

No 124 (New Issue)

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



WEIST

1918

THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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Anzac Bulletin

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

Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

No. 124 (New Issue).

LONDON, MAY 23, 1919.

Price 4d.



A cemetery at Gerpennes, Belgium. There are 81 graves of French and German soldiers who fell in the fighting during August, 1914.

(Australian Official Photograph No. E 4415.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

New Industry for Tasmania?

Melbourne, 26th April (delayed).
Mr. Boyd, General Manager of the Mount Morgan Gold Mining Company, and two experts are investigating, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the quantity and quality of the iron ore deposits in the Blyth River district in Tasmania.

The Murray Commission's Scheme.

Melbourne, 26th April (delayed).
The Murray River Commission has approved of a general scheme of works to be constructed jointly by Victoria and New South Wales. The works now authorised by the Commission involve an expenditure of £2,500,000.

Northern Territory Advisory Council.

Melbourne, 26th April (delayed).
An Advisory Council for the Northern Territory, consisting of seven members, has been approved of. It is to consist of three officials and two representatives of Labour and one of the mining and pastoral interests respectively.

Commonwealth Coal Control. Step to Prevent Stagnation.

Melbourne, 6th May.
In acquiring control of coal mines in New South Wales, with Rear-Admiral Clarkson as Coal Administrator, the Commonwealth Government has now suspended all contracts of the coal mines for the supply of coal. Production and distribution throughout Australia is now closely related to the shipping supply, and also to Australian industrial needs. The Commonwealth action has prevented serious industrial trouble and the stagnation of industry in all Australian cities. The situation has been made more acute by separate influenza quarantine restrictions by the States, now in some cases abandoned, which seriously reduced the distributing efficiency of ships. All difficulties have now disappeared, and coal production and distribution is proceeding to full capacity.

Administrator Dismissed.

Adelaide, 8th May.
Owing to adverse criticisms by the Royal Commission on Sir Richard Butler's administration of the South Australian wheat pool, Sir Richard Butler was asked to resign. When he refused he was dismissed by the Governor.

New Trans-Australian Line.

Sydney, 14th May.
Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, has informed Mr. Peake, Premier of South Australia, that the administration of the Federal railways is studying schemes to connect north and south by a line from Hergott Springs to Port Darwin.—("Times Cable.")

[The proposed line would have a total length of about 1,600 miles. At Hergott Springs, in the south, it would connect up with the existing line to Adelaide, which is 200 miles farther south.]

Australian Producers' Conference.

Melbourne, 15th May.
The conference of producers to-day considered the Imperial Government's meat contracts. The desire was largely expressed to have open markets and to obtain the world's prices.

The Commonwealth Government has released hides and leather from the War Precautions Control.—(Reuter.)

Quarantine and the Coal Shortage.

Melbourne, 16th April (delayed).
The States quarantine restrictions in connection with influenza has hampered the movements of coastal shipping, and is causing a serious coal shortage. Many industries are threatened, and only three weeks' supplies are available. A special meeting of the Federal Cabinet is to be held, and Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, is considering measures for restoring regularity.

Ex-Service Men Trained for Government Railways.

Melbourne, 16th April (delayed).
Senator Millen, Minister for Repatriation, has sanctioned the Department bearing the cost of training soldiers for new Government railways' workshops to replace men leaving the service from natural causes or to meet expansions. It is contemplated that 1,000 men will be absorbed in two years.

Farmers Demand Open Door.

Melbourne, 15th May.
A conference of Victorian farmers have demanded an open market for the export of meat and butter, which is still under the severe restrictions imposed on the interests and needs of the Imperial Government. The farmers say they have made sufficient war sacrifices in accepting less than the world's prices.

Echo of a Political Scandal.

Melbourne, 6th May.
Senator Gardiner and Messrs. Tudor, Higgs and King O'Malley, who were members of the Cabinet when the Shaw wireless plant was bought, have asked for an inquiry into the transaction by the High Court. The Chief Justice refused the request, and said he could readily accept their assurance that each of them had nothing to conceal, but as the matters had been so fully investigated he felt there was no public advantage in accepting their invitation for a further investigation, and also made the comment that the ex-Ministers had made the request after Mr. Jensen, ex-Minister, had left Australia.

A Demand for Sovietism. Australian Labour Crisis.

Sydney, 11th May.
Australia is threatened with submergence by a wave of industrial unrest. Almost every section of Labour is revolting, chiefly because the cost of food has increased 50 per cent. since 1914.

The New South Wales collieries have settled their troubles, but the Queensland coalminers are now demanding a third increase of wages. The seamen are claiming conditions which proprietors are resisting, and the waterfront of the whole continent is seething with turmoil. The Cobar Field is deserted, Broken Hill Mines are idle, many factories in Melbourne have stopped, and as a result the market is being flooded with cheap Japanese goods. The Victorian Railways Union has passed a resolution in favour of Russian Sovietism.

Students of affairs ascribe the universal unrest to the non-completion of peace, because national activities were suspended until Capital and Labour would be able to adjust their relations under definite new conditions.—("Times" Cable.)

Lord Jellicoe "Down Under."

Albany (W.A.), 15th May.
Lord and Lady Jellicoe landed here in brilliant weather, and met with an enthusiastic reception, the town being beflagged and decorated. The distinguished visitors were accorded a civic reception. Lord Jellicoe, in the course of a speech, paid a warm tribute to Australian sailors and soldiers. Returned soldiers presented Lord Jellicoe with large panoramic views of King George's Sound, showing the transports conveying the first Australian contingents.—(Reuter.)



Brides of "The Boys."

1. A few of the brides ready to be driven to the city.
2. Immigrants like these are welcome.
3. Some of the Dinkums from the "Miltiades."
4. She came in advance of hubby, and she's rather nervous.

Australian Indemnity Claims. Mr. Watt on the "Full Cost."

Melbourne, 10th May.

Referring to the Peace, Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, says the Commonwealth Government has not received any official information regarding the peace terms other than that which appeared in the public Press to-day. The treaty as published is a colossal document, and although not yet complete in its provisions relating to the minor enemy nations, is of supreme importance to all the peoples of the world. Its scope and magnitude are, I think, a convincing answer to those critics who complained about the delay in its preparation. In view of the conflicting national interests which had to be studied and reconciled, it is truly remarkable that the statesmen of the great nations have been able to advance so far in comparatively so brief a period. Although all lovers of humanity will naturally experience a feeling of deep satisfaction that real peace is so near, it is hardly to be expected that they will feel that joyous sense of relief which infected everybody when the main Armistice was originally declared. Rather now must the publicists and people of the world become absorbed in an analysis of its provisions, and of the prospects of successfully operating them. I realise the difficulty of fully understanding the complex situation with which the Treaty deals, and at this distance

I have only one general observation to make. The impression conveyed by a first perusal of the Treaty is that it is drastic, but when one's memory goes back over the events of the last four and three-quarter years, the view that the victorious nations have after all been generous to the beaten and barbaric foe gathers strength.

A Gigantic Experiment.

I do not feel qualified to discuss the territorial or governmental changes which relate more particularly to Europe. The four things that interest me most are the questions of disarmament, the League of Nations, the indemnity, and the control of the former German possessions in the Western Pacific. As to disarmament, the provisions appear to be framed with every prospect of successful administration, provided the League of Nations becomes the universal reality which we all wish it to be. As to the League of Nations project itself, I must confess that my wishes are somewhat stronger than my hopes. The huge burdens which the peace treaty places upon the shoulders of the new organisation will involve a terrific preliminary strain upon it. Whether it will be able to withstand that strain or not during the first few years of its trial remains to be seen. This, of course, is not a time for dogmatism on the

part of anybody. The League of Nations is the most gigantic experiment ever attempted by humanity, but not to have attempted it, in view of the tragedy of the war, would have been folly of the grossest and most suicidal character. Doubtless adjustments in the constitution, functions, and administrative responsibilities of the League, will have to be made as years go on, and personally I feel a grave doubt as to whether the super-nations, such as the British Empire, will continue contentedly to enjoy merely the same representation in the Council of the League as the smaller and less democratic members.

The Indemnity.

While these general reflections may be of interest to the Australian public, there are two matters which are of special and vital concern to the Commonwealth. The first of these is the indemnity. The terms of the Treaty as promulgated leave the Ministry in doubt as to how Australia is likely to fare in the financial clean up. The Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, as Chairman of the British Indemnity Commission, has carried enormous responsibilities, and has put up a fight on behalf of the Dominions and British interests generally which I fear is not yet fully appreciated by Australians. No one in Australia can see what the

(Continued on page 6.)

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

State-aided Music.

Orchestra Backed by N.S.W.

New South Walés has a State Orchestra. Perhaps "State-guaranteed" Orchestra would be the more correct designation to apply to the new orchestra in Sydney, which is to receive the benefit of State recognition and assistance.

The State Cabinet, acting upon the advice of Mr. Henri Verbrugghen, the director of the Sydney Conservatorium of Music, has decided to guarantee against financial loss a series of concerts to be given by a special symphony orchestra of over 70 performers. The admission charges for the concerts will range from the democratic 6d. to the modest 3s. per seat.

To Cost £11,600.

It is estimated to cost £11,600 to keep the orchestra efficient—as regards remuneration to performers, material, personnel, and programme. Mr. Verbrugghen is optimistic enough to believe that the support of the general public, as well as that of the music-loving world, will be so great that only a small subsidy will be required from the pockets of the taxpayer in the "Never Never."

The entire State experiment is being anxiously watched by musicians throughout Australia. If the Sydney Orchestra "wins through," Melbourne and Brisbane will soon follow the example set by Mr. Holman, the brilliant Premier of New South Wales.

300,000 Carcases of Mutton. Victoria's Reserve Rations.

