Anzac Bulletin



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Anzac Bulletin

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Edited by H. C. SMART.

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LONDON, NOVEMBER 23, 1917.

Price 3d.



A Hun Strong Point used as a Dressing Station.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Mr. R. H. Price Re-elected.

Sydney, 12th November. Mr. R. A. Price, who was recently expelled from the New South Wales Parliament for making unproved charges against Mr. Ashford, Minister for Lands, was re-elected on Saturday.

West Australian Parliament.

Perth, 12th November.

In the West Australian election for the remaining seats of Kimberley and Subiaco, Messrs. Durack and Brown have been respectively returned.

Nationalsists state that the parties now stand-Nationalists, 36; Official Labour,

Record Flying Performance, N.S.W.

Sydney, 13th November.

Lieut. Stutt, chief, of the Richmond, N.S.W. Flying School, flew in a Curtiss biplane from Point Cook to Richmond, 600 miles, in 7 hours, 20 minutes, actual flying time, establishing a longest Australian non-stop record-viz:-342 miles in 4 hours, 10 minutes.

Control of Cornsacks.

Melbourne, 13th November.

The Federal Government has issued regulations empowering the Prices Commissioner to requisition or control the disposal of all cornsacks in Australia.

Mr. Hughes on Sinn Fein.

Melbourne, 16th November.

Up to November 3rd War Savings Certificates of a face value of £3,107,963 have been sold in Australia. The total purchase money received is £2,719,474, which includes 731 certificates for £1,000 each. Mr. Hughes made a stirring conscription speech in Sydney yesterday. He attacked the Sinn Feiners and I.W.W. as being a band of disloyalists, and attributed the failure of voluntary recruiting to their propaganda work. "Let us prove to the world," he said, "in this tremendous crisis that a reverse will only steel our determination to join to the bitter end."

Mr. Holman said that a great majority of the State National Party was solidly behind the Federal Government.

Sydney, 16th November.

Applications to the New South Wales Full Court by the Railway and Tramway Service Association for re-registration have been refused.

Sedition Charge.

Sydney, 16th November.

Timothy McCrystal and Edward Riley were found guilty of sedition at Sydney yesterday. The jury recommended Mc-Crystal to mercy on account of previous good character and military service, also that Riley be treated as a first offender. Both men were remanded for sentence.

Copper Producers' Association Formed.

Melbourne, 16th November.

The Federal Government has formed a Copper Producers Association, on the same lines as the Zine Producers' Association, to control the shipping, selling and outputs of Australian copper, the annual production of which is estimated to be worth £5,000,000.

Results of Victorian Election. Defeat of Peacock Ministry.

Melbourne, 16th November.

The Peacock Ministry was defeated in the State elections in Victoria yesterday. Sir Alexander Peacock has a party of 15; Independent Liberals number 29, and Labour 21. The second count may affect a few seats. It is likely that the following old members will be defeated, Messrs. M. M. Blackburn, O. Sinclair, J. F. Farrer, Sir Frank Madden, Messrs. A. F. Cameron, W. S. Keast, W. K. Smith, J. W. Pennington, A, Gray, Hon. J. Gray, Hon A. R. Outtrim. Mr. T. Ryan, formerly a member of the South Australian Parliament, has defeated Mr. Blackburn Other likely new members of the Liberal Party are Messrs, Agar Wynne for St. Kilda, E. W. Greenwood for Boorandarra, T. Ryan for Essendon, D. McLennan for Barwon, R. E. Argyle for Dalhousie, F. Groves for Dandenong, J. J. Hall for Kara Kara, J. Weaver for Korong, P. G. Stewart for Swanhill; and of the Labour Party Messrs. F. Hower for Grenville, J. Cain for Jika Jika, J. L. Murphy for Port Melbourne, W. Slater for Dundas, T. M. Jude, for Maryborough.

Obituary Notices.

Melbourne, 16th November. The death is reported of Sir Edward

Carlile, in Melbourne, aged 72.

Sydney, 16th November.

Mr. W. A. Firth, Manager of the Southern Collieries, has died in Sydney at the age of 50.

East-West Railway Opens.

Melbourne, 17th November.

The Governor-General formally opened the East-West Railway yesterday.



Mr. Holman has made a special appeal to the Irish electors in connection with the conscription campaign. He says: "I see no connection between supporting Home Rule and aiding the cause of Germany. Germany can only be beaten by the compulsory reinforcement of the Allied troops, and the proof of this is to be found in the decision of America, where compulsion was introduced without dispute and almost without a murmur. The millions of Irishmen in America have not raised a voice or a finger against compulsion, and tens of thousands are now in the ranks. Before the end of the war probably a million Irishmen or men of Irish descent will be fighting under the Stars and Stripes. The Irish cause owes everything to the sympathy of the democracies of America, Australia, and Great Britain. The Irish people throughout the world who are now enjoying the protection of the British flag can make their claim on that sympathy so overwhelming that at the close of the war Ireland's long-standing wrongs are bound to be righted. On the other hand, if the-Irish community follows the mad leadership of the blind guides who have brought every cause they have touched in Australia to ruin in the past, they will ruin the cause for which Ireland is fighting for the fruits of which are now within their grasp. The Allied Armies are fighting for Home Rule everywhere, Home Rule for Belgium, for Ireland, for Australia, for we in Australia shall lose the right to Home Rule if Germany succeeds in bringing Great Britain to her knees."

