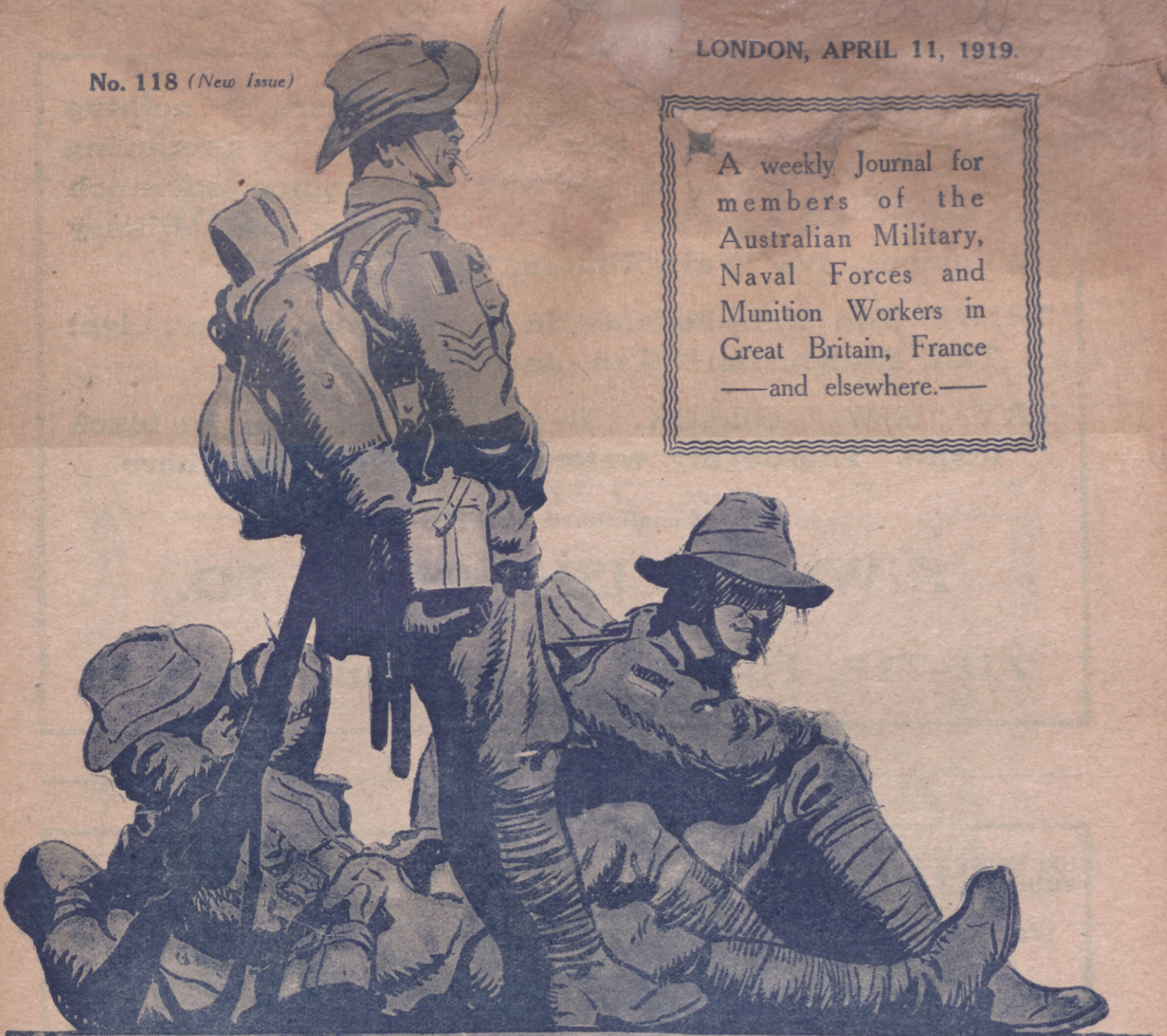


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LONDON, APRIL 11, 1919.

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



LEIST

1918

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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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LONDON, APRIL 11, 1919.

Price 4d.



"Great Expectations."
A Harbour Scene in Western Australia.

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Australian Merchant Vessels. Their Fate under Discussion.

Melbourne, 18th March.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Poynton, and the Commonwealth shipping officials, have had an important conference to consider the future policy of the Government regarding the Commonwealth merchantmen. The result of their deliberations has not transpired, but it is understood that the question of selling the vessels was discussed.—(Reuter.)

Australian Wheat. Commonwealth Government Offers Guaranteed Price.

Melbourne, 18th March (delayed).

Provided the various States are willing to co-operate, the Commonwealth Government has offered a guarantee for the coming year of fifty-two pence per bushel of wheat, less freight from the point of delivery to the port of export. The Commonwealth Government believes the State Governments will agree to the continuance of the pooling system and to the guarantee proposal.—(Reuter.)

Sydney, 20th March.

The Farmers' and Settlers' Association is dissatisfied with the promised guarantee of 52 pence per bushel of wheat, and say that nothing below 66 pence per bushel will be sufficient.—(Reuter.)

England-Australia Flight.

Melbourne, 19th March (delayed).

The conditions are now being drawn up for the flight from Great Britain to Australia to be undertaken by Australians, for which the Commonwealth Government is offering a price of £10,000. It is proposed that competitors should supply their own machines and make all the arrangements in connection with the flight.—(Reuter.)

French Warship leaves Gothenburg.

Stockholm, 21st March.

The French cruiser "Montcalm," and the fuel ship "Meuse," after a visit lasting some days, left Gothenburg yesterday, the "Montcalm" for Christiania and a subsequent tour along the Norwegian coast, the "Meuse" for Copenhagen. The commanders of both ships declared they would never forget the great kindness shown them and their crews by the people of Gothenburg.—(Reuter.)

Australian Commonwealth and Shipping Freights.

Denial of Profiteering.

Melbourne, 19th March (delayed).

Mr. Clarkson, the Shipping Controller, denied the truth of the statement made yesterday by Mr. Burton, South African Minister of Railways and Harbours, in the House of Assembly at Cape Town, as to profiteering by the Australian Commonwealth. He declared that the current rates charged on all Commonwealth steamers are in accordance with the freights fixed by the British Ministry of Shipping.—(Reuter.)

A War Trophy for Australia.

Request for Germany's latest "Emden."

Melbourne, 19th March (delayed).

The Federal Government is cabling to urge Mr. Hughes to press for Germany's newest "Emden" as a war trophy for Australia.—(Reuter.)

Influenza in Australia.

Its Virulence Decreasing.

Melbourne, 19th March (delayed).

Conditions as regards the influenza in Victoria are becoming normal. Cases in New South Wales are on the increase, but the virulence of the epidemic is decreasing.—(Reuter.)

The Labour Question in Australia.

Victorian Cabinet to Call Round Table Conference.

Melbourne, 19th March (delayed).

The Prahran-Malvern Tramway Trust has decided to employ non-unionists. This may lead to a big extension of the strike. The Victorian Cabinet has resolved to summon a Round Table Conference of representatives of industrial interests, with a view to devising means of overcoming the industrial strife.—(Reuter.)

Australian Trans-Continental Trains.

Service Resumed.

Melbourne, 19th March (delayed).

The Trans-Continental trains which were recently stopped at the border by the Government of Western Australia, in connection with the influenza epidemic, will resume running on March 25th.—(Reuter.)

Big Store of Australian Meat Destroyed.

Melbourne, 20th March (delayed).

The freezing works at Shepparton have been burned, including between 80,000 and 90,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb intended for export. The damage is estimated at £100,000.—(Reuter.)

Australian Press Censorship Ended.

Melbourne, 20th March.

Mr. Russell, Honorary Minister, to-day announced the discontinuance of the censorship of Press messages between places within the Commonwealth.—(Reuter.)

Military Service in Australia.

Melbourne, 21st March.

Candidates for the Australian Military College must henceforth be of wholly British origin, instead of being of substantially European descent.

The Australian Natives Conference has pledged itself to do its utmost to see that employers fulfil their promises to employees who enlisted.—(Reuter.)

Bolshevist Propaganda.

Sydney, 23rd March.

A secret society is conducting Bolshevist propaganda in Australia. The organisation consists of small groups of members who take assumed names. Only one member of the group knows the next group. They are proselytising by means of unsigned typewritten literature, which urges the permeation of labour leagues with revolutionary Sovietism.—("Times" Cable.)

Australian Importation of Machinery.

Melbourne, 24th March.

Mr. Massey Greene, Federal Minister for Trade and Customs, has arranged a scheme by which essential machinery, which cannot be manufactured in Australia, will be admitted duty free, without in any way jeopardising local machinery manufacturers.—(Reuter.)

Australian Manufacture of Sheep-Dip. Temporary Prohibition of Imported Articles.

Melbourne, 24th March.

The oversea sheep-dip manufacturers, although offered most advantageous terms, have declined during the war to start manufacturing in Australia: certain Australians thereupon spent large sums in establishing the necessary works, and they are now making a dip fully equal, it is stated, to the imported article. The Federal Government is therefore now prohibiting the importation of sheep-dip until protection has been afforded to the local article under the new tariff. Consignments, however, which are now on the way will be admitted.—(Reuter.)



Arriving at Victoria Dock, Melbourne.
135 English wives of Australian soldiers and 87 children about to disembark from the S.S. "Zealandia."

Keeping New Trade. Australian Tariff Move.

Sydney, 24th March.

The Federal Government proposes early next session to revise the tariff with a view to maintaining industries started during the war, encouraging contemplated new industries, and helping the extension of existing industries. Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, declares that the war has shown that Australia must develop on more self-reliant lines, promoting great key industries for which Australia provides raw material.—("Times" Cable.)

Broken Hill Miners' Demands.

Broken Hill (N.S.W.), 25th March.

The miners here are demanding a thirty-hour week and a minimum wage of £1 a day.—(Reuter.)

Influenza in Australia.

Melbourne, 24th March (delayed).

There has been a continued improvement in the influenza position in Victoria, only six deaths being recorded during the weekend. There have been several fresh cases in Adelaide.—(Reuter.)

The Papuan Oilfields. Negotiations between Imperial and Commonwealth Governments.

Melbourne, 25th March.

The Commonwealth and Imperial Governments are negotiating to expedite the development of the Papuan oilfields on a mutual basis. Each Government will contribute £50,000 towards testing for the oil, which is believed to exist. The Imperial Government will send its best experts to assist in this work.—(Reuter.)

Bolshevism in Australia.

Brisbane, 24th March.

A serious street riot has occurred here. The crowd, which was largely composed of Russians, included women. Red flags were carried through the streets, and the police were attacked with sticks and stones.—(Reuter.)

The Bolshevik Representative in Australia. Appeals Dismissed.

Sydney, 25th March.

The appeals of Simonoff, the unrecognised Bolshevik representative in Australia, who was fined in November last £50 on each of two charges brought against him under the War Precautions Act, which prohibits aliens from addressing meetings, have again been dismissed.—(Reuter.)

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Increase in Public Service.

Twenty-one years ago the public service of New South Wales comprised 11,000 employees, exclusive of the postal and customs services, since transferred to the Commonwealth. To-day the State has 20,000 civil servants. The revenue in 1897 was £9,500,000. To-day it is approximately £22,500,000.

Rail and Tram Employees' Passes.

During the year ended June 30th, 1917, 227,943 free passes were issued to railway servants and 20,545 to tramway employees in New South Wales. These passes, if paid for and availed of to the fullest extent, would represent a total revenue of £411,227. The estimated value of the concessions to the railway and tramway staff in regard to reduced fares when travelling to and from work is £59,336 per annum. The concessions in respect of free passes are included in wages board awards, and therefore cannot be withheld from the staff.

