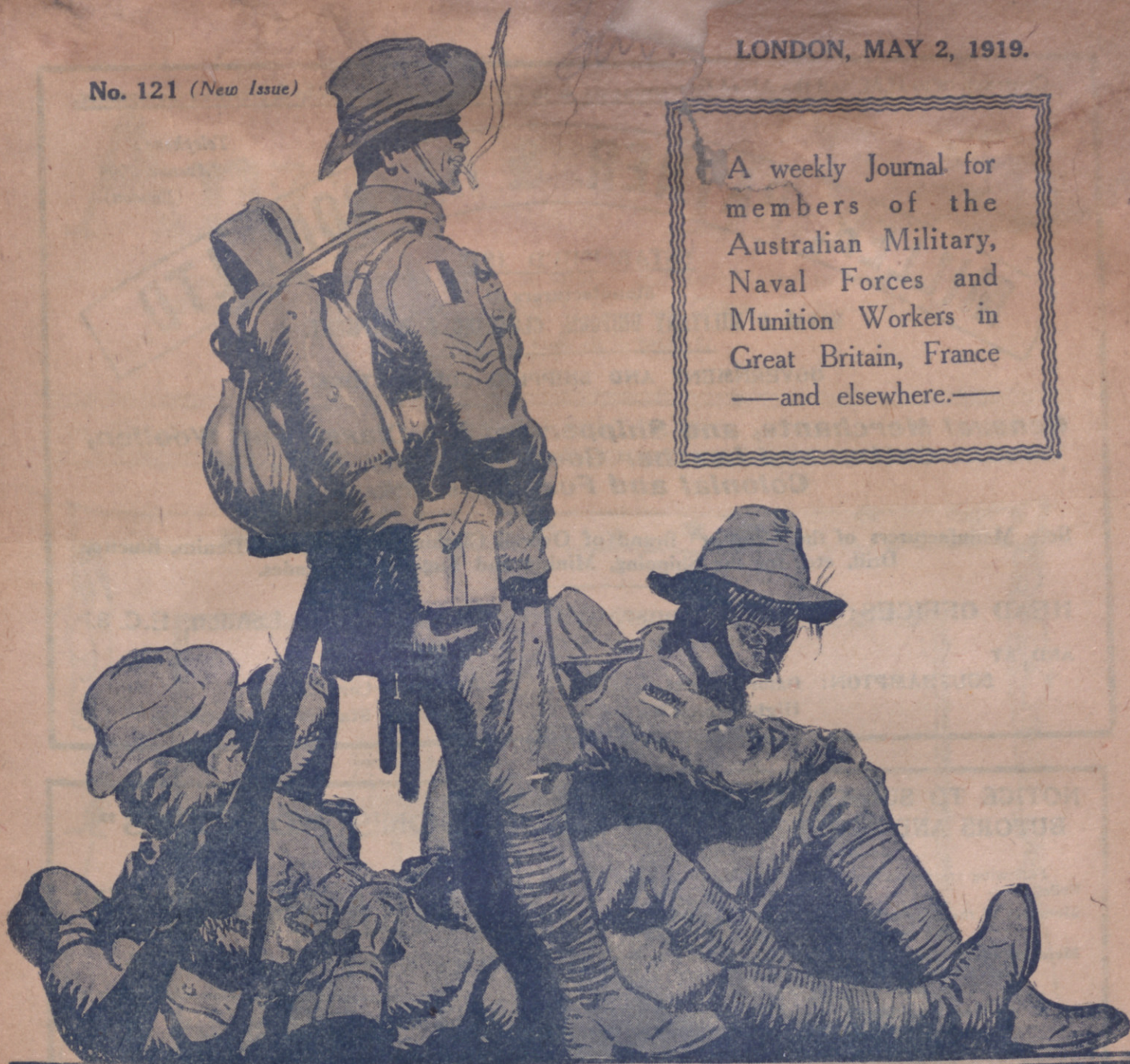


No. 121 (New Issue)

LONDON, MAY 2, 1919.

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



LEIST

1918

THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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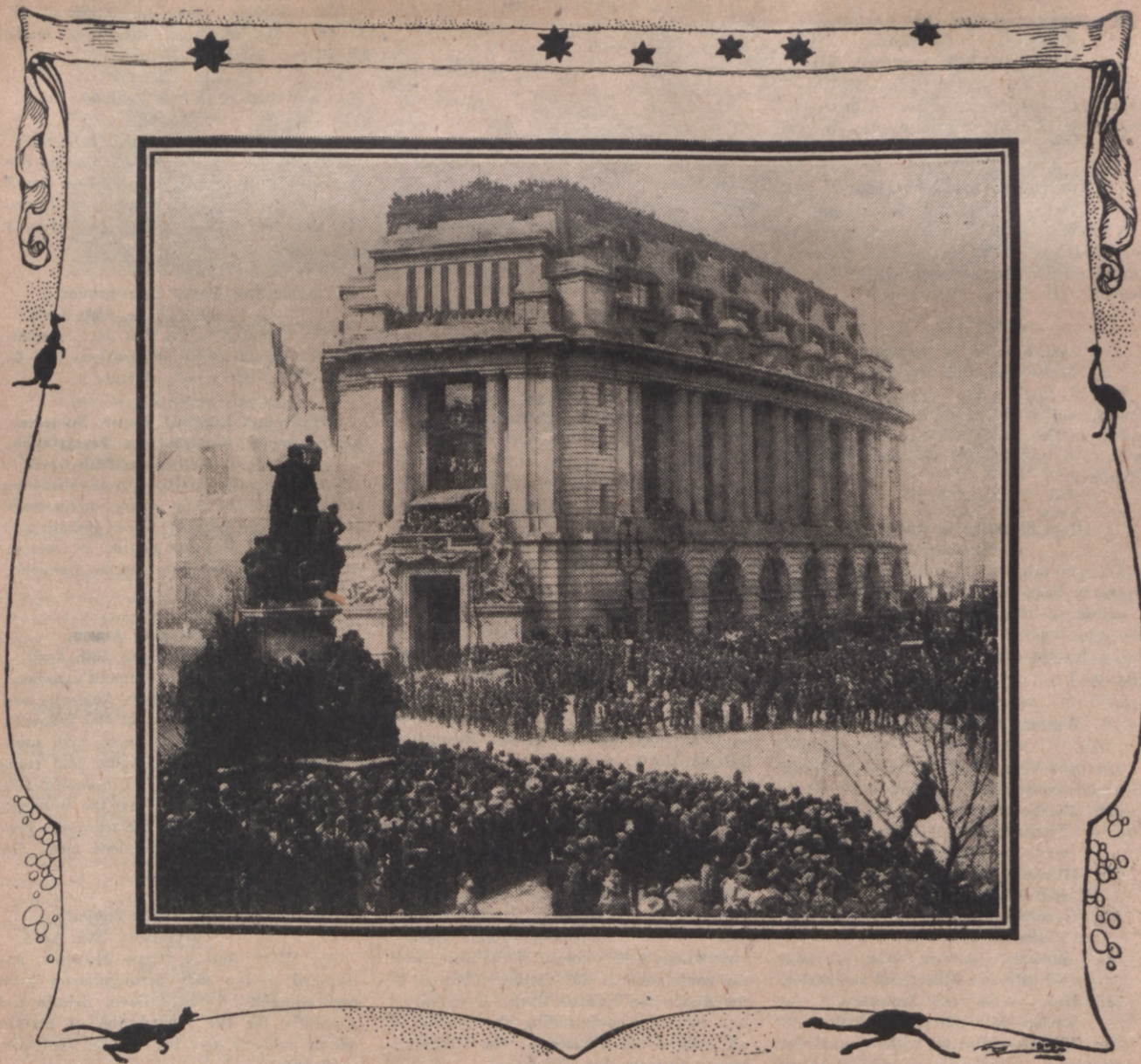
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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

