman Bill Barnacle, Sam Sawnoff, the Penguin, and Bunyip Bluegum, the author's famous native bear—all life members of the Noble Society of Puddin'-Owners. The mild villains of the story are the 'Possum and the Wombat, professional puddin'-snatchers. Their job is made easy by the fact that the puddin'-owners are fine simple blokes, and Albert, the Magic Puddin', is willing to follow or be owned by anybody who will keep on eating heroic quantities of him. Otherwise he is a loyal member of the travelling band, and pipes up gruffly when it is his turn to sing. Everybody sings and fights and eats magic puddin' with tremendous zest, and the story ends cheerfully up a tree on which the Noble Puddin'-Owners have built a little house with a flagstaff for the Australian ensign and a little puddin' paddock for the puddin' to play in. It is hardly necessary to say that the spirited illustrations and letterpress blend perfectly. Many of the northern European fairy tales and fantasies on which we were brought up are grim and sinister; this gay and characteristically sunny Australian book only goes as far as humorous assault and battery, and has no shadows at all.

Postal Employees' Wages Raised.

Two applications by the Australian Postal Electricians Union and the Australian Telegraph and Telephone Construction Union for an alteration of their awards to provide for the increased cost of living have been granted by Mr. Justice Higgings in the Arbitration Court. He directed that advances of £12 a year for permanent employees, and £18 a year for temporary employees, should be made as from the end of November.

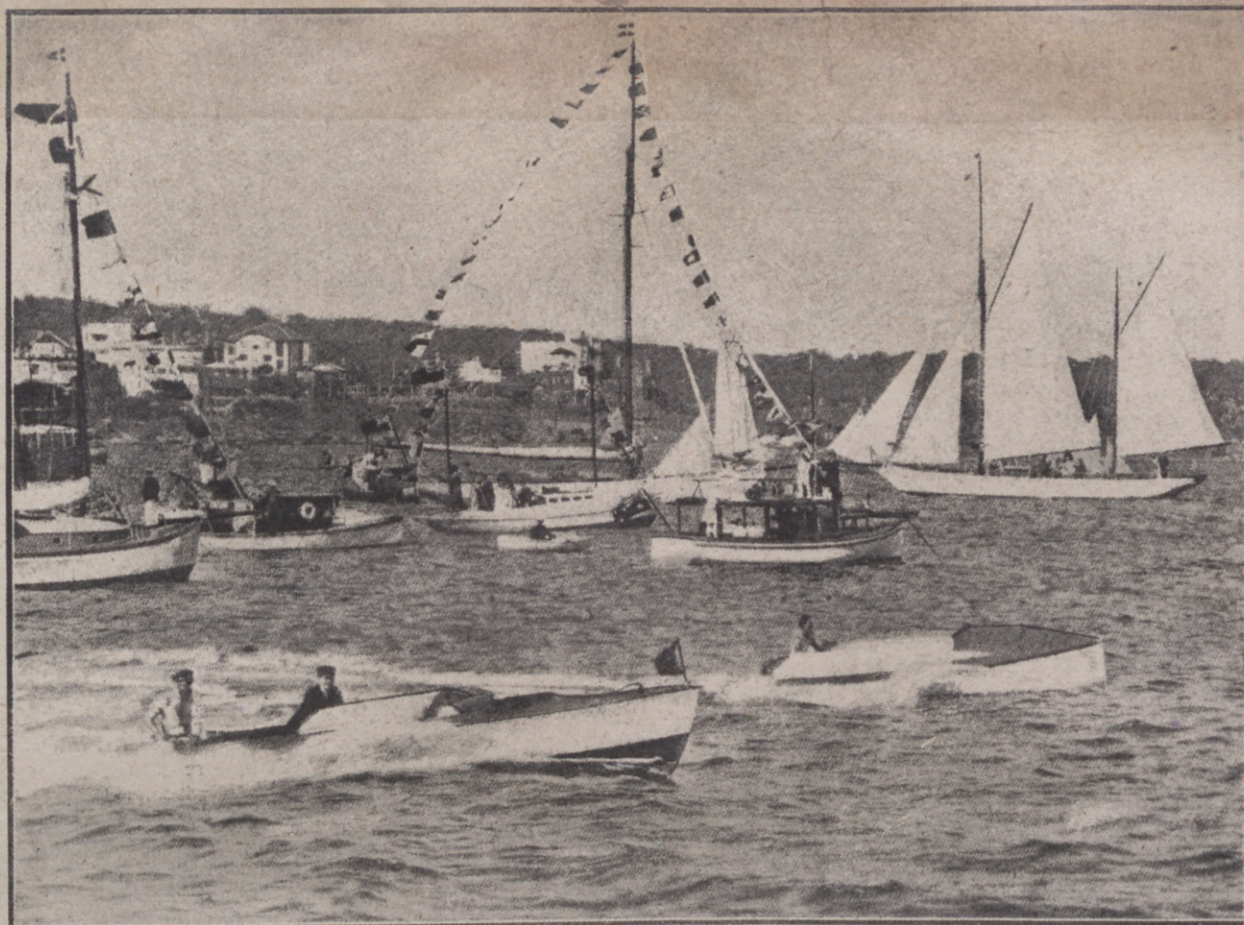
Ballarat Mills.

Until recently the Ballarat mills, in which about 400 hands are employed, have been largely engaged in the production of woollen material for the Defence department.

Ballarat Woollen Mills Co. has declared a dividend of 1s. per share, with a bonus of 6d. in respect to each share. The directors of the company also granted, in respect to their earnings for the year, a bonus of 5 per cent. to the whole of the employees, absorbing £1,500.

Chili and Australia. Question of Trade.

In the opinion of Captain J. Montalva, commander of the Chilean naval training craft, at present at Port Melbourne, trade between Australia and the Chilean Republic



A scene at the Royal Yacht Squadrons' Carnival on Sydney Harbour.

should appreciably expand after the war. The war, he said, had greatly increased the world's demand for nitrate of soda, and at present Chili's mercantile marine was fully occupied in the exportation of this product. Chili had a direct merchant ship service with the United States, while tramp vessels visited various other countries, including Commonwealth ports. The Chilian Government was desirous of further developing her mercantile marine, and he agreed with the opinion of the Melbourne consul for Chili (Mr. R. H. Barrows) that in the future trade conditions would bring more Chilian tonnage to Australian waters. With regard to the war, the Chilian Republic, which observed strict neutrality, had a number of German steamers interned in Chilian waters. As he had been away at sea for the past seven months, he was not acquainted with the latest moves of his Government with regard to interned German craft, but it appeared that certain vessels had been seized owing to breaches of the neutrality bond.

Silver Coin Boom.

Since the war commenced there has been an abnormal increase in the circulation of Australian silver coins. During the first four years of the war the total value of silver coins issued was £2,077,375, compared with £1,150,750 for the five years preceding the war.

Trafficking in Infants. The State and the Child.

The disquieting statement is made by Mr. J. Molloy, secretary of the Neglected Children's department, in his annual report, that there are strong grounds for believing that under the cloak of adoption of children trafficking in infants is indulged in. The department, continues Mr. Molloy, has no legal power to arrange for or exercise any control over adoptions. The law merely requires that adoptions should be notified within fourteen days. Cases have come under notice of persons adopting children who are not in a position to support them. Committal as neglected children follows,

and all traces of parentage having been lost, the children become a cost and burden to the State until they are 14 years of age. The Infant Life Protection Act was designed to protect infants, and it would be better to legalise all adoptions, and that the department should exercise supervision over them. He proposed to make recommendations to the Minister with a view to securing legislation which will place the matter on a more satisfactory basis.

Wool-top Industry.

The wheels of industry in connection with the wool-top business are about to be restarted.

The Textile Workers' Union has been notified by the management of the Colonial Combing, Spinning, and Weaving Company, Ltd., to prepare themselves to start work immediately. Mr. M'Kenzie added that these men had been idle for about two months, with the exception of a couple of days' work a few weeks ago.

Arms and the Man.

A Book for the A.I.F.

Extracts are quoted below from "The Diggers," by Patrick Macgill. The author gleaned his material when visiting the Australian Front at the invitation of the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, who contributes a foreword to this book. It consists of nine sketches, each preceded by verses that crystallise the thought of the prose, and is full of the purple passages and broad description that characterised the writer's "Children of the Dead End."