Good Grape Crop.

Reports from the Murray Valley, Hunter River, Minchinbury and other districts in New South Wales are favourable regarding the prospective grape crop. The damage done by frosts has been small, and owing to the cool, dry weather, the vines are singularly free from disease. On the Hunter, prospects for a great crop are particularly bright.

Failure of Well-known Agents. Tragedy Follows Investigation.

Two painful sensations, one apparently arising out of the other, have profoundly stirred Ballarat during the past month. At a meeting of creditors of the long-established firm of Brokenshire and Coltman, estate agents and auctioneers, held on January 10th, the figures presented showed the total liabilities of the firm to be £13,597, while the assets were less than £50, represented by book debts and the value of office furniture. It was stated that members of the Coltman family were prepared to raise £4,000 on behalf of the firm, which would yield creditors about 5s. in the £1. The meeting, however, appointed a committee to conduct an investigation of the firm's books and to report to a later meeting. On January 12th the body of Thomas R. Bolton, aged 43 years, who for a period of 28 years had been a clerk in the employ of Brokenshire and Coltman, was found in the Gong Gong Reservoir. Mr. Bolton was subject to insomnia, and it is thought that the difficulties of the firm had preyed on his mind. He leaves a widow and three children.

From Stricken Field to Earthly Paradise.

Included in an area of land at Guyra, N.S.W., to be leased in the interests of returned soldiers are 1,080 acres forming part of what is known as Mother of Ducks Lagoon, famous for many years as one of the beauty spots of the New England district.

Exhibition Building for Roller-skaters.

The City Council has let the old Exhibition Building in Prince Alfred Park, Sydney, for the purpose of a roller-skating ring for a term of three years, at a rental of £1,050 per annum.

Protest at South Australian Reprieve.

Since the reprieve of John Grindell, who was sentenced to death for the murder of George Snell, at Wortupa Station (S.A.), great indignation has been expressed, both in Adelaide and among the far northern pastoralists, over the action of the Executive Council, after deciding to hang Grindell, reversing its decision within a few days as the result of petitions, among others, from the sons of Grindell and the widow of Snell, who is Grindell's daughter. In reply, the Premier (Mr. Peake) said that the Executive had passed by as vile insinuations the suggestions that the Cabinet had been moved by either political or religious influences.

Fewer Australian Births.

The effect of war conditions upon the marriage rate is apparent from the quarterly summary of the Australian statistics.

In 1914 the marriage rate was 8.30 per 1,000 of the mean population. In 1915 it advanced to 9.14, but fell successively to 8.21 in 1916, 6.87 in 1917, and 6.79 in 1918. The decline has been common in all the States.

The birth rate has suffered proportionally, having declined from 28.05 in 1915 to 25.52 in 1918.

Soldiers' Delegate to Talk to A.I.F.

The Returned Soldiers' and Sailors' Ship and Wharf Labourers' Union, N.S.W., has appointed Mr. G. H. Moss, its delegate, to visit London forthwith to address Australian soldiers on industrial matters, and to convey to them the good feeling existing between the employers and returned soldiers and sailors.

Electrocuted at Work.

While painting Robb's Buildings, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, John Wett, 45, tried to make his ladder fast to the electric wire insulators in front of the building. His foot slipped, and he fell on four live electric wires, which passed a force of 415 volts of electricity through his body. He hung suspended on the wires 40ft. from the street for twelve minutes in great agony. When he was lowered to the street he was found to be dead. Wett was a married man with four children, the youngest eight years old.

Rowdyism at Colombo. Men Defied Officers.

According to a cable message received by the Acting Minister for Defence (Senator Russell) from the general officer in command at Colombo, the troops responsible for the recent rioting were those returning on the troopships "Leicestershire" and "Nestor." The message stated that owing to the prevalence of pneumonic influenza in Ceylon, it had been deemed advisable to forbid the troops shore leave, but the men on the vessels mentioned broke from the ship in defiance of orders from their officers, and in the course of their rioting caused considerable damage at Colombo.

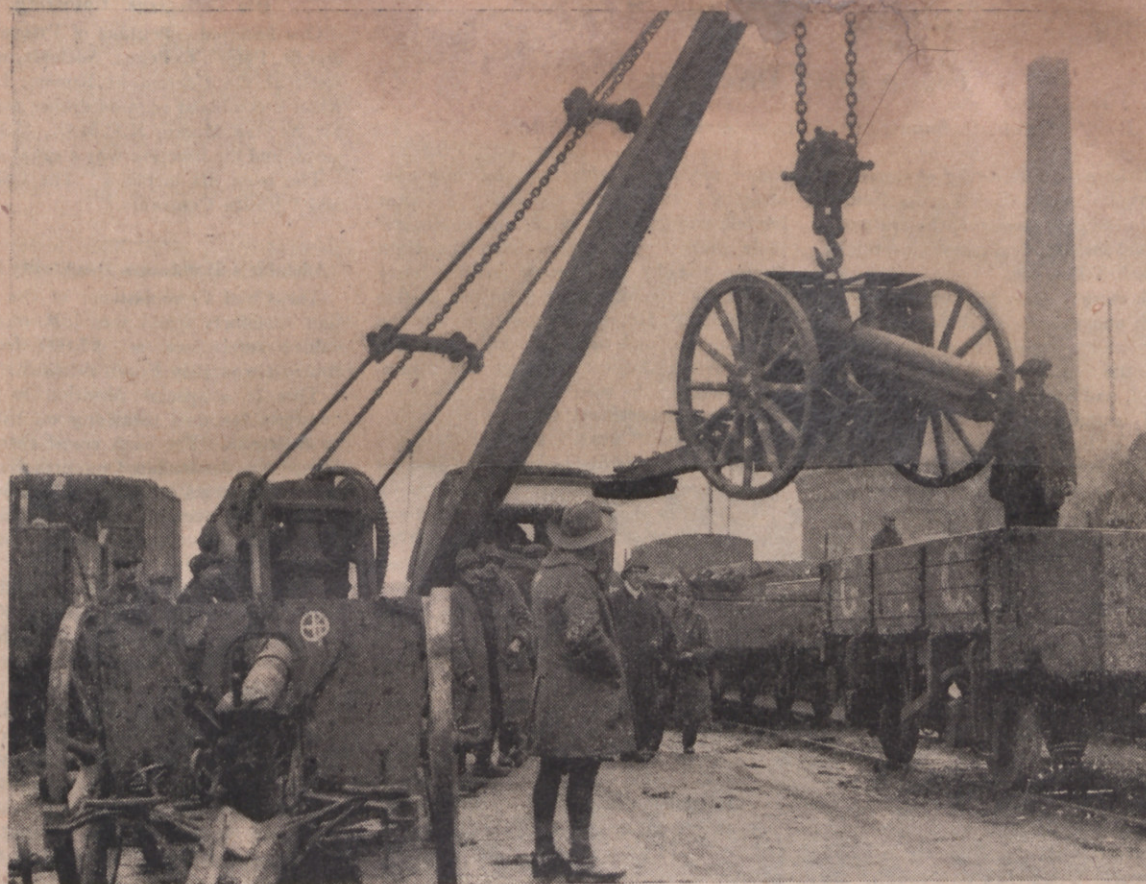
A JOB FOR THE "JACKS."

The general officer commanding urged that a strong permanent picket of selected men should be retained in Colombo until all the Australian troops had returned, and Senator Russell immediately forwarded directions to A.I.F. Headquarters, London, to despatch a picket, the personnel to be selected from the Anzac Provost Corps.

A further message received by the Governor-General from the Governor of Ceylon announced that troops which arrived at Colombo after the departure of the "Leicestershire" and the "Nestor" had also given trouble to the authorities, and that much damage to private property had been done by them.

Returned Soldier Killed.

A fatal accident occurred recently at the Galah (Vic.) railway station. As a special wheat train approached the station the engine-driver noticed a man lying between the rails alongside the platform, but the pace on was too great to enable him to pull up in time, with the result that the cow-catcher struck and killed the man. The victim was a returned soldier named William Eastwell, about 32 years of age, who had been engaged in wheat lumping at the station. It is presumed that he fell off the platform, and was stunned by the fall.



Guns captured by the A.I.F. being railed for shipment to Australia. The Australian War Records Section is now busily engaged in sending home the trophies and relics for Australian War Museums.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Rich Nugget Found.

A splendid gold-bearing specimen was discovered at Maldon (Vic.), recently, by three prospectors—Messrs. F. Tollit, L. Jubber, and S. Best—while sinking an alluvial shaft in the bed of the creek at Long Gully, and north of the Australian bridge, near the Castlemaine road. The specimen measured about 4in. by 3in. by 1in., and was studded with gold. It weighed 27oz., and when dollied up realised 18oz. 1dwt. of pure gold. The locality has been noted for several nuggets of a lesser size. The Perry's Hill G.M. Syndicate has been formed of 25 shares at £5 each to test a lease south of the South German lease. A committee of management was appointed.

All Australian—for Eight Weeks.

The Adelaide Chamber of Manufactures has decided to hold an All Australian Exhibition in the Jubilee Exhibition Building for eight weeks, from March 26th to May 22nd. The Government has promised a grant of £1,000 towards preliminary expenses.

The New War—on Whales.

The Chief Inspector of Fisheries in Western Australia believes that whaling might employ many returned soldiers. He states that the hump-back sperm, right, Jinback, and sulphur-bottom whales are all obtainable, besides others of less commercial value. There is also good scope for soldiers and others in the pearling industry, and in capturing edible fish.

Queensland State Enterprise.

About £1,250,000 is involved in State enterprises, which are likely to be grouped together under the Chief Secretary's office, with a Commissioner. There are now 32 State butchers' shops, with an annual cash turnover of £300,000, and serving 15,000 consumers. In time it is hoped to supply all the people of the State who can be reached by rail—about 300,000, and for this 45,000 head of cattle and 158,000 sheep will be needed annually. Further State sheep and cattle stations will be established as soon as possible.

The Australian Fleet.

In the new list of naval commands, Commodore John S. Dumaresq is shown as commanding the Australian Fleet, with Rear-Admiral E. R. Grant as 1st Naval Member of the Australian Naval Board.

Victorian Apples.

The general price now being offered for apples, clean and of good quality, is 6s. per case on the trees. In some instances cartage to the nearest railway station is undertaken by the growers.

The difficulty of obtaining good pickers and the high rates of wages now ruling is an important factor causing growers to dispose of their fruit at the prices at present being offered.

After Water, found Coal.

Mr. J. S. Keen, of Royston, three miles from Goondiwindi (Q.), while boring for water on his Royston estate, discovered a seam of coal 5ft. 3in. thick, at a depth of 250ft.

(Continued on p. 16.)

Delving "Diggers."

Fourth Divvy Diversions.

From L. G. SHORT, Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.

Two of the most interesting examples of the educational work done by the Fourth Division in the past three months are wool-classing and the technical classes, especially in the Twelfth Brigade.

Wool-classing is also carried on by the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Brigades. The instructor is an expert who has visited Bradford, the centre of the wool industry in England, and has purchased forty pounds worth of samples. The value of the instruction is that he is able to give the exact requirements of British industry, which are not always understood in Australia. After a course lasting a fortnight, the students are recommended to continue their studies at Sutton Veney or at the Bradford mills under the provisions of the educational scheme. There were eighty men from the Twelfth Brigade alone in the class.

Peace Engineering.