No. 121 (New Issue).

LONDON, MAY 2, 1919.

Price 4d.



The scene at Australia House during the march past. The roof and every window were packed with people.

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Melbourne Chauffeurs' Strike Over.

Melbourne, 16th April (delayed).
The strike of some 200 chauffeurs, which began here on March 16th, for increased wages and a reduction of working hours, is now over, and the chauffeurs are resuming work to-day.—(Reuter.)

Employment of Capital in Australia.

Removal of Restrictions.
Melbourne, 16th April (delayed).
Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, announces the removal of war restrictions on the employment of capital.—(Reuter.)

Mr. Hughes and Reparations.

Melbourne, 16th April (delayed).
A special meeting of the Federal Cabinet was held here to-day to consider a cablegram from Mr. Hughes regarding the questions of reparations.—(Reuter.)

Coal Famine in Australia.

Melbourne, 16th April (delayed).
A coal famine has arisen in various States, due chiefly to the quarantine regulations in New South Wales. The theatres are closed, and 100,000 workers are out.—(Reuter.)

Coal Situation in Australia.

Melbourne, 28th April.
The coal situation is still serious. Many mines in New South Wales are idle. The Commonwealth Government has requested the mine-owners' representatives to attend for a further conference in Melbourne.—(Reuter.)

Western Australian Cabinet.

Perth (W.A.), 17th April.
The new Cabinet of Western Australia has been constituted as follows:—
Mr. Colebatch—Premier and Colonial Treasurer and Minister for Railways and Education.
Mr. Mitchell—Minister for Lands and Repatriation.
Mr. George—Minister for Works and Water Supply.
Mr. Robinson—Attorney-General and Minister for Mines and Industries.
Mr. Hudson—Colonial Secretary.
Mr. Baxter—Minister for Agriculture.
Mr. Wilmott—Minister without portfolio.—(Reuter.)

Influenza in Australia.

Heavy Death Roll Continues.
Melbourne, 19th April (delayed).
There have been thirty-six deaths from influenza during the last two days in Victoria and seventy-three in New South Wales.—(Reuter.)

Australia and Trans-Continental Train Traffic.

Kalgoorlie (W.A.), 19th April (delayed).
At a large meeting held here to-day, an emphatic protest was made against the action of the Commonwealth Government in resuming the trans-continental train service.—(Reuter.)

Australian Air Force.

Melbourne, 20th April.
The Commonwealth Air Force, which the Federal Government is on the point of establishing, will, it is anticipated, total 1,400 officers and men in about two years' time. It is also proposed that later on instructors shall thoroughly train all men desirous of becoming civilian flyers.—(Reuter.)

Labour in Australia.

Modification of Cabinet System of Government Demanded.
Melbourne, 19th April (delayed).
At a conference of the Victorian branch of the Australian Labour Party, it was resolved that, if a Labour majority were obtained, the system of Cabinet Government should be modified, and the administration of each department to include five committeemen elected by caucus.—Reuter.

Victorian Labour Conference. Protest against Interference in Russia and Continuance of Blockade.

Melbourne, 20th April.
At to-day's sitting of the conference of the Victorian Branch of the Australian Labour Party, a resolution was carried protesting against any interference in the internal government of Russia and the "Allied policy of starvation" by continuance of the blockade.—(Reuter.)

Deletion of Defence Act's Compulsory Clauses.

Melbourne, 21st April.
At to-day's resumption of the sittings of the conference of the Victorian branch of the Australian Labour Party, a resolution was carried recommending the deletion of all compulsory clauses in the Commonwealth Defence Act.—(Reuter.)

New Zealand and Prohibition.

Wellington, 19th April (delayed).
The latest returns in the liquor referendum show a majority against prohibition of 14,600.—(Reuter.)

Infrequent Mails to Australia.

Melbourne, 23rd April (delayed).
The newspapers voice complaints of the irregular and infrequent arrival of mails from Great Britain.—(Reuter.)

Explosion in New Zealand.

Two Deaths.
Auckland, 23rd April (delayed).
An explosion was heard yesterday on the west coast. A farmer subsequently found the remains of two men and several cattle. They are believed to have been killed by a cast-up mine.—(Reuter.)

Australian Peace Celebrations.

Melbourne, 24th April.
It is announced to-day that the Commonwealth's official peace celebrations will be restricted to two days.—(Reuter.)

Australia and Interned Enemy Subjects. Arrangements completed for Repatriation.

Melbourne, 24th April.
Mr. Watt, the Acting Prime Minister, announced to-day that arrangements have been completed between Great Britain and Australia for the repatriation of certain enemy subjects now interned in Australia.—(Reuter.)

Australian Shipping Alarm.

Melbourne, 16th April.
The New Zealand Government's decision to prohibit shipping between Australia and New Zealand on account of the influenza epidemic has caused surprise and some consternation in local shipping and commercial circles. The Commonwealth Shipping Controller says that the embargo will interfere greatly in the transport programmes. The mail services are also threatened.—(Reuter.)