It is estimated that the result of the Government's denial of the franchise to persons of enemy birth or parentage, as a result of which about 100,000 persons will be disfranchised throughout the Commonwealth, may alter the whole character of the referendum. The "Sunday Times," commenting on these figures, says: "It is an amazing fact that we ever permitted these persons of enemy origin to exercise the franchise at all in war time. Britishers have a right to claim that the British community shall decide important matters for themselves, without having

their votes nullified by the compatriots of the enemy whom we are fighting at so great a cost to life and treasure.

Victorian State Elections.

Melbourne, 17th November. The latest returns of the Victorian elections show that the State parties are as follows:—Ministerialists, 12; other Liberals, 32; Opposition, 21. Mr. McKenzie, Minister for Railways, was defeated by Mr. Allen, the Farmers' Union candidate, by over 1,000. Further

counts also give the following results .-Mr. Everard has beaten Mr. Rouget for Evelyn, and Mr. Gibson beat Mr. Howell for Grenville. Some seats are still doubtful.

Penalties for False Statements.

Melbourne, 17th November. A regulation has been issued providing for a fine up to £100, or six months' gaol, for any person convicted of making false statements during the referendum campaign.

Death of an Aviator.

Melbourne, 17th November. Lieutenant Reginald Duckworth, a pupil at the Point Cook Aviation School, has been accidentally killed through his

machine side-slipping, and his losing control and falling 1,000 feet.

Robbery of Registered Mails.

Sydney, 17th November.

Two sums, aggregating £3,500, sent by Registered Parcels' Post by the Bulli Branch of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, to the Sydney General Post Office, have been stolen.

Sale to Britain of Rabbits.

Melbourne, 17th November.

Arrangements are being made to sell to Great Britain 20,000 tons of next season's rabbits, at the same rates as last season.

GENERAL CABLES.

Conscription Proposal Well Received.

The conscription proposals of the Government have been well received. The Press is almost unanimously favour-

Senator's Damages for Libel.

Senators Keating and Bakhap have each been awarded £450 damages against the Mining Standard newspaper for libel.

Possible Repeal of Bachelor's Tax.

Mr. Hughes, speaking in Sydney, intimated that if the people carried the Government's conscription proposals, the Bachelors' Tax would probably be repealed.



The interior of the Cathedral at Albert.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

SPORTING CABLES.

Racing.

Melbourne, 12th November.
The result for the C. B. Fisher Plate
was: Wallace Isinglass, 1; Cetigne, 2; Thana, 3. Betting: 5 to 1 against the winner. Time—2m. 33sec.

The Steeplechase result was: Murrangong, 1; Bricks, 2; Highlandelan, 3. Betting: 4 to 1 against the winner. Time -6m. 19sec.; a record for the race.

Melbourne, 19th November. The result for the Armadale Cup was. Paean, 1; Rosanna, 2; Kingkora, 3. Betting, 15 to 1 against Paean.

In the Hurdle race Damocles fell, and Blind Murphy in the Steeplechase. Both horses had to be destroyed.

Billiards.

Melbourne, 12th November. Lindrum is now 13,,649 and Gray 10,993, in the match of 16,000 up.

Melbourne, November 13th. The Billiard Match, 16,000 up, between Lindrum and Gray was drawn as the time limit was exceeded. Closing scores were Lindrum 15,195, Gray 11,950.

Boxing.

Sydney, 12th November. Fred Way has beaten Jack Hill, after nine rounds, at Sydney, for the Middleweight Championship of Australia.

Melbourne, 19th November. Barney Thomson, the Victorian, in a boxing contest at Melbourne, has beaten Benny Palmer, the Mexican, on points.

REINFORCEMENTS.

Mr. Hughes' Great Speech on the Referendum.

Melbourne, 12th November.
The Conscription Referendum campaign opened to-night. It raises issues vital not only to the very existence of the Commonwealth and Empire, but to liberty and civilisation. We are now in the fourth year of a war which is incomparably the greatest the world has ever seen. The number of nations involved, the methods of warfare followed, the awful ravages inflicted, the fury of the onslaught, and the issues at stake, distinguish it from all other wars. It is a world war-a terrific life and death struggle between two great ideals, Might versus Right, Despotism versus Democratic Government, in which the whole civilised world is involved. Although remote from the storm-centre, the destiny of Australia hangs like that of France, Italy, Belgium and Great Britain upon the result of the conflict.

The Changed Situation.