The book opens with "The Song of Picardy," the closing verse of which runs :—

And hearts are strong in Picardy,
Where Hope is still aflame,
Where Freedom's heroes see ahead
The goal at which they aim ;
Though drear and cold the ruined hearth
And barren fields are dumb,
A breath breathes soft across the earth
Of peace that is to come.

This stanza expresses succinctly what the prose portions following attempt to describe.

Here is a paragraph worth extracting :—

"Wherever the Diggers go they seem to win universal affection of women and children. An officer told me how these big men, rough in many ways, fiery in language and frank to the point of brutality at times, when they came to the ruined homes near Villers-Bretonneux, set themselves during lulls in the fighting to the kindly job of repairing the houses, saving the property, setting the religious pictures at correct angles on the walls, and mending broken shrines. They placed cradles and children's toys in the safety of the cellars so that these might be ready to hand when the little ones returned to their homes again. Having done this, they took up the fighting again, so that the country might be made ready for the home-coming of the refugees."

And here is

A Look at the Somme.

"The endless, ghastly horror of that winter will never be forgotten by those who lived through it. Two things are impossible : one, the forgetting of that Somme winter by those who knew it ; and the other, the inability to picture the life in the trenches by those who have never fought in them.

Take the case of the young soldier suddenly dumped into the trench of war. Let the man be a sandowner from far back, where life is hard, in the Australian scrubs, or let him be a clerk from some shop or office in Sydney or Melbourne. For both, the life that they had formerly known was comparatively comfortable when placed in contrast to the life which Europe offered them when they came there as soldiers. One came from the parched Paroo, the other from the Sydney shop ; both donned the habiliments of war and after a certain

period of training found themselves stuck in a stinking drain on the Continent of Europe. This drain was the trench, with a fire-bay that was a miniature lagoon, the fire-step covered with slush, the parapet and parados falling in as if they were ditches built of wet sand. Water was there, water mixed with litter and clay. It was impossible to lie down, for the slush rose over the body, finding its way into eyes, mouth and ear. When the men slept they slept standing, to find when they awoke that it was almost impossible to move hand or foot. They simply stuck there and had to be hauled out by their mates. No fires were allowed to be lit, for the position had to be kept hidden from the enemy. Even if fires were allowed, there was no fuel, no coke, no wood and no matches."

Then comes the note of optimism to relieve the dreariness of realism : "But despite this, the great work of war, the deeds of mercy and endurance, were carried on by the brave soldiery who had come so far to fight, not for the glory of their Empire so much as for the freedom of the world."

A Glance into Hell.

The chapter "Villers-Bretonneux" again switches us back to battle, "On this night, the 24th, the Australians attacked, driving the enemy back into Villers-Bretonneux. The struggle was a fierce one in the dim moonlight and costly to the enemy, who disputed the ground step by step with bayonet and bomb, through the dark streets lit up by the flash of explosions, and ghastly with the shrieks of the wounded and dying. The area of battle was heavy with the gas which had been thrown into the town in the earlier part of the day and was still filling shell-hole, creek and cranny.

Neither side dared to shell the place, as the artillery of both friend and enemy were unaware what part of the village was occupied by their own troops. And so, unaccompanied by the roar of guns, the grim struggle went on in the darkness, the Germans filled with the lust of dominance, and the Australians nerved by the sad sights which they had seen on the road of sorrow that led from Amiens to the country in the rear.

Dawn saw the village cleared of the enemy and saw, too, the dead lying in heaps on the pavements and gutters.

Australians who lived through that night are of opinion that never yet has the bayonet found so many victims in one fight. And never was a battle so fierce. The Peninsula was terrible, Pozières horrible, Polygon ghastly, but Villers-Bretonneux was sheer, undiluted hell."

As Great as Gallipoli.

The fight for Mont St. Quentin has been described as great an exploit as the Gallipoli landing. This is how it is sketched in this book :—

"The capture of Mont St. Quentin was an operation second to none in the great summer drive of 1918. This natural fortress, strong as any on the Western Front, stands high over the Somme marshland and dominates all the surrounding country. On its south-eastern slope is a dense wood, now stumped and shivered, but at that time its trees stood high and green, burdened with a dense foliage that made it a splendid hiding place for machine-gun nests. Though at that time the Germans were falling back at several points of the line it was unbelievable that they would give up Mont St. Quentin, a point of the utmost strategical value, as key to the whole Peronne area, without a bitter struggle.

That they prepared themselves to hold it is shown by the fact that the place was garrisoned by a force of 1,500 men, and after the battle captured Germans stated that they specially volunteered to hold the line against an Australian advance.

On August 29th, at noon, the British held all the southern banks of the Somme, but the Australians, fired with a long chain of victories, decided to advance further. Up till then in the Somme fighting they had recovered over 125 square miles of country and forty villages. Fifteen thousand prisoners had fallen to them, 301 officers, two regimental commanders, five battalion commanders and staffs, 161 guns, 3,000 machine guns, the whole transport of one battalion and miles of light railway trackage."

Over the Bags with the Mail.

"In the early morning of August 31st, the infantry from New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, got orders to attack. The men were then in the locality of Clery-sur-Somme, and by a strange coincidence rations came to hand just as the attack was about to start. The mail also arrived with



His Majesty King George with General Sir J. Monash walking up an Avenue of captured German Artillery and Machine Guns.
(Australian Official Photograph No. 3901)

letters and parcels from home, but war cannot stop for matters of such little import as the reading of letters and the filling of hungry stomachs. Leaving the hot steaming dixies of tea behind them and stuffing their letters in their pockets the Australians in the cold damp morning, unaided by tanks or barrage, set out to attack. Peronne was in flames, Mont St. Quentin was impregnable, the Germans were offering a stubborn resistance. But no faltering for the "Diggers" when they were "up against it"!

The day cleared as they swept out from Clery-sur-Somme and made their way across the level stretch of land that lies between that village and their objective, fighting all the road and clearing the enemy from the old Somme trenches which lined the way. And as they fought they could see a hillock in the distance standing blank and bald, and to all seeming, impregnable. This was the steep promontory of Mont St. Quentin, the summit of which the brave soldiers of the New South Wales Brigade had to take."

And again—

"Wire entanglements unbroken by shell-fire blocked the way of the soldiers of New South Wales, but undaunted, they sought for openings and wormed their way through. Some took off their coats, their packs, lifted props and sandbags that lay by the way, threw these on the wires and clambered over. The promontory was stormed, the ready bayonet brought into play and the enemy was cleared off Mont St. Quentin. At this one swift assault they scooped in most of the whole German rearguard north of Peronne, and captured the great natural position overlooking the city and took 1,500 prisoners.

A Piquant Incident.

It was here that 250 Australians captured 800 Germans, big soldiers of the Prussian Guards. In addition to the men the colonel of the battalion was taken prisoner, an irate individual who was exceedingly annoyed because the Australians had dared to capture him or his men. Bristling with arrogance he blustered and swore at the Australian officer who questioned him. How dared

the Australians, the common Australian soldier, order him about, prod him with a bayonet when he refused to move and catch him by the collar of his coat and shove him in front of them towards the cages in the back area. He was a colonel, a scion of a noble house, an aristocrat.

"If you don't behave yourself," said the officer, "I'll pass you on to the Diggers. At the present moment you're not with the slaves in Germany."

The Great Canal of Picardy.

This, apparently, is what the future will say:—

"How this place was stormed and taken by the British soldiery is a miracle. How they managed to lacerate the German sinews of defence, to hack their way through and batter down the lines erected by Hindenburg is one of the marvels of the war.

The story can never be told. Historians will arise one day and tell how the infantry advanced taking so many kilometres of ground despite great opposition and for-

midable defence. At dawn they left the village of A——, the historian will tell us, and at dusk they had captured the hamlet of B——. But that will never make the whole story of the operations manifest to the eyes of men. Even knowing the place on which the battle was fought, knowing it as it is now with the trenches still remaining and the lines of wire entanglements still standing, it is impossible to tell the story of the encounter. Little details, incidents which meant life or death to one, two or a dozen men, the taking of a dug-out, the capture of a machine-gun emplacement, the scramble across the broken wire on the trail of a tank, the hand-to-hand fight in a dark cellar are forgotten, even by those who have taken part in them. Only the principal outlines and outstanding features of the gigantic contest can be portrayed by the historian. Little personal affairs, stories of squads and crews, belong, as Napoleon once remarked, 'rather to the biography of the regiments than to the history of the Army.'