Australia and Enemy Subjects.

Melbourne, 24th April.
Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, announced to-day that arrangements have been completed between Great Britain and Australia for the repatriation of certain enemy subjects now interned in Australia.—(Reuter.)



The Influenza Outbreak in Melbourne: Stranded Visitors.
Over 200 persons gathered in the Treasury Gardens. Among the several speakers who addressed them was Mr. Anstey (Minister for Lands in South Australia).

Australian Labour Demands.

Sydney, 25th April.
The agenda of the Inter-State Conference of the Australian Labour Party includes a proposal for a six-hour working day.—(Reuter.)

New South Wales Housing Scheme.

Sydney, 25th April.
The New South Wales Government is to devote at least £250,000 a year to building houses for persons whose incomes do not exceed £400 a year. The repayment will be spread over a period of twenty-five years.—(Reuter.)

Refunding Separation Allowances.

Melbourne, 26th April.
Senator Russell, Acting Minister for Defence, is sympathetic regarding representations made of the unfairness of demanding a refund of the excess payments of separation allowances to the dependants of soldiers promoted on the field. He has announced that he will place before the Cabinet a suggestion for the constitution of a Board to investigate hardships.

Homing.

Melbourne, 26th April.
Senator Millen, Minister for Repatriation, states that 114,592 men had returned to Australia up to the end of February.

Equality of Sacrifice. Australian Suggestion for Pooling of War Losses.

Melbourne, 26th April.
An Australian financial authority advocates the adjustment by the Allies and America of the cost of the war and losses on shipping on the principle of general average. It points out that President Wilson had said from the beginning that the war was monstrous and wicked. America, therefore, says this authority, should pay her share of the cost from the outbreak of the war. The common safety was endangered, and nations which had not confronted the enemy at the outset should not emerge benefited through their late entrance into the war. Equality of sacrifice is demanded.—(Reuter.)

Australian Squadron's Welcome Home.

Melbourne, 26th April.
An Australian squadron, consisting of the cruiser "Melbourne" and the destroyers "Parramatta," "Yarra," "Warrago," "Torrens," "Swan," and "Huon," has reached Port Darwin (Northern Territory). Mr. A. Poynton, member of the Commonwealth House of Representatives, has sent a message to the squadron, saying: "Welcome home after duty well done."—(Reuter.)

Australian Coal Crisis.

Melbourne, 28th April.
When Mr. Watt settled the second coal strike, as cabled to the 4th instant, on the basis of an increased wage giving the miners 3s. a ton and the mine-owners raising the price of coal correspondingly, Mr. Holman stepped in and appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the justification, if any, of this increased price. The mine-owners now highly resent Mr. Holman's interference, having accepted Mr. Watt's compromise on the understanding that the miners' demand for a Royal Commission was to be granted. Mr. Watt is again interviewing the leaders of both sides, and the Cabinet, at a special sitting, decided to obtain a lengthy cabled summary of the Sankey Report. It is understood that Mr. Watt is prepared to take the mines over rather than permit a strike, which might develop Bolshevism.

Lumpers' Strike in West Australia. Commonwealth Action.

Perth, W.A., 28th April.
Owing to the protracted trouble on the wharves at Fremantle the Commonwealth has intimated that no steamers will call there until the loyalist lumpers, who worked during the big strike, receive proper protection.—(Reuter.)

Anzac Day.

The A.I.F. March Through London.

"We have served together for four and a half years, and I am glad to see many men here who were with me on April 25th, 1915. (Cheers.) Do not let us forget those who were with us that day. None of us has a prouder cross than the little white wooden sign which stands at the head of the graves of our comrades in Gallipoli and France."

In these words, spoken at the Mansion House, in responding to insistent calls for "Birdwood," the Anzacs' first general crystallised the thoughts of thousands of Australians and others who mourn for the dead of the Dardanelles. He also said he would have them remember the British Navy and the glorious 29th Division. The war had shown that the Empire was one and indivisible. He was right. A greater host than the 5,000 men in Australian khaki marched through London last week, and some at least of the cheers that went up were in memory of comrades left behind.

London was delighted with the Anzacs. They gave a martial display which was

impressive in every particular—splendid men, grand horses, with a manner of marching and a perfection of detail in equipment which delighted all who saw them.

At the Palace.

The procession to pass through the Mother City of the Empire was marshalled in the Mall before the marble throne of the Queen Victoria Memorial. Headed by mounted troops and artillery it debouched from the Mall in front of Buckingham Palace, and, being a little before its time in starting, encountered the relief of the Guards, marching with Colours uncased and band playing, to mount guard at St. James's Palace. The Australian procession paused, and, with due exchange of compliments, the representatives of the Army which built up the Empire passed through the ranks of this new Army which has come into being.

From Buckingham Palace the Australian Army marched to Victoria Station—with so many happy soldier memories of coming

Hail and Farewell!

Home for "a spot of leave"; along Victoria Street, where the Dominions once had their London centres; past Westminster Abbey, and by Whitehall to Trafalgar Square, where there was not a lion but proudly carried a score or so of Anzac spectators. All along the route London had thrown out her gayest flags, and the streets were lined with applauding crowds. The Londoner is a sound critic of soldiery. In the old days he saw little of them, but that little extremely good. These Australians met with full approval. Their bearing told palpably the fine deeds of Gallipoli, of Palestine, of Flanders. The pride the Australians took in their welcome was evident.

At Australia House.

Australia House, which had been selected by the High Commissioner and the Australian Military Command as the place at which the salute by the marching troops should be taken by the Prince of Wales, was naturally the chief centre of interest, and here the largest crowd had gathered.



After the troops had passed the vast crowd surged round Australia House and cheered the Prince of Wales and Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister.



AUSTRALIA'S FAR-FLUNG BATTLEFIELDS.

The troops passing Australia House. The inscriptions recall the splendid part played by Australia in the great war.

The wide spaces on the southern and eastern frontages of Australia House at the junction of the Strand and Aldwych were packed long before the arrival of the troops by thousands of people, a conspicuous feature in whose midst was the Gladstone statue, which had been commandeered as a "grand-stand" by Australian soldiers, who had perched themselves all over the structure from the base of the pedestal to the top of the statue.