The technical trade classes are held in a factory at Dinant, under the supervision of the Thirteenth Field Company Engineers. As the vital machinery of the factory was removed by the Germans, the concern is not working, and the Belgian directors are very eager to assist the Division in every possible way. Other subjects taught are

motor mechanics, carpentry, building construction, etc. Materials such as motor lorries, waggons, dynamos, and engineers' tools that were salvaged from the train dumps left by the enemy in his hasty retreat, are being put to good use in this connection. Horses are stalled at the factory, too, and useful veterinary classes held. At the busiest time about five hundred men can be seen working.

Another "Line."

A Bigger "Draw" than Blighty.

The Division is displaying great interest in the perspective and freehand drawing class held by the Twelfth Brigade, where men can learn sufficient to sketch for trade purposes, and in some cases to take positions as foremen on their return home. Instruction in the pure art is also given. So enthusiastic is the class that men have been known to refuse "Blighty" leave rather than miss any of the lessons.

Debating clubs were the rule with all the battalions of the Fourth Brigade, with competitions for the best debates. Elementary classes in special subjects formed throughout the Division has enabled four thousand men to be on the rolls of the Education Officer until demobilisation seriously affected all the units.

Old Collegians' Gathering.

One hundred collegians of Prince Alfred and St. Peter's Colleges, Adelaide, met last week at the Connaught Rooms, London, when a combined reunion dinner was held. Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G., M.P., presided, and the function was a great success.

The toast list included "The Colleges" and "Fallen Comrades."

Adelaide's Handsome Hospitality Fund.

The Chief Commissioner of the Australian Comforts Fund has just received a cabled remittance of £1,000 from the Anzac Hospitality Fund, Adelaide.

This is a special donation to provide comforts for men returning on troopships to Australia. For each vessel carrying fit troops the Australian Comforts Fund provides 120 cases of general comforts per 1,000 men, the principal items being cigarettes, tobacco, foodstuffs, socks and shirts.

It is proposed to use the splendid donation from the Anzac Hospitality Fund for the purchase of cigarettes, as for the whole work a number reaching about fifteen million will be required to fulfil the demand.

Members of the Anzac Hospitality Fund have throughout the war done a great deal in the organisation of the South Australian Division of the Australian Comforts Fund, and it is most commendable that their thoughts should now be turning to the care of our soldiers in process of repatriation.



The miniature cemetery at Brussels of the Belgian martyrs shot by the Germans.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4087.)

Cable News from Australia *continued.***Labour in Australia.**

Sydney, 30th March.

It is reported that a miners' delegate, speaking at the Labour Conference, declared that the apathy displayed locally by the Trade Unions meant death to the "One Big Union" movement.—(Reuter.)

**Repatriation Activities in South Australia.
Large Government Expenditure.**

Adelaide, 31st March.

Mr. A. H. Peake, the Premier of South Australia, in the course of a statement to-day on the Government's repatriation activities, showed that the State had already spent £3,000 in providing vocational training; £50,000 to make up the difference in the salaries of enlisted Government servants, and £600,000 advanced to provide homes for returned soldiers and soldiers' widows. He estimated that another £1,500,000 would be required, and he expected that £2,500,000 would be advanced for land settlement training.—(Reuter.)

**The Situation in Brisbane.
Soldiers Demonstrate.**

Brisbane, 31st March.

Thousands of spectators cheered a body of two thousand soldiers who went in procession through the streets to-day carrying Union Jacks and Australian flags as a challenge to the Russians who have been causing disturbances here.—(Reuter.)

**No Enemy Goods.
Australian Women's Pledge.**

Melbourne, 1st April.

At a meeting of the Empire Trade Defence Association, consisting of women pledged to purchase no enemy goods, it was resolved to call a conference of all societies interested in the defence of Australian and Empire trade.—(Reuter.)

Re-settling Returned Men.

Melbourne, 4th April.

The State of Victoria have purchased up to the present date 86,706 acres of land for £1,092,563, for the purpose of the re-settlement of returned soldiers.

Australian Rugby Teams.

Fixtures up to date for the Australian Inter-Service Team are:—

- April 16.—Royal Naval Division, at Devonport.
- „ 19.—Maesteg, at Maesteg, Wales.
- „ 21.—Pill Harriers, at Newport.
- „ 23.—Abertillery, at Abertillery, Wales.

The Australian Reserve Team, who have an unbeaten record, have fixtures as follows:—

- April 15.—Ammanford, at Ammanford.
- „ 19.—Combined Team, at Exmouth.
- „ 21.—Devon County, at Newton, Exeter.



The 3rd Australian Light Horse watering their walers at Kuteife.

(Palestine Official Photograph No. 343.)

Lights and Shadows of Prison Life.

Those who have a taste for reading prison stories will find plenty of diversion in "The Prison Cell," written by a former Chaplain of His Majesty's Prisons.

As might be expected, the author has no theory in regard to crime except the conventional one, that it is mainly caused through drink. He indicates his disbelief in Lombroso's theory of innate criminality, preferring the Biblical explanation of demoniacal possession, the remedy for which is "prayer and fasting." But there are no new ideas in the book, which largely consists of a rehash of some famous cases

in the history of crime that came under the author's notice as a prison chaplain. Chief of these is that of John Lee, "the man they could not hang"; but this is merely a record of the facts of the case.

It will shock people who plume themselves on living in times of progress to read that the dark punishment cell, which made for imbecility, has only been abolished for forty-one years, and that the infamous treadmill, which made the prisoner climb 8,640 feet in the course of a day's labour, was in full use fifty-four years ago.

("The Prison Cell," by the Reverend John Pitkin, F.R.G.S. Sampson, Low, Marston & Co. 6s. nett.)

SPORTING NOTES.

Lawn Tennis Champion. Norman Brookes Sailing to Defend his Title.

A Melbourne message makes the definite announcement that Norman Brookes will defend the world's singles lawn tennis championship at Wimbledon in June. Indeed, he announced his intention of sailing for England for this special purpose.

It was in 1905 that Brookes made his first appearance in England, and he was then beaten in the challenge round by H. L. Doherty. He won the championship two years later, and again in 1914, when he defeated the late Capt. A. F. Wilding of the title. Although he is now in his 42nd year, Brookes should have a good chance of retaining his title. No home players appear to possess sufficient ability to beat him; but the great possibilities of A. H. Gobert, of France, should not be overlooked, whilst it remains to be seen whether any of the Americans, with their "whirlwind" methods, will decide to compete.

The presence of Brookes will render this a big Australian lawn tennis year. Already several of our international players are in England, and they will figure in the covered courts championships at Queen's Club. One of the most attractive competitors will be N. Mishu, son of the Rumanian Minister in London. He is a young player of the highest promise, and recently won two matches against Max Decugis on the Continent.

FIXTURES AT QUEEN'S CLUB.

Saturday, April 26th, Queen's Club v. Cambridge University; Monday, June 16th, etc., London Championships; Monday, October 6th, etc., London Covered Court Championships.

Australia's Bisley Team.

The arrangements for the representation of Australia at Bisley, the team being chosen exclusively from the Australian Imperial Force abroad, have been confirmed by the Commonwealth Council. Lieut.-Colonel Beardmore is to command the team.



Horse-Breeding in Queensland.

Horse-breeders will be interested to learn of the character of Queensland as a country for horse-breeding. Mr. A. Kennedy, an Australian authority, writes that: "As one of the oldest horse-breeders in Queensland, I have no hesitation in saying that there are many parts of Queensland quite as good, if not superior, to the Flinders for breeding that class of stock. Over forty years ago I did some horse-breeding on the Barcoo, and at that time, and no doubt at the present time, a first-class animal could be turned out with careful breeding. The same applies to many of the runs on the Georgina and its tributaries, when the late Sydney Donner was managing Carandotta. He took a great interest in horse-breeding, and the Carandotta horses, both saddle and draught, were looked on as the best in Queensland.

WHERE THE HOOF IS NOT PADDED.

"As far as I know good horses can be grown in any part of Queensland with careful breeding. Of course, all old Queenslanders have heard of the splendid horses grown by the late J. A. Macartney on Waverley, right on the coast. It is only a question of careful breeding to produce a first-class animal in any part of Queensland. Of course, out West, as on this high, dry tableland country, we can grow a better animal than in many parts, as we have the limestone and plenty of salt in the soil, as without the latter no class of stock can thrive, more particularly horses. And, above all, horses bred in this class of country have splendid feet. We can use them in hard, mountainous country for weeks, and then they are sound and good."

"Tote" Yields.

The amount which passed through the totalisator on the four days of the W.A.T.C. cup meeting was £78,400. A 12½ per cent. reduction gave £9,800. This yielded £2,920 for the Treasury on a 5 per cent. tax, and £5,880 for the W.A.T.C., at 7½ per cent., exclusive of fractions.

Six Starters, Two Casualties.

Of the six starters in the Hurdle Race at Warrnambool, recently, two met with fatal injuries. Berlo broke a leg, and had to be destroyed. He was a six-year-old gelding by Coil, and had won a number of flat races in the district. Fidgety broke a blood-vessel in the race, and died on returning to the saddling paddock. An aged mare by Graftondelle, she was a fair performer over hurdles in the country.

Good Hurdle Racing.

Hurdle race times in Victoria of late have been remarkable. Le Mattan was officially timed to run the two miles at Epsom recently in 3min. 41sec., which is three seconds better than Lord Capulet's record for the course, and only ½sec. outside Mabu's much-discussed world's record at Sandown Park.

Heavy Scoring in Sydney.

Recently the Paddington team, batting against Central Cumberland, lost only six wickets for 636 runs—one of the best single innings' efforts in the history of grade cricket. The scoring was very rapid. McCloy made 236 not out. He hit four 6's and forty-two 4's; Hendry made 110, Wells 97, and A. A. Church 91. Playing for University against Sydney, J. Bogle enhanced his prospects for inter-state honours by scoring 142 not out. J. D. Scott (Middle Harbour), who has joined the practice net for the inter-state match, took three of North Sydney's wickets for 39, and Mailey five for 69. In the match, Peter-sham v. Balmain, Andrews captured eight wickets for 72 runs.



The Summer Meeting of the West Australian Turf Club.

(1) Finish of the Waylen Stakes: Tom Castro gets home.

(2) Pallsade winning the King's Park Handicap.

Services Rugby.

Australia Too Good for Canada.

The Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, visited the National Rugby ground at Twickenham, last week, to see a game in the Imperial Services competition, for which the King has presented a Challenge Cup. The Prince arrived in time to see the Australians take complete command of the game against Canada. Then at "No-side" he left the stand and entered the playing field; he shook hands with each member of the Fifteens, and chatted for a while with those who had particularly distinguished themselves. Prince Albert knows Rugby extremely well, for when he was at Osborne, Major Louis Greig, the old Scots and Services half-back, was on the staff and kept a watchful eye on the Rugby of Osborne.

HEAVY SCORE AND UP-HILL FIGHT.

Australia gave no quarter (says the "Morning Post"). The back division profited from the upfield kicking of the Canadians; the forwards had the scrummage science that continually gave them the ball for heeling purposes. And so we saw a hard-working little scrum half in Private Falagan having the time of his life. He opened the game in a very businesslike method, and the three-quarter line rarely had an idle moment. On this third line there were pace and straight running, and the players, who mostly appealed to the imagination were Lieut. D. Carrol, the right centre, Gunner Robinson (for a little time flying man and then left centre), and Sergt. D. Suttor, the left wing. As the attacks were delivered with swinging severity on both wings the wonder was that the score was not heavier; but, as already laid down, the Canadians were always triers and never relaxed their tackling.

A USEFUL PACK.

