

Anzac Bulletin



No. 86. (New Issue).

LONDON, AUGUST 30, 1918.

Price 3d.

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



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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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The undercarriage of a huge German naval gun captured during the recent advance by the Australians.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Interned Irish Republicans.

Melbourne, 8th August.

A public inquiry into the internment of the seven men—Albert Dryer, Edmund McSweeney, Michael McGing, William McGuinness, Maurice Dalon, Frank McKeown, and Thomas Fitzgerald—was commenced in Sydney yesterday before Judge Harvey. After the opening of the Crown case the inquiry was adjourned until August 19th.

[These men are stated to belong to the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and to have indulged in seditious activities in Australia.]

Mines on Australian Coast.

Sydney, 13th August.

A steamer found a mine off Green Cape, New South Wales, which was exploded by gun fire off Eden (Twofold Bay). The pilot steamer is searching for a second mine. It is believed that both drifted from the minefield at Cape Gabo previously discovered.

Symbol of Sacrifice.

Melbourne, 16th August.

Senator Pearce, Minister for Defence and Mr. Orchard, Minister for Recruiting, have approved a design for a symbol of sacrifice, consisting of a draped Australian flag, surmounted by the Australian coat of arms, with the words, "The man whose name appears below did his duty in the war." The certificates are to be mounted on cardboard, and one is to be issued for each member of the household who went to the war.

Robbery Under Arms.

Melbourne, 16th August.

Henry Cook, found guilty of being concerned in the robbery under arms from the Victorian Government Printing Office on May 31st, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Victorian Engineers' Strike.

Melbourne, 16th August.

The Industrial Disputes Committee at Melbourne Trades Hall, has decided that members of the Iron Trades Unions may repair work previously performed by members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on strike. The Press states that this decision will prevent the dispute from extending, and also deal a blow at the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

Political Changes Forecasted.

Sydney, 18th August.

The Press again discusses the possibility of Sir Charles Gregory Wade vacating the Agent-Generalship and of his elevation to a Judgeship in New South Wales; and of Mr. Holman becoming Agent-General. Mr. A. D. Hall, the Attorney-General, speaking at a function at Cootamundra to mark Mr. Holman's record Premiership, said that if Mr. Holman chose to stay in Australia they wished for no better leader.

Supply of Meat.

Melbourne, 18th August.

Senator Russell has informed a deputation of master butchers that the Ministry recognised that the supplies coming forward through ordinary channels were inadequate. The Ministry had adopted a scheme assuring an adequate supply at public schedule rates to meet demands. The trade believes that frozen meat is the scheme.

Embargo on Tea.

Melbourne, 18th August.

The embargo on the importation of foreign tea into Australia has been removed.

Fixed Meat Prices.

Melbourne, 19th August.

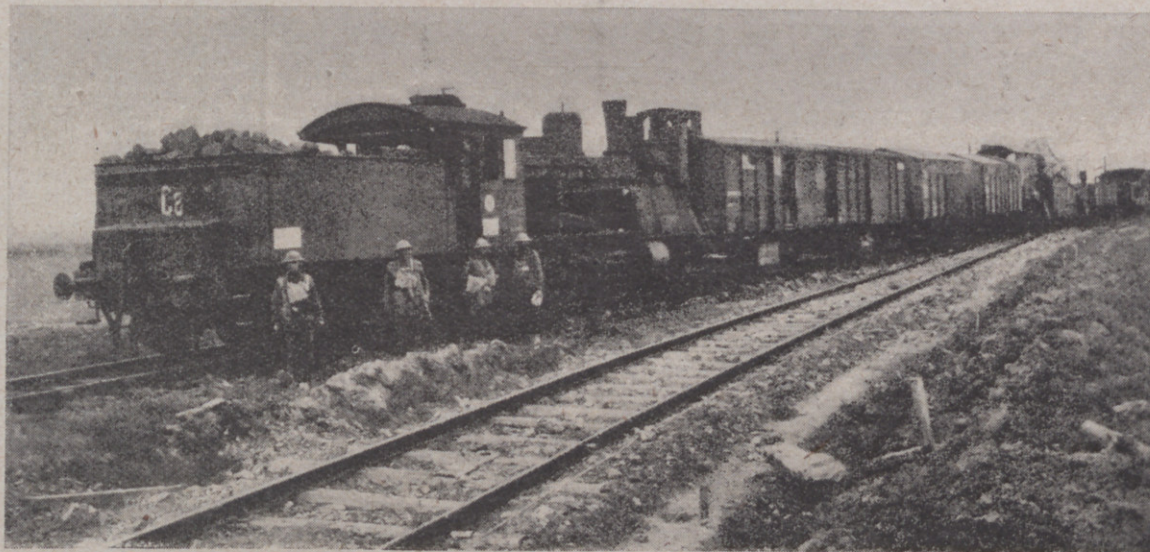
Announcing the Cabinet's decision on the

meat shortage following the fixation of prices, Mr. Watt said, the Commonwealth Government recently announced that it would take steps to see that the people were supplied with meat.

As an immediate measure to meet the existing shortage, the Government had now decided to make available the meat at present in store awaiting export to the British Authorities. Steps have been taken to release these supplies for local consumption. No injury will result to Imperial interests, as this meat cannot at present be exported owing to shortage of shipping. Arrangements have been made to organise the distribution to retailers in Melbourne and Sydney at the proclaimed prices next week. Producers will clearly understand that it is not the desire or intention of the Government to flood the market, it will place on the market from day to day only sufficient meat to make good the deficiency, and will withdraw this supply when the required number of live stock is marketed. The Government hopes that these measures will prove adequate to meet the position. If experience indicates otherwise, further remedies will be applied with due regard to the best interests of the producer and the consumer.



Main street of a village which was the scene of sharp hand-to-hand fighting.
(Australian Official Photograph.)



German train captured by the Australians in their recent advance.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

War Aims Propaganda.

Melbourne, 8th August.

An influential deputation to the number of about fifty people, waited on Mr. Watt, acting Prime Minister, at Melbourne, urged that the Federal Ministry should support the National Propaganda Campaign. It was proposed that the work of the Press should be supplemented by the preparation of literature and pamphlets for circulation in every household in Australia; that greater use should be made of picture shows and public platforms; that meetings should be organised at public places, such as Yarra Bank and the Sydney Domain, and at theatres and halls, where properly trained speakers could tell the truth about the war issues. The deputation also recommended the appointment of a directorate of three persons, chosen for their educational qualifications, and for their organising ability, to visit various States and form organisations for carrying on work in conjunction with the existing bodies. It pointed out that money would be needed for organisation and for the printing of literature, but it was intended to rely as far as possible upon honorary help. It was essential that the directorate should have a free hand in policy, and not be controlled either by the Government or party. The deputation comprised representatives of various leading associations and clubs, the Mayors of municipalities, representatives of the Bar and the medical profession, of Universities and public schools, of the Returned Soldiers' Association, the French Red Cross and other patriotic bodies. It

was introduced by Dr. MacFarland, Chancellor of Melbourne University, who said the deputation represented the citizens of the Commonwealth generally who were deeply interested in the welfare of their country. Other speakers were Sir Harry Allen, Mr. F. Tate, Director of Education, Mr. Weigall, K.C., Dr. Stawell Williams, President of Vigilantes, Mr. A. T. Strong.

Mr. Watt, in replying, said the conditions in Australia during the past twelve months had been causing much more apprehension to those responsible for the Government of the country than probably members of the deputation knew. It was time they endeavoured to march back to where they were in 1914. If that was what the deputation meant, he assured them without further consultation that the Government would support them. He would not pronounce on the methods they had outlined at that stage, beyond saying that they seemed to him to be the right lines. As to the Government supporting them either with its approval in launching the movement, or with financial assistance, or in other ways later on, it could only do that on condition that this was not a party movement. If money was to be spent for educative public propaganda, it must be propaganda directed not to the interests of a particular party or Government, but to the interests of the people as a whole. For a long time there had been growing in Australia the lamentable view that the Government was something which existed for its own sake apart from the people

and nation, but the Government was the nation; and in time of war had no right to be anything else. He was prepared to say to his colleagues that if this was the sentiment in which the deputation viewed the matter, they should have no hesitation in asking Parliament to provide for a properly governed movement to re-educate the people as to the meaning of this war.