Mr. Hughes has pointed out the changes that had come over the military position of the Allies during the last fortnight. "A fortnight ago," he said, "the British arms were driving the Germans back in Flanders. The position looked bright and promising. To-day, the revolution in Russia and the Italian retreat have created a situation which has covered the skies with dark ominous clouds. Fellow Citizens, I tell you, deliberately, you must show the world what manner of men you are: Russia's power of offensive has for the present, at least, completely gone. The Italian armies which but yesterday, after two years and more of laborious and heroic efforts, stood looking down upon Trieste which seemed almost within their grasp, are to-day in headlong retreat. A bolt from the blue has fallen upon them. In three days the Austrians, reinforced by German Divisions, have swept the Italians back over ground which it took long, laborious months to gain. A quarter of a million prisoners have been taken, more than two thousand guns have been captured. Who can say what is to follow? The Allies are hurrying to the rescue. We hope and believe that the tide will be stayed, but we must face facts. Australians, men of a race whom danger has never cowed, but served only to spur to more resolute action, now must you show yourselves worthy of your breeding. One thing that stands out clearly is that the brunt of the tremendous responsibility of war must now rest on the shoulders of the English speaking peoples.

In Grave Danger.

Fellow Citizens! I tell you plainly you stand now in grave danger. I say to you that the succession of ominous events which has followed, one upon the heels of another, during the last fortnight, has changed the situation which, through our successes on the Western Front, seemed bright. The cause of liberty depends mainly upon America and the British Empire, and until America has organised her great resources civilisation looks to the British Empire to uphold its rights. Civilisation must not look in vain; nor will she, for just as in the Napoleonic War all Allies save Britain alone one after another fell beneath the crushing blows of Bonaparte so, if the worst come to the worst, history will repeat itself. But every man in the Empire must do his share; every Dominion must play its part; and Australia must do her share. We must keep our Divisions in France and our forces in Palestine and elsewhere up to the full fighting strength. To do this it is necessary to raise 7,000 men per month. We cannot do with less.

Voluntarism Has Failed.

Anything that damps the fires of patriotism, that saps the loyalty of citizens, prejudices voluntary recruiting very seriously. Voluntarism has failed in Australia. Australia, by giving the National Government the largest majority known in the history of the Commonwealth, proved its loyalty. In one respect and one alone, I repeat, did it limit the "Win the War" Government. It decided to rely on voluntary enlistment for reinforcements, and through this chink in its armour, the disloyal sections of the community have ceaselessly endeavoured to hamstring the Government's efforts with regard to recruiting, and to all other things. The recent strike, the most serious in the history of Australia, was the fruits of a deliberate conspiracy for this purpose. Sinn Fein is here in our midst; Sinn Fein, whose present avowed object is an Irish Republic independent of and outside the Empire. I believe in Home Rule, under such men as the late Colonel William Redmond, whose love of Ireland and liberty was proved alike by the conduct of his life and the manner of his death. For, inspired by a passionate love of Ireland and liberty, and desiring Home Rule, he died gloriously on the field of battle fighting for Ireland, liberty and Empire. I do not belive in Home Rule by Sinn Fein. Redmond died for the Empire; he died for it because he knew its good for the cause of liberty.

Reinforcement an Imperative Duty.

We are faced now with a situation which makes the reinforcement of our Divisions an imperative duty. Voluntarism has failed, but Australia must not do so. The Government, elected on the Win-the-War policy, and confronted with a situation that makes the reinforcement of our armies vital to our existence and to that of the Empire, comes before the people and declares plainly that it cannot give effect to the Win-the-War policy unless it is clothed by the electors with power to act as the circumstances demand. Fellow Citizens! it is useless to palter with this matter. You cannot have liberty unless you pay the price. You cannot remain a free nation unless you yourselves strike a blow for freedom.

The Proposal Explained.

The Government's proposal is to ask the electors for power to raise by compulsory ballot the difference between the number of recruits raised by voluntary enlistment and 7,000 per month. Seven thousand is the maximum number. For example, if in any month there are 2,500 voluntary recruits, only 4,500 will be called up by compulsory ballot. The total number of recruits volunteering and those called up will not exceed 7,000 in one month. Compulsion is confined to single men, widowers and divorced men between the ages of 20 and 44 who are without children dependent upon them. Government will not exceed the limits of the authority asked: That is, it will not call up married men or any of the classes or persons exempt under the proposal. Let me show now that the Government scheme is adequate to maintain our Oversea Forces at effective strength. Government Statistician states that there were on the 30th June, 1917, approximately 370,000 single men. widowers and divorced men without children between ages 20 and 44. This estimate includes the fit, the doubtful and the unfit, as well as persons of enemy birthplace and enemy parentage. Excluding those of enemy birth and parentage, there remain approximately 300,000 single men, widowers and divorced men between the ages of 20 and 44. We may fairly assume that at least one half are fit for military service, which ensures nearly two year's supply of recruits. To