Australia had a very useful, bustling pack. It was well together from the start; it was alert in forming down and quick in breaking up. Lieut. W. T. Watson, the skipper, kept the men well in hand, and it is permissible to point to two forwards who would be good enough for any side—the fair-haired Lance-Corpl. J. Thompson and the dark-haired Sergt. R. Bradley—both "topping" forwards—and Thompson had the additional virtue of an unerring place kick. On Saturday's match it was easy to understand what a hard match the Australians gave to the Mother Country.

As a match it was too uneven to arouse anything like enthusiasm. There is never much fun in watching a side simply romp through its opponents, and so the Prince of Wales was a little unfortunate in the choice of picking out this particular game of the Imperial Services series for his first visit to Twickenham since the war. On the next two Saturdays the contests should be of a much closer character—Mother

Anzac Day Sports in France.

Below we quote the proposed programme of racing and mounted competitions for Anzac Day, April 25th. The location is the Chatelet Racecourse and all units of the Australian corps will take part.

Events.	Fees.	Prizes.	
		Noms. Frs.	
(1). 1 p.m. Gaba Tebe Hurdle Race. 1 mile...	10	550	{ 400 and trophy (100 frs.) 100 50
(2). 1.45 p.m. Helles Plate (maiden). 4 furlongs	10	250	{ 200 50
(3). 2.30 p.m. Anzac Cup. 1 mile	20	1350	{ 1000 and cup (250 frs.) 250 100
(4). 3.15 p.m. Aki Baba Cup. 2 1/2 miles (officers) point to point. Cup presented by 5th Bde. R.F.A.	10	500	{ 350 and cup (215 frs.) 100 50
(5). 3.45 p.m. Chunak Handicap. 4 furlongs ...	10	450	{ 350 75 25
(6). 4.15 p.m. Birdwood Cup (championship). 5 furlongs. Catch weights, 10 stone.	15	900	{ 700 and cup (200 frs.) 150 50
(7). 4.45 p.m. Shrapnel Gully Plate. 4 furlongs	10	500	{ 350 and trophy (100 frs.) 75 25
		4500	

Included in the athletic programme are the following:—

Wrestling on Horseback	100 frs.
	50 "
Tug-of-War on Horseback	100 "
	50 "
Flag Race	100 "
	50 "
Gretna Green Race	100 "
	50 "

Prize of 50 frs. for best dressed lady.

Special prize of 50 frs. for the most original and humorous characters mounted, singly or in pairs.

Special prize of 50 frs. for the most original and humorous turnout.

The Athletic programme will start about 11 a.m. Finals and Mounted Competitions to be run off between the horse races or during progress of same if desired.

A boat race for pairs on the canal is projected.

A Tattersall's sweep on the Anzac Cup is projected also.

The principal racing Clubs are invited to give every possible assistance and to contribute the added cups and other trophies, or better still, each might give the prize money and trophy for any selected race.

A meeting of divisional and racing club representatives will be called at an early date to decide on a definite programme, appoint officials, etc.

Suggestions from any source will be gladly accepted by MAJOR FITZGERALD, Organising Officer, Corps Mounted Competitions, Aus. Corps Headquarters, France.

Country v. South Africans and the Winners of the Series v. the French Army.

The final score was: Australians, 38 points; Canada, nil.

Racing Fixtures.

April 19th, 21st, 23rd and 26th. A.J.C. Autumn Meeting (Randwick).—Nominations, Doncaster Handicap and Sydney Cup, January 7th; first forfeits, March 24th; final forfeits, April 17th; first for-

feits, St. Leger, Sires Produce Stakes, and Champagne Stakes, day of general entries; final forfeits, April 17th.

Fire Excites Epsom.

The excitement at an Epsom meeting recently would have been greatly added to but for the timely discovery of several fires during the afternoon in the grand-stand. There were five outbreaks, but they were speedily overcome.

Back to Civvies.

Deputy Director of Demobilisation Talks on Going Back.

These notes concerning General Foott's address came to hand too late for insertion in our last issue, which made mention of the lecture given at the War Chest Club.

General Foott dealt first with the machinery of demobilisation. When the Department was organised under Lieut.-General Sir John Monash, the first thing they had to consider was the clearing out of 1914, and after that 1915 men, of whom there were 26,000 in France and the United Kingdom. The paramount motive which actuated the Department was, of course, the repatriation of men who were longest in the Army, always subject to the reservation that they could be spared. For some reason or another he was not in that category, and he would have to wait his turn like the rest. When the question arose in which order consistent with all the exigencies of the military situation, should they repatriate the men, General Monash devised the quota system, which should not be confused with the draft method, and the result had been that every man got a fair run for his money. There might have been apparent anomalies in the manner in which Divisions had been sent away from France, but it was unavoidable.

A Brake on the Wheel.

On November 30th, 1918, the total strength in France was 90,000, and in March there were still 60,000 in France and 36,000 in England. They had to cut the garment according to the cloth, and there was no room beyond that figure to accommodate any more troops in the United Kingdom. It was no good attempting the impossible, and they had not been able to ship any more of the quotas from England to Australia. By means of a diagram General Foott showed the detrimental effect which the industrial strikes had upon the fitting out of ships available for the transportation of troops. Where 16,000 men should have gone, they had been able to send only 7,000—a fault due not to the Repatriation Department or the Shipping Controller, but to the industrial trouble. It was a sensible and common-sense proposition to put, that if you interfere with machinery you dislocate output.

Impedimenta.

General Foott then pointed out that a quota consisted of 1,000 men, and from next month arrangements had been made to send 6,000 per week from France to Depots in England. A most essential thing aimed at by the Department—they hoped to carry it into effect by every means in their power—was to consolidate officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the

same division to travel together to Australia. Therefore, allotment of camps on Salisbury Plain is directed to that object.

General Foott spoke of the enormous difficulties which beset them in getting men from France who were approved either for educational purposes or for discharge. There were 1,100 men in industrial employment up to date, and there had been 600 discharges in the United Kingdom. Originally the Repatriation Department did not concern itself about the transportation of wives and families or the dependants of the Australian soldiers, but subsequently they undertook that task, with the result that they had shipped to Australia 1,400 of them since January.

The Need for Ships.

The Department had been promised shipping accommodation for 28,000 up to the end of January; they had actually got 27,000. They had been promised a total of 43,000 to the end of February; they had

got only 32,000. Up to the end of March they had been promised a cumulation total of 68,000. The Shipping Department was doing all they could for them.

General Foott dealt with the unsuitability of ships built for certain routes, which would have to be either partially reconstructed or totally remodelled to equip them for the tropics, so as to ensure a safe and healthy passage for so many thousands of miles. The total embarkation of troops to Australia up to date was 40,000.

Keeping their Memory Green.

Two years ago the residents of Victor Harbour (South Australia) decided to beautify the sea-front and plant a tree to the memory of each man of the district who had fallen in action. The labour was given voluntarily, and what was formerly a barren waste is now a delightful public garden, which greatly adds to the charm of the town.



An Australian Corps despatch rider in the Belgian snows.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4303.)



Nazareth. The 8th Light Horse camped at Olive Grove, near Nazareth.
(Palestine Official Photograph No. 276.)

A Fight for Fiscal Freedom.

Melbourne, 28th March.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, at the gathering of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, last night, said that the Federal Parliament would meet as early as the deliberations of the Peace Conference would permit, and deal with the tariff. Australia required to be made more replete in respect of necessary industries, both primary and secondary, than in the past. The future of the world for perhaps a century is being settled in Paris: things pregnant with fate for the future of Australia are hanging in the balance. The Prime Minister is there fighting with the full approval of the people of Australia for three things: one was the future of the German colonies in the Western Pacific, in the interests both of the safety of Australia and the well-being of the inhabitants of the islands. Australia should control these, he believed, because every indication pointed that way. That struggle which Mr. Hughes had sustained since November until now will work in their favour, and Australia would be granted at least a mandatory Government in those islands, the possession of which meant everything to the security of future generations in this country.

Paying Our Debts.

The Prime Minister is also advocating Australia's legitimate claims against the broken German Empire and people for reimbursement of some of the cost of the war. If the claim be not advanced strenuously and successfully, two or three generations would have to bear the blighting effect of a huge burden of taxation.

Mr. Hughes is fighting also for the fiscal freedom of this part of the British Empire, and he (Mr. Watt) without the slightest hesitation, and speaking for a unanimous Cabinet, said that whatever might be the basis of peace, Australia could not surrender its fiscal rights, but must control its own destinies in this matter, and must have the right, as an intelligent progressive democracy, to determine under what conditions and standards of comfort its people should live.

Wanted—A League of Australia.

He made no prediction as to the success of the League of Nations, but it carried with it a gospel full of hope for the human race. Whether they believed the experiment would succeed or not, they must work for it. There was everything to gain and nothing to lose by a trial of this great experiment; but a League of Nations was

Mr. Hughes's Task.

not the only thing necessary. What Australia also wanted was a League of the whole nation to work unitedly for its welfare and safety. There was unfortunately arising in Australia a spirit that bid fair to challenge the spirit of Bolshevism. Many people, thoughtless and unheeding, believed this was a new doctrine involving the re-incarnation of man. Were they going to one of the least educated countries of the world to learn lessons of liberty? **That Sound Heart.**

He did not believe history would read the recent outbreaks of Bolshevism in any country in the world as anything but an unforgivable crime. After detailing the doctrines of the Russian soviets as set forth in a pamphlet printed in Australia, which, he said, made one wonder how anyone outside a lunatic asylum could adopt them, Mr. Watt stated that the Commonwealth Government would use the powers it had to preserve law and order, and prevent Bolshevik excesses; if necessary, it would go even to the length of deportation. The Government looked for strength in the community to put down the illicit exercise of force. He ventured to think that the great heart of Australia would remain sound.

Australia House.

Its Aims and its Work.

Australia House is rapidly becoming the leading centre of Australian business life in London.

It is not only a meeting-place which draws together all Australians who come to London, though these quickly learn to make full use of the facilities they find there. It is not only the official home of the Australian High Commissioner and his staff. A semi-ambassadorial office, a welcome-centre to Australians, Australia House must necessarily be.

But more than that, it is a business place. The Commonwealth Government built it and fitted it for work. That work is well-known to the British public by now: the interpreting of Australian development to the home-country for the attraction of intending emigrants and the promotion of intelligence in this country concerning Australian trade and production.

Such work cannot be crudely done, and the demand is more and more for trained and experienced men to do it. The High Commissioner's staff includes, besides those engaged on routine Government business, a considerable and growing staff occupied with most important intelligence work.

The newspapers all over the kingdom know by this time the value of Australia House as a consulting authority on Australian affairs and activities. It is an Imperial work of high value for the Empire.

Big Business.

Australia House is probably one of the most complete Government institutions in the world. Its roof covers a collection of representatives of every Commonwealth Government Department, a branch of the Commonwealth Bank, a shipping office, and an alert commercial bureau. Australian interests in Britain look to it more and more for help and leading. The nature of the increasing demands upon it is turning it steadily into a business house as well as a High Commissioner's headquarters.

The building itself has been often described, and cost a lot of money, but that money has not been thrown away. A considerable amount of floor space not occupied by the Australian authorities is being rented to others, and this available space is an excellent business proposition. Many British engineering and other firms of high standing are inquiring at Australia House for office space, and the Inland Revenue Department of the British Government already occupies temporary accommodation on three of the floors.

Australia House has its own small printing-press, which has already effected a considerable saving on stationery print-

ing, its own photographic dark rooms, and even issues a small newspaper (which was initiated for the benefit of the Australian forces in the field).