The State is beginning to carry a very much larger number of stock than ever before, and the threat of a bad season has made evident the pressing need for more fodder and freezing space. During the recent dry spell the Department of Agriculture secured and made available every cubic foot of freezing space in the State, even pressing fruit-growers' cool stores into the service. The result was the safe storage of 300,000 carcases of sheep and lambs.

New South Wales Rabbit Drought.

Pastoralists agree that the drought in the western districts is practically a rabbit drought, the presence of millions of the pest making serious depredations on the grass. On the average holding the rabbit pest reduces the stock-carrying capacity by at least 30 per cent. It is estimated that eight rabbits will eat as much as one sheep, and that the State has lost fully £120,000,000 by under-production in wheat through the presence of rabbits since 1880.



Recurrent Influenza.

Strict Precautions in Queensland.

Queensland is so far free of the influenza epidemic and quarantine regulations are being strictly enforced. A man named Cuffe, hotel-keeper, of Barrington, was arrested at Charleville on the arrival of the Cunnamulla train recently for having crossed the border at Wooroorooka from New South Wales. Cuffe is a very old man, and almost helpless. He has a selection in Queensland, near the border, and is in the habit of visiting it two or three times a week. He said that he would not have crossed the border if he had known the position. He was quarantined, isolated, and guarded in the hospital paddock. At Coolangatta the seventy school children in the town attended the nearest school, which is at Tweed Heads across the border. They are now excluded by the quarantine regulations and an emergency school will probably be opened in the Coolangatta Town Hall.



The Sacrifice.

The Kid: "Oh, George, how lovely! But how you must have screwed and scraped to get it for me!"

The Boy: "Aw, go on, kid—don't make it too hot. I pinched it off a dead German."

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

More Closer Settlement.

Reserves for Men who have Fought.

Mount Hutton station, which was acquired by the Queensland Government for closer settlement, has been thrown open to selectors. The area of the property is 336,000 acres, of which 112,000 acres have been reserved for soldiers. With the exception of a few grazing selections, all the selections offered were under the perpetual leasehold tenure. Fifty-one portions were selected.

Best Wheat Crop for Twelve Years.

The fair average quality standard for this season's wheat in New South Wales has been fixed by the grain trade sectional committee of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce at 62½ lb. to the imperial bushel. The weight is the highest since 1907, when 64 lb. per bushel was fixed as the standard for f.a.q. wheat. Last year it was 58½ lb. per bushel; in 1917, 56½ lb.; in 1916, 61 lb.; and in 1915, 60½ lb.

Peace Medals to Young Billjim.

Some 1,500,000 medals will be issued to the children of Australia as a souvenir of the declaration of Peace by the Defence Department. The medal, designed by Mr. Douglas Richardson, will be of white metal, and the design includes the figures of a soldier and a sailor, and the inscription "The Triumph of Liberty and Justice, Peace, 1919."

Aussie's Land in "The West."

"No Complaints."

Sixty-five Anzacs from the Port Hacking and 284 invalids from the Argyllshire who had been quarantined at Albany, arrived at Fremantle by two special trains on a recent afternoon. The men declared that they had had a fine voyage, and had no complaints to make about the food. They were loud in their praises of the splendid arrangements that had been made for their entertainments at Mount Barker, Kantaning Wagin, Beverley, York, and Narrogin. Captain Pearson, of the 44th Battalion, who was in command of the Western Australian quota of the Argyllshire troops said that the discipline of the men had been splendid, and there had been no trouble whatever at Colombo, for none of them had gone ashore. Outside Fremantle station the returning "Aussies" were warmly welcomed by a crowd of relatives and friends. The men were driven to the base hospital and granted leave.



St. Patrick's Day Procession in Perth.

1 and 2. The start of the procession from the Cathedral. 3. Archbishop Clune's decorated car.
4. The procession passing the railway station.

N.S.W. Governor wants New Award.

The State Governor, Sir Walter Davidson has demanded that his salary, at present £5,000, be increased by £500 or £600, that there shall be substantial renovations at Government House, and that the allowance attaching to the position, now amounting to £2,000 per annum, shall also be increased.

Memories of the Kelly Gang. Station Hand Claims to be Dan Kelly.

An old station hand in the Molong district claims to be Dan Kelly, brother of the notorious bushranger, Ned Kelly. He has been closely questioned by the police but they cannot confound his story. He declares that he and Steve Hart escaped from the burning hotel at Glenrowan while the police were closing in on Ned Kelly, just before his famous last stand. They succeeded in reaching Melbourne by coach, and thence went to India on a sailing ship as stowaways. Later they enlisted in the Imperial Indian Army for service in South Africa. After the war they returned to India. About two years ago Hart drowned himself in Calcutta Harbour, and Kelly sailed again for Australia. He states that the bodies found in the hotel by the police were those of two tramps who were too scared to reveal themselves to the police for fear of being shot. The man is enjoying a large amount of distinction on account of his alleged identity.

Personal.

Owing to the recent resignation of Senator J. J. Long, a Tasmanian representative in the Federal Senate of Australia, the Hon. Edward Mulcahy, M.H.A., Tasmania, has been selected by the Tasmanian Parliament to fill the vacancy, obtaining 26 votes to 21 votes polled by Mr. Marshall, M.H.A.

Civic Authority Raises Wages.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works has authorised an increase of 6d. per day to all its daily paid employees who now receive less than 11s. 6d. per day.

Political Strife in Queensland. Hooliganism the Real Bolshevism.

Mr. Theodore, acting Premier for Queensland, said at a recent special Cabinet meeting, that in his opinion some of the speeches at the returned soldiers meeting held on March 25th were designed deliberately to incite men to violence, and that the fear of Bolshevism was more an excuse to stir up political rancour. The Government was a constitutional Government, having no sympathy with Bolshevism or anarchy, and would take action to suppress any outbreak of the kind if the occasion arose. They were determined to uphold law and order, and suppress hooliganism, and they appealed to the general public and to returned soldiers to help them.

Commonwealth Land Settlement.

It has been estimated that 20,000 holdings will be necessary to meet the requirements of returned soldiers waiting to settle on the land. The various States have affirmed their ability to provide the land according to their quota and the Commonwealth Government has agreed to help finance them.

Par-lets of Interest.

Two hundred thousand pounds is being provided by the Victorian Government to enable Melbourne University to complete its buildings.

In view of a favourable report, regarding the influenza epidemic, the New South Wales Government is removing all the remaining restrictions.

A Brisbane telegram announces that the Australian squadron, consisting of the cruiser "Melbourne" and six destroyers, has arrived off Townsville.

An analysis of the prize money won by race horses in Australia last year shows that fourteen English stallions head the list, Australian-bred sires not producing any really first-class stock.

An exhaustive analysis of price-fixing in all the States of Australia suggests that the price of food increased as much where restrictions were imposed as where they were not.

Australian Indemnity Claims*(continued from page 3.)*

eventual levy upon enemy nations is likely to be, and the Government is not able to judge what proportion of the immediate or deferred payments to be wrung from Germany by the Allies will be allocated to Australia, but if the bill for war loss is not to include the full cost of the war—that is to say, if it does not include the war debt resting on us at the finish of the conflict—then Australia will be grievously disappointed with the indemnity settlement. In order that there should be no misunderstanding as to what this means, let me say that if the term "reparation" is merely to cover the actual physical losses in assets due to invasion, or similar forms of destruction, plus the capitalisation of war pensions, the vast proportion of reparation payments will go to France, Belgium and Serbia.

'Pacific Control.'

Of course, no sane man should complain about generosity to these countries, especially, if I may say it without appearing invidious, the Republic of France, whose

sufferings no human mind can measure; but the settlement ought to be equitable to those free young nations, remote from the region of disaster, who hurried with all their resources into the great world struggle. These nations generally are isolated, with new territories that demand development and population, and with large pre-war debts and interest bills. While it may be naturally expected that their fertile lands will produce gradually increasing stores of wealth, their immediate future will cause their Parliaments and people grave anxiety, if they are to get no substantial relief, either immediate or prospective, from the huge indebtedness which accrues to them as a result of the war. The Ministry is awaiting anxiously further information as to how we will fare on this point. As to the former German islands, south of the Equator, our information is that we are to get control of the bulk, if not all of them, under what appears to the Government to be satisfactory mandatory conditions.

Australia's Wants.

Some difficulty apparently exists between Great Britain and Australia with respect

to at least one of the islands—that is Nauru. Being desirous rather to assist than to intensify such a difficulty, I can only at the present stage say this, that if any distinction is made with respect to the islands in the military occupation of the Australian forces, the people of Australia can scarcely be expected to understand the reason. I believe that further discussion on this important issue may be safely entrusted to the Prime Minister, who is in cable consultation with his Cabinet in Melbourne, but I feel sure that the Australian Parliament will expect a full explanation from the British authorities concerning any attempted differentiation.

While all that is best in the world is praying for an enduring peace, and while the ablest brains of the civilised nations are collaborating to secure it, it is plain that the forces that are yet loose in the world cannot be easily harnessed. It will require all the genius of leadership, coupled with the restraint and co-operation of the peoples of the earth, to establish conditions under which humanity may enjoy stability and progress.



Hedjaz Cavalry near the Town Hall, Damascus, awaiting the entry of General Allenby.

(Australian Official Photograph No. P. 319.)



German pill-boxes attacked by the 14th Brigade on July 19th, 1916. The "pills" are covered by sandbags and earthwork. (Australian Official Photograph No. 3970.)

Melbourne University.

Melbourne, 15th May.

The Victorian Government is providing £200,000 to enable Melbourne University to complete its buildings.—(Reuter.)

Australia's Returned Soldiers.

2½ Million Acres of Land in Victoria.

Melbourne, 16th May.

The Investigation Committee reports that over two and a quarter million acres of Crown lands in the extreme north-west of Victoria are available for soldier settlement.—(Reuter.)

**The Australian Seamen's Dispute.
Unions Oppose General Strike.**

Melbourne, 16th May.