these must be added 45,000 of eligible males between 18 and 20, many of whom, although exempt under the Government proposal, may be expected to enlist voluntarily, and those married men who may also do so. These will supplement the number liable under the scheme very materially. The number of persons under 20 who have enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force is considerable. number of married men who have enlisted is estimated at somewhere between 10 and 15 per cent. of the number of recruits. Assuming that voluntary enlistment secures an average of only 2,000 a month, a much lower number than is enrolled, the Government proposal will provide 7,000 monthly for over two years. The Government is satisfied that after making all allowance for the unfit and for exemptions under the proposal, and for the number necessary for carrying on the great industries of the country, there remains a sufficient supply of recruits for over two years from the date on which men secured under the proposals are ready to take their places in the firing line. This cannot be earlier than next June, and probably two months later, so there is assured 7,000 men for over twoand-a-half years from the end of the year, per month.

Important Features of the Scheme.

So much for the sufficiency of the scheme. I desire now to direct the attention of electors to some of its important features. First, eligible males of those families that have now or have had representatives at the front are not liable to ballot until those of other families not so represented have been called up upon a pro rata basis. This is a sound and equitable principle and one which the voluntary system violates. Why should some families make all the sacrifices and others none? Under this scheme we shall even things up, and thus treat all alike. Then the scheme exempts one eligible male; that is a male person medically fit and between the ages of 20 and 44 in each contributing family. It is important to note that males under 20 are not included, so that in a family of say 4 boys, two under 20 and two over, the only one liable to the ballot would be one of the two sons over 20. Another vitally important matter is the carrying on of the industries of the country, particularly those necessary for the prosecution of the war. Rural industries, wool-growing, the production of food, transport trades, shipbuilding, etc.,, are all essential not only to the welfare of Australia but to the prosecution of the war. Under the Government's scheme ample provision is made for these and machinery is created to insure the exemption of the necessary labour. The Government will decide what

are the industries essential to the prosecution of and relating to the war. A special non-military tribunal will decide the number of men necessary for effective operations.

Less Numbers Asked For.

In the face of the reckless campaign of lies and misrepresentation that marked the last referendum campaign, and which contributed materially to its defeat, it needs to be emphasised that the number of men called up under this scheme is considerably less than half of those asked for last year. It is less than one quarter of the number asked for in the September 1916 quota—viz., 32,000. The number of males reaching the age of 20 in each year is about 32,000: that is to say that, under the scheme, the number required each year for reinforcements is only 52,000 more than the number which becomes available by the natural increase of the population. It is obvious, therefore, that in any case the disturbance to industry will be almost negligible, and the drain upon the manhood of Australia slight compared to the issues at stake.

Electors Should Vote for the Proposal.

Taking into consideration that under the scheme the number of men required for the great industries necessary for the prosecution of the war will be assured by the special tribunal; that men will not be called up before they are actually required; that if circumstances reduce the number of men required only the actual number required to maintain our forces at effective strength will be called up: that tribunals are provided to deal with special cases where hardship would follow from being called up; taking all these things into consideration, and the peril in which we and every part of the Empire now stand, electors of Australia need not hesitate to vote for the Government proposal.

Tramway Systems Compared.

The Minister of Public Works of Victoria (Mr. Adamson) stated that, comparing the results of the Sydney electric tramway system with that of the Melbourne cable system for the year ended 30th June, 1917, the figures showed that the Melbourne system was profitably and economically managed. Excluding interest on capital, reserves, etc., the surplus of revenue over working expenses in the case of the Sydney electric tramways was £288,670, and for the Melbourne cable tramways £381,167, although the capital cost of the former was over £6,000,000, and the original capital cost of the latter under £2,000,000. The Sydney surplus was equal to 4.5 per cent. upon the capital in-

vested, while for Melbourne the percentage was over 19 per cent. In making this comparison he had used the original capital cost of the Melbourne cable tramways, although, as a matter of fact, the whole of the capital cost has been provided out of past profits. The percentage of expenditure to earnings was 82 per cent. for Sydney and 54 per cent. for Melbourne. The report of the New South Wales Commissioners of Railways and Tramways showed that whilst the net surplus of the Sydney city and suburban tramways (after paying interest) was £30,000, the net loss upon the whole of the tramways, in Sydney and elsewhere, owned by the New South Wales Government was £18,000 for the year. The Commissioners' report stated

that in Sydney an increase of fares is un-

avoidable.

COPY OF BALLOT PAPER.

ABSENT VOTE.

BALLOT PAPER.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Military Service Referendum, 1917. DIRECTIONS TO VOTER.

The voter, in the presence of the authorised witness, but so that the authorised witness cannot see the vote, should indicate his vote as follows:—

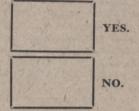
If he is in favour of the question set forth hereunder he should make a cross in the square opposite the word "YES."

If he is not in favour of the question set forth hereunder he should make a cross in the square opposite the word "NO."

and shall fold the ballot paper so that the vote cannot be seen and return it to the authorised witness, who will then in the presence of the elector without unfolding the ballot paper, forthwith place it in the envelope bearing the declaration of the elector and securely fasten the envelope.