Every square foot of the floor space in the building is occupied, from twenty feet below to 110 feet above the street level.

Standing at the revolving doors at the main entrance one may any day see hundreds of people entering and leaving the building. Between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. the doors are never still. Even in the evening, up to 10 p.m., there is a stream of soldiers visiting the A.I.F. Hall in the lower basement.

The various business operations carried on in Australia House have grown to such an extent that it has become necessary during the last month or two to temporarily take over offices from the Agent-General for Victoria.

How the Edifice is Used.

On the sixth floor is accommodated the Repatriation Branch, which deals with all the passages and passports for those who are urgently desirous of returning to Australia.

Here also is accommodated the Publicity Branch, with its sub-sections, which deal with A.I.F. publications, war photographs, etc., and the editorial office of the "Anzac Bulletin." A part of this floor is leased to a private firm.

The fifth floor accommodates those whose

business deals with the maritime life of Australia. The Australian Naval Depot is housed here, also the Commonwealth Shipping Representative and the Director of Navy Accounts, as well as the General Manager and staff of the Commonwealth Line of steamers.

The Commonwealth Shipping Board is represented *pro tem.* by a delegate and staff who are on the fourth floor, where are also found the Customs and Public Trustee Representative and the following branches of the High Commissioner's offices:—Accounts, Pensions, Produce and Supply. On this floor, under the charge of the Supply Branch, the printing of all the stationery used in the High Commissioner's offices is carried out.

The Military Adviser and Audit Offices are situated for the moment at the south-east corner of the building on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors respectively.

The third, second and entresol floors, which were let unfinished to the Imperial Government in 1916 for the duration of the war, hold the Claims Branch of the Imperial Inland Revenue Department. This office had formerly been located at Somerset House—the headquarters of the Inland Revenue.

A small portion of the entresol floor is retained by the High Commissioner for the accommodation of the Telephone Exchange, where each day about 1,400 tele-



German prisoners cooking their dinner, guarded by "Aussies."
(Australian Official Photograph No. 4305.)



The 8th Australian Light Horse camped at Olive Grove, Nazareth.

(Palestine Official Photograph No. 275.)

phone connections are made outside the building. On the internal automatic telephones about 10,000 calls are registered every month.

The Conning Tower.

The central administration of the High Commissioner's offices is carried out on the first floor, where are the offices and staffs of the Prime Minister, High Commissioner and Official Secretary, the Central Registry, Intelligence and Correspondence Branches, as well as the Conference Room and Library. In the last visitors from Australia may see all the latest papers and conduct any private correspondence should they so desire.

The central portion of the ground floor is taken up by the Exhibition Hall, where various exhibitions are held, the one open at present being that of war trophies captured by the A.I.F. This exhibition is open to the public each day, including Sundays, and attracts large crowds.

All the offices on this floor, which face the streets and have basements under, are occupied by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and here the Military Section

of the Bank's work is carried on, as well as their West End Branch business.

The Orient Steamship Company have also premises here, and they have, like the Bank, direct communication with the Exhibition Hall.

There is a smart and efficient inquiry office on the ground floor, where visitors may be directed to any department in the building.

The Diggers' Den.

The hall in the lower basement which has been fitted up for use either as a lecture, concert, or cinematograph theatre, is at present used as a Club and Rest Room for members of the A.I.F. and H.M.A. Navy. There a man may see all the latest papers, both British and Australian, write letters, or find recreation with billiards, cards, or with games.

Each Sunday evening, from 8 till 10, a concert is given for men in uniform, and these concerts have proved tremendously popular, the hall being filled to its utmost capacity.

Each Friday evening a dance is held under the management of the War Chest Club. On other evenings there is always

some entertainment or other. The following is a specimen engagement list:—

March 16.—Concert, 8 to 10 p.m.

March 17.—Anzac Buffet dance.

March 19.—Finance Department dance.

March 20.—Records Department dance.

March 21.—War Chest Club dance.

March 22.—Demobilisation Department Dance.

The remainder of the basement is occupied by the Stores Branch, where all consignments of shipping are prepared and inward and outward goods dealt with, as well as despatch work in connection with enclosures under separate cover.

From here all stores are issued on requisition. The Publicity Stores, Boiler-house, Pump and Fan Rooms and Engineering and Carpenters' Shops are located in the basement.

Fact and Fable.

The German sea raider "Wolf," which was fifteen months at large in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans, and did great damage to our shipping, has left Germany under the name of "Wachtfels" for surrender at an English port.

"Doug" Haig and the "Diggers."
 "We were all Pals together."

From L. G. SHORT, Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.
 War Correspondents' Headquarters,
 France, 31st March.

Sir Douglas Haig paid a farewell visit to the Australian Corps Headquarters to-day. On his arrival a guard of honour of the 46th Battalion formed up outside headquarters, presented arms and gave the general salute.

After an inspection, General Haig met the senior officers of the corps and divisions, except the 3rd Division (which is situated at the Abbeville area), in the historic chateau of Ham-sur-Heure, where the corps lives. General Hobbs, commanding the corps, introduced the officers, with whom Sir Douglas chatted, asking many questions as to the work each would take up after returning to Australia. In the course of a few words, he said: "I come to shake you by the hand, but not to make a speech, for when leaving your family you do not say many words. I thank you from my heart for all you have done in the war. Every Australian, no matter what his rank, has played the game and been most unselfish. During the war we were all pals together. I trust—indeed, I am sure—that in peace it will be just the same. If this happens, then the British Empire will last for ever. Again, I thank you, and wish everyone the best of luck. I hope to continue our pleasant friendship in the days to come."

In a short interview, I asked him if he had any farewell message for Australian soldiers. He replied:—

"Well, I have said so many nice things, I hardly know what to say. I have long admired their magnificent courage and fighting skill. I thank them from the bottom of my heart for their great work, and wish them all good luck in the future. Indeed" (here he turned smiling to General Hobbs), "I don't think I could say too great things of them."

Anzac Day in London.

Fourth Anniversary of the Famous Landing.

In spite of the number of "Aussies" repatriated, London will see more of them on Anzac Day, April 25th, than have ever assembled before, or are likely to do so again, in the Metropolis, and the London public propose to make the event, not only a tribute to our veterans, but a grand farewell to Australian troops.

In the afternoon a grand entertainment is to be held at His Majesty's Theatre, placed at the authorities' disposal for this purpose by Mr. Oscar Asche. Leading theatrical and music hall artistes will contribute to the programme, and Mr. W. M.



The Obliging Friend.

Cold-Water Advocate: "If I went into that hotel I'd feel as if the eyes of the whole world were upon me."

Beer Advocate: "Well, I wouldn't see a bloke stuck. Pop in the side entrance an' 'ave yer Jimmy Woodser, an' I'll keep nit till yer come out."

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

Hughes will address the assembly.

Various festivities are arranged for at Australia House, including a reception by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fisher.

An Australian Song.

Great Land! Thy proud sons honour thee,
 From alien blight we'll shield thee,
 Our blood e'en shed to guard thee—
 Australia! All Hail!

The above is one of four stanzas of an Australian patriotic hymn, the music and words of which were written by Chaplain W. Howes, 40th Battn., A.I.F., when in the Valley of the Somme. Copies can be obtained from Swan and Co., London, price fourpence.

Equal Treatment for Discharged Men.

It is officially announced that Australian soldiers who have been granted their discharge in England are to receive the same conditions of leave on full pay as they would if discharged in Australia. Applications in writing should be made to the Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation, A.I.F., 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, stating full particulars of military service, including late regimental number and unit.

To You ———.

When young Billjim and Billjimima ask you the famous question, "What did you do in the Great War, Daddy?" it will save a lot of trouble if you show them Dyson's book. Write A.I.F. Publications Section.



PFEIFFER'S BACILLUS

Influenza

"In connection with this epidemic the specific organism of Influenza—the Pfeiffer Bacillus (illustrated above)—has been identified"

THIS statement is a word-for-word quotation from a "Kruschen Salts" announcement which appeared broadcast in the public press so long ago as last July—at the time of the first Influenza Epidemic. Only within the last few weeks has the identity of Pfeiffer's Bacillus as "the specific organism of Influenza" been officially established—and the statement verified.

But the advice which accompanied that statement has, month by month and week by week and day by day, been justified in thousands upon thousands of cases in which immunity from infection or quick and easy recovery has been secured by following it. "Get the Kruschen Habit—persevere with it!" was that advice—and so successful has it proved that the Proprietors of Kruschen Salts feel they cannot do better than repeat their original announcement without the alteration or addition of a single word.

After introducing the Pfeiffer Bacillus and certain infective organisms associated with it, the announcement proceeds thus:

The Kruschen Habit is your first line of defence

against the Germ-Hun; it enables Nature to maintain a rich supply of pure and virile blood.

Kruschen Salts is a natural aperient and diuretic tonic—not a medicine, but an "aid to nature" in eliminating from the system waste material which poisons and debilitates the blood. The bowel, liver, kidneys, lungs and skin—the body's organs of elimination—

All high-class Chemists throughout Australia, New Zealand and the Islands supply Kruschen Salts—but in case of difficulty a post-card to either of the Wholesale Distributing Agents mentioned below will bring the name of the nearest Chemist stocking Kruschen Salts:—

Australia—H. & W. Grear, 287-289 Clarence Street, Sydney
New Zealand—Fairbairn, Wright & Co., Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, Auckland
Sole Manufacturers—E. Griffiths Hughes (Kruschen) Ltd., 68 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester, England

The *modus operandi* of these disease-germs is as follows. They obtain a lodgment in recesses of the nose, mouth and throat, where they generate their virus and distribute it through the system *via* the body's common carrier, the blood.

If you allow it! Nature has evolved an efficient system of defence against these germs. Myriads of tiny corpuscles which travel with your blood-stream are the natural defenders of the central citadel—the nervous system—of your health. They are of two kinds, red and white. The former energise your body to resist infection generally; the latter raid these "Germ-Huns" in their trenches, kill and (whisper it!) devour them bodily.

It rests with you to give these corpuscles a fair field whilst they fight your battles for you—it is up to you, in other words, "to keep the ring". The area of operations is your blood, and if the blood be pure and virile there is not a germ in all bacteriology that has the power to impair your energy, efficiency and general well-being.

all work better and more regularly under the daily reminder of the Kruschen Habit, and with these organs working well and regularly the purity and virility of the blood is insured.

Get the Kruschen Habit—persevere with it! This is the secret of immunity from epidemics such as the above—and, too, the indispensable condition precedent to their successful treatment.

Kruschen Salts

MAKERS ESTABLISHED IN MANCHESTER 1754.
ENTIRELY BRITISH FOR 160 YEARS

KRUSCHEN SALTS is sold at 1s. 6d. per bottle by every Chemist in the British Isles, and is also obtainable at all B.E.F. Canteens.

General Australian News—continued.

Boon to Out-back.

An Adelaide lady has invented and patented a germ-proof water bag which has been given the hall-mark of approval by doctors and other scientists. This will be a boon to men and women out-back, if it is all it is claimed to be.

When Ignorance means Blisters. Quacks who need "Curing."

The local branch of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in South Australia is urging the registration of veterinary surgeons and practitioners, and a Bill to enforce it is now in preparation. In his annual report the Government Veterinary Lecturer, Mr. F. E. Place, emphasises the necessity of registration, and gives various examples of hideous cruelty to animal, due to the ignorance of quacks who have sprung up in the absence of qualified men on active service. The packing of a horse's foot with sulphuric acid, which resulted in the sloughing of the hoof in acute agony, and the rubbing of sulphuric acid into a horse's sides for pneumonia, so that the animal, shrieking with pain, had to be shot, were two of the examples of unintentional brutality which had been brought to his notice.