It is reported that the New South Wales and South Australian branches of the Federated Seamen's Union have absolutely declined to strike, thereby at least temporarily averting the threatened general strike.—(Reuter.)

Restrictions on Exports.

Melbourne, 15th May.

The Federal Government has released hides and leather from all restrictions on exportation. For some time open market prices have been higher than Australian fixed prices. Exportation is conditional on the Customs authorities being satisfied that the tanners and boot manufacturers in Australia have had an opportunity of buying such supplies at market prices. The Minister for Customs has refused a request to recommend an export duty on untreated wool in the interest of Australian fellmongers.

The Closure on Broken Hill.

Melbourne, 15th May.

Consequent on Mr. Watt's intervention in regard to the threatened strike, coal-mining agreements have been fully accepted by mine owners and miners and the trades unions operating peacefully. Broken Hill mines continue closed, although the conflicting unions have composed their differences. A shortage of coal, owing to industrial disturbances and the refusal of carpenters to work because of unsettled grievances, prevents the mines re-opening.

The R.A.N.S.

Brisbane, 15th May.

The cruiser H.M.A.S. "Melbourne" and six destroyers have arrived at Townsville.

State Government and University.

Melbourne, 15th May.

The Victorian Government has decided to spend £200,000 sterling in re-organising Melbourne University.

Demobbed Men "Joining Up."

Melbourne, 15th May.

Returned soldiers have been exempted from compulsory service under the Defence Act. Many are joining the special reserve voluntarily.

A.J.C. to Home Disabled Men.

Sydney, 15th May.

The Australian Jockey Club at Sydney has decided to apply as much of their funds as necessary to provide and equip and maintain homes for soldiers permanently or seriously disabled on active service.

A Soaring "Pie."

Ask any man, especially a young man, what is the most fascinating topic, what is, in fact, the very latest thing, and if he is alive (and not in love), he will most certainly say "Flying."

When anything has developed to this point it stands in need of a literature and a body of poesy, and it is to supply this need, as well as to pay a tribute to the Royal Air Force, that inspired Private W. Kean Seymour and Cadet Cecil Palmer (R.A.F.), the editors, in their joint labours. The contributors, in prose and poetry, to this first "R.A.F. Annual," this 'self-raising' 'pie,' include the flower of modern literature—G. K. Chesterton, Israel Zangwill, John Galsworthy, Robert Hichens, W. H. Davies, John Drinkwater, H. de Vere Stacpoole, J. C. Squire, Thomas Hardy, Walter de la Mare, Edwin Pugh, and Muriel Stuart.

Equally famous names adorn its pages with fine art, the most suggestive being Sir John Lavery, Major Sir William Orpen, Muirhead Bone, Will Dyson, C. R. W. Nevinson, Paul Nash, H. M. Bateman, Glyn Philpot, W. L. Wyllie, and W. Heath Robinson.

The hands of the editors are visible in the pleasing make-up of the annual, not the least happy feature of which is a striking cover-design by the late Ruby Lind, Will Dyson's wife.

Altogether a glad and successful five-shillings' worth. C.A.

("Air Pie," The R.A.F. Annual. Cecil Palmer and Hayward, Publishers, Oakley House, 14/18, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C. 1.)

SPORTING NOTES.

A.I.F. Team's Fine Record.
"Digger" Evans, Capt. Coghill and R. Sellars.

Members of the A.I.F. boxing team figured in five finals out of eight at the Imperial Services Boxing Association championships on May 14th, at Clerkenwell. Three other members reached the semi-finals, and were vanquished in each case only by the eventual winners—a truly splendid record in itself, when it is stated that the opposing boxers were of a very high standard from the British Army and Navy, and included many professional men of note.

Capt. Gordon Coghill, the N.S.W. heavyweight, won his qualifying round by stopping his rival in half a round in the officers' heavyweight division, and had his opponent lying prone and apparently right out in the first half-minute of the final, but in Lieut. F. G. Laing, of the British Army, the Australian had a tough and awkward rival. Laing struggled up and put up a great fight over the remainder of the three rounds. Coghill was in very poor condition, being forbidden to train by the Medical Officer, owing to rheumatism and neuritis, and was hard put to it to save a fair margin of points at the finish, but got a just verdict.

"Digger" Evans gave a great display in the bantam-weights, although he was not at his best, owing to boils on his shoulders. He was up against a clever bantam in Pte. Mylne in the final, but left no doubt about the result. Gordon Coghill has a great opinion of Evans, and says that nobody in England, with the exception of Jimmy Wilde, has a chance of beating him.

Pte. R. Sellars, a mere boy from N.S.W., won the Flyweight Championship from Sgt. Graves, of the R.A.F., who has had a mortgage over flyweight championships for a long while past. Sellars is an exceedingly clever boxer, who, Coghill opines, is a champion in the making. He has not been boxing long, but put up some fine fights in the American nights in London against men of much greater avoirdupois than himself, and got some good wins. His defeat of Sgt. Graves was a surprise to the English boxing fraternity, but not to the Australians, who knew what Sellars could do.

Harold Hardwick got into the final of the heavyweight division for other ranks, and met a rugged Canadian in Sgt. Clements. The latter simply laid on Hardwick and mauled throughout the three rounds, while Hardwick scored freely wherever he could shove his opponent off, and piled up such a margin of points in his favour that the crowd regarded the decision as a foregone conclusion. To the surprise of all, the verdict went to the Canadian. Hardwick



could not have had a more clear-cut win. There was absolute silence when the referee announced Clements as the winner, even his partisans in the hall being dumbfounded. Gordon Coghill was in the dressing-room when the Canadian and his immediate supporters came in, and he says that nobody was more surprised at the decision than Clements and his seconds. The Press comments were not at all complimentary to the judges and referee.

The results of the finals were:—Navy 4 wins, Army 4, Australia 3, R.A.F. 3, and Canada 2.

Rugby Football.

Two Teams off to "Aussie."

Two full teams of Rugby footballers, who represented the A.I.F. during the past season in England, left for Australia by the "Orontes" on the 15th inst. Major Matthews, manager of the Inter-Service team, accompanied the players to Australia. Lieut. L. W. Seaborn, an old N.S.W. representative, says that, although the teams did not reach International standard, there is some magnificent material amongst the men, and that the class of play that will eventuate from the recent big competitions in England will be of a higher grade of football than past international games we have seen.

No Inter-State Boat-racing Yef.

The next Inter-State boat-race will not be held until 1920, as at present so many senior oarsmen are still away on active service. The last race was held in Melbourne, and the next should be in Brisbane. The Henley-on-Yarra regatta will be revived this year.

Rifle Shooting.

The Big Bisley Contest.

Twenty members of the A.I.F. Rifle Team are now assembled at Bisley practising for the forthcoming big meeting. Short magazine Lee-Enfield rifles are to be used in practice, but the team will soon have the use of long rifles. Each man has been made an honorary member of the Sandhill Golf Club, while Colonel Cross, secretary of the N.R.A., has placed his lawn tennis court at the disposal of the team. There are a number of very good shots amongst the team, and they are expected to do very well.

Rowing.

Teams Get their "Pull."

Everything is going smoothly with the A.I.F. rowing crews, and the improvement during the past week is satisfactory. The No. 1 eight-oar crew got into the racing-boat "Q. L. Deloitte" on Saturday last, and have been rowing in it ever since. The No. 2 eight are still in the practice boat, but endeavours are being made to secure a racing-boat for this crew also. Both crews and the sculler (A. Cox) are out once a day for good solid rows.

It has been definitely decided that the rowing personnel will proceed to the Henley quarters on June 1st.

The four-oared crew, which continues to do very fair work, is boated as follows:—H. R. Newall (Vic.), stroke; G. W. Mettam (W.A.), G. M. Penny (S.A.), and R. J. Clark (Tos.), bow. This crew is to compete in the Service Fours at Henley and other up-river regattas.

Shall the Troops have Sports?

Funds Urgently Needed.

In view of individual offers of financial assistance having been made, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., was approached to ascertain if the raising of a special private fund to supplement official efforts and the work of the Red Cross, Australian Comforts Fund, Y.M.C.A., etc., would be appreciated. After inquiry, Sir John Monash stated that such a fund would be invaluable, as there is an insistent appeal from all the camps, while the allotment of sports material for shipboard could be increased with great advantage. Sir John states that any assistance would be highly appreciated by the troops, and that he personally would be very grateful.

It has therefore been decided to raise a special fund, to which your support is greatly desired. The nucleus of a committee has been formed as follows:—F. Braund, Gordon H. Campbell, J. Fred. Downer, Fred. D. Green, F. A. Keating, E. A. Poolman, Andrew Williamson, E. V. Reid, Lionel Robinson, Arnold A. Trinder.

The committee's number be added to as occasion demands.

It is hoped to raise about £2,500, and if this sum be realised much good work can be done. It is believed that maximum subscriptions of £10 10s. will suffice for a start.

The Fund would be administered by a sub-committee appointed by the committee, in conjunction with the A.I.F. authorities, and special efforts would be made to:—

- (a) Encourage sports and amusements in camps in England, France and Belgium.
- (b) Supplement sports material for returning transports.



The Belmont Park Club's Meeting.
 1. Ngairain winning the Jumpers' Flat Race. 2. The first division of the Third Class Plate: Maori Way 1, Carrawindy 2, Blinkfield 3.
 3 and 4. Views of the attendance.

(c) Assist the A.I.F. representation in any international competitions held in this country or France.

(See advt. on page 11.)

Athletics.

Australian Sprinters Stride to Success.

The A.I.F. teams of runners in England were doing so well in their early training for the big athletic meetings in England and Paris that it was decided to test some of them in London club events. C. G. Manley, the long-distance Victorian, was given a trial in the three miles handicap at the Herne Hill Harriers' evening meeting in May. He competed in good company, but, notwithstanding that nothing was known of him, he was put on 10 secs. next to the scratch man. Manley ran brilliantly and won in splendid style.