Australia House was gay with the flags of Great Britain and the Allies and of all the Overseas Dominions, but the most striking and artistic feature of the decorations was a series of oblong plaques, picked out in green and white and gold, and bearing eighteen place-names with which the Australian troops are imperishably associated as the scenes of victorious engagements. These were Anzac (Gallipoli), Gaza, Jericho, Beersheba, Jerusalem, and Damascus in the East, and Amiens, Bullecourt, Broodsiende, Hindenburg Line, Hamel, Messines, Merris, Pozières, Passchendaele, Polygon Wood, Mont St. Quentin, and Villers-Bretonneux on the Western Front.

The Prince of Wales, who wore the uniform of a Colonel of the Grenadier Guards and was accompanied by Prince Albert in R.A.F. uniform and attended by the Earl of Dalkeith, arrived unescorted in a motor-car shortly after eleven o'clock, and was received at the entrance to Australia House by Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia; Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia; Sir Joseph Cook, Minister of State for the Australian Navy; Senator Pearce, Australian Minister for Defence; Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and General Sir William Birdwood, General Officer Commanding the Australian Imperial Forces at Gallipoli and on the Western Front, and General Sir H. G. Chauvel, who is next to General Birdwood, the senior Australian officer in London. In Gallipoli he commanded the famous 1st Division with great distinction. After leaving the 1st Division, General Chauvel took charge of Allenby's Desert Mounted Corps.

A detachment of Australian troops was drawn up in front of Australia House, together with a body of Indian officers representing various units of the Indian troops.

Order of March.

It was not long before the first horsemen in the march were seen riding round the grey walls of St. Mary-le-Strand. Then, with one voice, the Australian crowd cried "Coo-e-e-e!" The commander of the Australian Corps through the great months of victory last year, Lieut.-General Sir John Monash (now Director-General of the repatriation and mobilisation of his men), led the way, with his successor as Corps Commander, Lieut.-General Sir J. J.



The Prince of Wales and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig at the saluting base. His Royal Highness punctiliously acknowledged the "Eyes Left" of every platoon in the column.

Talbot Hobbs, on his left. Next came Brigadier-Generals C. H. Foott, T. A. Blamey, and J. P. McGlenn. Then came horsemen, representatives of Anzac Mounted Division and Australian Mounted Division, under Brigadier-General W. A. Coxen, who commanded the Australian Corps Artillery. The battle honours of the mounted men were won in the East. All the world knows that the Australian Light Horse (1st, 2nd

and 3rd Brigades) fought as infantry in Gallipoli. As cavalry they have the right to blazon the names of Gaza and Jaffa, of Bethlehem, Jericho, of Jerusalem, and Damascus. They brought their rifles forward in salute, and rode by, cheered and cheered again; and after them came a battery representative of Australian Corps Artillery, no longer with guns camouflaged and not a part to flash back light, but

flashing like silver for the honour of the triumph.

Major-General T. W. Glasgow led the men of the 1st Division, which was formed away in Australia in the very first days of the war, which landed at Anzac and fought the Gallipoli campaign through, came to France for the victory and the horrors of Pozières, thrust forward through the Flan-

ders mud to Passchendaele, held the line against the German rush for the Channel ports last year, and in the last weeks of the war carried the Hindenburg outpost line. The 2nd Division was led by Major-General Sir C. Rosenthal. Its formation dates from a year later at Cairo, in 1915, but it had its share of the fighting in Gallipoli, it was at Pozières and Passchendaele,

too; it was flung into the line to break the first and worst German offensive last year at Villers-Bretonneux; it carried Mont St. Quentin in that amazing assault which, as some hold, determined the course of the last phase of the fighting; it went to Montbrehain. Major-General J. Gellibrand led the 3rd Division, which was formed a year later still on Salisbury Plain, in 1916. Its

(Continued on page 10.)



The Gladstone statue in the Strand enabled the Anzacs to get an excellent view, and they infused a spirit of joyousness into the crowd.



A lane of gleaming steel. The men marching down Fleet Street with fixed bayonets. This was understood to be a special privilege.

THE A.I.F. PASSING AUSTRALIA HOUSE, WHERE HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES TOOK THE SALUTE.



Australia House was the chief centre of interest, and here thousands of people gathered, long before the arrival of the troops. The battery passing represents the Australian Corps Artillery.

(Continued from page 7.)

first honours were won in the north at Messines; it went to the sodden heights of Passchendaele, shared the glories of Villers-Bretonneux, fought in the experimental offensive at Hamel, and went through the Hindenburg Line. The 4th Division, under Major-General E. S. Sinclair Maclagan, also dates from 1916, but was formed earlier in the year, at Tel-el-Kebir. One of its brigades, the 4th, fought in Gallipoli. Its work in France began at Pozières; Messines is on the roll, too, and Passchendaele and Villers-Bretonneux. It struck at Hamel, and went through the Hindenburg outpost line. Brigadier-General J. C. Stewart led the 5th Division, which was formed at the same time, was in the fighting at Bapaume, at Passchendaele, at Villers-Bretonneux, and in the great advance at Péronne and Bellicourt. Five thousand men represented five divisions.

After passing Australia House the procession went along Fleet Street, through Temple Bar to Ludgate Hill, under the shadow of St. Paul's to the Mansion House, and to the Headquarters of the Honourable Artillery Company.

"The Diggers are Up."

Early in the morning a soldier said to a civilian, "You'll see some flying to-day; the Diggers are up." Sure enough, while the march was in progress a thrilling exhibition of flying took place, a dozen aero-

planes manned by A.F.C. men circled above the line of route as an aerial escort, and the two arms of the service formed an inspiring sight.

It was thrilling because the spectators were not always quite sure of their personal safety as the machines came swooping down to within about 500 feet above their heads.

The people in the streets scarce knew whether to watch the men above or cheer those in line of march, but everybody was pleased.

The Star Turn.

The special pet of the crowds was a tiny Sopwith "Red Devil," painted a bright scarlet. Machines of this type were the terror of the Germans. Those who saw its amazing turn of speed, and the ease and certainty with which it would be one moment nose-diving almost on to the roofs of the City or the Strand, and the next swinging up into the sky, and looping the loop over St. Paul's, had the thrill of their lives.

The pilot looped the loop just above the Temple, nose-dived over the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor was waiting to receive his guests, and did a lot of straight diving, coming down to within a few feet of the chimney pots and roofs in Fleet Street. It was certainly the best exhibition of flying that Londoners have seen.

Taking the Cheers.