Engineers' Strike.

Melbourne, 18th August.

The Victorian Trades Hall Council has discussed the engineers' strike and decided to ask the Industrial Disputes Committee to reconsider its decision allowing the Iron Trades Unions to do repair work.

Melbourne, 19th August.

Mr. Watt has announced that it is decided to call a conference of representatives of the iron and steel section of manufacturers and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on Monday to discuss the strike. The Trades Hall Council has decided to reverse the committee's decision, allowing other unions to do repair work.

Melbourne, 21st August.

Following a two hours conference between the Iron and Steel section of the Chamber of Manufacturers and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers with reference to the present strike, Mr. Watt said the utmost good feeling prevailed. A further conciliation conference would be held this week with a view to devising means for settling the dispute.

Education in the A.I.F.

The Objects of the New Scheme.

By CAPT. THOMPSON, Asst. A.I.F. Director of Education.

The war has now lasted four years and the end is not yet. There are many reasons for that, but the one great outstanding reason is that we were not prepared for war, as were our enemies. Our organisation had to be built up piecemeal, in the midst of strain and stress and difficulty, and our lesson had to be learned by bitter experience—all this to reduce the handicaps that the preparation and organisation of our enemies had given them. That handicap has now vanished—but it has taken years to remove it. Some day the war will end—and end in our favour. But the problem of peace will be just as difficult as have been the problem of war—probably more difficult. As a nation we cannot afford to start reconstructing our civil life under the same handicap as faced us at the beginning of the war. Nor can we afford to waste two or three years laying plans and organising *after* peace has arrived. The plans must be laid and the organisation completed as far as possible by the time the war ends. Only in that way can we start on level terms with the rest of the world, and only in that way can we save millions of money and untold trouble and misery for our nation. To explain what has been done and what will be done is the purpose of this article.

The necessity for a Department of Education in connection with the armed nations fighting this war has been realised on all sides. The Germans have theirs. The Canadians have had a "Khaki University" for over a year. The B.E.F. and the New Zealand troops have theirs, and they find, as we have found, that the following facts justify, and more than justify, the expense and the trouble :—

1. In a war lasting over years troops get stale. They are cut off from books, cut off from papers, cut off from most of the things that make life worth living. Some of them have cinemas and some pierrot shows. That is good but not good enough. Something further is wanted to counteract the inevitable tendency to rust—something else to distract one sometimes from the war. That means the provision of books and of lectures and of libraries while units are not actually in the front line.

2. At odd times men are sick or wounded or go to training battalions. There are periods lasting often into months when time can be found for reading and study. Such cases as these occur : fruit-growers want to see London markets ; stock-breeders want to learn something about veterinary science ;

commercial men want to take courses in accountancy ; third-year dental students want to complete their course ; farmers want to know something about motor engines and irrigation plants ; all of us want to learn the real facts about Australia's relation to the rest of the world in trade and industry. All those are things that can be carried out by an A.I.F. Education Department.

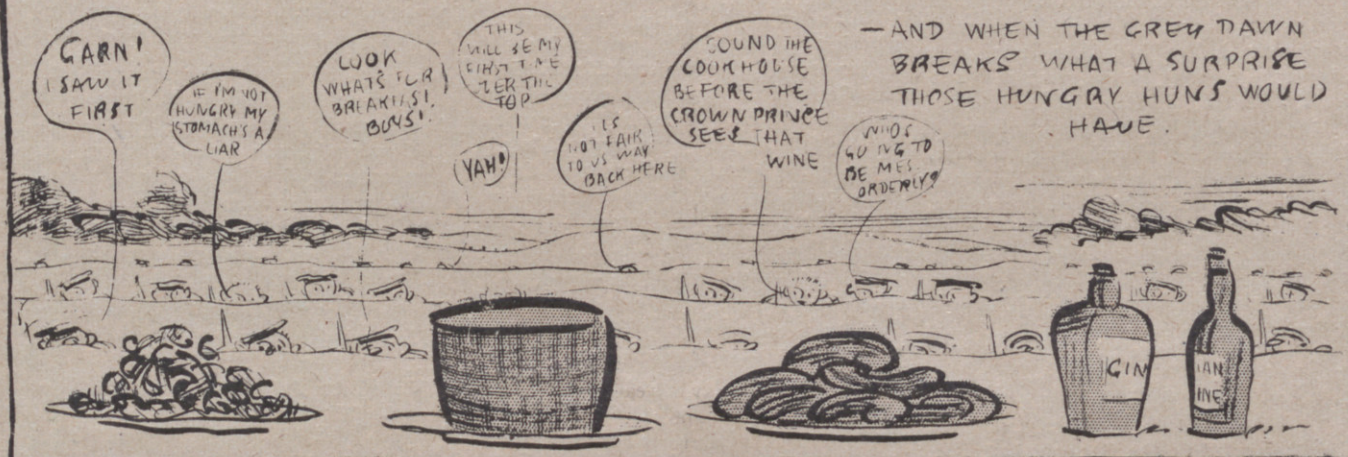
3. Between the conclusion of active fighting and the landing in Australia there will be a gap. The size of that gap no one at present can say. There may be an armistice lasting for months or there may not. After that there are hundreds of thousands of soldiers to be transported to all parts of the world—and few ships to do it. And these few ships will also have to feed all those that remain behind just as they are doing to-day—only the surplus ships will be available for transport of troops. During all this period—say a year or more—the A.I.F. will not be fighting. They will not be doing much drilling. They must, in their own interests, do something. The obvious thing is that each man should do what will best fit him for his occupation after the war—in Australia. What that will be each man must choose, and say. What course of study he wishes to follow, he must say. If he is going on the land he can be taught intensive farming, the principles of irrigation, care and feeding of stock—a dozen other things. If he is a tradesman he can be helped, he can brush up what he has forgotten. He can see the best engineering works in England. He can take short courses at technical schools at Manchester or Glasgow. If he is in the public service, with his promotion dependent on passing certain examinations, he can be trained and take those examinations *before* he gets back to Australia. Perhaps he is half way through a professional course—law, medicine, dentistry, accountancy—he will be able to finish before he gets back to Australia, and thus save invaluable time. Again, all of us want to know something about Economics, the History of Australia, political institutions, trade unions, public health, the glories of English and Australian literature—classes in all these will be organised as and when opportunities offer. It is obvious how great is the scope and how unlimited the opportunities of an Education Scheme such as this. It is the direct opportunity of all members of the A.I.F. to get in touch with all that is best in the Science and Art of the Old World. But far

more important than that it is the opportunity of all members of the A.I.F. to impress their views and ideas and wishes on the future of Australia. So far as possible the education will be *self-education*—in classes and in study groups. And the members of the A.I.F. who return to Australia will be the real rulers of Australia. It will be theirs to make or mar Australia, theirs to keep politics clean—or the reverse, theirs to show what they can do with that unique thing in the World's history—a Continent for a people and a people for a Continent.