J. Fraser, the N.S.W. sprinter, had a go in the 100 yards handicap at the same meeting, and, getting away off the five yards' mark in the final, was beaten for first place only by inches.

Manley was nominated for the 800 yards event at Highbury a few days later, and ran second; the merit in his performance lying in the fact that the journey was much too short for him. Big things should be heard of the team as a whole in the English summer events and in the important events abroad.

Tennis.

A.I.F. Again to the Fore.

The Australians have still another success to their already fine record on the English tennis courts this season. On the 14th inst., three pairs, viz., Capt. G. L. Patterson and R. V. Thomas, Major Heath and R. Lycett, and Capt. O'Hara Wood and S. N. Doust, vanquished Surrey County at Surbiton without the loss of a match. This was the Australians' first experience of match play on grass courts in this country, and they all showed excellent form. Patterson gave another impressive display, while R. Lycett, although handicapped by rheumatism and an over-used elbow joint, was also brilliant. But that the Surrey representatives were able to annex only one set out of the nine names reveals the fact that the whole six Australian players were in brilliant form. The results amounted to the A.I.F. winning 18 sets to 1 and 119 games to 63. There is every indication now that they will do exceptionally well in further matches and tournaments to be played.

Australia's Cricket Eleven.

The Australian Services Eleven entered on the serious work of their tour on Saturday, when they opposed Essex at Leyton. They were seen to the best advantage, and had all the best of the day's play, as, after disposing of Essex on an excellent pitch for

the poor total of 169, they scored 184 themselves for the loss of only three wickets. Kellaway and Taylor found the bowling much to their liking, and made runs at a most attractive pace. In eighty minutes they put on 112. Taylor hit in dazzling style, and among his figures were one 6 and eight 4's. Kellaway gave a finished display, and blended sound defence with well-timed strokes all round the wicket. Saturday's score:—

Essex (1st Innings)	...	...	169
A.I.F. (3 wkts.)	...	...	184

On the second day, Essex were again outplayed, being beaten by an innings and 114 runs. Full score:—

Essex—1st Innings	...	...	169
2nd "	...	...	151
Total	...	...	320
A.I.F. Total	...	...	434

Sydney Cup Result.

The race for the Sydney Cup, postponed from April 21st, was run at Randwick, on May 19th, with the following result:—

Mr. A. E. Cockram's Ian Or, 1; Mr. C. L. Macdonald's Night Watch, 2; Sir Samuel Hordern's Arch Marella, 3.

Betting: 12 to 1 Ian Or, 5 to 1 Night Watch, and 25 to 1 Arch Marella. Won by three lengths.—(Reuter.)

In Crusader's Land.

A book of the Palestine Campaign.

Among the chronicles of the Allied soldiery there is no brighter page than that filled by the Imperial Camel Corps, of which the "Diggers" formed not the least remarkable section.

Built round the Palestine Campaign, "The Cameliers" is a welcome addition to Australian war literature, if only because it records some of the doings of the Light Horse Regiments and other Australian units, who were unable to share the fights on the Western Front, but who worthily bore in the Eastern theatre of war the standard of fighting efficiency for which the Commonwealth soldiers are so famous. The book is interesting right through, more especially as the sun, which the diggers in France missed so much, was always with the Anzac Mounteds, and while it might be agreed in the West that "War was Hell," in Palestine and Egypt it wasn't all hell.

On the Job.

The extract quoted below serves as an example of the work done by the Anzacs concerned:—

"The battle of Maghdaba was one of the most brilliant and picturesque little battles in the whole war. It was rather presumptuous of the Anzac Mounted Division to think that it could manage the job.

"On the face of it, no student of war would believe that a small body of dismounted Cavalry and Camelry, armed only with rifle and bayonet, could charge across open country and capture a strong natural fortress, heavily entrenched, defended by a resolute soldiery scarcely inferior in strength, and armed with artillery, machine-guns and bombs. And this on the top of a 20-mile night march over unknown country. Yet that is exactly what the Anzacs did."

And here is a delightful incident after Romani, which is claimed as an Anzac victory, for the Anzac Mounted Division, under General Chauvel, bore the brunt of the attack and suffered 87 per cent. of the casualties:—

"Amongst the 5,000 prisoners captured were a number of German officers and men. One of these officers was talking to a group of Australian Light Horse officers when a long and wiry trooper, with characteristic disregard for the conventions, butted in and exclaimed, 'Say, old Hun, what do you think of the Australians now?'

"And the German officer replied, 'They are splendid fighters. Still, I do not think they are any better than they think they are.' Which, all things considered, was one to the Hun."

The Get-away.

The Mounteds were tickled enormously when the Turks attacked yelling "Allah!

finish Australia!"—surely a unique battle-cry. An incident that does not figure in the War Honours List, but which tells its own tale of pluck, is quoted during the second battle of Gaza:—

"Meantime about a dozen of their comrades in the next redoubt were less fortunate. They had fired their last cartridge when a Turkish counter-attack ten times their strength swarmed over, and after a fierce bayonet mêlée took the remnant prisoners. As they were being lined up and marched off, two troopers of No. 3 Company, Kelly and Storey, decided that Stamboul was no good to them.

"How about it, Bert?"

"Righto, Kelly. Let her go."

"Then, before their captors could guess their intention, the pair leaped the parapet and ran like startled hares towards the Wadi Ghuzzié. The Turkish line suddenly began to spit fire all along. Machine-guns took up the chase. Bullets zipped all around the adventurous pair, but by some freak of good fortune neither was hit. Amid the wild cheers of their comrades they fell exhausted into the wadi, Kelly boasting bullet holes through his hat."

"Kiwi Lancers."

Sometimes the men go to Cairo for a holiday, and those of them who are ex-Light Horsemen have their feelings explained in "The Cameliers' Lament." Here is a verse:—

"When we lob in from the desert with a thirst that's worth a crown,
Heavy laden with piastres, and the mood to paint the town,
Having left our smellful camels somewhere east of El Arish,

Then the world is full of sunshine, and we've just one little wish—
For feathers and leggings and spurs,
Feathers and leggings and spurs.

On the desert we're 'Camels'; we're rough,
rude, and coarse men,
But when upon leave we're once more 'Light Horsemen,'

With feathers and leggings and spurs."

Help from the Air.

Much of the remarkable work of the new Crusaders' was due to the co-operation of "the Fourth Arm," which watched their flocks and generally acted as shepherds to the Camelry. How they were often paid in kind is related below:—

"In the afternoon we drew off, and moved back to the Wadi Abiad to bivouac. Our aeroplane, which had kept us advised of Abdul's movements, landed near the old police posts of El Auja, but striking a bit of rough ground had the bad luck to bend the axle and break some minor parts. The pilot was unable to effect repairs, without a forge and wires and special tools. It looked as if the machine would have to be destroyed to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. When the airman had about come to this decision, a couple of Cameliers sauntered up, had a look at the wreck, and reckoned they could patch



These Australian soldiers are standing in the actual place from where the German firing party executed Nurse Cavell. The stone square in the foreground is where the British martyr stood to face the volley, and the distance measures seven yards (21ft.).

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4086a.)

it up somehow. The pilot was incredulous, but he said, 'Go ahead.' So they made a fire, heated and straightened the axle—using lumps of railway line for an anvil. They commandeered some telegraph wire, and soon had the aeroplane in working order again. The airman was delighted. So he got aboard again, waved a 'cheerio,' and flew back to Rafa. Later on a special letter of thanks came from the Flight Commander to the bush carpenter who had effected the repairs, and they wondered why he should have made a fuss over such a little thing."

First Flip—and Last.

There's many a slip in learning to fly:—
"One chap was anxious to become a pilot. He went to Heliopolis to learn, and was landing after his first solus, when he crashed into the hangar and smashed his machine. The irate Flight Commander dashed out and yelled, 'You clumsy animal. That's the last time you'll fly here.' The culprit grinned, threw his cap, gloves, and overcoat to the mechanic, and said, 'Sir, I could have told you that.' Then he stalked off and went back to the Light Horse."

From Gaza the reader is light-heartedly taken to the Mount of Moses (Sinai) and Jerusalem with Allenby's victorious drive. Our men didn't go nap on the ancient city:—

"The Jews in the city looked thin and half starved; so much so, that a casual sand-groper, remembering his Old Testament, exclaimed, 'No wonder it took two of them to carry a bunch of grapes.' And his comrade in the same strain remarked, 'Old Moses was wise all right. He had one good look at this country, then pegged out.'"

That "Why Emma."

The author finds time to pay a tribute to the Y.M.C.A. :—

"All over Sinai and Palestine I have encountered the Red Triangle; its ramifications are extraordinary. The canteen work alone is a great business enterprise. In Cairo and Alexandria ten of thousands of



Time, Tide and Army Cooks wait for no man.

convalescents have been entertained at concerts, sports and sight-seeing, and with refreshments. And the little Y.M.C.A. tents and marquees follow the men right up to the firing line, where they are most needed, where the everlasting bully beef and biscuits are hated cordially, and where a change of diet, got from the canteen, is thrice welcome. Once, out near the Wadi Ghuzzie, after the second battle of Gaza, I stumbled across a heap of stores dumped unceremoniously on the plain, and near by was the Y.M.C.A. secretary selling his stock to clamouring Cameliers and hungry Light Horsemen."

* * * * *

"In his delightful story, 'Barlasch of the Guard,' Henry Seton Merriman says that war leaves no man as it found him: it either hardens his heart or the reverse. I wonder what will be the final verdict with regard to the war's effect on the Cameliers."

They have known the solitude of Sinai, the excitement of Egypt, the appeal of Palestine, and the lust of battle as probably no other troops have. If these distracting influences in the final phase leave them better men than when they were mere civilians, then the credit will be largely due to the Y.M.C.A."