After the march past, which took twenty-five minutes, the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth called for three cheers for the Prince of Wales, which were given with great heartiness, and were followed by rounds of cheers for Mr. Hughes, Mr. Fisher, Sir Douglas Haig, and General Birdwood. The Prince of Wales then proceeded to the Library in Australia House, where the principal officers of the Commonwealth Department in London and a number of representatives of Australian military and naval forces were presented to him.

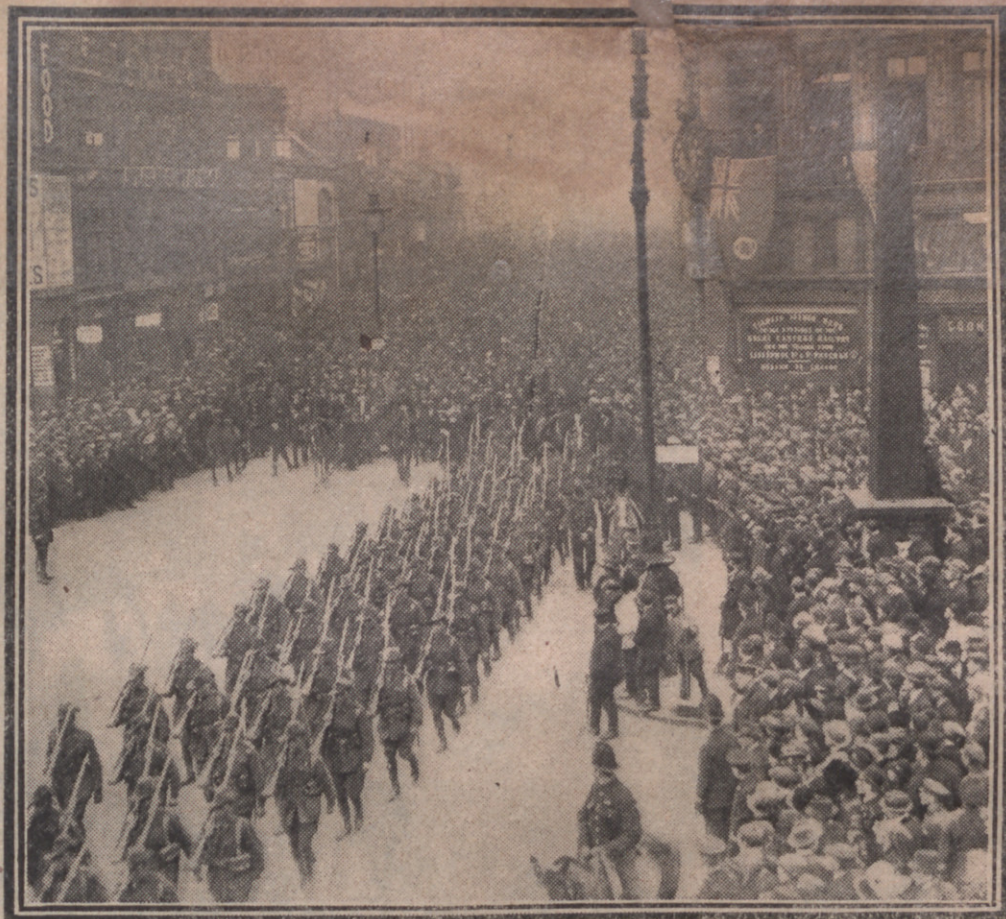
An extraordinarily cordial ovation was given the Prince of Wales as he left Australia House in an open car with his brother.

Mansion House Eulogies.

After the march the Lord Mayor entertained between 400 and 500 of the troops and a number of distinguished Australians and other guests at luncheon at the Mansion House. As the soldier guests assembled in the vestibule they formed into single file and marched past their host and hostess down the length of the saloon into the Egyptian Hall, where the tables were spread. Sir Horace Marshall gave a hearty shake of the hand to each gallant man as he passed. The tables were decorated with the plate, centuries old, of the Mansion House, which greatly interested the visitors. Music was provided by a string band.



The Anzac luncheon at the Mansion House. From the left: Senator G. F. Pearce, Mr. A. Fisher, Miss Marshall, Gen. Sir William Birdwood, Viscount Milner, the Lady Mayoress, the Lord Mayor (Sir Horace Marshall), Mr. W. M. Hughes, and Sir Joseph Cook.



The crowd broke up when the last man had passed and followed the procession.



Pick-a-back for a hero with no legs. They were given special places.



Prince Albert and General Birdwood at Australia House.



Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Monash, the Anzac's G.O.C. during the last period of the war.

The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of "Australia and the Australian Troops." He said he deeply appreciated the honour he had just had of taking the salute as the troops marched past the Mansion House, and he knew that that honour would be appreciated also by the citizens of London. "We in this country," added the Lord Mayor, "can never forget what we owe to the Australian soldier, not only for what he has done in the greatest of all wars, but for the inspiration he has given and the example he has shown by his presence on the battlefields of Europe. It is the glory of the Australians that they have never been broken. Fighting here, thousands of miles from home, in defence of countries which few of you had ever seen, it is not conceivable that you could have done more nobly if the war had been on your own soil and if your own children had been threatened with suffering and humiliation." He thanked them in the name of the City of London for all that they and their comrades had done, and for the new meaning which they had given to the name of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

The "Little Digger's" Testimony.

Mr. Hughes, responding, said the day which they were celebrating would be remembered as long as Australia should last. On that day the nation of Australia was born by the heroism and valour of the men who landed at Gallipoli, and who held on and did what military authorities considered impossible. Though in the end they retired, that retreat was more glorious than a hundred victories.

They had come back after five years of dreadful experience to say that if they had proved themselves so worthy of freedom they would go back to Australia determined to hold all that they had fought for and won, and for which many of them had died. They had fought that their country might be free, and that those islands near their home might, if they did not actually become theirs, be regarded in the future more in the light of a freehold than a leasehold. (Cheers.)

Another Anniversary.

Sir John Monash, who also responded, said there were only one or two present who took part in the historic landing at Gallipoli. But to-day was also the anniversary of a great feat of arms twelve months ago. There were very few people who recognised what a decisive battle took place on the Amiens front a year since. The German advance had been remarkable, and it devolved upon two Australian brigades to restore the situation.

It was due to the wonderful gallantry, skill and endurance of the 13th and 15th Brigades that Villers and Bretagne were captured from the Germans twelve months ago. In his view it was the crisis of the whole war, for if they had lost the high



The scene in Fleet Street (London's Inky Way), taken from Ludgate Circus.

ground overlooking Amiens the Germans would have been in possession of the town in a few days.