Strike Breaking De Luxe in W.A.

During the train-strike various enterprising country motor owners took their cars to town and reaped a rich harvest by carrying passengers to and from the suburbs. Some made between £16 and £20 a day.

Mountains For Sale.

Mount Eba and McDonall Peak, 200 miles north-west of Port Augusta, have been sold by Dalgety's for Mr. J. Gemmel.

Bush Fire in South Australia.

At Booboorowie, near the Burra, on January 24th, a fire broke out and, aided by a strong north wind, travelled twenty miles. Thousands of acres of valuable feed sheds, stables, farm implements and conveyances, and many miles of fencing were destroyed, the estimated loss being at least £30,000. Mr. G. Oates, who has been 25 years on his farm at Flagstaff Hill, suffered loss of about £3,000. Elder Smith's sale yards and show grounds were much damaged, and the totalisator house of the Burra Racing Club was burned. The heat was terrific, and smoke darkened the atmosphere so far as Aberdeen and Koorunga, so that it was impossible to see indoors without a light.

Might and the Right to Work.

Unionist pickets at Ross River (Q.), on February 28th interfered with ex-soldiers going to work. Lieut. Holland, taking a rifle and a revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition, drove them from the bridge. The pickets ran away and gathered together other extremists, but Holland held his post, and deterred the pickets from molesting the ex-soldiers, who now formed a squad ready to enforce the right to work by arms.

Minister for Defence Gets Busy.

Shortly after his arrival in London, Senator Pearce, Minister for Defence, went to Paris to confer with Messrs. Hughes and Cook as to his work in London.

Since his return, he has been getting into touch with the various A.I.F. organisations and interviewing Generals Birdwood, Monash, White and Griffiths.

This week he will visit some of the A.I.F. Depots in England and go over a transport with the troops on board.

The Minister reports that, having inspected the Headquarters of the Comforts Fund, he is greatly impressed by the value of the organisation. A cable to this effect has been sent to the Sydney headquarters.

Fodder Conservation.

Capt. F. C. Waley has made a valuable experiment in conserving fodder for his stud cattle at Wowbray Park, Picton (N.S.W.). In April, 1909, he filled four tub silos, of a total capacity of 540 tons, with chaffed maize. Now that the district is very dry, and there is little natural feed, the last of this reserve fodder is being drawn upon, with excellent results. The milking cows receive a daily portion of silage with a little lucerne chaff, and a handful of bran. On this they are milking better than on good grass. The silage is also relished by the young stock, which lick up every particle. It is made of green maize cut in the milky stage of the cob, and well fermented, and smells like brewer's malted grains.



Australians in the snow—making it a welter.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4292).

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned award on the following Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

2256 Sgt. F. P. Weisheit, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an attack on enemy trenches this N.C.O., with his party, rushed a defence post, capturing two machine-guns with their crews. He also dealt with several dug-outs, entering them with total disregard of danger, and brought in thirty prisoners. His determination and offensive spirit were invaluable in this attack.

653 L.-Cpl. W. N. Whittard, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. was in charge of a party of signallers moving forward with the front wave to establish a forward communication post. When held up by a machine-gun, he dashed at it alone, shot three and bayoneted two of the enemy, and took five prisoners. On reaching the objective, he personally ran out lines to all the companies, under heavy fire, and maintained communication throughout the day by his energy in repairing breaks.

3968 Sgt. E. A. Williams, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the march to the jumping-off tape this N.C.O. directed and controlled his platoon with great coolness when it got into a heavy barrage and brought it through without loss. In attacking the second objective, when rifle and machine-gun fire checked the platoon, he rallied his men and dashed forward, causing the enemy to surrender. He set a remarkable example to his men.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the following to the undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

Bar to the Military Medal.

263 Sgt. A. H. Armstrong, M.M., Inf.; 90 Sgt. S. Sargeant, M.M., Inf. (M.M.'s gazetted 26th May, 1917.)
1669 Sgt. S. R. Bagnall, M.M., Inf. (M.M. gazetted 9th July, 1917.)
635 A./Sgt. W. E. L. J. Warland, M.M., L.T.M. By. (M.M. gazetted 17th December, 1917.)
318 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) D. P. Oliver, M.M., Inf. (M.M. gazetted 7th October, 1918.)
3647 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) H. F. Browne, M.M., Inf.; 34 Pte. J. Anderson, M.M., A.M.C. (M.M.'s gazetted 21st October 1918.)

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Medal for bravery in the Field to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

The Military Medal.

2878 Pte. Adams, E. A.; 3454 Cpl. Ambler, H.; 5030 Pte. (T./Cpl.) Anderson, D. C.; 5488 Pte. (T./Cpl.) Anderson, E.; 4730 Cpl. Anderson, W.; 1074 Pte. Angus, C.; 3511 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Arnold,

W. E.; 4979 Pte. Ashton, W. G.; 2568 Pte. Atkinson, C. B.; 771 Cpl. Bagley, C. L.; 6721 Pte. Baker, W. G. T.; 6891 Pte. Ball, G.; 165 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Barnes, A. E.; 711 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Battese, C. H.; 9412 Pte. Blinman, J. C.; 5068 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Buckle, S. A.; 5104 Pte. Burdett, H. W. E.; 1982 Pte. Bye, P. A.; 2778 Pte. Carpenter, A. A.; 499 Pte. Catton, J.; 3210 Cpl. Collett, C. T.; 3563 Pte. (T./Cpl.) Cooney, R.; 1495 Pte. Coverdale, J. A. V. L.; 1991 Pte. Crawford, D.; 2132 Pte. Darrach, A. T.; 6436 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Donohue, J.; 2915 Pte. Doyle, T.; 2929 Spr. Ellis, L.; 27 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Emmerson, A. E.; 2178 Pte. Farrar, L.; 4693 Pte. Featherstone, J.; 3336 Pte. Forrest, A.; 3287 Sgt. Fox, J. J.; 4417 Pte. Garr, G.; 3326 Cpl. Gibbs, O. R.; 4287 Spr. Gill, E. H. G.; 1921 Sgt. Greening, W.; 1677 Cpl. Haines, J. W.; 1110 Pte. Hobson, O.; 3666 Pte. Homan, A.; 3158a Pte. Hughes, F. J.; 2132 Gnr. Hughes, W. J.; 1147 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Humphreys, J. W.; 4292 Pte. Hyde, D. W.; 4119 Sgt. Jaques, R. F.; 1114 Pte. Jarvis, R. W.; 2696 Pte. Jones, W. V.; 5395 Sgt. Keith, C. J.; 5335 Sgt. Kenny, W. J. (D.C.M.); 350 Cpl. Kimberley, G. J. C.; 2939 Pte. King, G. L.; 906 Cpl. Kitchen, S.; 463 Cpl. Laing, J. W.; 1320 Pte. Lambert, B. L.; 4551 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) Leslie, A.; 269 Sgt. Lochens, W.; 4324 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Logan, J. C.; 2171 Cpl. Lowcock, E.; 7963 M.T. Dvr. Maiden, W. R.; 2943a Pte. Malsey, R. T.; 6352 Pte. Marks, C. H.; 4842 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McArdle, R. F.; 3679 Pte. McCafferty, R. P.; 886 Sgt. McConnell, J.; 2117 Pte. McDermott, W. A. L.; 297 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) McDonald, A. P.; 299 C.Q.M.S. McFerran, H.; 3593 Sgt. McGovern, T. J.; 495 Pte. Milgate, P.; 5383 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Morey, H. H.; 26317 Gnr. Neville, J. J.; 2217 Pte. Newland, A. G.; 4154 Pte. Nicholls, R. W.; 608 Spr. O'Connell, J. P.; 5089 Pte. Olsen, O.; 5167 Cpl. Olsen, W. H.; 914 Cpl. Parker, J.; 1718 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Phipps, A. G.; 2134 Pte. Player, W.; 4245 Cpl. Quinn, T. J.; 334 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Rankin, F. T.; 3603 Pte. Rawlings, W. R.; 1741 C.Q.M.S. Rayner, W. R.; 5100 Pte. Reed, H.; 1220 Sgt. Reedy, J. T.; 546a Pte. Reilly, E. J.; 3611 Cpl. Robinson, C. C.; 2742 Pte. Rodger, J. W.; 2789 Sgt. Ross, J.; 148 Pte. Sanders, W. R.; 1513 Cpl. Schafer, O. H.; 5402 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Schinkel, H. O.; 1223 Pte. Scothern, B.; 3426 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Scullin, E. A.; 4858 Spr. Semple, J.; 2371 Sgt. Sinclair, W. L.; 152 Pte. Slingo, H.; 3422b Cpl. (T./Sgt.) Smith, F. O. C.; 1173 Pte. Snoxall, J. D.; 3434 Pte. Spratt, A. J.; 2989 Pte. Standley, H. J.; 1675 Pte. Sturtevant, J. R.; 3010 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) Swaffield, J. B.; 5111 Pte. Tobin, C.; 2743 Pte. Tuife, T.; 3460 Cpl. Twyford, H. A.; 4244a Pte. Uridge, H. S.; 1980 Pte. Utting, C.; 2093 Cpl. Vaughan, T.; 637 Pte. (L.-Cpl.) Wade, W. J.; 797 Pte. Warne, R.; 454 Pte. Whitehead, F.; 370 Pte. Williams, G.; 653 Sgt. Woosham, F. W.; 3321 Pte. Wright, L.; 2924 Pte. (T./Cpl.) Young, J. E.

The following are the correct descriptions of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men whose names have appeared in the London Gazette for the award of the Military Medal:—

Bar to Military Medal.

London Gazette dated 4th February, 1918.
1706 Pte. H. L. Jenkins, M.M., I.F. (Gazetted as Military Medal.)

Military Medal.

London Gazette, dated 28th January, 1918.
1046 Sgt. G. D. Gorry, F.A.
London Gazette dated 4th February, 1918.
1908 Sgt. P. Brown, Inf.
London Gazette, dated 16th July, 1918.
2337 Fitt. H. J. F. Bottrill, F.A. (Gazetted as Botterell.)
London Gazette, dated 29th August, 1918.
7085 Pte. A. D. Watson, I.F.
London Gazette dated 13th September, 1918.
329 Sgt. R. L. Malseed, L.H. attd. Inf.
278 A./L.-Cpl. F. H. Cassells, M.G. Corps. (Gazetted as Cassels.)
4926 Pte. F. Strong, A.I.F.

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

Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

Awarded the Victoria Cross.

Lieut. Edgar Thomas Towner, M.C., M.G. Corps.—For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty on 1st September, 1918, in the attack on Mont St. Quentin, near Peronne, when in charge of four Vickers guns. During the early stages of the advance he located and captured, single-handed, an enemy machine-gun which was causing casualties, and by turning it on the enemy inflicted severe losses.

Subsequently, by the skilful, tactical handling of his guns, he cut off and captured twenty-five of the enemy.

Later, by fearless reconnaissance under heavy fire, and by the energy, foresight and promptitude with which he brought fire to bear on various enemy groups, he gave valuable support to the infantry advance.

Again, when short of ammunition, he secured an enemy machine-gun, which he mounted and fired in full view of the enemy, causing the enemy to retire further, and enabling our infantry to advance. Under intense fire, although wounded, he maintained the fire of this gun at a very critical period.

During the following night he steadied and gave valuable support to a small detached post, and by his coolness and cheerfulness inspired the men in a great degree.