"Two things greater than all things are—"

As Love is greater than War, the book closes on this theme, which, however, is not more romantic than the other and real adventures adorning the pages of this volume.

The author, Major Oliver Hogue, better known as "Trooper Bluegum," after serving through the Gallipoli and Palestine campaigns, was granted leave to England, and died of influenza. This book is his last shot.
C.A.

("The Cameliers," by Oliver Hogue. Andrew Melrose, Ltd., Covent Garden, W.C. 6s. net.)

A.I.F. SPORTS FUND.

A representative committee of Australians in London has been formed, in conjunction with the A.I.F. authorities, for the purpose of providing Supplementary Funds for the extension of the A.I.F. representation in International Sports Competitions.

Mr. E. H. Hitchins, hon. treasurer, will be pleased to receive and acknowledge subscriptions addressed to him at the Australasian Club, 24, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.

A League of Letters.

French Made Easy.

Never have there been such opportunities for keeping in touch with Continental affairs as to-day fall to the lot of the Australian soldier.

Many of them are studying French in particular, and the future relations between the two countries quite warrant the study of monthlies like "The Anglo-French Review" (J. M. Dent. 2s. 6d.) In the current number is a plea for co-

ordination of studies between the Universities of the Allied countries, and reviews of English books by French critics, all written in French. The section written in English contains, among many other interesting features, the story of King Edward VII's friendship for France.

LEAVE.—Boys visiting Blackpool may stay at the Misses Beaumont, 33, Charnley Road (5 minutes from station). Highly recommended.

Demobilisation and Technical Production.

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

Amalgamation of Divisions.

France, May, 1919.

Demobilisation is proceeding rapidly now throughout the Corps. The First and Fourth Divisions have been amalgamated, and also the Second and the Fifth Divisions, while Corps Headquarters are breaking up this week. Individual battalions exist no longer. The men of the Third Division are demobilising separately, others are departing twice or three times weekly from Charleroi station.

It is most interesting to visit the station when a train is departing. The men are accommodated in trucks holding twenty-five, with a stove and a bag of coal in each truck for the forty-eight hours' journey to Havre. The Australian Comforts Fund gives each man cocoa, tommy cooker and cigarettes, also a Christmas-box from its surplus store. The men receive further supplies at Havre and on the transports to England. They are quite satisfied, many writing: "We are well looked after."

Units "Going Steady."

Many Belgian friends come to the station to bid farewell, and as the train steams out old and young folk wave their hands, many turning homewards crying. It is expected that very few Australians will be left on this side of the Channel by the end of May. Through the trying time of demobilisation the men have been well-behaved.

General Hobbs was very satisfied with

the review of the First Division held last week for company competition in general parade work. Referring to the inspection, he said he was greatly impressed with the bearing of those young soldiers, whose steadiness and discipline on parade was excellent. This is a fine tribute, as the men since the Armistice have done little regimental soldiering.

The units held sports celebrating Anzac Day; there were no general celebrations throughout the Corps. All Gallipoli men have returned home.

Production Out of War's Ashes.

"Give me these works and in one year I will make ten thousand pounds": thus Captain A. M. Greenlees summed up the achievements of the Corps Technical School organised by him at Jeumont since December. One thousand students, none more than second year improvers, and most of them inexperienced, have been trained by three officers and forty non-commissioned officers, all experts, with a quota of officers for administration.

Before enlistment, Captain Greenlees was a naval architect to the Victorian Government. The school is unlike any begun in peace time. At Jeumont, on the frontier of France and Belgium, was a big railway siding, with large workshops, used by the Germans as wood-working yards. Before the evacuation all trucks were completely

destroyed, and are now lying as mangled iron wreckage; the buildings were much damaged, and all machinery was removed.

An Army College.

From this unpromising beginning the school started. The countryside from Namur to Mauberge was salvaged for machinery left by the Germans in their hurried retreat. A railway engine provided steam machinery for generating electricity fitted in workshops running all machines used in various trades. A self-contained school was built up, each workshop providing instruction for the others. Blacksmiths made tools, tinsmiths completed forges, motor mechanics put together machinery, carpenters made benches—each dependent on the other.

The great value of the work to the students is that they learn not only to use machinery, but also to fit it together. The experience would be impossible in normal workshops, owing to the danger to valuable machinery, which here did not matter. There were no accidents during the whole course. A hall with an excellent floor made by carpenters for dancing, cinema and concerts, gave evening amusement to the students. A technical unit of German prisoners assisted the work, also providing batmen for diggers.

It has been decided to keep the school intact till it reaches Australia, enabling theoretical work, and where possible practical, to be carried on until arrival at home.

General News—continued.

"Keeping" the Peace.

The Sydney peace celebrations will last three days, and will include thanksgiving services, a naval and military march, peace pageant, city illuminations, warship searchlight display, a Venetian carnival, and a regatta. The first day will be a thanksgiving day, the second a soldiers' and citizens' day, and a third the children's.

New Federal Taxation.

Profits In and Out of Australia.

The profits made outside of Australia by Australian business firms are the subject of a recent statement by the Federal Commission for Taxation (Mr. Ewing). The changes in the method of determining, for the purposes of income tax and the war-time profits tax, these profits are as follows:—

"In view of the special cases which have arisen, and after consultation with the Crown Law authorities, I have been obliged

to make certain important alterations in the rules. It is now provided that (1) where goods are sold (otherwise than by an agent outside of Australia) before export from Australia, the whole profit arising from the sale is taxable in Australia; (2) where goods are sold outside of Australia after export from Australia (a) in conditions which necessitate the acceptance by the seller in Australia of an offer by the purchaser outside of Australia (i.e., when the purchaser communicates direct with the seller or the seller's outside agent sends along the offer for acceptance or rejection) the whole of the profits, if any, arising from the sale should be taxed in Australia; and (b) in conditions in which a contract for the sale has been made outside of Australia by an agent for the Australian seller, if the agent has found a buyer and arranged prices and terms with him, the profit is to be treated as having arisen partly inside and partly outside of Australia."

Not "Dangerous Trades."

Mr. Gavin Gardiner, a leading member of the Adelaide Stock Exchange, died on March 20th at the age of 71. The death is also reported of Professor Sir Edward Stirling, formerly director of the Adelaide Museum. Professor Stirling, who was aged 71, was well known in scientific circles and in public life.

Victoria's Big Reservoir.

The average daily output of the Yan Yean reservoir and the Maroondah and O'Shannassy Rivers, which between them supply Melbourne with water, was for a recent fortnight 43,251,000 gallons. The daily output exceeded the intake by 7,251,000 gallons, but the Yan Yean reservoir, with a depth on March 6th of 24ft. 7in., had nearly five thousand million gallons in store.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following awards to the undermentioned Officers, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Awarded the Military Cross.

Lieut. Harold Conrad Renshaw, Eng.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After seven nights of work in heavily shelled and gassed areas, this officer undertook the strengthening of tunnels under a road to enable armoured cars to pass. He organised and guided a large carrying party under intermittent shell and machine-gun fire, and got all materials up before dawn. Although suffering from gas he continued at work all day and completed his task before dark. But for his resource and leadership the road would never have been ready for the cars to use in support of the attack.

Lieut. George Thomas Trewheela, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer handled his company with skill when the attacking enemy forced an entry into the trenches on his flank. He promptly stiffened the danger points and kept the brigade flank intact. He then organised a bombing party and drove the enemy along the trench. Later, by adroit dispositions of snipers and Lewis guns he inflicted heavy casualties on the retiring enemy. His initiative and coolness under intense fire readjusted a critical situation.

Lieut. (T./Capt.) Stanley Richard Warry, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This officer led his company with marked initiative in a successful attack, reaching his objective with very few casualties, although strongly opposed by the enemy, not by machine-gun fire and artillery, but by bombing from aircraft. He kept battalion headquarters constantly informed of the situation, and contributed greatly to the success of the operation.

Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

165 Sgt. A. V. Chan, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on Lihons, 11th August, 1918, in charge of a platoon on the right. When the objective was reached, he found a defensive flank as the unit on his right had not got up. The enemy then counter-attacked in front, and as his platoon was very weak he let them come into the trench, when each man threw his one remaining bomb and then rushed in with the bayonet, completely surprising the enemy, and restoring the situation. He handled his men with fine judgment.

828a Pte. J. Cheverton, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the advance near Lihons on 10th August, 1918. He, with three others, captured a strong post, killing the crew of a machine-gun, and enabling the advance to continue. When all the N.C.O.'s in the vicinity had become casualties he collected stragglers and led them through the wood, advancing with a patrol 400 yards towards the enemy's defences, bringing in useful information to the company commander.

636 L.-Cpl. J. Clark, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 23rd August, 1918, near Foncancourt, in charge of limbers moving through St. Martin's Wood to the battalion dump. He made three separate trips under H.E. and gas shelling, bringing the limbers through, though the horses were almost unmanageable. His courage and determination ensured the supply of rations and ammunition.

3634 L.-Cpl. R. Cock, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and initiative in the attack on 8th and 9th August, 1918, east of Amiens. On the first day he led his section through the village of Warfusee, although it was unknown whether it was occupied. The next day, when his platoon commander was wounded, he advanced alone and bombed the foremost enemy post, putting a machine-gun out of action and capturing the crew. His keenness and energy in leading the platoon and sniping from advanced positions were worthy of high praise.

3712 Pte. A. C. Collard, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on Herbyville Wood on 23rd August, 1918. He rushed at a nest of machine-guns, and, throwing a bomb between the two guns, killed two and wounded three of the enemy. The remainder went back to another post, but, turning their own guns on them, he drove them out of that too. Later he ran along the parapet of a trench, bombing the enemy with their own bombs until they surrendered. His courage and initiative were amazing.