There will shortly be issued to all members of the A.I.F. a card (in duplicate) to be filled up and returned. Portion of this card will be devoted to Repatriation and is necessary to enable adequate arrangements to be made in Australia for demobilisation. The second portion of the card is devoted to Educational Inquiries and is to find out just what every man in the A.I.F. wants to fit him best for his life after the war. That information is necessary to enable plans to be laid, universities and schools and technical colleges in England and Australia approached, teachers obtained, engineering and other firms interviewed, books and libraries purchased. No one likes filling in forms but it is the basis of all organisation that is worth anything. It is "up to" everyone in the A.I.F. to see that these forms are filled up as completely and accurately as possible. The Education Department of the A.I.F. is actually a part of the A.I.F. It is a military branch just as the medical services. It is out to help every man in the A.I.F.—and to help him in the way he asks. But it is necessary to know just what each man does want. Most of this will appear on the completed cards—but all sorts of other questions will want answering. For that reason part of the A.I.F. Education Office will shortly be an Inquiry Bureau. If you want to know anything about classes, examinations, schools or universities, land settlement or demobilisation proposals in Australia—anything at all about education or repatriation—write, if in France to the "Education Office, Australian Corps Headquarters," or if in England to "Education Office, Australian Administrative Headquarters, Horseferry Road, London." You will get the answer by post as soon as the information can be obtained. And the only other thing is—give this venture your support. Make it better than the Canadian or any other scheme. It is really your job, for it will be just what you make it.



AT NIGHT, INSTEAD OF DECORATING THE LANDSCAPE WITH BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS, WHY NOT LAY OUT AN INVITING REPAST OF SOUR KRAUT, LIMBERGER CHEESE, FRANKFRUTERS, & A FEW BOTTLES OF GIN AND AUSSIE RED WINE



GARN! I SAW IT FIRST
 IF I'M NOT HUNGRY MY STOMACH'S A LIAR
 LOOK WHAT'S FOR BREAKFAST! BOYS!
 THIS WILL BE MY FIRST TASTE OF THE TOP
 YAH!
 IT'S NOT FAIR TO US WAY BACK HERE
 SOUND THE COOKHOUSE BEFORE THE CROWN PRINCE SEES THAT WINE
 WHO'S GOING TO BE MEAS' ORDERLY?
 -AND WHEN THE GREY DAWN BREAKS WHAT A SURPRISE THOSE HUNGRY HUNS WOULD HAVE.



THAT'S THE STUFF TO GI'EM!
 WHO SAID THE LEWIS GUN IS NOT A WEAPON OF SURPRISE?

WELL HOPE WITH THE COLORS

If the Huns are as hungry as the daily press makes out, why not adopt this method of trapping them?
 (Drawn for the "Anzac Bulletin" by Will Hope, A.I.F.)

German Forces Over-run.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondent's Headquarters,
France, Aug. 22nd.

This morning Australians again engaged in an attack north of the river Somme. On August 8th the main attack was by the Australians with Canadians and British attacking on their flank. This time the Australians were attacking on the flank of the British. This attack follows the wide thrust made yesterday by the British further north amongst whom were the New Zealanders. These forces attacked on a wide front from positions near Serre and Herbuterne to the northwards where British and Germans a few weeks before had been facing one another, practically in the same positions from which the old Somme battle started.

On July 28th the New Zealanders and British delivered a smart attack here and drove back the Germans towards Puisieux.

During the last four or five days, since the battle before Amiens, the Germans have been withdrawing their main forces from Herbuterne front, apparently falling back towards Bapaume and leaving a portion of their force in order to conceal the movement till as late as possible.

Advance in the Mist.

Yesterday's attack completely overran these forces before the Germans had time to withdraw them. The advance started in a mist. By mid-day the New Zealanders and the British were well past Achiet-le-Petit, and the British had reached the railway near Achiet-le-Grand. Some of us walked out over that old battlefield, from which now for the second time the Germans are retreating. Relics of the four years of war are thick over the countryside. The graves of the British and Germans of 1916, 1917 and 1918 are side by side. In the foreground the magnificent New Zealanders were holding the trenches allotted to them, confident that they could have gone further if allowed. On the far horizon, capping the hill, there looked down on the battle the very same wood which looked down on Flers, Lesers and even Posières. Its name is Loupart Wood, which in old days held murderous batteries. The New Zealanders said they saw Germans running from it to-day. It is only a few miles from Bapaume, the trees of which are again plainly visible. What stirred an Australian more than anything was that away to the south, only a few miles beyond the flank, and just above the nearer hill, could be seen the bare eastern slope of that famous ridge on which stood Pozières. The old trees of Courcellette were plainly visible. It is too early yet to know how to-day's attack has gone. There was an

exquisite dawn without mist. It was not intended to go deep but it will bring us, if all goes well, some miles nearer to Australia's most sacred battlefield.

How a Village was Taken.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondent's Headquarters,
France, August 16th.

One of the finest episodes in the recent fighting was the taking of the village of Vauvillers by Victorian and Queensland Infantry on the second day of the offensive before Amiens.

This village was visited by cavalry on the morning of August 4th, when they brought in numbers of prisoners from this direction. But German reinforcements occupied it in great strength during the night, for when the Australian Infantry was ordered to advance to take it next day, they found themselves coming under rifle and machine-gun fire from the village roads around it, while still two thousand yards away.

The infantry at once opened out and moved quickly across the tableland before the village until the machine-gun fire became intense from both flank and front. A German battery was firing on the line directly from a hedge quite close ahead.

When their officers became casualties,

sergeants and corporals took on the platoons and managed gradually to locate the German machine guns and silence them one by one, by creeping up on their flank.

Gradually the machine-gun fire from the front was subdued sufficiently to give parties of infantry a good chance of getting past the village. A young Victorian officer took charge of the whole of the troops at this part, as many other officers were now casualties. He received a heavy machine-gun wound, making a hole in his neck and knocking him unconscious. When he recovered consciousness, he insisted on going forward with his men, and placing posts beyond and around the village. The Germans in the town were completely cut off.

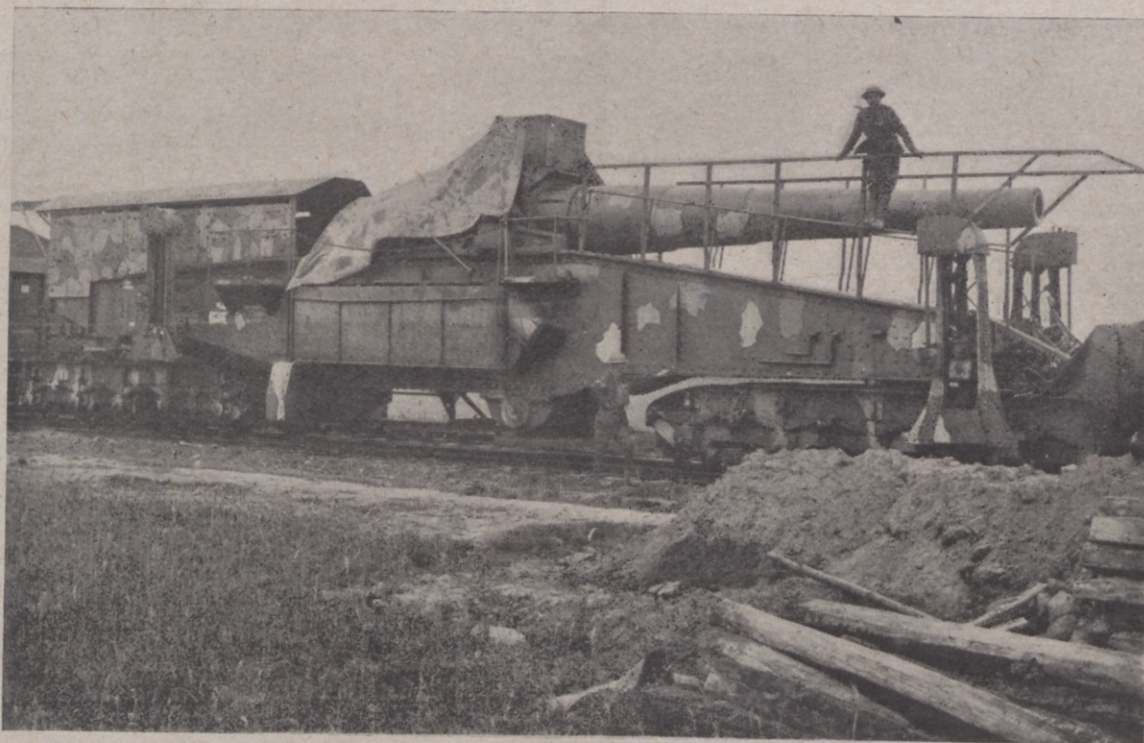
The Australians then worked through the town where they found the headquarters of the German 52nd Army Corps. The German Staff, naturally, was gone, but documents were captured. The Germans had managed to get away the guns and part of the garrison had escaped, but an officer and a hundred and forty men were taken in the village after it was surrounded, and nine machine-guns were captured.