The Colonel's Booby Trap.

And this was after the battle :—

"Again he spoke of an incident dealing with the capture of Peronne. A colonel walking along a street stopped to peep inside a house which had stood its beating well. This residence was apparently used by the Germans as a battalion headquarters, for a number of papers littered the floor and on the table was placed a box of cigars. But what attracted the officer's eyes was a gold watch hanging by a copper wire from the wall. His own wrist watch had got broken that morning and the officer wanted a watch. But the wire roused his suspicions. If he pulled it or tampered with it something of which he could never give a report might happen.

He decided to work warily, and finding a string he tied it round the watch, then paying out the string he walked into the open and made himself snug in a shell-hole which yawned on the street. Once there he gave the string a tug but nothing happened. He pulled again and again and still the watch held firm. But on the seventh or eighth tug the cord came away. He pulled it into the shell-hole to find nothing on the loop. Getting to his feet he went into the house. But imagine his surprise to find the wire hanging empty from the nail to which it was attached. The watch was gone and it was a week later that he was able to solve the mystery when he found a splendid gold watch in the possession of one of his own men. This Digger happened to come along when the Colonel was tugging at the supposed booby trap, took the watch, put it in his



Still got a 'Chance.

"Do you think y'r old man's true to y'?"

"Can't say, m' dear. I ain't been to the fortune-teller's yet."

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

pocket and made his exit by a back door."

"Was it only yesterday
Lusty comrades marched away?
Now they're covered up with clay.
Seven glasses used to be
Filled for six good mates and me—
Now we only call for three."

A common story this of the soldier's life, abruptly finished by the signing of the armistice. And in the last chapter an etching of the Digger to-day.

"But away here in a café of the back area, where the patronne sold weak red wine and weaker beer, the Diggers' thoughts were of home, of the land they left and for which they were fighting."

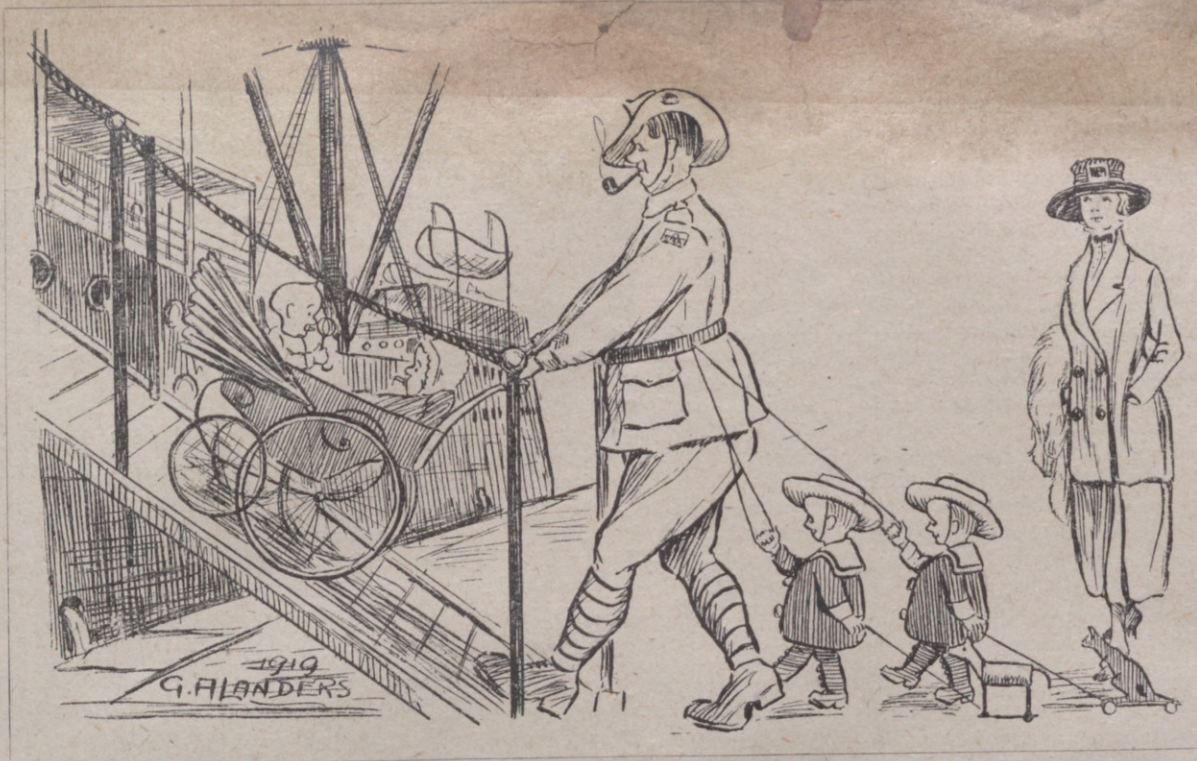
Perhaps, also, he was thinking of those

others who stayed behind at Gallipoli and who will forever watch the Dardanelles. To those as well as to the men of Pozières and Peronne, this book is a tribute.

"The Diggers," by Patrick Maogill. Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., 2s. 6d. net.

Aerial Mail to Australia. Survey of the Route.

It has been arranged for a survey party to traverse the route between Sydney and Port Said in connection with the proposed aerial mail service between Sydney and London. Landing places 300 miles distant from each other will be mapped out, and it is expected the work will take about six months.



Private and Mrs. Digger embark on the "Family Ship" with their "issue."

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THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., Ltd.

Demobilisation.

Divisions to Telescope.

By Mr. F. M. CUTLACK,

Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.

February 11th.

Within a few days repatriation will begin to effect the constitution of several brigades of the Australian force in France. The number of 1915 men now remaining in the infantry is scarcely worth counting, though there is still a fair number in the artillery and motor-transport who are unable to be spared yet for various reasons. Artillerymen, for instance, are held up by a temporary hitch in the arrangements for demobilising horses. It is plain to all divisions that as soon as the first drafts of 1916 men are taken from the infantry brigades the amalgamation of battalions is bound to begin. The process will continue as the units shrink in strength. Ultimately it is expected that the 1st division will swallow the 4th division, the 2nd division swallow the 5th, and then finally these also will amalgamate. It is not clear yet how the 3rd division, which is near Abbeville, will be involved in this swallowing process, but they will also demobilise contemporaneously with the others.

A Fifth Brigade Club.

A first step towards reunion in Australia has been taken by the 5th brigade, which a few days ago held a representative

meeting of all ranks, and unanimously adopted a series of resolutions to the effect that it was desirable to form a Fifth Brigade Club, and that a reunion should be held at Sydney on the 25th June next, that three members who were already left in France, namely, Colonel Sadler of the 17th battalion, Major MacCallum of the 20th, and Private S. Seaman of the 18th, should be asked to secure the co-operation with representatives of the brigade units already in Sydney.

A further resolution was that Colonel Sadler be asked to form a provisional committee to consider the question of amalgamating with New South Wales units of the A.I.F. in the formation of an A.I.F. Club. This step of the 5th brigade is bound to be followed by similar action in other brigades here.

Albert Hall Military Concert. Get Your Ticket.

Arrangements have now been completed for the grand military concert to be held at the Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, February 15th.

Free complimentary tickets of admission for Australian soldiers can be secured from the Australian Y.M.C.A., at the Aldwych Theatre, the Horseferry Road Canteen, or the High Commissioner's Department, Australia House, any day after February 6th.

Mr. G. S. Beeby talks to the A.I.F.

"Australia's Sun still Shines."

Mr. G. S. Beeby, M.L.A., the New South Wales Minister for Labour and Industry, is now in London for the purpose of obtaining a survey of what this country proposes to do in dealing with post-war problems. He has just arrived from America where he studied kindred difficulties and will afterwards return to assist in formulating the Labour Policy to be put before the N.S.W. Parliament next July, returning *via* America. When asked to speak through the "Anzac Bulletin" to the men of the A.I.F. still on service, Mr. Beeby readily consented, and the following is his "straight tip" and cheering message.