206 C.S.M. A. Dickinson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 8th and 9th August, 1918, east of Villers-Bretonneux. On the first day when parties of various battalions lost direction in the fog and wire, he guided them back to their correct positions through the enemy barrage. The following day he was of great assistance to his company commander, who was the only officer left un wounded, touring the whole front, getting into touch with flank units, and getting valuable information under continuous fire.

3068 Sgt. T. Duncombe, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of the support platoon in the attack on Herbyville Wood on 23rd August, 1918. He brought his platoon forward to reinforce under heavy fire of all sorts with very few casualties. Later he went forward and sniped two machine-gunners who were firing from the entrance to a dug-out; he then threw two bombs into the dug-out, which brought up twenty-three men, including an officer, who, finding he was alone, attempted to retaliate, but he promptly shot him, and controlled the others until his men came up.

2612 Cpl. J. H. Farrell, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Lihons on 9th August, 1918. He was the only man of his section left, so he attached himself to another company, taking charge of a gun section which had lost its leader. At the head of this section he stormed a strong post in a quarry, driving the enemy out. Although wounded, he continued in control of his men, until he was again wounded and had to be carried off the field.

6309 L.-Cpl. E. L. Ford, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in the attack on Mont St. Quentin on 1st September, 1918. During the advance he repeatedly provided covering fire with his Lewis-gun team, keeping his gun in action despite point-blank fire, and silencing two enemy guns. He captured twenty-five prisoners single-handed, covering them with a burst of fire from his gun, which he held at his hip. His grit and enterprise were an example to all around him.

2642 2nd Cpl. W. J. Harrison, Engrs.—At Flaucourt on 31st August, 1918, this N.C.O. was in charge of transport which was suddenly shelled heavily. Three drivers were wounded and horses killed. He himself was wounded; nevertheless, with great courage and endurance he helped the other wounded to a place of safety, and then returned and organised the work of clearing the wreckage until he was wounded severely a second time. He set a fine example of devotion to duty under very trying conditions, and his action prevented a serious block in the traffic, which would have led to further casualties.

5706 L.-Cpl. C. S. Higginbotham, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 10th August, 1918, near Lihons, when the company was held up by extremely heavy machine-gun fire. He and one man went forward and captured the gun, killing the crew of six. They then got the gun into action against the enemy. The next day he did some most useful daylight patrol work, showing courage and initiative on all occasions.

War Honours for the A.I.F.—continued.

4751 Pte. G. Johanson, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the advance east of Villers-Bretonneux on 8th August, 1918. Acting as infantry observer in a fighting tank, he several times got out and guided it through the mist under heavy fire, to keep it in touch with the infantry progress. Many enemy parties were encountered, and on one occasion he and another man killed eight before he could rejoin the tank.

14336 Cpl. (L.-Sgt.) A. P. Johnston, Wireless Sig. Sqdn.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during two attacks at Ramadi on 28th/29th September, 1917. He carried on the good work under heavy fire and under most trying circumstances. During previous operations he has rendered most valuable assistance and displayed marked coolness.

919 Sgt. H. Kelly, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the morning of 23rd August, 1918, near Peronne, when the attack was held up by machine-gun fire from a post seventy yards in front. He ran forward alone through intense fire and rushed the post, bayoneting some of the crew and bringing in twelve prisoners. On reaching the objective he took charge of the platoon after the officer had been wounded, reorganising the men under heavy fire.

6390 Pte. R. A. Kemp, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 23rd August, 1918, at Herleville Wood. He volunteered for tank work in the attack, and when his tank ran into a tree within a few yards of a dug-out, and coming under heavy fire burst into flames, the occupants scrambled out half-suffocated, were met by point blank machine-gun and rifle fire. He grasped the situation, and with a few men dashed forward, and in a hand-to-hand struggle captured the position, rescuing three of the wounded tank crew, who had been made prisoners.

2305 L.-Cpl. R. N. Kirby, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack on Rainecourt on 11th August, 1918. He rushed a machine-gun post single-handed, and although wounded in the attempt, succeeded in capturing and holding two machine-guns and fourteen of the enemy until the remainder of his section came up. He set a fine example of courage and initiative to the men with him.

592 Sgt. C. T. Law, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack on 2nd September, 1918, east of Mont St. Quentin, in charge of the company Lewis guns. When the advance was checked by machine-gun fire he took the gun of one of his crews, who had all become casualties, and single-handed, under very heavy fire, worked to a flank, firing

the gun from his hip with such accuracy that he kept the hostile fire down and enabled his company to capture the position.

5124 L.-Cpl. W. A. H. Law, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Lihons on 10th August, 1918, where strong opposition was met with. He dashed forward from a flank with his Lewis gun section, and in the face of heavy fire attacked three machine-guns, keeping his gun in action under a hail of bullets until he silenced their fire. He was always foremost with his section in every stage of the advance.

2636 Sgt. W. Lehane, M.M., M.G.C.—For conspicuous gallantry near Etinchem on night of 12th/13th August, 1918, when in charge of two guns sent forward with the infantry. After disposing his guns for the defence of the new position he reconnoitred the surrounding area and came on a party of the enemy, whom he fired on with his revolver. On their bolting into a dug-out he stood over the mouth and called on them to surrender. They did so to the number of sixty, and with the help of two other men he marched them to an infantry post, and then returned to his guns. He showed great courage and initiative.

2285 Sgt. J. J. Luck, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 9th August, 1918. In the advance on Rainecourt he was on the left flank of the battalion, which was unprotected and exposed to fire from a strong post about eighty yards off. He and five men crawled within bombing range and then rushed it, capturing one officer, twenty-nine other ranks, one anti-tank gun, two heavy machine-guns, and a Lewis gun. His prompt and fearless action was of the greatest value to the advance on that flank.

6629 L.-Cpl. J. Lynch, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 23rd August, 1918, at St. Martin's Wood as liaison N.C.O. to the forward companies. He worked backwards and forwards through the barrage, maintaining constant touch between attackers and supports and keeping Battalion Headquarters accurately informed of the situation. When his company was mopping up in the wood, he captured thirty of the enemy, and later went out under heavy fire and located the flank battalion on the right.

2893 Sgt. C. H. Masters, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Herleville Wood on 23rd August, 1918. He took charge of the platoon when his officer became a casualty, and getting them into a suitable position charged with the bayonet, getting into the wood and capturing 40 prisoners and three machine-guns. Later he bombed his way alone 200 yards up a trench, killing six of the enemy,

and clearing the way for his platoon to advance over the top.

1758 Sgt. J. A. McClure, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at the capture of Mont St. Quentin on 1st September, 1918. In the first attack he led the men of his platoon forward with great determination under a hail of fire, and reorganised them for the second attack. In the village he did splendid work, personally capturing two machine-guns, and disposing of their crews, and superintending the consolidation under close machine-gun fire.

3990 L.-Cpl. W. Moore, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 23rd August, 1918, when his company was held up by machine-gun fire in the advance on St. Martin's Wood. He crept out to within fifty yards of the post and endeavoured to snipe the gun team, but, failing in this, he fetched up two rifle grenades, with which he killed two, and then captured the remaining six, enabling the company to advance.

4008 Pte. T. G. Mullane, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 9th August, 1918, near Vanvillers, in leading a charge against a machine-gun post which was causing heavy casualties. After capturing the post he rallied a few men and cleared the trench to his flank for several hundred yards. He continued his untiring efforts the next two days, and set a fine example to his comrades.

82 Pte. W. S. Neal, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attack near Mont St. Quentin on 2nd September, 1918. He was attached to the brigade snipers, and came into action against a large party of the enemy running along a shallow communication trench, killing twenty with his rifle fire. An officer then fired point-blank at him at forty yards range, but missed, and he immediately retaliated by shooting him. The rest of the enemy then turned round and surrendered. He also put a machine-gun out of action by shooting three of the team. His coolness was remarkable.

2965 Sgt. A. I. O'Connor, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of a platoon during an attack on Peronne 1st September, 1918, both in the assembly and the advance under heavy fire. The next day, all the officers being casualties, he took charge of the company, and was everywhere in desperate fighting throughout the day, reconnoitring, reorganising, filling gaps, gaining touch with the flanks, and drawing fire so as to cover other units in the advance. Over and over again he rose to the occasion and restored a critical situation, his conduct winning the admiration of all with him.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

LIST 304, DATED OCTOBER 8, 1918— (continued).

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

INFANTRY.—Beath, 4962, R.; Carter, 7327, W.; Cooksley, 1738, G.; Devine, 6240, R.; Head, 3133, L. A.; Kelso, 3422, R. J.; Lorensini (D.C.M.), 154, W. R.; McKee, 6537, H.; Simpson, 3603b, F.; Smith, 2247, G. H.; Williams, 3441a, A. T.; Worthington, 3974, W. J.

MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.—Winkle, 439a, F. J.

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

INFANTRY.—Chapman, 2412, W.

DIED.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENTS.—Howard, 2416, L. S.

ARTILLERY.—Berry, 25485, T. E. S.; Harris, 1859, C. M.; Wilson, 30953, W. F.

ENGINEERS.—Hastie, 9611, W.

INFANTRY.—Butler, 3521, T.; Jackson, 58806, A. E.; Kirby, 5716, J.

PIONEERS.—Allison, 2813, F. S.

WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Ainley, 1658, G.; Aird, 13755, W. C.; Angove, 37695, J. H.; Apitz, 33040, F.; Armstrong, 3681, L.; Beretta, 7073, J.; Bottrill (M.M.), 2337, H. J. F.; Bowman, 3252, H. W.; Bray, 36508, L. S.; Carr, 1073, H. R.; Carstens, 32823, A. D.; Cooper, 1029, F. C.; Colebatch, 33476, L. G.; Corbooy, 1548, J. M.; Denton, 2021, W. D.; Eckersley, 29451, J.; Gallagher, 34616, J. R. H.; Giles, 1649, J.; Grattan, 25657, R. D.; Harnett, 3701, D. A.; James, 2760, H. F.; Jewell, 55, J. G.; Jobling, 10262, J.; Lee-Sterre, 37180, A. W.; Lewis, 2855, O.; Lindsay, 33904, W. A.; McMahon, 20839, C. R.; Mettam, 5706, A.; Mills, 17163, R. A.; Mitchell, 3107, J. McK.; Nicholas, 8646, A. E.; Nolan, 320, W.; Pearson, 4716, H. B.; Phillips, 38806, E. H. R.; Reece, 122, W. R.; Rodda, 8065, A. E.; Ruane, 3542, W. M.; Templeman, 2912, F. S.; Tierney, 1677, B.; Westall, 7100, H.