Submission of a Question to the Electors. QUESTION.

Are you in favour of the Proposal of the Commonwealth Government for reinforcing the Australian Imperial Force Oversea?



GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWSL

As a result of an altercation outside the Newmarket Hotel, Perth, on Saturday evening, 8th Sept., James Wilkinson (60) was knocked down by Robert Angook. He was taken to the public hospital and died next afternoon without having regained consciousness. It is stated that Angook, a young single man, was twitted for not being at the front, and that he made as though to strike another man, when Wilkinson intervened, and received the blow. Angook has been arrested.

A Tank at Large.

A fierce squall passed over Onyen, Victoria, shortly after 6 p.m. on 8th Sept. It lasted only about a minute, but caused considerable damage. A 4,000-gallon tank was lifted out of a plumber's yard and driven down the street. The rolling tank snapped off a heavy verandah post as if it had been match.

A Double Tragedy.

A double tragedy is reported from the Yabetla siding on the Ingram line, Queensland. It is stated that a fight occurred on 7th Sept. between two men, and that after they had separated Mr. A. S. Austin, a well-known Townsville citizen, prominent in Labour circles, told a man named George Laipshot that he had been the cause of the trouble. A little later further words passed between the two; and Laipshot, who had a double-barrelled gun, is alleged to have shot Austin through the head, causing his death. The police went out after Laipshot, and found him dead in his tent with a gun by his side.

Cockatoo as Warder.

At Melbourne, on September 9, two men who had been locked up at the Melbourne watchhouse on the previous evening on charges of assault and robbery escaped from the exercise yard by wrenching away an iron bar. The alarm was given by the watchhouse keeper's cockatoo, which shrieked, "Look, look," as the men dropped over the high wall of the yard. Nevertheless they got clear away.

Returned Soldiers' Conference.

The conference of the Federal Council of the Returned Soldiers' Imperial League concluded on 7th Sept., Senator Bolton presiding. The following resolutions were agreed to:—

That the amendments submitted by Senator Millen regarding provision for widows of soldiers in the Repatriation Bill meet with the approval of this council.

That a cordial letter from this council be forwarded to the great war veterans of Canada conveying fraternal greetings, and expressing the hope that the comradeship formed on the field of battle will be continued long after the war ends.

That we deplore the physical and moral hurt which has been done to many returned soldiers by intoxicating liquor; and knowing from many sources that the practice of "shouting" in hotels is a fruitful cause of drunkenness, strongly recommend members of State branches to support any movement which will do away with this evil custom.

Recruiting at Low Ebb.

Recruiting in Australia reached its lowest ebb last week, says "The Age" of 8th Sept., the enlistments in all States numbering only 631, a total just a shade worse than that recorded for the preceding week. It has been clearly demonstrated in the last two months that the voluntary system of recruiting cannot even be relied upon to provide reinforcements at the reduced rate decided upon at the beginning of July. At that time it was stated that 7,000 volunteers a month would suffice to keep up the strength of the units at the front. As, however, present enlistments are not aggregating 4,000 a month, it would seem that the men at the front must either be left unsupported or other measures must be introduced to secure the men who are so urgently needed for service. Details of the enlistments in all States during the last two weeks, together with a comparative table showing the quotas that should be raised, are appended:— Last Prev. Quota Week. Week. Req'red.

 Victoria
 169
 173
 459

 New South Wales
 207
 218
 535

 Queensland
 77
 87
 297

 South Australia
 85
 75
 157

 Western Australia
 67
 50
 111

 Tasmania
 26
 33
 56

Totals 631 ... 693 ...1615

Soldiers Concerned About Recruiting.

At the conference of the council of the Returned Soldiers' Imperial League, representing all the States of the Commonwealth, the falling off in recruiting was discussed, and the following resolution was agreed to:—

This league views with alarm the decrease in reinforcements which are required to fill the gaps in Australian troops

caused by casualties, and recommends that urgent efforts be made to secure the necessary numbers to replace those who have fallen, and to release the Anzacs of the first division who have been abroad practically since the outbreak of war.

German Trade Names.

In the House of Representatives recently, Mr. Kelly (N.S.W.) brought forward a motion expressing the opinion that any step which will have the effect of popularising trade names originally owned by German manufacturers will assist those manufacturers after the declaration of peace to dispose of their products in Australia; and, therefore, the Commonwealth Government should endeavor to bring about an arrangement among the Allied peoples, whereby suitable synonyms for all such names be declared by law to be the only names by which the goods in question may in future be sold in all countries now at war with Germany.

Mr. Higgs (Queensland) objected to it being taken as a formal motion, although the Prime Minister was willing, and it had to relegated to a place among the motions of which notice had been given.

Refund of Separation Allowances.