Plenty of Work Waiting.

"I am hoping that the provisions made for giving the returning men a fair deal, will prove to be fairly adequate. There is no doubt of the enthusiasm of the Minister in charge of Repatriation (Senator Millen). He has perhaps worked harder than any other public man in Australia to evolve a satisfactory scheme. I think it will be well, however, for the returning soldier to realise that there IS a limit to our financial possibilities and that every soldier should aim at getting back to a civil occupation as soon as he can.

A good deal of money has been spent in New South Wales, particularly in the purchase and preparation of land for those desiring to take up country pursuits. Altogether, over three million pounds have been spent in this way and a considerable number of farms made available, but applications for them far exceed the supply and there will doubtless be many disappointments. Queensland and West Australia

have large areas of good Crown lands available and are actively preparing them for settlement. Naturally, each State will give preference to its own returned men. Apart from agricultural operations, great numbers of committees exist right through Australia charged with the responsibility of helping men back to former occupations.

Tough Time Ahead, but our Sun still Shines.

I strongly urge returned men, if possible, to make straight for the district in which they enlisted and not to hang about the cities looking for city jobs. The lack of shipping is still a serious matter and is preventing an early return to normal conditions in many industries. For the next twelve months Australia will probably have a pretty bad time as our prosperity depends on our getting our surplus products to foreign markets. New industries have sprung up during the war and they will probably continue, but for the first year things will be in a state of uncertainty and the loyal co-operation of the returned soldier will be very essential to getting in the foundations for the new era of progress and development. During the war all the Australian State Governments made very definite promises as to the treatment of returned men on their return. These, I think, they will honestly try to redeem, particularly if the men understand the position and help in every possible way.

At any rate Australia still has its sunshine, its free life and wide spaces, and, after considerable travel, I look forward to getting back to the Sunny South, the best place on God's earth for Britishers."

The End Draws Nigh.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

"It only remains for us to complete the records and we expect to be in a position to pack up at the end of the month."

In these words the Secretary of the Prisoners of War Department concludes her latest report, and the closing down of a department that has done such valuable work is not without interest to those of us who are concerned in the welfare of Australian soldiers generally. It is common knowledge that the vast bulk of Australian prisoners of War in Germany during the last couple of years owed their very existence to the activities of the department which fed and clothed them and in other much appreciated, if less essential ways, studied their interests and ministered to their comfort with unremitting zeal.

OVER 3,000 AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS REPATRIATED.

The terms of the armistice demanding as they did the immediate return of all prisoners made it obvious that so far as Red Cross effort was concerned the department would conclude its tasks while many others were still busily engaged.

Events have justified the forecast. Over 3,100 Australian prisoners have now been returned to England, and only twenty-seven remain to be accounted for. Of these only sixteen are still in Germany, the remaining eleven being in Holland, France, Denmark or Switzerland working on repatriation boards.

A LAST "GOOD-BYE."

Of the men in England a good many are still on leave but the numbers are rapidly diminishing, and every day many put in an

appearance at our headquarters to say "good-bye." The office Teas there have been well attended both by officers and men. These gatherings, which have been a remarkable feature of the life at headquarters during recent months, have cost the Society practically nothing, as gifts of ample quantities of tea, milk, sugar, cakes and fruit having been received for the purpose.

One of the most popular excursions provided for the men is that to Windsor Castle where they are invariably entertained at tea by the King or some member of the Royal Family.

The March of the Anzac Men.

Here is a greater triumph than old Rome
Saw in her shouting ways,
When from resounding arch to marble dome
Thundered a people's praise.

From grander tasks the Anzac men come
home,

While the Great Music plays.

Not on sonorous brass or beaten drum

Shall the high strain be made:
From splendid victory to peace they come,
And their grand march is played

On hearts that, grown too full for speech,
are dumb,

Knowing the price they paid.

Sons of tall Freedom, tried in battle flame
Beside the ancient sea,

They made themselves a glory and a name
That mocks Thermopylae:

By deeds far-blown upon the horns of fame
They made and kept us free!

Down the grey street the brown-clad
warriors go;

And as their files march by

How thick the close-pent ranks are seen to
grow—

O heart and misty eye!

The faces there—the faces that we know—
They live! They could not die!

Green are the grasses on their distant
graves,

Where the long shadows play

At evening from the crosses as the waves
Run in at Suvla Bay.

Not there! Not here! Oh, sight and
faith that saves!

The dead march here to-day!

And in a triumph greater than old Rome
Knew ere her Cæsar fell,

When from resounding arch to purple dome
The shouts were heard to swell,

Living and dead, the Anzac men come home
To all they love so well

GEORGE STREET.

N.S.W.

(From "The Sydney Bulletin.")

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following awards to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men for gallantry and Distinguished Service in the field:—

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.

1105 L.-Cpl. (T./Cpl.) B. V. Schultz, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. With two others he located a dug-out which was full of the enemy. He left his men outside, went in and captured the lot, four officers and twenty-three other ranks (the whole of the battalion headquarters). It was a splendid piece of work, showing great daring and initiative.

5086a Sgt. D. H. Scott, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He accompanied an officer on patrol and surprised and captured the garrison of an enemy post. Several times he was instrumental in locating enemy posts, in some cases rushing them single-handed and capturing the occupants. He also did most valuable work in helping to establish the new line, which was advanced some hundreds of yards. He showed great courage and initiative.

577 Pte. F. M. Shaw, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as No. 1 of a Lewis gun during an attack. He rushed forward and engaged an enemy machine-gun, enabling his men to get into the post and bayonet the garrison. Shortly afterwards he rushed at another machine-gun post two hundred yards away, firing from the hip, killing the officer and another man. Eight enemy dead were found in the post. Throughout the operation he showed conspicuous gallantry, dash and initiative.

2981 Cpl. P. G. Shilcock, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded his section, which he only joined as they were lying waiting for the signal of zero hour, with great success, capturing an enemy machine-gun post after a determined resistance. His platoon commander and sergeant were wounded, and he took command and drove back a party of the enemy who were endeavouring to develop a flank attack. He displayed qualities of leadership and initiative of a very high order and set a splendid example of courage under fire.

2398 L.-Sgt. T. G. Strachan, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as one of a silent daylight raid consisting of an officer and sixteen other ranks. He

led his party with conspicuous daring, and during an encounter, in which he captured a prisoner, he was wounded in the leg. In spite of this he held his prisoner and brought him back to the lines. When his officer was severely wounded he brought him, under heavy machine-gun fire, into the trench. He then remained at his post for four hours until he collapsed and was carried to the regimental aid post. He set a fine example of courage and determination.

3957 Cpl. (Sgt.) G. E. Thomas, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, and coolness in leading a small party of men against a strong enemy position. In spite of wire entanglements hidden in the crops and a heavy barrage of bombs and machine-gun fire, he succeeded in entering the position and killing thirty of the enemy, the remainder fleeing in disorder.

1742 Cpl. G. W. Torney, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack. When a portion of the line was held up he dashed forward alone against an enemy machine-gun post, threw a bomb amongst the crew, jumped into the post and single-handed killed the crew and captured the gun. The attack then proceeded. He behaved magnificently.

2732 Sgt. G. W. Turner, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of a patrol of two men he rushed an enemy post, killing the three occupants, captured a machine-gun, and brought his party back without casualties. Later, in an attack on enemy machine-gun posts, he led his men with great ability through heavy machine-gun fire to his objective and brought back information which contributed largely to the success of the operations. He set a fine example of courage and devotion to duty to his men.

6432 Pte. A. G. Weatherall, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when a party of fifty of the enemy raided the front line and commenced to enfilade the trench with machine-gun fire. He immediately jumped up on the parapet with his Lewis-gun, and, though exposed to machine-gun and hand-grenade fire, brought a heavy fire to bear on the enemy. Continuing to fire from the hip, he moved along the parapet, causing heavy casualties to the enemy and greatly contributing to the success of the bombing party attacking down the trench. He did very fine work.