Lord Milner proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. Anzac Day would always be remembered as that on which their fellow-citizens who lived under the Southern Cross first showed in a war on a great scale what they were capable of under the terrific conditions of modern warfare. The Australian commanders throughout had had the satisfaction of knowing that their troops would be as unstoppable in attack as they had been unbreakable in defence, even when thrown in, at the last moment, to fill a dangerous gap.

Mr. Andrew Fisher said that after all the Australian troops had done nothing more than maintain the liberty, freedom and

independence which their forefathers had bequeathed to them.

After the Lord Mayor had replied, General Birdwood spoke in response to calls.

The "Anzacs" at Lunch.

The rest of the troops were entertained to luncheon by the Honourable Artillery Company, which placed its ground at the service of the troops, who numbered 4,300. They lunched in tents and marquees erected for the purpose. Owing to the excellent arrangements of the police and civil authorities, the "Anzacs" arrived to the minute (11.52), and for some time stood in dense masses on the grass. The Australian flag and the H.A.C. flag flew side by side. The Company was represented by Colonel William Evans (Vice-President).

Mr. Hughes, accompanied by Sir Joseph Cook and Mr. G. F. Pearce, entered the large marquee while the men were at lunch and were greeted with cheers.

Mr. Hughes said they had come there to tell the men how pleased they were to meet them on the eve of their return home and to say how proud they were of the Australian troops. He wished them a speedy return to Australia and hoped when they got back they would pick up jobs. Great things had been done in Australia and he hoped they would face them as they had faced this war. They wanted the Pacific Islands and an indemnity to lighten the burden of taxation.

Sir Joseph Cook and Mr. G. F. Pearce also briefly addressed the men.

Thirteen nurses from the Australian Imperial Force who had seen service in Egypt, Palestine, France and England served out tea to the men before they left for the theatres.

Ian Hamilton's Message.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, who attended

a service in memory of the fallen of the 29th Division on Anzac Day, delivered the following message:—

"Greetings to all old comrades who fought at the Gallipoli landing! Those slopes of Achi Baba and Sari Bair, where the flower of the old regular Turkish Army lie intermingled with our own heroic dead, will bear witness to their valour for ever.

April 25, 1919. IAN HAMILTON."

At the Theatres.

At His Majesty's matters had all the appearance of a family party. The boys rolled up in their hundreds, evidently determined to make the most of Mr. Oscar Asche's kind invitation to look upon the theatre as their own. Representatives were there of the Australian Artillery, the Light Horse, Infantry, Engineers, Pioneers, A.A.M.C.'s, and last, but by no means least, the military nurses; also a proportionate sprinkling of generals, not less ready than the men to join in the day's hilarity.

an excellent programme had been prepared, composed entirely of variety turns, among whom were such well-known names as George Robey, Violet Loraine, Arthur Prince, the Australian McLeans (whirlwind dancers), Harry Tate, and George Graves.

During the afternoon addresses were delivered by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Sir Joseph Cook, and Senator G. F. Pearce.

Two thousand Australian troops were also entertained to a capital performance at the Holborn Empire in the afternoon, the arrangements having been made by Mr. Charles Gulliver.

High Commissioner's Reception.

The Day closed pleasantly by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Andrew Fisher inviting 1,500 guests to a reception at Australia House. The result was a gathering of representatives of the Australian Imperial Forces, of Australians resident in this country, and of English people who are keenly interested in the affairs of the Commonwealth. Included in the notable assembly were members of the British



After the march past this dense crowd cheered the distinguished group gathered round the Prince of Wales.



Passing the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor is seen on the balcony.

Government, and the American Ambassador, who was accompanied by Mrs. Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher welcomed their guests in the library—a spacious apartment which fulfilled admirably the purposes of a reception room. With the High Commissioner and his wife were Mr. W. M. Hughes (Prime Minister of Australia) and Mrs. Hughes, Senator Pearce, and Sir Joseph Cook (Minister for the Navy in Australia). The Marble Hall on the ground floor and the A.I.F. Hall were both used for dancing by the assembly.

A Tribute to the Dead.

Graves of the fallen Australian and New Zealand heroes in Brookwood Cemetery were covered with flowers by a party of Pirbright ladies. One wreath bore the inscription: "In ever grateful memory of our dear Australian and New Zealand brothers who fell during the war." Another, of laurels and yellow daffodils, was placed at the foot of the New Zealand cross by the New Zealand Red Cross Society.

There is now a special military cemetery at Brookwood for those who have fallen in the war, and there are buried there:—

300 Australians.	150 South Africans.
144 New Zealanders.	131 Americans, and
250 Canadians.	400 Imperial troops.

At Gloucester, Bishop Frodsham (late of Queensland) delivered an eloquent address at the memorial service in the Cathedral. Similar action was taken by loving hands throughout the length and breadth of Britain.

The good work that is being done continuously by the Graves Registration Branch, A.I.F. Headquarters, London, was also very evident to those who visited the different cemeteries. On Anzac Day representatives of the branch were in attendance at the principal cemeteries, and relatives and friends who called were handed a copy of a sympathetic message from General Birdwood, reading as follows:—

"To-day we honour the brave dead, conscious that they are immortal. Our thoughts embrace their loved ones far away from the scenes hallowed by their sacrifice.

To our Australian and other friends who stand by the graves of our incomparable men, I tender an expression of deep sympathy and warm and appreciate thanks."

Australia Rejoices.

Melbourne, 25th April.

Anzac Day is being celebrated throughout the Commonwealth to-day. The newspapers publish long accounts of the memorable exploits of the Australian and New Zealand troops in the war.

Collections are being taken to assist towards the purchase and furnishing of a club in Melbourne, to be called Anzac House, for returned soldiers.—(Reuter.)

Melbourne, 27th April.

Anzac Day was celebrated with enthusiasm all over Australia. Memorial services were held in memory of the fallen. Seven hundred Anzacs, who have returned home, were accorded a great reception.—(Reuter.)

£100 Per Acre for Onions.

Mr. Oman, the Victorian Minister for Agriculture, who has just made a tour of inspection of the Port Fairy District to inquire into the prospects for beet sugar growing there, states that as farmers are at the present obtaining up to £100 per acre from onion growing, they could not be induced to grow anything else.

General Australian vs.

A Modern Moses.

Sundowner's Tip Results in Water-fund.