"Cases have occasionally arisen," said the chairman of the State Recruiting Committee, "in which, owing to the over-payment of separation allowances, a refund has been demanded from the recipient of the allowance by the military authorities. In more than one instance the refunding of this money has come very hard upon the person to whom the money was allotted. The matter was brought under the notice of the Minister for Defence, and the Recruiting Committee in N.S.W. has just received the following statement from the Acting-Secretary to the Defence Department :- The Minister has recently considered the question of over-payments on account of members of the Australian Imperial Force, and directs that the following action be taken in connection therewith :-(a) Where the over-payment is clearly due to carelessness or negligence on the part of officials of the department, no refund is to be demanded. (b) Where after inquiry it is ascertained that the dependents are in distress or necessitous circumstances, and there is no evidence of fraud or intention to defraud the department on their part, refund is not to be demanded. (c) In cases where the financial circumstances of the recipient admit of recovery being effected in full, such recovery is to be made. (d) In other cases recovery is to be effected by instalments over an extended period.' "-Sydney "Daily Telegraph."

Dangerous Dwellings in Sydney.

The works committee of the City Council have discussed the question of dangerous dwellings within the city area.

With respect to two two-storied houses in the Darling Harbour district, Ald. Farrell, chairman of the works committee, said that the City Surveyor and he had inspected the places and found them an absolute disgrace. The walls had cracks in them at least two inches wide.

It was suggested and agreed to that notices be served on the owners to have the premises demolished within 30 days.

Ald. Richards pointed out that the council would have to erect a hoarding around the condemned premises, otherwise the notices, in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Court, would be null and void.

N.S.W. Pastoralist's Estate.

Probate has been granted of the will and codicil of Mr. Thomas Ryan, grazier, of "Northwood," Darbys Falls, near Cowra, who died in May last, leaving an estate of the net value of £22,847 11s. 9d., of which £17,268 15s. consisted of realty. The testator appointed his widow, Hannah Ryan, and his brother Patrick Joseph, his executors and trustees. He bequeathed £100 to his sister, Mary Ann Ryan; £1,000 to his daughter, Nellie Mary Ryan, on her attaining the age of 21, and £25 to be expended by the trustees on the R.C. Church at Ryanvale. The residue of the estate he devised to his widow and two sons, Thomas Darcy and Rowland John Ryan.

Dead Body on Engine Front.

'An unusual accident at a railway crossing occurred at Sunshine, Victoria, recently. Arthur Thomas Gore, a married man, with five children, who had been employed at the Mount Lyell manure works, Yarraville, set out in a conveyance for Victoria Market, to purchase vegetables. When crossing the railway line at Sunshine he was apparently run down by the Bendigo paper train, though the crew of the train was unaware of the accident until arriving at Sunbury, where Gore's body was found lying on the front of the engine. Deceased's neck had been broken, the vehicle smashed to matchwood, and the horse killed.

Australian Nurse Wounded in Action.

The distinction of having been the first in action belongs to Miss Racheal Pratt, of Heywood, Victoria. She was struck by an enemy bullet while attending to wounded soldiers in a casualty station in France. She was admitted to a hospital in London, suffering from a gunshot wound in the right shoulder. Sister Pratt, prior to enlisting for service abroad, has been on the nursing staff of the Ballarat Hospital for some years. She



Shipping Clerks Unloading Interstate Vessels at the Melbourne Wharves. 1 and 2. Discharging West Australian steam.rs.
3 and 4. Winch-workers raising eargo from the holds.
5 and 6. Running eargo into the companies' sheds.

was enrolled as a member of the Australian Army Service on May 10, 1915. She was awarded the Royal Red Cross (2nd class) on April 24, 1916.—"The Age."

Arrival of Hospital Ship.

Men who have fought at Bapaume; Bullecourt and Messines were to be found among a contingent of 148 Victorian soldiers who returned to Melbourne on 11th Sept. invalided home from abroad. They came by a hospital ship, which brought back an unusually large proportion of serious cases. The voyage out was marred by the tragic death of a South Australian officer, who, is is believed, flung himself overboard during a period of delirium. The vessel stood by for some hours, but the body of the unfortunate soldier was never recovered. Three other deaths occurred before the vessel touched Australia.

The Reinforcements Referendum.

The Prime Minister's Proclamation.

Seven Thousand Men Wanted Each Month.

Until America has marshalled her great resources, the chief burden of the war must rest upon the British Empire/Every part must do its share. Australia must maintain her five divisions in Europe, and her forces in Palestine and elsewhere, at their full strength. To do this 7,000 men per month are necessary.

Voluntary recruiting, though given every opportunity, has proved itself quite inadequate to raise this number.

National safety imperatively demands that Australia should do her duty.

The Government therefore asks the electors to give it power to raise 7,000 men per month in the terms of the following proposal:—

Voluntary enlistment is to continue.
 The number of reinforcements re-

quired is 7,000 per month.