4041 Sgt. J. W. Westwood, Infy.—For

conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, and good leadership during an attack. He early took charge of his platoon and led them with great daring and ability to the final objective. After consolidating his position he went with one man to get in touch with the company on his right, and, finding them held up by an enemy machine-gun, he, single-handed, rushed the post, wounded the gunner and captured three prisoners and the gun. He showed splendid courage and initiative.

4225 Cpl. R. A. Wilkin, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of a post of eight men and a Lewis gun. He was attacked by enemy raiding parties from three directions. Two parties were driven off, and, when the third entered the trench from the rear of his post, he immediately rushed them and drove them out. Owing to his courage, initiative and resource the raid was a failure.

1112 Sgt. G. Yeates, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a raid. Whilst arranging his Bangalore torpedoes for destroying the enemy wire an enemy bomb wounded him and one of his men. He remained absolutely quiet, and though suffering great pain from his wound, fired one of the torpedoes personally according to programme. He stayed at his post during the operations assisting in the evacuation of wounded and prisoners, and then proceeded back to his lines, reorganising and checking his platoon before reporting to the regimental aid post. His cool courage enabled the raiding party to surprise the enemy after finding his wire broken.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned:—

Awarded the Victoria Cross.

Lieut. Alfred Edward Gaby, late A.I.F.—For most conspicuous bravery and dash in attack, when, on reaching the wire in front of an enemy trench, strong opposition was encountered. The advance was at once checked, the enemy being in force about forty yards beyond the wire, and commanded the gap with machine-guns and rifles.

Lieut. Gaby found another gap in the wire, and, single-handed, approached the strong point while machine-guns and rifles were still being fired from it. Running

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

along the parapet, still alone, and at point-blank range, he emptied his revolver into the garrison, drove the crews from their guns, and compelled the surrender of fifty of the enemy with four machine-guns. He then quickly reorganised his men and led them on to his final objective, which he captured and consolidated.

Three days later, during an attack, this officer again led his company with great dash to the objective. The enemy brought heavy rifle and machine-gun fire to bear upon the line, but in the face of this heavy fire Lieut. Gaby walked along his line of posts, encouraging his men to quickly consolidate. While engaged on this duty he was killed by an enemy sniper.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned rewards on the following Officers of the Royal Air Force, in recognition of gallantry in flying operations against the enemy:—

The Distinguished Service Order.

Lieut. (T./Capt.) Arthur Henry Cobby, D.F.C. (Australian F.C.).—On the 16th August this officer led an organised raid on an enemy aerodrome. At 200 feet altitude he obtained direct hits with his bombs and set on fire two hangars; he then opened fire on a machine which was standing out on the aerodrome. The machine caught fire. Afterwards he attacked with machine-gun fire parties of troops and mechanics, inflicting a number of casualties. On the following day he led another important raid on an aerodrome, setting fire to two hangars and effectively bombing gun detachments, anti-aircraft batteries, etc. The success of these two raids was largely due to the determined and skilful leadership of this officer. (D.F.C. gazetted 3rd August, 1918; 1st and 2nd Bars, 21st September, 1918.)

The Distinguished Flying Cross.

Lieut. Roderick Charles Armstrong (Australian F.C.).—During recent operations this officer was engaged in reconnoitring a certain area at low altitude; receiving no response to his repeated calls to our infantry for flares, owing to the supply being exhausted, he descended to an even lower altitude in order to recognise and locate our troops, and so completed an accurate and detailed report of the area, displaying gallantry and determination of a high order, for he was subjected to

intense machine-gun fire during the whole time.

Lieut. Thomas Latham Baillieu (Australian Flying Corps).—On a recent reconnaissance this officer, owing to low visibility, was compelled to descend to a height of from 20 to 100 feet in order to locate our troops; this he succeeded in doing, and, after flying for an hour and a half at this low altitude, he returned with an accurate report of the situation in that area. Returning a few hours later, he obtained further information regarding the line in that locality, though exposed to heavy machine-gun fire.

Lieut. (T./Capt.) Stanley George Brearley (Australian F.C.).—During recent operations information as to the rear disposition of enemy troops in a certain sector was urgently required. To obtain this Captain Brearley proceeded over the enemy lines in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire to a distance of twelve thousand yards at an altitude of only 1,800 feet. He, assisted by his observer, made an extensive reconnaissance, and brought back a most accurate and detailed report, which proved of the greatest value. The work of this officer is invariably reliable and accurate.

Lieut. John Gould-Taylor (Australian F.C.).—On the 28th of August, when on reconnaissance, this officer was attacked by five Fokker biplanes; with characteristic boldness and skill he drove them off, shooting down one out of control. He then continued reconnaissance, sending down calls on three hostile batteries (which were neutralised), six parties of transport and two trains. During recent operations this officer has rendered most valuable service in sending down calls, displaying keenness of observation and great power of endurance. While on this duty he never hesitates to attack the enemy as opportunity occurs.

Lieut. Arthur Edward Grigson (Australian F.C.).—A very gallant and resolute officer who has crashed four enemy aircraft. On the 1st of August, while observing for one of our batteries, he saw an enemy aeroplane that had brought down four of our balloons; he at once dived from 4,000 to 200 feet and engaged it; in the combat the enemy machine crashed.

Lieut. Edward Fearnley Rowntree (Australian F.C.).—Between the 8th and 11th August this officer carried out six contact patrols at very low altitudes and in face of heavy machine-gun fire. No difficulty deters this officer from accomplishing his task. On August 11th, while subjected to heavy machine-gun fire, he flew for an hour

and a half over a certain area and eventually established the position of our line; this was the more difficult owing to the low visibility at the time.

Lieut. Frank Alyn Sewell (Australian F.C.).—Lieut. Sewell has proved himself a cool and courageous officer on many occasions. He has destroyed three enemy machines. On August 11th he rendered conspicuous service; flying for two hours under 200 feet altitude he established the locality of our line by actual recognition of our troops, bringing back a most valuable report. During the whole time he was subjected to heavy machine-gun fire.

Lieut. James Lee Smith (Australian F.C.).—This officer has shown conspicuous bravery in attacking enemy kite balloons and in carrying out reconnaissances of very low altitudes. While on a recent patrol far over the enemy lines he observed a kite balloon; he at once attacked it at low altitude. While thus engaged, he was himself attacked by an enemy machine; this he drove off and he then completed his patrol, obtaining valuable information of enemy back areas.

The following are among the Decorations and Medals awarded by the Allied Powers at various dates to the British Forces for distinguished services rendered during the course of the campaign:—

His Majesty the King has given unrestricted permission in all cases to wear the Decorations and Medals in question.

Decorations and Medals conferred by the President of the French Republic.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Hammett Marks, D.S.O., Australian Army Medical Corps.

Major (temporary Lieut.-Col.) Valentine Osborne Stacey, Australian Army Medical Corps.

Lieut. Frederick William Appleton, 14th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

Major Arthur Balfour Douglas Brown, D.S.O., Australian Provost Corps.

Capt. Daniel Timothy McAuliffe, 4th Australian Pioneer Battalion.

Lieut. Edward John McKay, 31st Battalion, Australian Imperial Force.

Lieut. (temporary Capt.) James Walley, 3rd Australian Divisional Salvage Co.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 294, DATED SEPTEMBER 20, 1918—
(continued).

WOUNDED.—ENGINEERS (continued.)

Robinson, 5650, A.; Thomas, 16736, C.; Tidey, 15481, C.; Woodruff, 2239, H.; Wright, 1207, J. W.