This is only one out of a dozen similar fights which were necessary along the whole of the Australian line in order to clear the flank for a deep advance towards Chaulnes.



The dug-out of an Australian Company Commander.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



German 14-c.m. naval gun captured by the Australians.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

German Pickets Disappear "Without Trace."

BY. C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 16th.

A sidelight of extraordinary interest upon the last five weeks' fighting before Amiens between Germans and Australians has been found amongst the documents captured by Australians in the present battle.

These papers start with the battle of Hamel on July 4th, when Australians, with certain American units, captured this village from Germans. A document from the German second Army, signed "Von der Marwitz," dated July 6th, says; "Enemy in a minor enterprise has again taken prisoner the complete front line battalion, also part of the support battalion. This is due to faulty leadership. The forward positions gained by us in our offensive contain too large a garrison, and the main fight takes place too near the front line."

Von Marwitz then tells Divisional Generals that they must lessen the number of men in the front line and keep very few men within five hundred to thousand yards from the front, but this change must be carried out carefully in order not to let the British know they are only acting on the defensive. What Marwitz ordered was immediately carried out; fewer troops were stationed in the forward German zone.

"Spurlos Versenkt."

The result was instantaneous. On July 9th the commander of the forty-first division, who had only the previous morning thoroughly explained personally this new system to his under officers, issued the following order:—"The enemy (Australians) penetrated the forward zone of the 108th Division at mid-day yesterday, without artillery preparation, by means of large patrols, and did the same again at eleven o'clock at night, with artillery, astride the Villers-Bretonneux Railway. He occupied the trench where this outpost lay, and apparently captured the outpost consisting of fifteen men. A larger part of the forward zone has been lost."—The order adds: "The enemy, who has grown up in the Australian bush, wriggles to our post with great dexterity from flank and rear in the high crops in order to overwhelm them. It has often happened that complete pickets have disappeared from the forward line without trace. I expect this division to remember its good reputation."

Army Commander Exasperated.

"On July 18th the second Army again issued an order as follows:—"During the last few days the, English (they are Australians) succeeding in penetrating and capturing single posts and pickets. Gradually, sometimes even in daylight, they managed to get possession of the

greater part of the forward zone of one division. The tactical situation of a great part of the Army front has thus been considerably altered for the worse." Marwitz states this was due to subordinate commanders carrying out too hurriedly his order to lighten the forward zone without instilling proper methods into the troops. "For example, in one place there was no connection between the company and its outpost line by sight or otherwise, so that the removal of the outpost line by the enemy was not even noticed. Counter-attacks followed too late and were a complete failure." The order goes on to explain the duty of outposts is to delay the attacking troops in order to keep the main line from surprise. Troops must fight and must not give way at every opportunity or seek to avoid fighting, otherwise will get the feeling that the enemy is superior to them. The best way to make the enemy more careful in their attempt to drive us out bit by bit from the forward zone is to carry out the same oneself. If the enemy can score successes without special artillery support, or special troops, we must be in a position to do the same."

Marwitz despatched this order to the eleventh German Army Corps, who passed it on to the division with a note attached: "the troops must at all costs be made to feel superior to the Australians opposing them."

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Shipbuilding in Tasmania.

At present there is a mild shipbuilding boom in Australia. Apart from the contract recently signed with the Commonwealth Government for the construction of two steel steamers of 5,000 tons at Devonport, a scheme is afoot for building a score of wooden vessels on the north-west coast of 500 tons each, and applications for sites have recently been granted. In addition to these, two schooners of 400 tons and 600 tons respectively are being built at Hobart, one in the Huon of 600 tons, another at Port Cygnet to carry 150 tons, and other vessels are contemplated.

Mails Interrupted by Floods.

Owing to heavy floods, it has been found necessary to use pack horses, instead of the usual horse-drawn vehicle, for the carriage of mails between Farina and Innamincka, South Australia, and until further notice parcels postages for places on this route beyond Murnpeowie cannot be accepted by the department. There is on hand an accumulation of parcels post matter for Innamincka and Cordillo Downs, and this will be passed on to its destination as early as possible.

The Chief Secretary and War Methods.

In the course of a speech on the opening of a cottage built by voluntary workers for a war widow, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Fuller, eulogised America's methods of dealing with idlers and men engaged in useless occupations. He should not feel it anything but right if the Commonwealth Government were to decree, as the United States had done, that every fit man should engage in some war work or other. Those who frequented the race-courses and like places should be made to do something for the soldiers.

Main Roads and the Councils.

The New South Wales Automobile Club does not favour the proceeds of the motor tax being paid over to the Shire Councils to spend. The Club has not enough faith in the Councils to enable it to adopt such a suggestion. "The Club wants a Main Roads Board," said the secretary, "and desires that the motor tax be made available to the board for expenditure on main roads. The amount of work done by some councils on their main roads with the grants made to them for the purpose is a lesson that motorists cannot easily forget." The Club favours a wheel tax.

A Ghastly Accident.

An underground employee of the Golden Horseshoe Mine, named Fistic, aged 29, a Dalmatian, was ascending in the cage, after coming off shift on May 4th, when the gripper caught in one of the skids and tore off a splinter about 10 ft. long. The piece of wood forced its way right through the hood of the cage, and penetrated the man's chest, coming out at his back. The splinter was of considerable width, and the wound was a ghastly one. It was impossible to remove the man from the cage until the end of the wood had been sawn off, and during the operation Fistic never lost consciousness. He was removed to hospital, where the wood was taken out of his body, but he expired later in the day.

Fatal Street Quarrel.

A fatal shooting affray took place in Liverpool Street, Darlinghurst, on May 6th. Three women were observed to be engaged in a violent quarrel about 2 o'clock, when Cpl. Walker (attached to the Moore Park Camp) intervened and rescued one of the women, who was being beaten severely

about the head. Immediately the women were separated, one of them discharged a revolver, and Catherine Tataum (alias Marie Simpson), 30 years of age, was shot dead. Nellie Corbett, 26 years of age, received injuries in the head and face during the quarrel, and was subsequently removed to the Sydney Hospital. Gertrude Thompson (31) was afterwards brought before the Central Police Court and charged with wilful murder. She was remanded, bail being refused.

War Loan Bill.

When the House of Representatives was considering the bill for the raising of a further loan of £80,000,000, Mr. Fenton (Victoria) moved that no further flotations take place until it was known "what amount was obtainable for war purposes free of interest." "The rich," he said, "should be compelled to pay larger taxation than they were paying at present." The amendment was defeated. Mr. Brennan (Victoria) moved to have "war purposes" not to include the acquisition or retention by the Commonwealth of additional territory, this being in protest against what the mover termed the land-grabbing policy of the Prime Minister in regard to the German colonies in the Pacific. This was rejected after the closure had been applied, and the bill was then passed through Committee.



Writing Home.



Procession of returned soldiers coming up William Street, Perth (W.A.).

Anti-Shouting.