Throughout the night he kept close watch by personal reconnaissance on the enemy movements, and was evacuated exhausted thirty hours after being wounded.

The valour and resourcefulness of Lieut. Towner undoubtedly saved a very critical situation, and contributed largely to the success of the attack.

Lieut. Lawrence Dominic McCarthy, A.I.F.—For most conspicuous bravery, initiative and leadership on the morning of the 23rd August, 1918, in attack near Madame Wood, east of Vermandovillers (north of Chaulnes).

Although the objectives of his battalion were attained without serious opposition, the battalion on the left flank was heavily opposed by well-posted machine-guns. Lieut. McCarthy, realising the situation, at once engaged the nearest machine-gun post, but still the attacking troops failed to get forward. This officer then determined to attack the nearest post. Leaving his men to continue the fire fight, he, with two others, dashed across the open and succeeded in reaching the block. Although single-handed, as he had outdistanced his comrades, and despite serious opposition and obstacles, he captured the gun and

War Honours for the A.I.F.—continued.

continued to fight his way down the trench, inflicting heavy casualties, and capturing three more machine-guns. At this stage, being some 700 yards from his starting point, he was joined by one of his men, and together they continued to bomb up the trench until touch was established with an adjoining unit. Lieut. McCarthy, during this most daring advance, single-handed killed twenty of the enemy and captured in addition five machine-guns and fifty prisoners.

By his gallant and determined action he saved a critical situation, prevented many casualties, and was mainly, if not entirely, responsible for the final objective being taken.

2358 Sgt. Albert David Lowerson, A.I.F.

—For most conspicuous bravery and tactical skill on the 1st September, 1918, during the attack on Mont. St. Quentin, north of Peronne, when very strong opposition was met with early in the attack, and every foot of ground was stubbornly contested by the enemy. Regardless of heavy enemy machine-gun fire, Sgt. Lowerson moved about fearlessly directing his men, encouraging them to still greater effort, and finally led them on to the objective.

On reaching the objective he saw that the left attacking party was held up by an enemy strong post heavily manned with twelve guns. Under the heaviest sniping and machine-gun fire, Sgt. Lowerson rallied seven men as a storming party, and directing them to attack the flanks of the post, rushed the strong point, and by effective bombing captured it, together with twelve machine-guns and thirty prisoners.

Though severely wounded in the right thigh, he refused to leave the front line until the prisoners had been disposed of and the organisation and consolidation of the post had been thoroughly completed.

Throughout a week of operations, his leadership and example had a continual influence on the men serving under him, whilst his prompt and effective action at a critical juncture allowed the forward movement to be carried on without delay, thus ensuring the success of the attack.

6594 Sgt. Gerald Sexton, A.I.F.—

For most conspicuous bravery during the attack near Le Verguier, north-west of St. Quentin, on the 18th September, 1918.

During the whole period of the advance, which was very seriously opposed, Sgt. Sexton was to the fore dealing with enemy machine-guns, rushing enemy posts, and performing great feats of bravery and endurance without faltering or for a moment taking cover.

When the advance had passed the ridge at Le Verguier, Sgt. Sexton's attention was directed to a party of the enemy

manning a bank, and to a field gun causing casualties and holding up a company. Without hesitation, calling to his section to follow, he rushed down the bank and killed the gunners of the field gun. Regardless of machine-gun fire he returned to the bank, and after firing down some dug-outs induced about thirty of the enemy to surrender. When the advance was continued from the first to the second objective the company was again held up by machine-guns on the flanks. Supported by another platoon, he disposed of the enemy guns, displaying boldness which inspired all.

Later, he again showed the most conspicuous initiative in the capture of hostile posts and machine-guns, and rendered invaluable support to his company digging in.

2631 Cpl. Arthur Charles Hall, A.I.F.—

For most conspicuous bravery, brilliant leadership and devotion to duty during the operations at Peronne on the 1st and 2nd September, 1918.

During the attack on the 1st September a machine-gun post was checking the advance. Single-handed, he rushed the position, shot four of the occupants and captured nine others and two machine-guns. Then, crossing the objective with a small party, he afforded excellent covering support to the remainder of the company. Continuously in advance of the main party, he located enemy posts of resistance and personally led parties to the assault. In this way he captured many small parties of prisoners and machine-guns.

On the morning of the 2nd September, during a heavy barrage, he carried to safety a comrade who had been dangerously wounded and was urgently in need of medical attention, and immediately returned to his post.

The energy and personal courage of this gallant non-commissioned officer contributed largely to the success of the operations, throughout which he showed utter disregard of danger and inspired confidence in all.

1876 Pte. (T./Cpl.) Alexander Henry Buckley, A.I.F.—

For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice at Peronne during the operations on 1/2nd September, 1918.

After passing the first objective his half-company and part of the company on the flank were held up by an enemy machine-gun nest. With one man he rushed the post, shooting four of the occupants and taking twenty-two prisoners. Later on, reaching a moat, it was found that another machine-gun nest commanded the only available foot-bridge. Whilst this was being engaged from a flank Corporal Buckley endeavoured to cross the bridge and rush the post, but was killed in the attempt.

Throughout the advance he had displayed great initiative, resource and courage, and by his effort to save his comrades from casualties, he set a fine example of self-sacrificing devotion to duty.

6939 Pte. Robert Mactier, A.I.F.—

For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on the morning of the 1st September, 1918, during the attack on the village of Mt. St. Quentin.

Prior to the advance of the battalion, it was necessary to clear up several enemy strong points close to our line. This the bombing patrols sent forward failed to effect, and the battalion was unable to move. Pte. Mactier single-handed, and in daylight, thereupon jumped out of the trench, rushed past the block, closed with and killed the machine-gun garrison of eight men with his revolver and bombs, and threw the enemy machine-gun over the parapet. Then, rushing forward about twenty yards, he jumped into another strong point held by a garrison of six men, who immediately surrendered. Continuing to the next block through the trench, he disposed of an enemy machine-gun which had been enfilading our flank advancing troops, and was then killed by another machine-gun at close range.

It was entirely due to this exceptional valour and determination of Pte. Mactier that the battalion was able to move on to its "jumping-off" trench and carry out the successful operation of capturing the village of Mt. St. Quentin a few hours later.

1584a Pte. William Matthew Currey, A.I.F.—

For most conspicuous bravery and daring in the attack on Peronne on the morning of 1st September, 1918.

When the battalion was suffering heavy casualties from a 77 mm. field gun at very close range, Pte. Currey, without hesitation, rushed forward under intense machine gun fire and succeeded in capturing the gun single-handed after killing the entire crew.

Later, when the advance of the left flank was checked by an enemy strong point, Pte. Currey crept around the flank and engaged the post with a Lewis gun. Finally, he rushed the post single-handed, causing many casualties. It was entirely owing to his gallant conduct that the situation was relieved and the advance enabled to continue.

Subsequently he volunteered to carry orders for the withdrawal of an isolated company, and this he succeeded in doing despite shell and rifle fire, returning later with valuable information.

Throughout the operations his striking example of coolness, determination, and utter disregard of danger had a most inspiring effect on his comrades, and his gallant work contributed largely to the success of the operations.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 299, DATED OCTOBER 5, 1918—
(continued).

KILLED—(continued).

MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.—Elliott, 3501, W. W.; Hayward, 637a, E. J.; Moate, 641, F. F.; Robinson, 610, C. L.; Smith, 6905, M. A.

Previously reported died of wounds, now reported killed.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Eldridge, 6714, J. H.; Whitaker, 6677, C. S.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Leslughter, 4593, A. E.; Murray, 1704a, G. W.; Wallace, 4534, J. A.

MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.—Deeney, 7234, J.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Jennings, 2932, W. I.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Fuller, 3538, A. M.; Hankins, 1916, G. H.; Keough, 6573, J.; Lavell, 593, H. J.; Liddell, 6763, S. J.; Muldoon, 596, F. J. P.; Olsen, 5744, G. A. M.; Porter, 1986, C. A.; Prothero, 297, W. A.; Ryan, 3902, G.; Ward, 4816, A. E.; Woods, 2782, W. P.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Angus, 36502, W. D.; Appleby, 38631, A.; Badkin, 27289, J. G.; Bennett, 39153, R. H.; Bone, 14679, K. V. S.; Fulton, 25798, R. H.; Pitcher, 29681, E. A.; Watt, 6581, G. A.

INFANTRY.—Andrew, 5978, H. R.; Arundell (M.M.), 3680, W. J.; Batchelor, 6785, W. J.; Birke, 7813, H. O.; Brotherton, 7697, W. E.; Clarke, 3901, R. J.; Creighton, 4759, A. V.; Doswell, 2148, F. J.; Douglas, 6999, H. J.; Downey, 4773, W. C.; Dundill, 1690, J. J.; Eyre, 6253, W. J.; Gibson, 6804a, H.; Gilbert, 7716, W. C.; F.; Harrison, 2774, H. C.; Hartwig, 7012, W. C.; Hodder, 2835, M. H.; Hogan (M.M.), 2998, M. T.; Jones, 5805, N. H.; Lavenne, 2048, J. E.; Lockyer, 6787, P.; McCauley, 3556, J. J.; McCleery, 3354, E. A.; O'Brien, 3847, C.; O'Malley, 6846, A.; O'Reilly, 2243, W. J.; Peebles, 4314, J. H.; Pellissier, 3715, F. L.; Perry, 3366, H.; Phillips, 8737, A. H.; Purcell, 7813a, T.; Quin, 2286, T.; Ray, 6575, R. N. H.; Rennick, 2206, J. L.; Resso, 1722, R. W.; Richmond, 6573, R. A.; Rutland, 7597, R.; Semmler, 3703a, G. E.; Sladen, 3485, A. J.; Smith, 790, G.; Splane, 2507, W. H.; Steele, 7120, A. J.; Stott, 2033, C. A.; Thompson, 3720, C. J.; Thompson, 7543, P. J.; Waters, 7795, W. J.; Watson, 1647, W. Y.; Wheelwright, 7333, H. M.

MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.—Carder, 1021, F. S.; Farnsworth, 233a, R. H.; Foster, 541, H. G.; Prentice, 291, G. N.; Williams, 724, D.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Newcombe, 7850, L.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Tampling, 5300, N. G.; Whitaker, 6677, C. S.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

PIONEERS.—Mathieson, 4840a, S. G.

DIED.

ARTILLERY.—Neill, 1379, N. E.

INFANTRY.—Dixon, 2880, H. C.; Hislop, 112, J. A.; Holtum, 522, H. E.; Johnston, 1851, C. W.; Macdonald, 8343, N.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Torson, 521a, F.

Previously reported missing, believed drowned, now reported drowned.

INFANTRY.—Abbott, 3263, N.; Claridge, 2912, R. O. J.; Faulks, 3231, T.; Laidlaw, 3581, E. L.; McIntyre, 3206, D.; Power, 3066, C. N.; Purcell, 6118, R. H.; Roxburgh, 2931, J.; Wilkins, 4239, E.

PIONEER BATTALIONS.—Pike, 2654, V. H.; Retell, 3191, P.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Lawson, 13732, A.; Richardson, 7999, H. O.