INFANTRY.—Adams, 2567, W.; Agett, 1623, H.; Alcock, 6962, D.; Alcock, 801, H.; Allan, 2568, E.; Allan, 4735, T.; Allen, 5028, F.; Allen, 227, J.; Allen, 3452, R. A.; Amiquet, 6529, F.; Anderson, 2761, J.; Anderson, 367, S. McD.; Andrew, 802, W.; Angus, 3906, C.; Archinal, 2517a, A.; Arthur, 2767, F.; Ashton, 711, R.; Atkins, 3606, W. J.; Backler, 3662, J. G.; Bacon, 1703, F.; Bain, 1798, A.; Bain, 3683, H.; Baker, 5453, A.; Ballantine, 6217, H.; Ballhausen, 2039, L.; Banon, 7448, G.; Barbour, 2496, A.; Barger, 3015, R.; Barnes, 6213, W.; Barr, 4756, C. M.; Barton, 5262, A.; Battye, 1666, F.; Baumgart, 6038, O.; Baxter, 2031, G. E.; Baxter, 6611, L.; Beamish, 2436, R. S.; Beattie, 3018, A.; Beckwith, 624, H.; Beebe, 3263, G. E.; Belcher, 675a, G.; Bell, 425, G.; Belay (M.M.), 1718, B. R.; Bennett, 1114, T.; Bergveld, 3510, J.; Berry, 1620, J. L.; Best, 4094, A. W.; Bickford, 6715, D.; Bickhoff, 3766, J.; Bisdie, 3263, A.; Blackburn, 2597, A.; Blackburn, 3270, L. J.; Blake, 343, W.; Bohan, 651, J.; Bond, 2120a, F. W.; Booth, 4438, S.; Boshier, 1512, H. G.; Bowden, 346, W. R.; Bowen, 689, T.; Bowker, 5306, T.; Brandt, 2542, A.; Brennan, 7637, J.; Briggs, 7708, J.; Brodie, 3028, C.; Brodzky, 3109, V.; Brooks, 4365, J.; Brown, 3785, O.; Buckland, 1066, T. M.; Buckley, 2013, G.; Bullock, 2809, M.R.; Burkett, 625, W.; Burns, 4674, C.; Burns, 3356, W.; Buss, 7472, B. S.; Butler, 2783, T. C.; Cain, 759, C. F.; Callaghan, 2539, W. L.; Callander, 2786, C. A.; Calder, 6244, C.; Caldwell, 6308a, G.; Cameron, 1165, R.; Camp, 5552, W.; Campbell, 405, R.; Carnell, 3276, W.; Carr, 3052, A. C.; Carroll, 6486, T.; Carter, 1901, D.; Carter, 7463, S.; Case, 5630, T.; Chambers, 1269, A. E.; Chase, 2288, J.; Christie, 41, A.; Claydon, 133, W.; Clifton, 4084, B.; Cloak, 3778, R.; Cochran, 2013, W.; Cook, 4379, S.; Cockayne, 3272, R.; Collins, 5075, J. S.; Collis, 4165, D.; Colville, 3533, A.; Connell, 1636, V. G.; Connolly, 1730, T.; Cook, 3323, J.; Cooper, 5831, A.; Copland, 4758, J.; Court, 7222, S.; Coutts, 5000, R.; Cox, 6237, T.; Craig, 1156, W.; Cranny, 1898, T.; Creagh, 3781, J.; Cronin, 3518, C.; Cross, 6474, T.; Cullen, 6728, R.; Cushion, 2798b, W.; Daish, 6006, F.; Dale, 2148, E.; Daniel (M.M.), 3054, R.; Davidson, 5582, T.; Davies, 2317, C.; Davies, 1709, T.; Davies, 1278, W.; Davis, 186, L.; Dellitt, 5578, J.; Dent, 3726, A.; Derrick, 2307, J.; Diamond, 5538, C. F.; Dikken, 7468, J.; Didsbury, 1298, J.; Dixon, 6072, C.; Doolin, 4188a, R.; Douglas, 5341, J.; Dow, 3351, W.; Driscoll, 2310, J.; Duff, 459, A.; Duncan, 3292, A.; Dunning, 3089, F. T.; Durham, 2554, G. H.; Eames, 6797a, H.; Eames, 1377, P. A.; Ebsworth, 2022, J.; Eddy, 5578, H.; Edgerton, 6300, F.; Edwards, 2797, C.; Eggins, 2464, F.; Elliott (M.M.), 71, H.; Elliott, 326, A. J.; Elliott, 6076, S.; Emslie, 3298, C. A.; Evans, 5365, C.; Evans, 856, J.; Evans, 1038, J. P.; Ezard (M.M.), 3464, S. T.; Fairbanks, 5333, J.; Fallett, 6996, D.; Farmer (M.M. and bar), 2232, P.; Farrell, 5300, M. A.; Ferrier, 7823, M.; Fielding, 7469, H.; Fincher, 21, W.; Findlay, 2318, G.; Fiven, 1167, J.; Fizzell, 7468, H.; Fletcher, 3301, F.; Floyd, 676, C. W.; Foley, 3375, J.; Ford, 3744, A.; Ford, 1923, C. W.; Francis, 3819, S.; Franklin, 7985, G.; Frecker, 1625, J.; Freestone, 1637, T.; Fussell, 7733, J.; Gardner, 6539, F.; Garner, 7012, S.; Gater, 6336, J.; Geary, 3818, J.; Gee, 7469, F.; Gibbs, 2831, W. F.; Gibson, 1924, J.; Gilchrist, 2343, R.; Gjedsted, 3837, J.; Glenn, 2075, W. E.; Goesch, 460, A.; Goodall, 6788, R.; Goodsell, 4544, P.; Goodwin, 4126, J.; Gordon, 6502, J.; Gosbell, 1749, H.; Gosden, 2656, T.; Gray, 6326, J. W.; Greaves, 7235, A.; Greaves (D.O.M.), 793, W.; Grey, 6266, H.; Griffin, 633, P.; Griffiths, 4127, A. G.; Griffiths, 3390, H.; Hall, 6807a, A.; Hancock, 3394, W.; Hancock, 875, H.; Hardie, 7506, J.; Harper, 2375a, W. J.; Harris, 4738, G.; Harris, 775, J.; Harrison, 5044, J. A.; Harten, 2692, E.; Hartwell, 3820, D.; Hatton, 6552, J. E.; Heard, 3398, J. T.; Heenan,