- 3. Compulsory reinforcements will be called up by batlot to the extent to which voluntary enlistment fails to supply this number.
- 4. The ballot will be from among single men only between the ages of 20 and 44 years, including widowers and divorcees without children dependent upon them
 - 5. The following will be exempt:-
 - (a) Married men.
 - (b) Persons who are physically unfit for service.
- (c) Judges of Federal and State Courts, and Police Special and Stipendiary Magistrates.

(d) Ministers of religion.

(e) Persons whose employment in any particular industry is declared by the prescribed authority to be necessary for the supply of food and material essential for the war. (f) Persons whose religious belief does not allow them to bear arms; but this objection will only exempt them from combatant service.

(g) Persons, the calling-up of whom for military service, would—because of their domestic circumstances—cause undue hardship to those dependent upon them.

6. The Government will prescribe the industries essential to the prosecution of the war and the national welfare of Australia, and a special tribunal will determine the amount of labour necessary for their effective operations.

7. Where a family is or has been represented in the Australian Imperial Force by the father or a son or by a brother, one eligible son or brother, as the case

may be, shall be exempt.

8. Eligible males of families which now are or have been represented at the front, shall not be balloted for until after eligible males of families not so represented have been called up.

9. All ballots shall be so conducted that families will contribute as nearly as practicable pro rata and that in no case shall the sole remaining eligible member of a family which is or has been so represented be called up for service. Males under the age of 20 will be exempt in addition to the one eligible male over that

10. In determining the pro rata contribution regard shall be had to all members of the family who have joined the Australian Imperial Force, irrespective of age.

11. Ballots will be taken by States on

the basis of the proportional number of eligible persons in each State.

12. The tribunals for deciding exemptions will be constituted by magistrates specially appointed, and an appeal will lie to a Supreme Court Judge.

This is the proposal of the Government upon which the electors are asked to vote on the 20th December. The power asked for is definite and limited. It applies only to single men, and widowers and divorces without dependents, between 20 and 44 years of age.

The Government gives the electors a definite pledge:—

- (1) That the power here asked for will be limited to the period of the war.
- (2) That the limits of the power will not be exceeded.
- (3) That the total reinforcements, including volunteers, will not exceed 7,000 per month.
- (4) That the number of divisions will not be increased.
- (5) That, if through any cause fewer men than 7,000 are needed for reinforcements in any month, only the number actually required will be called up or enlisted.
 - (6) That married men will be exempt.
- (7) That other classes or persons exempted under the proposal will not be called up.
- (8) That sufficient labour to carry on the necessary industries of the country, including the rural industries, will be exempted.

(Sgd.) W. M. HUGHES, Prime Minister.

The | Black ' Doctrine.

Sydney, 10th September.

Some scathing criticism was dealt out by Mr. Justice Heydon when delivering judgment in connection with the cancellation of the registration of the Pyrmont Sugar Works Employes' Union, which was granted. His Honor said a strike supplemented by the" black" doctrine was like a stone loosened on a steep mountain side. It ended in an avalanche. If the refusal to handle 'anything " black " involved destruction of property, ruin to the employers, severe loss to the community, suffering, arising to death, or even the keeping of faith with Australia and the Empire the saving of the lives of our boys at the front, that was nothing. The "black" doctrine was a sacred principle. The early Christians died rather than worship false gods. Some of the unionists, however, who would strike against heaving coal or loading transports were very far from dying. They ate "black" meat and rode on "black" trams. They worked alongside "black" labor to earn money to help the strike, so the sacred principle, so holy as to justify the tearing away of Australia's shield that the Germans may stab her, dwindled down to a mere expediency—a weapon for winning the strike, to be used or not as occasion seemed to call for it.

At Broken Hill. Beer Declared "White." The Raid on the Mines.

Broken Hill, 10th September.

The position regarding the strike at Broken Hill is without change. The

A.M.A. is awaiting further news from Sydney, as also the Trades and Labor Council. The council to-day declared beer "white," and granted permission to members of the Liquor Trades Union to return to work.

The hearing of the cases against the 17 men indicted in connection with the raids on the mines on August 21 and 22 was continued in the Police Court to-day. Further evidence was given regarding the Shevill incident on the Proprietary mine. Constable Patrick Lenihan said as Shevill was being dragged off the mine he saw a rope thrown by one of the crowd in the direction of Shevill. At the same time some of the crowd called out "Hang the scabby—" Mr. H. M. Bradford, acting manager of the North mine, was also examined, and the case was further adjourned until Tuesday.

Mr. Tudor's Anti-Conscription Speech.

Protection against Extortionate Prices.

Melbourne, 15th November.