The Minister for Repatriation, Senator Millen, was requested by an influential deputation in Sydney to urge the Federal Government to prohibit "shouting" throughout Australia, at least while the war is on and until after demobilisation. Sir Thomas Anderson Stuart said the effect of the shouting practice had been atrociously bad. Mrs. Strang, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, submitted that the reduction in the age at which it was now possible for a lad to enlist was a big reason why the Government should take additional precautions. Senator Millen promised that he would see if a regulation could be framed in accordance with the wishes of the deputation. Something should be done to protect the invalid discharged soldier as well as the undischarged invalid soldier.

Milling Company's Wheat Silo.

The Murrumbidgee Co-operative Milling Company has constructed a silo of 40,000 bags capacity between its mills and the railway yards at Wagga. The silo will be in use long before any of the Government-built ones are ready, and the Company expects by it to effect a saving of £1,000 per year in the handling costs of wheat. The silo is built of concrete (900 cubic yards river gravel and 4,500 bags of cement) reinforced with 40 tons of steel.

America's View of Australia.

A leading American review, the "New Republic," publishes the following comment on Australia's part in the war:—"Theories of the military indifference of democracy are completely exploded by the record of Australia. . . . Let us draw comparisons for ourselves. Australia has no conscription law, yet she has provided soldiers to the extent of 7 per cent. of her population. To match Australia's performance, 7,000,000 Americans would have had to volunteer, or, rather, 9,000,000, to allow for those rejected on account of physical disabilities. No nation in the world has ever given her sons so freely to a purely idealistic cause as has Australia. This is a fact for Americans to recognise with all the more gratification, because Australia represents even better than the United States the democratic ideals upon which our national life rests."

The Gallipoli Star.

It has often been urged that Australians and New Zealanders who took part in the Gallipoli campaign should be entitled to a distinctive decoration. Mr. Hughes has given this matter his personal attention while in England and it is now possible to announce that the design of the Gallipoli Star has been fixed upon and approved by the King. Men who fought in this campaign will be entitled to wear a special ribbon.

New Union of Miners.

A new union of southern district miners, claiming a membership of 400, is to be registered under the State Arbitration Act, by which local tribunals will promptly deal with all disputes, many of which cannot be heard by the tribunal under the Commonwealth Act. The registration of this union will bring to a crisis the trouble that has existed in Illawarra for several months.

Mr. Watt's Argument.

A deputation of 3,000 graziers and farmers representing Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales, protested to the Acting Prime Minister on June 20th against the fixing of the price of meat. Mr. Watt, in reply, said the fixing of the price was considered necessary for the prosecution of the war. The Government, he said, was after a fair deal between supplier and consumer, and if he could arrive at that, he could see no argument that the deputation had used against it. "Why is it an unfair thing," Mr. Watt asked, "to compel you to sell to the Australian people at the same relative price as you voluntarily sell to the British people?" On the suggestion of Mr. Greene, Minister in Charge of price-fixing, the deputation appointed a committee to draw up representations of the protestor's case. On the present outlook, he said, some considerable time would elapse before the scheme was completed.

Brilliant Australian Success.

German Positions Stormed.

Huge Gun Captured.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 24 (midnight).

This has been another wonderful day for the Australian infantry. To-day south of the Somme, Australian troops rushed all the German positions before them on a front of four miles, and penetrated and dug in miles behind what this morning was the German front line, and captured nearly 2,500 prisoners and 16 guns, including, apparently, one 15-inch. The troops on their flank reached the village of Herleville, and captured prisoners approaching in number 500. Other Australians seized the opportunity of the disturbance caused by artillery preparation, and advanced their front line 500 yards on a mile front.

Last night's fighting around Bray found the "diggers" at their very best, and the eternal wonder of their officers and of those who have watched them the longest. About five o'clock in the afternoon the Germans laid down a heavy barrage to the north of Bray. Shortly afterwards German infantry swarmed over the hill facing our positions, and began to come down the slope in the little groups known as "artillery formation." Every "digger" turned on them Lewis-guns, Vickers-guns, and rifles like a flash of lightning, and the guns crashed down like a hailstorm. The attack towards Bray was shattered, and withered 500 yards away.

Further up the slope to the north, however, the Germans swept on gradually towards the line, which was forced to fall back. Within a short space the Germans were working on in the valley here. To our own commanders in the rear the position of the Australian infantry on the right, holding the lines they had won that morning, seemed precarious. It was taken for granted that the trenches must be given up, and the infantry fall back to the positions from which they had started. But an Australian colonel reconnoitring the line found that not one inch had been given up. On the contrary, the moment the flank was threatened by the German onrush, these astonishing "diggers" had gone out and reinforced an important post beyond their flank, where they were now holding on and inflicting heavy punishment on the German infantry passing on their flank. Further on, the Australian battalion swung round and secured the position: so far was it from the situation in the rear of that valley being hopeless, that the fire of the "diggers" thereabouts, in addition to the tremendous onslaught of every rifle and machine-gun in the Australian line seems to have thrown

the German attack into such confusion that it was unable to organise so as to take advantage of the position. All night parties of Germans, either patrolling or lost, appearing through the moonlight opposite the Australians were met with heavy fire.

After daybreak the Germans advanced what appeared to be a storming party against the Australian flank. This was utterly smashed and the German attack withered up.

In order to free infantry for the previous day's attack, a battalion of Australian pioneers was employed in the old front. When the infantry attacked, a portion of the pioneers also advanced, and swung into line almost at the outskirts of Bray. When the situation looked critical, their line was extended to guard against eventualities. This did not content the pioneers, who pushed down the steep slope of the Somme and crossed the water in boats, dragged the boats across the grass, and launched them again to cross a further channel, and captured the village of Neuville, on the southern side of Bray.

At the present time the Germans in Bray are almost surrounded by the very troops whom they attempted to cut off last night.

These infantry are the same who, in the first battle of Villers-Bretonneux, with British cavalry on their flank, held out through a bitter day, when everything seemed lost, until the counter-attack by the cavalry on the left and this infantry on the right saved the situation. From the heights to the north of the Somme we watched to-day's magnificent attack on the southern side.

During the morning the New South Wales-men and Victorians made the main advance from the plateau through a wooded gully leading down towards Chuignes, and on to a further plateau again. The artillery gave a splendid barrage; the infantry said they had never seen a better. There was heavy fighting in the woods, and also on the Peronne road before Foucaucourt, where the Germans were strong. All day heavy German shelling was throwing huge dust clouds across that area. Despite the heavy fighting near Herleville, the Australians and British reached all their objectives early, and pushed out immediately far beyond. Still there remained a triangle of high country, divided with deep wooded gullies immediately adjoining the Somme. About 3 o'clock Queenslanders, Tasmanians, Western Australians and South Australians were launched against this, in order to round off the line.

We saw that attack.

German's Two-Mile Sprint.

A whirlwind barrage went before it, filling the steep gully before Chuignes with dust and smoke. The barrage went fast across the valleys and promontories; so fast that one would not have thought that men could possibly follow. "No earthly," said one "digger," looking on across the Somme; "the Huns cannot even put up the S.O.S." But through the woods, ever so close behind the barrage, and almost under the shrapnel, were swift-moving figures. They passed through the old British huts beneath the trees. For a moment they seemed to be held up. The gully had deep sides. The barrage was already tearing clouds of yellow earth from the top of the next plateau. But there was the infantry behind it mopping up the old trenches, in and out of the scars on the hill-side. There were other figures, too, on that tableland, moving too swiftly even for that infantry; they were pounding along the paths without weapons, without kit, across the gully, over the road uphill again, with the merciless British shrapnel always overhead.

We must have watched those Germans run two miles without stopping, till they reached the downhill slope towards the village of Cappy. About the time they disappeared there appeared on the other end of the same plateau group after group of Australian infantry, still in the same swift advance. The first sections, beautifully spaced, got through well towards the final downslope. It was then that some German batteries north of the river saw them moving over the open shoulder above the Somme.