3075, A.; Heenan, 2690, E.; Hemmings, 3311, T. R.; Hendry, 1026, W.; Hennequin, 1041, R.; Henry, 145, J. A.; Hibbert, 1972, H.; Higgins, 4572, F. J.; Hill, 910, G.; Hill, 2943, G.; Binder, 242, W.; Hoare, 6829, J.; Hocking, 6331, J. H.; Hodge, 3847, W.; Hodgson, 1201, J.; Holland, 84, A.; Hollow, 1933, R.; Holmes, 3089, E. P.; Honey-will, 3314, W.; Hooley, 3328, F. P.; Horton, 3367, A.; Howard, 79, H.; Howard, 7260, P.; Howen, 473, E.; Hughes, 6999, H.; Hunt, 4763, F.; Hunt, 7511, W.; Illingworth, 5811, S.; Ivory, 3327, C.; Jackson, 813, G. A.; James (M.M.), 3346, L.; Jaques, 4068, H.; Jenkins, 4527, R.; Jennings, 2378a, A. T.; Jentzsch, 3984, E. P.; Johns, 7495, R.; Johnson, 927, D.; Johnson, 1971a, G. S.; Johnson, 5870, R. T.; Johnson, 3245, W.; Jones, 7488, F.; Jones, 4531, R.; Jones, 6822a, W.; Justins, 5384, J.; Keith, 4247, J.; Kelly, 1855, J.; Kelly, 6823, G.; Kemp, 2829a, F. L.; Kemp, 4986, G.; Kendall, 413, O.; Kenealy, 5400, L.; Kent, 3714, G.; Kerford, 6056, J.; Kerley, 3995, A.; Kerr, 3322, R.; King (M.M.), 3481, H.; Kirby, 6285, N. A.; Knapp, 2192, L. H.; Knipple, 320, D.; Knowles, 4513, J.; Kirkland, 8011, R. W.; Kressen, 7038, L.; Lamb, 3574, C. B.; Lambert, 714, E. E.; Larsen, 3509, H.; Laugher, 804, S.; Lawless, 4465, J.; Leach, 2108, W.; Lennard, 824, F. E.; Leoshkevitch, 3857, F.; Lewis, 671, A. L.; Lewis, 4832, E.; Lewis (M.M.), 299, T.; Lewitz, 4273, A.; Liddicut, 3336, E. W.; Liddicut, 4075, J.; Little, 6450, J. A.; Lockhart, 6748, J.; Lockwood, 3204, J.; Long, 2197, N. B.; Lonsdale, 1944, R.; Love, 3856, J.; Loveday, 7532, O.; Lowe, 3655, K.; Lowes (M.M.), 1559, G.; Loxton, 7607, W. H.; Lynn, 2862, D.; Macaulay, 599, D.; McConnell, 4015, R.; McDonough, 7773, G.; McDonald, 1883, A.; MacDonald, 7556, A.; McDonald, 7858, H.; McGrath, 3487, C.; McGrath, 6357, J.; McGraw, 4582, E.; McGregor, 272, G.; McGregor, 2642, J.; McGregor, 2848, J.; McGregor (M.M.), 1873, P.; McGregor, 2840, L.; Maguire, 7538, J.; McIlroy, 2118, W.; McIntyre, 122, A.; McIntyre, 7040, C.; Melver, 4565, M.; MacKenzie, 3597, R.; MacLachlan, 7818, W.; McLarty, 7511, O.; McLean, 3352, D. K.; McLean, 4482, W. T.; McLeish, 7774, J.; McMillan, 6571, J.; McNamara, 2190, R.; McNeill, 6554, L.; McPhee, 141, F. V.; McVinish, 5440, A.; Maher, 2359, G.; Maher, 2602, W.; Marks, 474, C.; Marriott, 6377, F. L.; Martin, 3070, E.; Martin, 2300, W.; Martin, 7801, W. M.; Massey, 5064, E. C.; Maxwell, 3592, B. S.; Maynard, 7314, J.; Meade, 809, E.; Merrin, 2782, W.; Miles, 2113, W. R.; Millman, 3447, R.; Milton, 1897, E.; Minehan, 2850, W.; Mitchell, 3878, A.; Mitchell, 41, J. P.; Mitchell, 6840, K.; Mooney, 6821, J.; Moore, 4339, A.; Moore, 3584, T. H.; Morgan, 3120, G.; Morgan, 7771, T.; Morris, 6318, W.; Moss, 750, C. H.; Moss, 7768, H.; Moyes, 730, R. G.; Mulholland, 2596, E.; Mulrone, 2694, E.; Munday, 3347, R. F.; Murray, 6385, G.; Murr, 398, W. W.; Neilson (M.M.), 389, P.; Nelson, 3604, G. F.; Normanshaw, 3654, F.; Nowlan, 3839, L.; Nunn, 1698a, P.; Nutt, 6319, D.; O'Connor, 6361, T.; Ogilvie, 9468, J.; O'Keefe, 2861, A.; Oldfield, 763a, C. H.; Oram (M.M.), 6329, O.; Owen, 1208, J. E.; Page, 2135, J.; Park, 648, A.; Parsons, 5134, A.; Parsons, 3490, B. J.; Paton, 2182, R. W.; Payne, 1256, A. E.; Pebbewick (M.M.), 1425a, J.; Peck, 4352, A.; Pegler, 2857, J.; Pepper, 3101, W. H.; Perrins, 4107, W.; Perry, 2118, C.; Perry, 2966, G.; Peters, 6363, W. J.; Petterson, 641, P.; Picking, 719, O. R.; Pike, 3363, C.; Platten, 6134, H. J.; Pontee, 3613, F.; Poole, 7814, B.; Porter, 3906, A. T.; Porter, 1885, J.; Price, 4267, J. H.; Prunty, 4898, F.; Pryor, 6836, E.; Pulham, 3507, G.; Pulley, 8366, J.; Purcher, 1892a, H.; Ralph, 2614b, H.; Rapko, 2480, G. A.; Raymond, 3029, P.; Read, 429, A. W.; Regan, 2045, G.; Regan, 1771, J. W.; Reid, 669b, A. A.; Reid, 1618, E. J.; Reid, 2495, M.; Richards, 2971a, W.; Rigby, 3135, J.; Riley, 6320, W.; Ringland, 7046, W.; Roache, 7769, M.; Roberts, 1276, H.; Roberts, 11486, P. A.; Roberts, 3913, W.; Robinson, 3922, L. McG.; Robson, 2930, J.; Rodwell, 1978, O.; Rogers, 1988, F.; Rogers, 3428, H.; Ross, 542, C.; Ross (D.O.M.), 659, C.; Ross, 4599, H.; Rowden, 7074, J.; Ryan, 3379, F. J.; Ryan, 3875, J.; Ryan, 5137a, W.; Ryan, 6886a, W. E.; Sadd, 5150, A.; Saint, 3568, A. G.; Samson, 563, G. F.;

Sanders, 148, W. R.; Sandison, 3343, D.; Saunders, 989, E.; Sawers, 3033, A.; Schram, 6154, W. T.; Scott, 7318, J. A.; Seabourne, 7452, W.; Seymour (M.M.), 389, C.; Seymour, 2877, F.; Shalless, 495, C. W.; Shelton, 6036, C.; Sheppard, 3022, F.; Shugg, 2707, H. R.; Skinner, 4221, A.; Skinner, 3909, C.; Smallman, 2156, J.; Smedley, 5907, C.; Smelt, 3225, F. H.; Smith, 3210, A.; Smith, 4594, A. J.; Smith, 6187, E.; Smith, 1179, H.; Smith, 7816, S. E.; Smith, 5666, W. S.; South, 2257, C.; Spendlove, 3392, S. C.; Spratt, 5746, A.; Stacey, 961, R. E.; Stanbrook, 1124, J.; Standen, 410, H.; Stanton, 6148, J.; Stap, 1705, G.; Steer, 2401, H.; Stent, 2237, A.; Stevens, 497, E. A.; Stevenson, 5699, S.; Stoneman, 3624, S.; Stretton, 5682a, E. W.; Stuckley, 71, E.; Sullivan, 2152, S. D.; Sutherland, 7321, L.; Swanson, 4526, W.; Styles, 3461, G. A.; Tate, 1547, J.; Taylor, 1299, J. J.; Taylor, 7843, N.; Taylor, 3188, T.; Templar, 7349, R.; Thomas, 5239, A.; Thomas, 585, C.; Thomas, 3231, F.; Thomas, 1410, W.; Thompson, 3958, E.; Thompson, 1136, W.; Thornton, 6608, A.; Thorpe, 4804, E. A.; Tickell, 2449, W. H.; Tidswell, 4769, A. W.; Tierney, 50168, H.; Tillack, 7561, A. W.; Towle, 2241, W. P.; Treble, 2908, W. R.; Tregent, 3481, P. G.; Trethewey, 2380, R. V.; Troy, 690, J. P.; Tucker, 977, C. W.; Turner, 2972, H.; Turner, 1977, L. J.; Turner, 7328, R.; Unicorn, 3466, A.; Unwin, 7602, C.; Uren, 7601, R.; Vienna, 7603, M.; Vince, 2896, W. C.; Vines (M.M.), 1671, T.; Wade, 637, W.; Wadsworth, 1199, K.; Wake-man, 6329, W. N.; Walsh, 7585, M.; Walker, 6609, O.; Wall, 664, C.; Wallace, 2434, A.; Ward, 1928, O. E.; Warne, 8083, J. T.; Warr, 7621, W.; Washbourne (M.M.), 588, J.; Watkins, 6527, G.; Watson, 4670, J.; Way, 6845, J. A.; Wearne, 3154, H.; Webb, 4225, H. C.; Weekes, 978, H.; Weeks, 2663, S.; Weston, 4121, P.; Wetzlar, 3995, J. A.; Whiles, 5664, W.; White, 5235, P.; White, 2491, M.; Whitehead, 3947, G.; Whitehead, 6152, C. J.; Whittard, 653, W. N.; Wilkins, 481, A. E.; Williams, 5141, A.; Williams, 4143, J.; Williams, 4266, L.; Willoughby, 1651, I.; Wilson, 3475, A. B.; Wilson, 1711, G.; Wilson, 7789, J.; Wilson, 1211, J. A.; Wilson, 764, W. G.; Winn, 6646, H. O.; Wiseman, 2165, R. O.; Witham, 7586, G.; Wood, 991, H.; Woodford, 190, E.; Woodroffe, 3014, W.; Woods, 1420, W. A.; Woolley, 6272, F.; Work, 486, H. J.; Wren, 7864, R.; Wyman, 2247, S.; Yarker, 3629, J.; Young, 7332, J.