ENGINEERS.—Brown, 3557, N.; Howden, 9549, W. S.; Jones, 603, L.; Lloyd, 5090, A. P.; Morris, 192, G. H.; Nance, 4158, E.

INFANTRY.—Abel, 3008, A.; Bird, 1881, J.; Branson, 661, C. H.; Brown, 3268, C.; Burns, 2346, J. C.; Clarke, 2642, H. J.; Collins, 5359, W.; Croft, 147, E.; Davidson, 3630, B. J.; Davies, 6731, D.; English, 6972, J. H.; Feder (M.M.), 1832, F.; Flanders, 5270, C. J.; Grant, 4043, D. M.; Haig, 3634, J.; Hean, 2575, C. T.; Hogg, 2818a, A.; Holihan, 3551, T. J.; Hull, 904, D. T.; Hutton, 3325, H.; Jagger, 3046, H.; Johnson, 687, D. M.; Jones, 3548, G. S.; Kelly, 3314, G.; Labor (M.M.), 5688, V. W.; Ladson, 3700, W. S.; Lahiff, 4807, J.; Lobenevin, 197, W.; Looney, 1692, J.; Lucas, 1916, J.; Macdonald, 2729, C. R.; Macdonald, 2411, A. R.; Mason, 6572, C.; Minnett, 2709, S.; Notting-ham, 3674, W. G.; O'Neill, 2942, L.; Oram, 3267, L. D. A.; O'Shea, 135, J. C.; Pringle, 3137, D.; Quin, 3765, D.; Rayner, 1722, W. H.; Richardson, 379, W. C.; Riley, 3541, L. F.; Sands, 2094a, R. S.; Sundberg, 7087, G. J.; Surfleid, 917, P. G.; Taylor, 2988, C. R. J.; Trenery, 3336, T. J.; Unsworth, 2700, J. J.; White, 2832, F. A.

PIONEER BATTALIONS.—Ahang, 1822, W. C. W.; Bond, 3334, G.; Bostock, 2796, A.; Casey, 4266, D. J.; Cassey, 2980, P.; Clarke, 1727, F. J.; Coleman, 3348, W. A.; Cousins, 4147, A. H.; Cripps, 3937, W.; Davies-Moore, 3311, F.; Feeley, 4102a, J. E.; Gregory, 2464, G.; Hawkes, 6593, P.; Hayman, 3108, L. F.; Heyen, 2696, H. P. O.; Hinds, 2873, R. T.; Kearney, 2703, C. E.; Kirkwood, 2844, A. J.; Lloyd, 2220, W.; Lush, 2636, J. H.; Lynch, 1899, J. P.; McDonald, 1908, H.; Magrie, 1901, A.; Rice, 1924, A. E.; Roberts, 2191, H. D.; Russell, 3426, A. V.; Simpson, 544, R.; Sullivan, 1587, H.; Sullivan, 3128, H.; Thomp-son, 2667, D. G.; Townsend, 2420, E. J.; Waters, 3642, N. E. J.; Young, 4561, H. J.

MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.—Abbott, 546a, J.; Beacom, 389, C. J.; Bell, 367c, E. A.; Black, 2192, J. A.; Boon, 411, A.; Brown, 4256, G. W.; Byrne, 3016, C.; Francis, 5691, A. J.; Genford, 800a, J.; Gregg, 294, J. K.; Guest, 419, V. J.; Hickman, 6281, J.; Levitt, 580, W. E. J.; Wood, 7576, E. C. S.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Austen, 6532, R. E.

PROVOST CORPS.—Quinney, 788, T.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.

INFANTRY.—Barton, 755a, J. J.; Emery, 5676, F. W.; Hamilton, 7501, G. A. J.; Hart, 2691, H. W.; Johnson, 4223, H. W.; Loughman, 2229, P.; Morris, 1979, A.; Talava, 5499, A.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Allinson, 1005, F. C.

MISSING.

INFANTRY.—Daley, 6297, C. C.; Reader, 5204, W.; Simpson, 3505, F. H. A.

Previously reported wounded, now reported missing.

INFANTRY.—Pelsley, 6602, L. G. A.

PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

INFANTRY.—Conyngham, 1632b, C. J.

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

INFANTRY.—Harris, 6212, H. O.

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

INFANTRY.—Gray, 3982, V. S.; Pearson, 5073, S.

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

INFANTRY.—Morgan, 6842a, T. F.

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

INFANTRY.—Anthonsen, 2329, E. R.; Kennedy, 6544, R. W.; Starr, 6667, F. H.

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

INFANTRY.—Evans, 6824a, W. A.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

ARTILLERY.—Harvie, 17625, D. J.; Kelleher, 1284, J.

INFANTRY.—Bunting, 3517, W. T.; Dunn, 2153, W. A.; Fogg, 7351, A. V.; Williams, 7315, F. S.

Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—Weall, 7818, H.; Wintle, 3250, W. H.

LIST 305, DATED OCTOBER 9, 1918.

OFFICER—KILLED.

INFANTRY.—Hunt, F. W., Capt.

Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Weir, F. J., Lieut.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

FLYING CORPS.—Deamer, S. H., 2nd Lieut.

ARTILLERY.—Doyle, J. C., Lieut.; Gavan-Duffy, C. L., T./Major; Salmon, J. W., Lieut.; Seton (M.C.), L. C., Lieut.; Wren, C. C. C., T./Major.

INFANTRY.—Ashman, C. H., 2nd Lieut.; Blackford, C., Lieut.; Buckingham, H. E., Lieut.; Burrage, G. T., Lieut.; Burke, F. J., Lieut.; Chapman, J. H., Lieut.; Cohen, S. L., Lieut.; Dalgeish, N., Lieut.; Dawson (D.S.O., M.C.), F. C., Capt.; Duncan, G. D., Lieut.; Eggington, W. G. O., 2nd Lieut.; Foster (M.C.), H. L., Capt.; Haigh (M.C.), W. R., Lieut.; Hainey, J., 2nd Lieut.; Harries, F. H. E., Lieut.; Hill, J. H., Lieut.; Hinds, F. G., Lieut.; Hocking, A. H., Lieut.; Hynes, A. E., 2nd Lieut.; Irvine (M.C.), A. W., Lieut.; James-Wallace, J. A., 2nd Lieut.;

Kellway, C. V., Lieut.; McDonnell, C., Lieut.; Macdonald, M. K., Lieut.; Mackenzie (M.C. and Bar), K. W., Capt.; Maclean, R. L., 2nd Lieut.; Mallock, P., Lieut.; Masterton, R. E., Lieut.; Morrison, K. J., Lieut.; Parker, L. H., 2nd Lieut.; Payne, K. T., Lieut.; Pender, J. S., 2nd Lieut.; Pettit, R. W., Lieut.; Potts, E. A., Lieut.; Robinson, L. S. F., 2nd Lieut.; Robinson, S. L., Lieut.; Scott, R. W., Lieut.; Sell (M.C.), C. L., Lieut.; Shaw, C. E., Capt.; Spencer, H. J., Lieut.; Stevenson, E. McK., Lieut.; Stitz, H. F., 2nd Lieut.; Tait, T. E., Lieut.; Webb, S. A., Lieut.; Wiles, H. J., Lieut.; Wilkinson, P., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN BATTALIONS.—Kerr, W. C., Lieut.; O'Brien, J. L., Lieut.; Turnbull, T. F., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Moore, J. M., Capt.

OFFICERS—MISSING.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Gould-Taylor, J., Lieut.; Thomson, B. G., Lieut.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—Johnson, 1266, T. C.

WOUNDED.

AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Rich, 1285, M. B.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENTS.—Bond, 110, J. G.

CYCLISTS BATTALIONS.—Chenoweth, 3779, L. J.