Councillor A. F. Morley, of Dubbo, N.S.W., who has been carting water many miles daily for his stock, recently met an old Sundowner, who declared that there was a perennial stream on Mr. Morley's property, where he and his mate used to shoot kangaroos 30 years ago. Though sceptical, Councillor Morley decided to take the man home and test his story. Although the country has greatly changed in the last 30 years, the Sundowner made straight towards a certain part of the estate, where no gushing spring was to be found, but there were distinct traces of the former existence of a spring and a stream. Mr. Morley tried the divining rod on the spot, and it worked at once with great force. Boring was immediately commenced, and at 20 ft. water was struck, which is sufficient in volume to supply the whole neighbourhood.

The Standard Bushel.

The Perth and Fremantle Chamber of Commerce on February 19th fixed the standard bushel of f.a.q. wheat for Western Australia for the season 1918-19 at 61½ lb.

Queensland Clergyman Studies Embryology.

The Rev. H. W. Woodhouse, returning to Glen Innes from Stonehenge, met a snake in the road. It was so fat that it seemed almost unable to move, so he killed and opened it. A brood of 33 young ones, about 9 inches long, wriggled out of it.

Improving Stock by Selective Breeding.

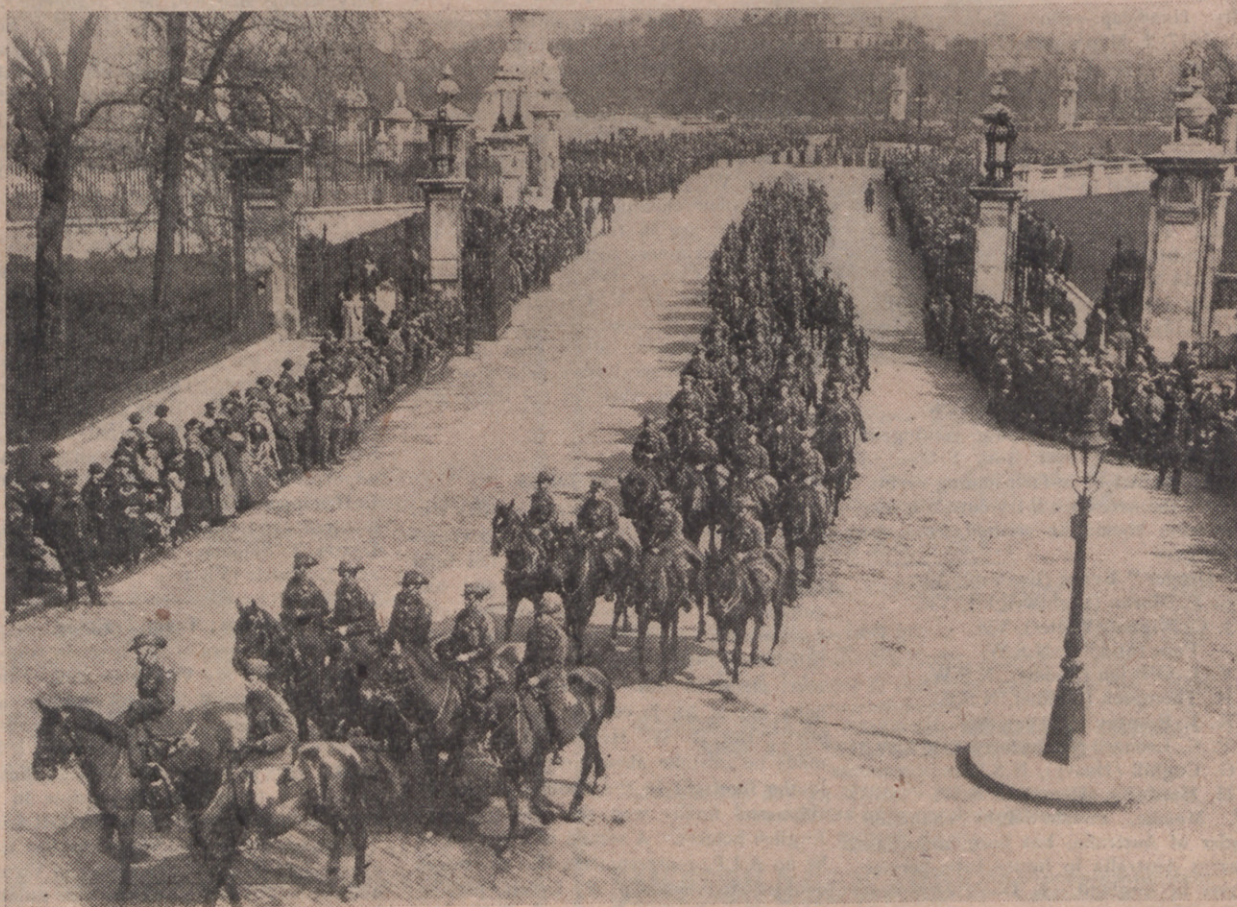
The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria has decided to buy pure-bred bulls and allow dairy farmers the use of them to improve the standard of their milking herds. Several breeders of pure stock have given bull calves to help the project.

The New Economy.

The Victorian Cabinet has appointed Mr. G. Swinburne, Professor T. R. Lyle, and Mr. A. McKinstry, commissioners to advise on the utilisation of the brown coal deposits and the rivers of the State for the generation of cheaper electrical energy.

"Aussie" Doctors' Important Find.

Dr. Cleland, of the N.S.W. Bureau of Bacteriology, assisted by Dr. A. W. Campbell, has made some important discoveries about the fatal X disease, which was prevalent in certain districts of the State two years ago, and completely baffled medical investigation. The disease closely resembled cerebro-spinal meningitis, and was nearly always fatal. They have laid the foundation for a curative serum which is likely to be of the highest value in infantile paralysis, as well as the X disease.



The procession, headed by mounted troops, debouched in front of Buckingham Palace.

SPORTS

The Onkaparinga Cup.

The list given below were the nominations for the Onkaparinga Cup, run at Oakbank (S.A.), in Easter Week:—Scot's Jean, Swift King, Distant Star, Opera Bouffe, Kingbier, Bangonie, Strathaird, Coryota, Acclivity, Mindoolah, Tom Gallon, Perform, Royal Union, Uracca, Gratiota, Paratoo, Baracoon, St. Leocadia, Alacrity, Ben (imp.), Annexit, Wee Gun, Antos, Sunder, Boontree, Battewood, Long-acre, Dependence, Wood Knight (imp.), Passado, Colchis, Melbott, Money Spider, Minchinbury, Nurse Cavell, Kongorong, The Toff (N.Z.), Shacko, Blue Steel, Captain Sturt, Azoic, Field Glass, Arltunga King, Lord Mintberry, Great Eastern.