PIONEERS.—Bawden, 3077, A. P.; Budin, 3802, F.; Carnham, 2106, A.; Elliott, 3763, W.; Hillier, 1539, J. H.; Hutchison, 1177, A.; Sample, 4164, A.; Schmitzer, 3904, P.; Seaton, 2835, R.; Sherrin, 2301, A.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION.—Beerling, 505a, F.; Browne, 751, A. J.; Cutts, 3550, A.; Evans, 2826, C. R.; Gibbons, 7491, P. L.; Graham, 6529, F.; Griffiths, 2074, W.; Jackson, 379v, V.; Jordan, 7254, C. V.; Kerr, 2089, J.; Lowrie, 642, H.; MacKay, 7290, I.; Mason, 454b, W. H.; Milligan, 4840, W.; Owen, 563, E.; Prater, 4752, C.; Revell, 258, R.; Riley, 193, W.; Robinson, 651b, L.; Ryan, 601, J.; Saker, 5078, E.; Schild, 840, H. G.; Scollary, 731, J.; Sievers, 2650, E.; Smith, 2946, A. R.; Verran, 1270, E. J.; Weller, 2170, J.; Williams, 654, R.; Williamson, 672b, E.; Wilson, 2048, J.; Woolnough, 610b, C.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Cameron, 4353, G.; Collins, 7672, N. J.; Gates (M.M.), 11964, W. G.; Howard, 11989, W. O.; Johnson, 1025, L.; Ker-shaw (M.M.), 9613, H. C.; Lomax, 5711, A.; McGill, 722, J. B.; O'Sullivan, 2875, J.; Wagstaff, 12082, W.; Wingrove, 8537, E.

ARMY PAY CORPS.—Weston, 135, R.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Schultz, 2764b, G. A.; Wilson, 6886, W.

MISSING,

ARTILLERY.—Roberts (M.M.), 4755, R.

INFANTRY.—Cinley, 2882, G. W.; Jansen, 3321, W.

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

INFANTRY.—Smith, 3474, F. N.

Roll of Honour—continued.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Addis, 3329, H. P.; Jones, 227, W. E.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Browne, 751, A. J.

LIST 295, DATED SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.

OFFICERS—KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Edmondson, E., Lieut.; Folley, E. P., 2nd Lieut.; Izdebaski, C. V., 2nd Lieut.; Marxsen, R., Lieut.; Monteith, R. H., Lieut.; Murdock (D.C.M.), S. R., 2nd Lieut.; Plummer, J., Lieut.; Rush (M.C.), B. D., Lieut.; Taylor, P., Lieut.; Tootell, A. E., Lieut.; Woods (M.C.), A. O., T.-Major.

OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Callinan, L. H., Capt.
INFANTRY.—Gannon, W. R., Lieut.; Makin, G. L., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported killed, now reported died of wounds.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION.—Irwin, T., Lieut.

OFFICER—ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Allen, G. D., Hon. Lieut.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Mahon, A., Lieut.
INFANTRY.—Adams (M.C.), J., Lieut.; Alexander, E. C., Lieut.; Annat, J. W., Lieut.;

Arthur, S., Lieut.; Ball, R. A., Lieut.; Bowden, G. J., Capt.; Bullock, E., Lieut.; Burt, C. H., Lieut.; Burton, C., Lieut.; Cookson, C., Lieut.; Coombe, W. S., Lieut.; Cooper, G., 2nd Lieut.; Cotton, A. S., Lieut.; Craigie, A., 2nd Lieut.; Cross, H., Capt.; Dalkeith, E., Capt.; Dent, R., 2nd Lieut.; Ditchburne, G. L., Lieut.; Farquharson, E. M., Lieut.; Ferres, H., T.-Major; Forsyth (M.C.), R., Capt.; Glyde (O. de G.), E. G., Major; Gow, W., Lieut.; Haddow, J., Capt.; Herriot, S., 2nd Lieut.; Hicks, A., Lieut.; Hoge, J., 2nd Lieut.; Holland, A. C., Major; Holland, H. C., Lieut.; Hunt, W., 2nd Lieut.; Julge (M.C.), P., T.-Major; Kean, E., 2nd Lieut.; Kerr (M.C.), T., Major; King, R. W., Capt.; Lawson, O. J., 2nd Lieut.; Lindsay, W., Capt.; Lock, H. K., 2nd Lieut.; Lucas, C. R., Major; Major, E. W., Lieut.; Mann, G. H., Capt.; Nicholls, C., Lieut.; Norman, F., 2nd Lieut.; Perkin, P. G., Lieut.; Philpot, W., 2nd Lieut.; Pinkerton, A. J., Lieut.; Sandiford, N. W., Lieut.; Steel, J. H., Lieut.; Stephenson, J. O., Lieut.; Suffolk, W. H., Lieut.; Towl, P. G., Capt.; Veale, P., Lieut.; Wardale, G. H., 2nd Lieut.; Williams, H., Lieut.
MACHINE GUN BATTALION.—Collin, C., 2nd Lieut.; Dowd, T. W., Lieut.; Gething, A., Lieut.; Ryan, S. A., Lieut.; Torrens, J., Lieut.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Flook, W. K., Capt.

OFFICERS—MISSING.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Carter, D. C., Lieut.; Eddie, M. H., 2nd Lieut.; Lookley, A. H., Lieut.; Taplin (D.F.C.), L. T. E., Lieut.

KILLED.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Daly, 3381, J. E.
ARTILLERY.—Bergholt, 36589, A.; Boys, 11915, W. A.; Bullen, 2296, F. P.; Carmody, 869, M. D.; French, 36211, R. R.; Gillman, 1046, R. C.; Horstmann, 5030, H. V.; Johnston, 18484, L. R.; Jordan, 6825, J.; Kempster, 22203, W. R.; Lecky, 6612, W. M.; McDonald, 16042, N. F.; McDonald, 22528, T. J. S.; McRae, 28439, G. A.; Meehan, 1695, W. W.; Milner, 11776, W. H.; Probert, 37907, R.; Richardson, 6842, S. F.; Smith (M.M.), 9901, E. R.; Stapleton, 478, J. J.; Thomas, 3171, F. W.; Walter, 5677, W. C. G.; Walters, 35539, H. V.; White, 35913, W. T.
ENGINEERS.—Batterbury, 298, J. C.; Williamson, 7254, J. E.

INFANTRY.—Abbott, 3170, F. A.; Alm, 671a, L. H. B.; Anderson, 1653, A. F.; Anderson, 673, L.; Anstee, 3101, A. J.; Armstrong, 105, S. R.; Athol (alias Percival, H.), 3014, P. T.; Auld, 1036, H. W. J.; Badenoch, 860, W. H.; Bailey, 7028, F.; Baker, 2871, G.; Barker, 2782, J. R.; Barlow, 2938, F. C.; Bancoll, 5973, H. R.; Barrie, 3176, S. A.; Bartsch, 36, C. E.; Bartlett, 377, A.; Bear (M.M.), 5466, W. R.; Bennett, 3119, W. A.; Bentin, 6523, C. F.; Beresford, 602, C.; Blackmore (M.M.), 2116, A. H.; Bloomfield, 4978, J. M.; Boardman, 4559r, R. J.; Bowler, 3039, J. B.; Bowles, 625, V. H.; Brining, 3254a, W.; Brotherton, 3007, W. L.; Brown, 1208, O. S.; Brown, 2334, R. W.; Brown, 7707, W.; Bull (D.C.M.), 1922, H. J.; Campbell, 3673, J.; Cameron, 1796, K. G.; Carmody, 634, L. J.; Campbell, 6719, R. A. T.; Carra, 1687, W. A.; Carratt, 4994, W.;



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(Australian Official Photograph No. 2046.)

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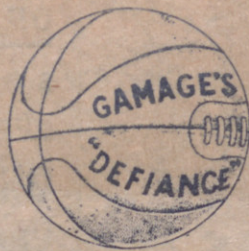
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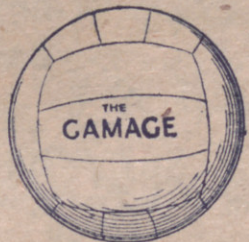
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