ARTILLERY.—Adams, 31363, W. R., Anderson, 2777, D.; Anderson, 3503, S. F.; Armstrong, 35582, W. E.; Ball, 15689, J. L.; Barker, 4738, F. T.; Barnes, 229, G. E.; Barwood, 8763, A. V.; Boyd, 37380, G. L.; Boyd, 24397, L. W.; Boylan, 2003a, F. R.; Bray, 827, A. J.; Brown, 37781, K. C. W.; Butler, 35322, A. A.; Cantrill, 34237, J. L.; Carkeek, 13835, A. W.; Carmichael, 36870, A.; Clarke, 4310, G. H.; Cook, 2015, H. J.; Cooper, 5667, F.; Dillon, 1113, A. S.; Dolan, 27536, J.; Downing, 1960, H. W. L.; Dyke, 77, H. L.; Eastick, 6795, C. E.; Ebsary (M.M.), 5281, S.; Edwards, 19787, T. J.; Elliott, 36606, R. S.; Evans, 4503, R. P.; Ford, 18455, R. D.; Francis, 2677, N.; Gay, 2025b, H. G.; Gillan, 1548, R. E.; Gowland, 31412, C.; Grieve, 7381, D. F.; Harris, 29895, F. R.; Hebard, 8670, F. W.; Height, 10865, J. S.; Hicks, 1876, I. H.; Herbert, 15135, J. H. H.; Houider, 18678, R. E.; Humphreys, 34624, T. H.; Hurst, 28730, H.; Hutchinson, 5211, S.; Iles, 30426, J.; Imms, 44487, A. J.; Karlsson, 29891, J. A.; Kelsch, 775, L. V.; King (M.M.), 1970, E.; Koychen, 20963, A. M.; Lester, 37432, J. H.; Ling, 1872, A. V. E.; Linklater, 35231, H. M.; Loney, 37800, E. A.; Lovett, 2049, W.; Lyttle (M.M.), 2441, A. J.; McAuley, 37801, D. T.; Macdonald, 36668, F. S. G.; McKay (M.M.), 8968, G. G.; McPhie, 34637, V. A. C.; Maunders, 1319, R. H.; Mercer, 22527, G. W.; Millikan, 15663, R.; Moon, 29754, L. L.; Nairn, 30097, H.; Neil, 20990, M.; Newson, 2890, A. H. P.; Novell, 36175, J.; Perry, 4564, L.; Powell, 39209, R. S.; Preston, 6989, L. W.; Price, 14123, L.; Ramsden (D.C.M.), 6504, W. H.; Robertson, 38531, F. H.; Rowlands, 1267, W.; Salter, 38145, A. J.; Shaddock, 2632, T. G.; Sheaff, 34823, R.; Sheehan (D.C.M.), 28077, P.; Sinclair, 37109, P. S.; Stephenson, 3118, F.; Strong, 29814, R. J. W.; Stuart, 967, S. C.; Tonkin, 38082, E. R.; Traill, 24441, H. D.; Treloar, 1046, S. H.; Tulloch, 32838, D. W.; Urban, 12007, B. H.; Wallis, 9324, G. E.; Weaver, 1352, G. L.; Welsh, 6144, J. F.; Wilson, 24443, G. W.; Wilson, 39214, R. H.; Wintle, 32378, J. G.; Young, 19876, A. D.

ENGINEERS.—Bertrand, 18697, M. S.; Boyd, 6913, R.; Brindley, 6873, W. L.; Bristow, 7824, F.; Campbell, 6620, J.; Coffey, 67, J. H.; Cotton, 1694a, W. D.; Day, 3150, A. J. S.; Demihan, 4088, P.; Doust, 18474, W. F.; Dumbrill, 17363, O. H.; Eade, 5527, A. C.; Elliott, 2445, A.; Hall, 10615, A. E.; Harkins, 8147, A.; Harrison, 7791, E. A.; Hodgens, 592, J. S.; Hopkins, 6242, D. H.; Howden, 9549, W. S.; Hunt, 5760, G. A.; Hunt,

Roll of Honour—continued.

7998, P.; Johnson, 760, R. H.; Kennedy, 5765, R. A.; King (M.M.), 10697, J. P.; Linde (M.M.), 166, A. W.; McLarty, 6386, G.; Moran, 7728, E.; Moran, 3655, J. W.; Moroney, 4088, L. F.; Oates, 7909, W. J.; Orr, 2919, J.; Payne, 2527, E. B.; Raymer, 9950, H. W.; Reid, 8194, W.; Reid, 6338, W. J.; Sansom, 5409, F. R.; Smith, 701, J. R.; Smith, 7469, W. J.; Stobart, 5627, S.; Thomas, 2772, L.; Thurlow, 5635, A. E.; Tilley, 9578, R. E.; Todman, 8482a, T. T.; Treeby, 18713, L. O.; Tuckerman, 7318, T. W.; Wilson (M.M.), 2833, R. S.; Wyman, 17205, H. N.

INFANTRY.—Abbott, 2631, W. C.; Abraham, 6764, L.; Adams, 1784, H. W.; Alder, 2267, R.; Alexander, 4995, R. V.; Andrews, 5648, A. E.; Andrews, 3510, S. J.; Angove, 2521, J. B.; Angus (M.M.), 1081, F.; Archer, 3315, C. J.; Arthur, 3592, G. H.; Atkins, 1860, J. P.; Atkins, 2780, W.; Atkinson, 4002, G. R.; Atkinson, 2569, R. D.; Attwood, 3255, L.; Aspinall, 3085, N. W.; Austin, 2427, N. C.; Baillie, 4763, J.; Bainbridge, 825, W. E.; Barberie, 3598, C.; Barlow, 2336, W. N.; Barnes, 1321, R.; Barter, 2779, G. H.; Bartlett, 1673, J. M.; Bates, 2860, C.; Bearham, 2577, A.; Beasley, 2762, C. D. P.; Bell, 5333, C. V.; Bell, 1203, W. G.; Belot, 4509, J. A. M.; Benbow, 3689, J. H. A.; Benton, 5039, R. R.; Berriman, 2625, J. A.; Berry, I. C. B.; Best, 2525, T. H.; Betts, 1061a, A.; Bisle, 4030, J. H.; Black, 3607, J.; Blacker, 3597, F. E. E.; Bond, 3181a, A. G.; Bowden, 2385, W. P.; Boyd, 4757, D.; Boyle, 1066, T. E.; Bradshaw, 3254, D. G.; Bray, 4645, G. D.; Brazzil, 5052, S.; Brest, 3024, H. E.; Brewer, 2375, D. H.; Bridger, 6549, W.; Briggs, 4974, G. C.; Britter, 826, H. J.; Bromwich (M.M.), 1879, W.; Brooke, 4256, C.; Broome, 16, J.; Brown, 579, A. A.; Brown, 5056, A. J.; Brown, 3013, C. J.; Brown, 5047, F. H.; Brown, 3608, G. E. L.; Brown, 3600, J. W.; Brown, 3501, R. T.; Buckingham, 2269, W. G. B.; Burke, 4746, M.; Burridge, 1629, W. A.; Burrows (M.M. and Bar), 2574, H.; Busby, 2932, W. A.; Byrne, 5338, P. P.; Byron, 3366, J. E.; Cadden, 3053, J. W.; Cahill, 3744, F. T.; Cain, 1993, M.; Campbell, 4631, A.; Campbell, 6778, G.; Campbell, 2384, H. L. L.; Cantwell, 1882, W. H.; Cardwell, 2876, A.; Carpenter, 4263, J. L.; Catton, 3605, A.; Caulfield, 1675, G. A.; Cavander, 3019, S. W.; Chalker, 3130, J.; Chirvin, 1932, P.; Christie, 3736, W. N.; Clark, 4291, A. B.; Clark, 2647, L. N.; Clark, 2275, P. T.; Clarke, 2876, G. R.; Clarke, 2627, N. H.; Clarke, 1664, R. F.; Clifford, 1876, E. M.; Clifford, 3038, V.; Clifton, 6312, W. G.; Coad, 2001, H. J.; Coall, 3267, P. J.; Cole, 2544, W. G.; Colledge, 2040, R. E. L.; Collins, 3606, F.; Collins, 2880, P.; Considine, 3277, G. R.; Cooney, 1031, T. H.; Cooper, 4248, A. F.; Cooper, 2149, J. W.; Cooper, 3366, W. A.; Cooper, 387, W. H.; Cook, 5059, McS.; Corey, 2143, E. A.; Corie, 3375, L. C.; Cottle, 2053, W. H.; Coulter, 2289, E. S.; Court, 4998, H. W.; Cox, 1722, W. H.; Craig, 1912, J. H. D.; Crane, 3128, W. E.; Crathern, 3691, J. B.; Creelman, 2142, K.; Cripps, 753a, A. V. H.; Crockford, 2640, C.; Crofts, 3488, A. R.; Cullingford, 4698, F. C.; Cunningham, 3075, W. J.; Curry, 3973, W.; Daley, 3616, W. M.; Daly, 568, W. J.; Davis, 2137, C. W.; Dawe, 2153, A. D.; Day, 2398, H.; Dean, 1887, W.; Deffell, 3536, F. H.; Dennis, 3309, C. E.; Devereaux, 2641, L. F.; Devine, 3812, F.; Doggett, 1615, C. D.; Doohan, 1890, T. McR.; Dorum, 3251, H. I. V.; Dovaston, 6011, A. G.; Dowell, 3385, F. E.; Dowse, 4253, C. D.; Dunstan, 3796, R. A.; Dusting, 5783, W. V.; Dwyer, 4291, T.; Ecclestone, 3098, W. C. H.; Edwards, 1928, H. C.; Ellis, 2538, E. F.; Ellis, 1696, J.; Fagan, 1920b, J.; Faulks, 3548, A. G.; Featherston, 3786, S. E.; Feely, 4537, A. J.; Fennessey, 2154, T.; Ferguson, 1910, A.; Fernance, 2306, W. B.; Fiddler, 3768, W. E.; Finch, 2307, H. W.; Fitzgerald, 2645, M. L.; Fitzpatrick, 3065, F. J. J.; Flannery, 5083, W. T.; Fletcher, 2912, A. G.; Flores, 6545, F. F.; Ford, 2148, R. C.; Fowler, 1920, H. A.; Frankham, 769, S. G.; Fraser, 2676, D.; Fry, 2567, H. W. J.; Forbes, 3518, L. O.; Fulford, 2177, A. J.; Fury, 2581, J.; Gaimney, 1833, A. A.; Gale, 1038, G. J.; Gasperino, 3232, L. M.; Gaunt, 548, J. G.; Genders, 2161, G. G.; Giles, 3295, C. G.; Gillroy, 4908, C. L.; Glossop, 2822, C. H.; Goodare, 2052, T.; Goodwin, 3071, W.; Gouge, 2043, W.; Gray, 3669, J. W.; Greber, 4734, A. P. V.; Gresty, 2160, F.; Grey, 834, W. N.; Griffith, 3635, M. B.; Griffiths, 1713, R. E.; Gusaroff, 3483, A.; Haffa, 3635, H. W.; Halsall, 3823, R. C.; Hanna, 1198, A. M. G.; Harding, 3701, W. L.; Hardy, 3326, E. T.; Harris, 2908, J. P.; Harrison, 3766, T. H.; Hartigan, 5114, H. L.; Hartley, 3656, H.; Hayes,

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