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Alderdice, 32141, S. McC.; Allen (M.M.), 732, T.; Anderson, 10232, E. W.; Angus, 30502, W. D.; Bell, 10388, E. L.; Bland,

3117, A. H.; Brown, 3688, H. J.; Butler, 26691, E. C.; Cameron, 3624, P. L.; Carlile, 1578, J.; Carroll, 28316, J. J.; Childs, 32846, D. D.; Clarke, 38730, J. E.; Clarke, 35843, K. S.; Coates, 26760, H. H.; Cotter, 31983, S.; Crawford, 37859, R.; Cridland, 2827, L.; Daly, 39238, R. R.; Dawe, 1900, H. A.; Day, 34336, A. H.; Delaney, 30607, A. J.; Denahy, 27322, J.; Dunstan, 14462, S.; Dyason, 2548, C. De V.; Ebeling, 27732, E. A.; Fairburn, 29270, R. S.; Fifer, 34742, S. J.; Fleming, 8839, W. R.; Fletcher, 3041, G.; Fullerton, 8850, F. S.; Garside, 2362, G. A.; Gay, 19792, A. R.; George, 11476, W. M.; Gonsal, 30758, A. E.; Goode, 2659, J. D.; Gourlay, 12459, J. C.; Hall, 14696, A.; Hamilton, 7662, O.; Hansen, 2166, W. E.; Harvie, 17625, D. J.; Haseler, 26309, G. K.; Haxby, 2371, H. R.; Hempenstall, 2851, G. C.; Hird, 29527, H. E.; Holmes, 3579, W. E.; Hopkins, 8869, P.; Huett, 38197, D. J.; Hunter, 6786, G. C.; Hutton, 38208, A. A.; Ibbs, 1981, J. H.; Jarman, 29297, S. W.; Johnston, 28404, C. E.; Jones, 29668, N. W.; Kelleher, 1284, J.; Kennedy, 6961, B. G.; Kidd, 8925, P.; Knuckey, 3308, J. J.; Langstaff (M.M.), 1304, W.; Lawler, 19574, R. L.; Litster, 1155, R. R.; Lloyd, 11496, J. M.; Locke, 3518, A.; McAlister, 25476, D. H.; McCarthy, 3084, W. P.; McDevitt, 18904, H.; McGann, 2043a, J. B.; MacGregor, 317, E.; McLennan, 10860, K. N.; Marshall, 26164, T. E.; Martin, 31009, V. J.; Massey, 34181, S.; Mitchell, 38007, J. S.; Mohle, 3371, E. A.; Montfort, 933, H. M.; Morris, 38996, M. A.; Murrell, 34783, A. A.; Newman, 11112, R. J.; Noble, 1118, E. G.; O'Neill, 17176, J.; Prater, 1903, A. T.; Pulman, 3464, A. J.; Purcell, 617, L.; Reynolds, 2548, A. A.; Rhodes, 30540, D. A.; Rowe, 8963, F. D.; Salter, 34981, A. S.; Selvaige, 34644, F. H.; Sharp, 3413, A. E.; Shaw, 484, H. W.; Sheehan, 2175, S. J.; Sheidow, 35103, G. P.; Shelley, 10215, L.; Skemp, 37225, L. C.; Slater, 34825, W. L.; Smith, 2895, J. L.; Smith, 26089, K. R.; Southam, 2267, A. E.; Street, 20107, W. F.; Sutherland, 1972, A. J.; Sweetman, 1750, F. H.; Symington, 35851, P.; Taylor, 2253, J.; Watson, 477, L. R.; Weatherland, 6960, F. T.; White, 31702, K. D.; White, 38050, P. F.; Wilson, 1396, W. L.; Wooler, 15718, A.

ENGINEERS.—Bagnall, 1616a, W. F.; Bartholomew, 5341, T.; Bateman, 10582, W. F.; Gwyther, 648, E. C.; Heyward, 2033, G. O.; Kingston, 940, H. E.; Lascelles, 17484, W. G.; Lowe, 2628, C.; McNamara (M.M.), 71a, L. W.; Maurice, 10173, F. J.; Parker, 3222, H. R.; Pearl, 18798, A. A.; Rawnsley, 2930, H.; Sharp, 3552, M. R.; Sheehan, 5829, C.; Watkins, 313, B. R.; Webb, 20910, W.; West, 2697, B. E.

INFANTRY.—Abbey, 6460, W. B.; Abernethy, 4496a, W.; Adams, 7682, A.; Ahern, 6701, T.; Aisbett, 5978, T. L.; Aitken, 5037, E. W.; Allard, 7684, E. T.; Allen, 1901, A. E.; Amiet, 6027, V.; Amos, 6479, C. H.; Anderson, 6456, C.; Anderson, 2730, E. S.; Anderson, 4056, F. O.; Andressen, 5281, L.; Andrews, 7193, C. P.; Angwin, 2613, T. R.; Annice, 7207, J.; Aprinace, 4732, A.; Austen, 3113a, H. E.; Ayers, 7695, F. J.; Bacon, 1704, W. E.; Balstow, 4311, A. E.; Baker (M.M.), 5049, F. S.; Baldwin, 4142a, B. C.; Balmer, 2682, H. A.; Barber, 2355, W.; Barbour, 2863, T. D.; Barker, 3015a, S.; Barr, 7441, P. V.; Barratt, 3851, H. C.; Barrett, 4733, H. L.; Barrington, 2374, H.; Barry, 7594, H.; Bartholomew, 6051, F. W.; Bartholomew, 299, H.; Bartle, 5793, W.; Bartlett, 1698a, J.; Bartsch, 5343, C. F.; Bass, 5038, J.; Basterfield, 7452, W.; Bastick, 601, W. H.; Batchelor, 3761, H.; Batchelor, 6228, L. W.; Batten, 3614, J. F.; Baxter, 2530, M. A.; Beard, 3622, H. J.; Beaton, 2392, C.; Becker, 3618, A. R.; Beckwith, 3232, E. J.; Beer, 3007, A. G.; Behan, 6237, J.; Bell, 2626, W. J.; Bell, 6923, W. B.; Bender, 752a, F. T.; Bertram, 3020, H.; Biddle, 3610, E. R.; Bigelow, 3616, L. W.; Bird, 2539, C. W.; Birditt, 6226, R. W.; Bishop, 4200, C.; Bishop, 3264, F. H.; Black, 3270, G. M.; Blackburn, 660, J.; Blair, 3538, C. R.; Blight, 2592b, J. H.; Block, 3617, A. F.; Bobridge, 1635, E. A.; Bodinner, 6003, H.; Bolton, 3271, M. J.; Bone, 2376, R. P.; Bonser, 6235, G. E.; Booth, 7112, H. E.; Bosward, 3034, T. H.; Bourke (M.M.), 1430, C.; Bourke, 2397, W. F.; Bowden, 7699, G. F.; Boylan, 2316, T.; Brace, 7457, V. C.; Bradford, 3066, W.; Brady,

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C.; McCormick, 8002, W.; McDavitt, 1628, A.; McDonald, 2475, A.; McDonald, 2881, D.; McDonald, 6800, D.; McDonald, 1896, P.; McDonald, 6800, W.; McDonnell, 3419, W. G.; McFarlane, 4827, J.; McFarling, 7504, F. W.; McFayden, 2078, D. W.; McGibbon, 1180, J.; McGinnity, 1800a, M.; McGuire, 8029, T.; McIndoe, 2411, P. G.; McInerney, 2681, J. P.; McKavanagh, 2356a, C. W.; McKay, 3361, T. E.; McKenzie, 2011, A.; MacKenzie, 2807, H.; McKenzie, 6318, T. W.; MacKereth, 7517, H. J.; McKinnon, 575, J.; MacLachlan, 7818, W.; McLean, 2216, J. S.; McLennan, 5156, A. L.; McLeod, 6086, D.; MacLeod, 2421, M.; McMahon, 626, E. W.; McMillan, 607b, D. R.; McVicar, 5133, J.; Magann, 6541, J. W.; Maguire, 7762, J. P.; Main, 7529, W.; Mainey, 2952, P.; Maisey, 2943a, R. T.; Manning, 7730, W. B.; Marchant, 8761, A. G.; Markcrow, 2685, C. W.; Marshall, 7014, W. J.; Mason, 1859, R. W.; Matthews, 2185, A. J.; Matthews, 3151b, C. J.; Matthews, 5424, J. H.; May (M.M.), 4086, E. A.; Mennell, 7285, W. M.; Mess, 7022, J.; Middelley, 2940, T.; Miles, 3525, J. J.; Miller, 2642, J. H.; Miller, 7041, K.; Mills, 3736, J. W.; Mitchell, 2683, C. B.; Mitchell, 3382a, F. A.; Mitchell, 2415, R. R.; Mitchell, 2903, V. W.; Moffitt, 7287, P.; Moir, 6543, A.; Montgomery, 3306, R. R.; Moore, 458a, J. L.; Moore, 3422, R. M.; Moore, 6146, T. W.; Moore, 3612a, W. J.; Moran, 6053, H. E.; Morgan, 3378, P.; Morrice, 4784a, G. M.; Morris, 3046, T.; Morrison, 2900, J. P.; Mounce, 2559, G.; Moxham, 4422, L. A.; Mulley, 3386, J.; Mulroney, 6313, M. J.; Mulveney, 7514, R.; Murphy, 1798, D.; Murphy, 2607b, J. J.; Murphy, 5431, J. P.; Murphy, 7781, T. D.; Murray (M.M.), 1998, J. A.; Nancarrow, 3760, L. J.; Napier, 4109, C. H.; Nash, R 1115, H. M.; Neave, 131, A. G.; Neill, 4256, W. T.; Nelson, 1753, G. E.; Nelson, 3440, J. R.; Neve, 2659, C. H.; Newman, 4537, J.; Newton, 3683, S.; Newton, 3584, W. A.; Nicholls, 1367, W.; Nicholson, 4589, A.; Nicholson, 3003, J. H.; Nielsen (M.M.), 2917, M. 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Nurse Cavell's grave, showing the wreath placed on the right hand side of same from the King of Belgium.

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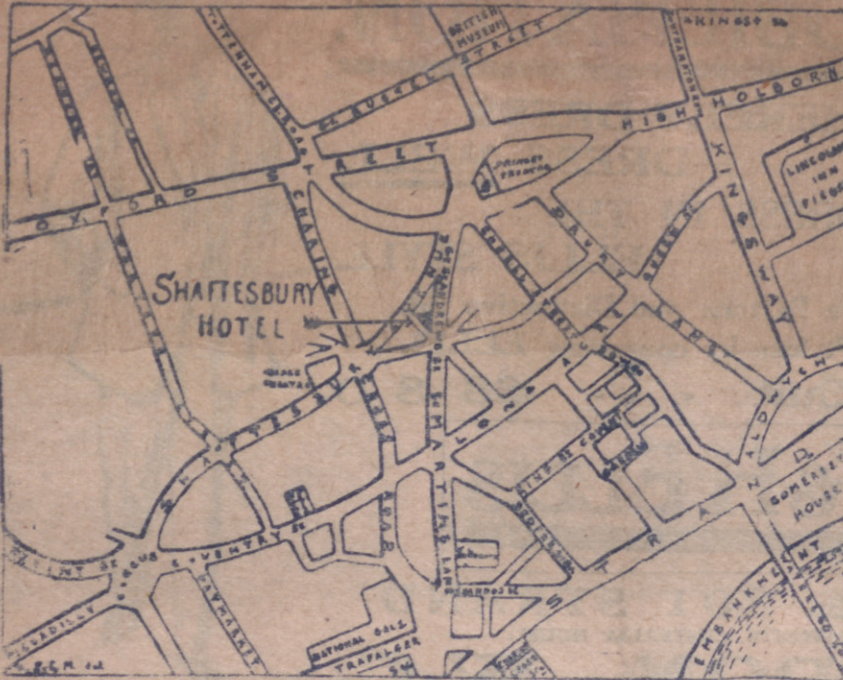
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