As the second wave came out upon the bare surface there burst out a hail of shells, hiding the whole place for a few minutes. When the smoke lifted, and before it had half cleared, we saw that infantry were up and advancing through the vanishing shell-clouds. A few isolated shells among them were absolutely unheeded. Before the Germans were able to swing down the barrage again, that infantry was far ahead, line after line, section after section, moving on constantly towards the further end of the hill.

It struck one that this infantry was doing a very wonderful thing. It was moving over a slope open point-blank to the observation of the enemy, in the full light of a summer's afternoon.

The German guns constantly filled the woods with dust-spurts, and the chatter of

machine-guns came constantly across the valley, but we never saw one man, except the wounded, turn back.

Through the dust and smoke, across the open, through trees, uphill, round the curves of the roads, in and out of old trenches, the figures always moved in one direction. As the advance reached its finish there was clearly fighting going on at the top of the hill. Men jumping up and moving swiftly showed that some obstacle was being tackled. About this time our notice was suddenly attracted by an object moving up swiftly on the more distant slope behind the wooded valley south of Cappy. It was German gun-teams saving a field-gun. Uphill, round the bend of the road across the table-top, it swung, with dust trailing behind, at full gallop, and a second gun a hundred yards behind, till it disappeared beyond the wood on the table-land. Half-an-hour later, down the slope, round the same curve, back came the gun-teams. They dived down, past the chalk quarry, scattering clouds of dust, and returned into the valley by Bois Olympe. We saw German gun-horses quietly waiting in turn there behind the trees, just out of sight of our infantry, while, one after another, every five minutes a team with a gun tore uphill towards the wood. One of our batteries saw them and shells followed them, one burst momentarily appeared to scatter them, but one by one the German drivers took out the guns, till the last team disappeared from the waiting place, and the eighth gun vanished over the hill, chased by a parting shell.

The evening closed on one of the finest achievements ever accomplished by this indomitable infantry.

The Capture of Bray.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 24 (5.15 p.m.).

Last night, shortly after midnight, Tasmanians and Victorians north of the Somme attacked the town of Bray, which, owing to the previous forty-eight hours' fighting, now lay in a hollow beneath them.

The Germans defended it with many machine-guns, especially on the northern edge of the town. After several hours of obstinate struggle, however, these were either driven out or surrounded, and the town captured and 70 prisoners taken.

Before dawn the Tasmanian and Victorian line was well beyond the town.

The prisoners taken by the Australians in these two days' fighting north and south of the Somme now amount to three thousand, of which three hundred were captured near Bray.

The British also captured between three and five hundred at Herleville.

In a dug-out near Bray the Germans had chalked up, "Englishmen, we are coming back." As one of our men said, "It would have been truer if they had said 'going.'"

Military Horse Show.

Although circumstances have rendered it impossible to hold an International Horse Show since 1914, Lord Lonsdale and his co-directors have extended their practical support to various Military Horse Shows both in England and at the front. Olympia enjoys a world-wide reputation for its military horsemanship, and it is only natural that the managers of the premier horse show of the world should be keenly alive to developments after the war. Many of the crack English and foreign officers whose faces have become well known at Olympia, have distinguished themselves during the war, as was only to be expected when one considers the nerve and initiative necessary to successfully appear in International

restoration of devastated areas and in other patriotic directions. Their most recent gift takes the form of a handsome cup, of which an illustration is given above, to be offered as a champion prize in the jumping competition for officers at the Aldershot Command Horse Show to be held on August 28th, under the presidency of Lieut. General Sir A. Murray, G.C.M.G. The show is likely to attract much interest in Aldershot, as in addition to classes for Chargers, Cobs, Hackneys and Ponies, there are numerous military classes for Gun Teams, Draft Teams, Mules, etc. The executive committee under the presidency of Brigadier General Watson, D.S.O., includes the names of officers well known for their enthusiasm, not only in England, but also in Canada, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia.

The trophy was supplied by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, 112, Regent Street, London, W.1.

English Wives of Australian Soldiers.

Mr. Hughes Removes a Grievance.

The Prime Minister of Australia (Mr. Hughes) has given attention while in England to many matters in regard to which the Australian soldier feels he has a grievance. One of the most fruitful causes of complaint has been the refusal of the Australian authorities to pay a separation allowance to the wives of Australian soldiers living in the United Kingdom. Following upon representations made by Mr. Hughes, the Australian Cabinet has now decided that separation allowances are payable to the wives of Australian soldiers in Great Britain.

Increased Output.

The Chief Railway Commissioner states that the engine and rolling stock output per man employed at Eveleigh workshops has been materially increased. Difficulties in obtaining materials and appliances owing to the war have been overcome. Parts of boilers of one of the Australian destroyers at sea, which could not be produced elsewhere, were made at the works.

Huge Stacking of Coal.

The Railway Commissioners have at Homebush a veritable mountain of coal consisting of 200,000 tons, of the value of £180,000, which was stacked shortly after the railway strike of 1917, for use in case of any further industrial upheaval.

High Price for Sheep.

Berthong Station, Young, owned by Mr. D. F. Gibb, has sold 3,000 fat cross-bred wethers at £2 3s. per head, delivered on the station.



The Aldershot Cup.

jumping competitions. Everything is being kept in readiness for a reinstatement of the popular Olympia fixture as soon after the war as possible. Until then the activities of the Directors are necessarily restricted to the encouragement of military riding at those horse shows which it is found possible to organise, to practical assistance in the

Convalescents in Egypt.

Our Red Cross Correspondent writes :— The importance of events on the Western Front has during the past few months entirely overshadowed more distant campaigns, but our troops have nowhere relaxed their steady pressure on the enemy, and there has similarly been no slackening of Red Cross activity behind the lines.

So far as the military operations in Palestine are concerned the hot, unhealthy weather during June probably did more than enemy action to fill the hospitals, and the Australian Red Cross in Egypt was able to alleviate the sufferings of patients and make life generally more comfortable to convalescents in various ways. Fever patients in particular have been very appreciative of the fresh, tinned and dried fruits which the Society has made available for them ; and the demand for lime juice by men who were on the road to recovery was so heavy that some thousands of gallons were served out.

Each succeeding month seems to bring with it new opportunities of usefulness to Red Cross workers in Egypt ; and in his June report the Assistant Commissioner indicates several new lines along which developments were taking place. At the Moascar Field Hospital, for example, patients are under canvas on a featureless stretch of desert. The prospect of several weeks in such surroundings has, however, but little element of dreariness in it, for the Society has at every turn made provision for the comfort and entertainment of the men. In furtherance of these arrangements the Red Cross has now completed negotiations with the C.O., who will provide transport for carrying parties of patients to Lake Timshaw, in the pretty little town of Ismalia, about three miles away. There they will be supplied with tea in an ideal picnic ground.

A recent innovation at the Australian convalescent camp, suitably situated near the sea, has proved extremely popular. This consists of providing picnic baskets for daily parties of about fifty men, who, under Red Cross escort, take their tea along the beach.

The tri-weekly trips by motor launch have on the other hand been stopped. These excursions, which were costing the very considerable sum of about £300 a year, have been replaced by steamboat trips. The steamer attached to the hospital is used for the purpose, and a piano having been installed on deck some jolly outings for about sixty men at a time are enjoyed. Other picnic trips are undertaken regularly by smaller parties of about fifteen.

Where our Dead Men Lie.

(With apologies to the late Barcroft H. Boake.)

In far Gallipoli's rocky steep,
That's where our dead men lie ;
In the shattered trench and dug-out deep,
That's where our dead men lie.
Old Egypt's sands, their red blood stains,
In shell-torn France, on Flander's plains,
Freed at last from all earthly pains—
That's where our dead men lie.

On the hard won ridge, in the shell-torn
ground,
That's where our dead men lie ;
In nameless graves that will never be found,
That's where our dead men lie.
In the shattered wood, where big shells
scream,
In the ruined village beside the stream,
In a last long sleep that knows no dream—
That's where our dead men lie.