Westralian Racing.

The February meeting of the W.A.T.C. was held on February 22nd, in very hot weather. The results were:—

Bedford Handicap.—Peterwongie (7.5) 1, Marin (7.6) 2, Maori Way (7.2) 3. Time, 1.28 1-5.

City Handicap.—Blue Rain (7.9) 1, Analysis (7) 2, Mannequin (7.13) 2. Time, 1.13 4-5.

Hopetoun Handicap.—Lady Aggie (8.13) 1, Lady Clasp 2, Spalato (7.2) 3. Time, 1.41 2-5.

February Handicap.—Gold Coin (8.10) 1, Lord Tollendal (6.7) 2, Red Banner (7.4) 3. Time, 2.23 1-5.

Aidful Handicap.—Eragoon (9.12) 1, Very Faithful (7.12) 2, Cool Work (7.0) 3. Time, 1.14 3-5.

Lawley Handicap.—Home Chat (9.0) 1, Tutu (7.13) 2, Imshi (8.1) 3. Time, 1.54 1-5.

A.I.F. Boxing Team of Ten.

Quite a formidable boxing contingent has been brought over from France to represent the A.I.F. in forthcoming events, and after the necessary "try-outs," a very sound team should be secured from the following:—

"Digger" Evans (Bantam), Vic.

C. P. Moran (Lightweight), Vic.

J. C. Mignot (Welter), Vic.

— Pope (Middle), N.S.W.

V. J. O'Brien (Middle), N.S.W.

H. Thompson (Middle), N.S.W.

R. J. Ramsay (Middle), N.S.W.

T. E. Leonard (Light-heavy), N.S.W.

G. Coghill (Heavy), N.S.W.

H. Hardwick (Heavy), N.S.W.

W. Messke, middle-weight champion wrestler of Australia, has been invited to represent Australia in future Inter-Service contests in England. J. Daniels (welter-weight class) has also been nominated as a worthy representative.

**A.I.F. 8-oar Crew.**

An oar will have to be added to the device at the top of this page, for a prominent and capable "Aussie" coach (Mr. S. Fairbairn) has taken over the coaching of the A.I.F. 8-oar crew for Henley Royal Regatta. Mr. Fairbairn was formerly a well-known Victorian oarsman, but has been resident in England for some years now. He took control of the crew from the 11th April, and is quite satisfied with the form shown at this stage of their work. His appointment, anyway, will give general satisfaction.

With the "Specks."

The team of pedestrians so far chosen to represent the A.I.F. will include Capt. C. E. Pellew, of South Australia, who won the long jump and ran second in the 120 yards hurdles at the Empire championship sports at Stamford Bridge last year; Sgt. Manley (Vic.), Sgtr. T. Fraser (N.S.W.), and Pte. W. Johnson (N.S.W.), who have won amateur championships in Australia. Then there are in training amongst the professional runners such men as Gnr. E. ("Mick") Carter (Vic.), Dvr. Hume (N.S.W.), Dvr. H. V. Carroll (Vic.), and Lieut. R. N. Chalmers (Vic.). In addition to the above, other men in both branches of the sport have been sent for, and should be at work on the track in a few days.

The Courts of Tennis.

G. L. Patterson, of Australia, who was fully expected to collar the covered courts singles tennis championship, did not fulfil expectations in the final round, and succumbed to P. M. Davson, of England, who subsequently beat Ritchie, the holder of the title since 1913. Competent critics, however, all declare that Patterson, who is a hefty lad of 23, is coming world's champion. But R. W. Heath and R. Lycett made no mistake about keeping Australia in the forefront in the doubles championship, and finally won the title from the English holders. A second title carried off by an A.I.F. representative was the mixed doubles championship, R. Lycett, playing with Miss E. M. Ryan, of California, being victorious in this competition.

NOTES

Oar-stralia.

The selectors (Major E. W. Tulloch, Lieuts. O. J. Wood and H. Ross-Soden and Mr. S. Fairbairn) have made a tentative selection for the 8-oar crew to compete at Henley Royal Regatta in July. The men are now boated as follows:—

Sgt. A. R. Robb (bow), Tas.

Lieut. L. S. Davis (2), Vic.

Lieut. F. House (3), Tas.

Major W. A. Audsley (4), N.S.W.

Lieut. H. Hauenstein (5), N.S.W.

Major E. W. Tulloch (6), Vic.

Lieut. H. Ross-Soden (7), Vic.

Capt. H. C. Disher (stroke), Vic.

Ross-Soden and Hauenstein were members of the noted Australian Olympic crew.

Selection Committee of the A.I.F. Cricket Eleven.

The A.I.F. cricket eleven commences its tour on May 14th with a match against Lionel Robinson's XI., at Norfolk, and thereafter matches will follow in rapid succession. The indications are that a very strong side will be got together. A representative each of N.S.W., South Australia, and Victoria are to act as a selection committee for the tour, and these will be E. J. Long, C. E. Pellew and R. L. Park, with C. Docker and E. J. Cameron attached in an advisory capacity and as selectors in the absence of any of the first three.

Aquatic Speed-Merchants.

Undoubtedly, A. W. Barry, of N.S.W., holder of the 100 yards championship of Australia, who lost a leg at Messines, is the greatest one-legged swimmer in the world. Training at the R.A.C. bath, London, he has already broken the minute for the hundred. The team of swimmers also includes W. Longworth (N.S.W.), 220 yards and mile Australian and Empire Services champion; T. Adrian (N.S.W.), an express packet over middle distances; I. Headman (Vic.), a speedy man over the hundred; and other speed merchants in J. Dexter, T. Solomons, S. Lindsay (N.S.W.), and J. Morris (Vic.).

Athletics: Team Training.

All the members of the team in training at Herne Hill are very keen and enthusiastic in their work, and are making satisfactory progress. A good deal of walking as well as long, steady work twice a day on the track is being done, so as to insure as solid a foundation as possible in the time, before starting to do any fast work. The most notable additions to the team are:—Gnr. D. Turnbull, winner of Victoria 440 yards, 880 yards and one mile amateur championship; Lieut. L. V. Spencer (sprinter), and Lieut. J. Scales (hurdler).

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