With faces turned to the reddening East,
That's how our dead men lie ;
To break the power of the German beast,
That's why our dead men die.
From the sunny South they gladly came,
To bear their part in the War's grim game,
And save our land from sin and shame—
That's why our dead men die.

In No-man's Land, where the star shells
beam,
That's where our dead men lie ;
In the wild, mad charge, where the bayonets
gleam,
That's how our dead men die.
Australia's name on the scroll of Fame—
They have graven deep in letters a-flame ;
For Liberty's sake, in Freedom's name—
That's why our dead men die.

G. H. RISBEY (A.I.F.).

Irrigation Areas.

The suitability of the irrigation areas for dairying has been further emphasised by the butter-fat tests of cows at a recent Lecton show compared with cows shown at other centres. The best milking cow at this show gave a butter-fat test of 2.67 lb. for the day. This is a better result than that given by the winning cow at two of the leading agricultural shows on the north and south coasts, and also compares very favourably with the cows receiving first and second prizes for butter-fat at the last Sydney show.

Cost of Education.

The Minister for Education stated that the cost of State education per head had fallen from £9 some seventy or eighty years ago to £3 in 1880, and to-day a much better education was being given for slightly over £1 per head.

Two Australians on Leave.

"Hullo, Digger! had a good time on leave?" I asked, strolling up to one of the boys in the mess hut.

"Rotten!" he replied, "I reckon I just wandered around the Strand alone, went to sleep in a picture show, and then —"

"Now, see here," I interrupted, impatiently, as some cobblers gathered round, "you get grouching because you don't enjoy your leave when all you do is to sit around those dried-up fish ponds in Trafalgar Square. Now when I first lobbed in Blighty, I just blew into one of those God-sent Y.M.C.A. Huts and asked them to fix me up with a home to visit. I told them to cut out the folk with six footmen and a polished hall—couldn't be done in these boots—and they sent me out to some dinkum little place where I was made that welcome by a couple of old folks I knew I had struck lucky. Next day the daughter and I hopped on to some old bus and were out in the country in two ups. She was a real good sort—she—"

"Ah!" exclaimed my mate, enviously, "of course, if you get hitched to a pretty girl—"

"Not for mine," I rejoined hastily, "You don't hand out the love-making to a girl whose boy is in France; she was just a good sport, and I know those old people made just that difference to my leave, and when I was going the mother told me to come any time and bring others; said she often felt kind of lonesome since her two boys had—had gone West after the Mons affair—and how she wished I was her son—and" I went on, clearing my throat, "she—she just kissed me sort of mother-like, when I went away."

In the pause that followed our thoughts travelled thousands of miles, and one or two got blowing their noses hard.

"And didn't the girl?" asked my mate suddenly.

"Didn't she *what!*" I almost shouted.

"Kiss you!" he replied, ducking his head.

"Oh, shut up!" I exclaimed, walking towards the door.

"Say, matey, has she got a sister?" he called after me, now thoroughly eager.

I walked thoughtfully back to him—this my mate who had stuck by me through thick and thin—"You can find out for yourself," I said, throwing an address on the table, and so left him with an absurdly happy smile on his face, and his tea getting cold.

MAY HUGHES.

The New South Wales Government has sold to the Queensland Government a trawler now under construction at Balmain.



Back to the Somme. March, 1918.

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

Either a fool or a physician



WAS it Solomon who said: "The man of forty is either a fool or a physician?"

It is an old saying, anyway, and has been brought up-to-date by another wise man who observed that most men of forty have hammered out some sort of workable everyday philosophy of life.

Nothing teaches like experience . . . experience has taught the man of forty how to combat inflammations such as Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Sciatica—the consequences of impure, debilitated blood. He keeps his blood in good condition by a daily morning dose of Kruschen Salts—the home aperient and diuretic tonic which determines habit and maintains its regularity.

The need for regularity of habit is the lesson that the man of forty has learned. By the daily use of Kruschen Salts he fortifies his system against attack, eliminates impurities that poison and debilitate the blood, and cleanses the interior of his body as regularly as he does the exterior.

Kruschen Salts is such a simple remedy—just a

half-teaspoonful in a tumbler of hot water, taken every morning on rising—but it is the same simple remedy that gives their value to the waters of many famous Spas, both in the old country and in certain less favoured lands abroad. The salines that compose it—salts of sodium, potassium and magnesium—are the *same* salts that impart to the waters of both home and Continental Spas their depurative or body-cleansing properties.

During the war, perforce, the "Spa" habit has given way to the "Kruschen" habit . . . the doctor who nowadays says "Save time, save money and save your health by taking the 'Kruschen' course in your own home," puts his patient in possession of a remedy that has brought relief to thousands of sufferers from Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago and Sciatica all over the world.

Get the "Kruschen" habit! Persevere with it! What the man of forty has learned, wise men of all ages may profit by . . . it is the lesson of experience.

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

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

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

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



War material captured by the Australians in the recent advance.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

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 and Warrant Officers, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Awarded the Military Cross.

Lieut. William Ewart Allan, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a hostile attack. When the battalion on the right had fallen back, he went forward, while the retirement was in progress, and moved about among the troops, rallying them, and when the possibility of consolidation was decided on, he sent most accurate information of the situation to battalion headquarters. He then established location of the whole battalion line, being throughout constantly subjected to heavy machine-gun and snipers' fire.

Lieut. Albert Bissett Amess, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a counter-attack. After all the officers of his company had become casualties, this officer, though three times wounded himself, gallantly led the company forward, arrested the enemy's advance, and considerably advanced his company's front. He stayed consolidating his new position until a fourth wound incapacitated him. He showed fine courage and determination.

Capt. Frederic Anderson, Infy. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy broke through on the right he placed two Lewis guns on the flank and withdrew his company in good

order, he himself staying with the last platoon and directing the operation.

Lieut. Ernest Bate, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He successfully carried out a most difficult reconnaissance in the face of the enemy, and subsequently sited a line of strong points, which were dug, and the wiring of which he personally supervised. His courage, energy and coolness set a fine example to all ranks, and enabled a large amount of work to be carried out under most trying conditions. It proved to be of the utmost value in holding up enemy attacks.

Lieut. Percy Charles Blewett, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a counter-attack. When his company commander was killed, he took charge of the company and led it forward brilliantly, showing good leadership.

Lieut. John Henry Borthwick, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of his platoon, when he made a reconnaissance in force, and successfully established an outpost with but slight casualties, owing to his fine leadership. Throughout a night he displayed the greatest courage and determination, moving over unknown ground within very close range of hostile machine-gun and rifle fire, and it was mainly due to his splendid example that the position was so long held.

Lieut. James Bruce, D.C.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack on the enemy. He led

his platoon with great dash, rushing an advanced enemy machine-gun position and killing the crew and capturing the gun. Later, he rushed a trench, taking ten prisoners, killing the remainder and capturing two more machine-guns. And again later, seeing a party of the enemy moving round his flank, he organised and led a party and wiped them out. He set a magnificent example of courage and coolness, and his services were eminently valuable.

Lieut. Leopold Bull, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As Battalion Intelligence Officer, after the delivery of an attack, he led a patrol forward to clear up the situation. Although severely wounded within thirty yards of the enemy's line, he was able to give useful information when brought back two hours later.

Lieut. Reginald John Burchell, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in controlling railway operations which involved the moving of troops and rolling-stock and also the evacuation of wounded. He worked, with limited facilities, for three days and nights continuously. It was due to his care and watchfulness that a successful evacuation was rendered possible, and that engines and rolling-stock did not fall into the hands of the enemy.

Lieut. Francis Joseph Burtenshaw, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He located an enemy post of eight men which had been harassing our line

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

for some days. He led a party, and surrounded the post, killing two and capturing three, including the N.C.O. in charge. He then withdrew without any casualties.

Lieut. Colin Hope Butler, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a platoon in picquet line, when, by his fine leadership and the manner in which he controlled his platoon fire, he greatly assisted in the severe defeat which the enemy suffered. He also rendered valuable assistance to the platoons on his flanks, and his marked courage and cheerfulness throughout the whole operations greatly inspired all ranks with him.

2nd Lieut. Leslie Byrne, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his company commander became a casualty he took command and led the men out to meet the enemy attack, which was beaten off with loss. He afterwards reorganised his company, which had had many casualties.

Lieut. Robert Casey, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty, when he led his platoon against the enemy with the greatest courage and skill, and, although wounded and suffering great pain, he carried on his duties, in the face of heavy machine-gun fire, until his task was accomplished. He continued in command until he was wounded again in five different places, and then gave orders for the successful carrying on of his work before he would retire. His courage and resource were worthy of the highest praise.

Lieut. Leslie George Reginald Challen, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as signalling officer in keeping open communications with the front line, in spite of artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire.

Lieut. Thomas Peter Clark, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the heavy hostile shelling of all batteries in a position at the commencement of an attack. When all the officers with one battalion had become casualties he was ordered to take over the command, and notwithstanding the continuous heavy shell fire on this battery he immediately ran to it, took control, reorganised the detachments, and by his splendid courage and example restored and maintained its fire until the close of the action.

Capt. Gilbert Gordon Coghill, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy attack. He showed courage and fine leadership in control of his men, and under heavy fire exposed himself freely while directing fire on the enemy. Finally he withdrew his men in perfect order. He was twice wounded.

Lieut. Ernest Dearden, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When on patrol with six men he

engaged a hostile party of forty, killing at least two and taking a wounded officer prisoner, dispersing the remainder. On putting his prisoner under guard he took his patrol out again, but was wounded. In spite of this he engaged a similar party of men and dispersed it, and when on retiring one of his party was found to be missing, went back, and, finding him dead, brought the body in, thereby preventing the enemy from obtaining an identification.

Lieut. Alfred James Fell, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while commanding a company. In face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire he successfully attacked the enemy on three occasions, killing many and capturing one officer, sixteen men, and nine machine-guns. He showed leadership of a very high order, and set a splendid example to his company.

Lieut. Stanley Reginald Goldsmith, M.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his platoon in a surprise attack with such dash that the enemy broke, leaving six prisoners. He personally threw bombs amongst the enemy, and shot three with a rifle. Three enemy snipers then began to fire, when this officer ran out and shot them all.

Lieut. James Loudon Graham, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in command of a company during a counter-attack. He showed coolness and good leadership, and greatly assisted the attack on his flank to be carried on vigorously and successfully.

Lieut. Walter Henry Green, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He carried out a successful night raid on the enemy's outpost line, securing much-needed identification. During the raid four men became casualties, so this officer reorganised the party, worked round the flank of an enemy's post, and took them in rear, being the first into the trench, and capturing a prisoner.

Lieut. Hugh Gordon Hanna, M. Gun. Bn.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during several days of severe fighting, when he displayed the greatest courage, skill and determination in handling his guns. On one occasion, late in the operations, the enemy broke through a portion of the line, and it was largely due to his able disposition that the advance was stopped on that sector with heavy loss to the enemy.

Lieut. John Harding, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during two nights, when he superintended the construction of bridges across a river under most trying conditions and with an utter disregard for shell fire, and it was owing to his fine courage and example that the work was, so successfully carried out.

It was of paramount importance, as a ferry, the only communication across, had been destroyed by shell fire.

Capt. Jack Hilton Holman, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He handled his company with great skill when the battalion moved up to meet an enemy attack, saving casualties by his careful arrangements. Later, when he was the only officer left with his company, he led a counter-attack and took his objective, sending back useful information to battalion headquarters.

Capt. Edmund Horsington Whalley Hurd, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He maintained his company line against huge masses of the enemy for 2½ hours after the troops on his right had fallen back. It is estimated that over 400 dead lay in front of one of his platoon posts.

Lieut. Frank Albert Hutchings, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy attack. He led his platoon against the enemy at a critical moment, and checked their advance. Though wounded, he remained with them, and in the afternoon again led them forward with the cavalry and caused the enemy to withdraw. He displayed fine courage and leadership.

Lieut. Tom Robin Jack, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in command of two machine-guns. When an outpost line had been overrun by the enemy he brought his guns into action, performing fine service, and covering the withdrawal of the infantry. He remained in action until surrounded on three sides, when he brought his guns safely back to a position where he was able to come into action again. Throughout the operations he set a splendid example of coolness and courage to all ranks.

Lieut. James Henry Julin, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as battalion intelligence officer. He sent in valuable information from his observation post, which was under heavy artillery fire, and several times visited the line and was able to inform the battalion commander of the actual situation. He also assisted the defence by collecting men of a company, in which the officers were casualties, and placing them in posts. He did this under heavy machine-gun fire.

Capt. William Kennedy, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when handling his company. When the front posts held by his platoons had been driven in, he led his reserves forward so effectually as to re-establish the line. His tenacious defence at a critical moment greatly assisted the counter-attack by his brigade.

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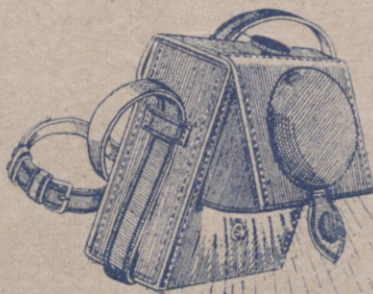
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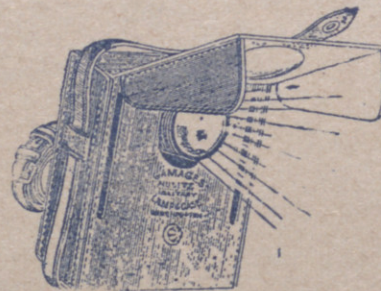
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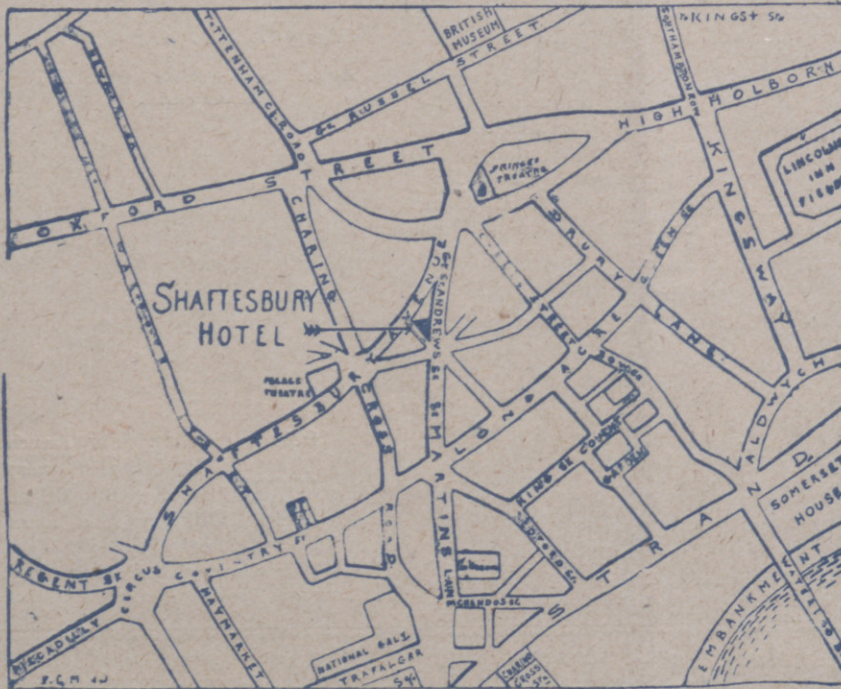
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