Mr. Tudor opened a campaign against conscription at Richmond last night, and was enthusiastically received. He said: "I trust Australia will have nothing to do with the military system which has caused Europe to be plunged into chaos. I am against sending men against their wills thousands of miles away. The question whether the people are in favour of the Government's proposal to reinforce our soldiers at the front is an unfair one. Mr. Hughes said that the Government would not call up married men. If the people had declared in favour of conscription last October, it would have meant that up to the end of October more men than have already gone under the

voluntary system would have been transported overseas. Sir Alex. Peacock, when speaking at an Australian Natives' Association meeting at Kerang, said that every bag of wheat, every carcase of lamb, and every pound of butter shipped overseas assisted the Allies and lightened our taxation, helped us to obtain a favourable trade balance, and put an extra nail in the enemy's coffin, and that we could grow foodstuffs to feed the troops. I think it would be advisable to utilise workmen in building ships to carry foodstuffs to the Allies. I would like to touch upon the achievement of Australia since the war began up to November 3rd. The total enlistments have been 383,929, which is a wonderful achievement for less than five millions of people situated 12,000 miles from the zone of war. Australia

has done well under the voluntary system."

"A great deal has been said," continued Mr. Tudor, "about the lack of reinforcements. It cannot rightly be argued that Australia is lacking in reinforcements for five divisions. There must be a great number of men in camp in England and in Egypt who are available. for reinforcements. A number of conscriptionist members are continually saying that the voluntary system is not a success, but they do nothing to assist. They have rather hindered it by advocating conscription ever since the referendum was defeated last year, when there was such an outcry for human life. Something should be done to conscribe wealth and exploiters. The people should be protected from extortionate prices."

The Federal Income Tax.

In connection with the new taxation imposed by the Government in August last, and referred to in our 43rd issue, it was explained by the Treasurer in the House of Representatives that the revenue derived from the special income tax to be imposed upon eligible single men and widowers without children who had not participated in the war was to be utilised for the repatriation of returned soldiers. He made the statement in reply to a question by Mr. Manifold (V.) as to whether the Government intended to introduce a special tax for repatriation purposes. Asked by Mr. Manifold whether those who had contributed to local repatriation funds would be allowed to deduct the amounts so contributed from any tax payable during the year, the Treasurer pointed out that under the Income Tax Assessment Act deduction was allowed for certain contributions to public funds connected with the war.

The rates of the tax remain the same as for last year, save for the important addition of the tax upon single eligibles and widowers without children.

In addition to the provisions and exemptions mentioned in our previous references, the Act provides that:—"In regard to the rate of tax upon the income of a company the rate will be 1/10½ for every pound sterling of the taxable income of a company which has not been distributed to the members or shareholders of the company, and for every pound sterling of the income of a company distributed to the members, shareholders or stockholders of the company



The prisoners receive precisely the same rations as our own troops.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

who are absentees, and of interest paid or credited by the company to any person who is an absentee in respect of debentures of the company, or on money lodged at interest with the company by such person, the rate of tax shall be 6d.

The Treasurer, in introducing the measure, said it simply reimposed the rates of tax agreed to in 1916, with the addition that a new tax was imposed upon eligible bachelors between the ages of 21 and 45

years. The phraseology of some of the sections has been altered, but the legal effect would be the same in each case. The alterations were designed to make certain that the purpose of the act would be achieved.

Regarding the above tax, however, the statement has been cabled from Sydney that Mr. Hughes had stated that the bachelor tax will probably be repealed if the conscription proposals are carried.

The Strike in Australia.

We publish in brief the main incidents in the recent strike in Australia, which has now been settled.

The Government Adamant. Gas Employees Cease Work.

Sydney, 3rd September.

In view of statements that mediation was to proceed with a view to the settlement of the strike, Cabinet to-day issued a statement, pointing out that no good purpose could be served by further attempts to induce the Government to alter its terms. The only difference between the present situation and that which existed at the time the Government made its final offer to the strike committee lay in the fact that some thousands of loyalists had come to the assistance of the State, and the Government must and would honour its pledge to continue the employment of those desirous of remaining in its service.

The employers of the Australian Gaslight Co., numbering 600, ceased work this morning. The reason given is that coal that had been declared "black" was taken alongside the company's jetty at Mortlake. The coal complained of was hewn by union labour, but was filled into a collier by volunteer labour. Because of the latter reason, the employees at the gas works refused to have anything to do with it.

I.W.W. Members Sentenced.

Sydney, 4th September.

An inquest was opened to-day concernthe death of the striker Mervyn Ambrose Flanagan, who was shot during a disturbance at Camperdown last Thursday. Reginald Wearne, who is charged with having feloniously slain Flanagan, was present at the inquest.

Laurence Thorpe said a number of strikers attacked him and Wearne, while they were driving lorries through Camperdown. Witness was knocked down and dragged towards a vacant allotment. Wearne drew a revolver and told Flanagan to keep back. Wearne fired two shots into the ground, but the men kept advancing. Some stones were thrown. Presently another shot was fired and, turning round, he saw Flanagan on the ground.

Constable Andrews said that after the occurrence Wearne said: "I had to do it to save myself and my mate. They were attacking us with stones and would not keep off when I warned them."

The inquest was adjourned till to-

A development occurred early to-day in connection with the shooting of the fire-man Alfred Green while a train was travelling in the vicinity of Coledale on the night of August 25. The police

arrested James-McEnaney (36) and Fredk. Howden (27) at Scarborough on a charge of shooting at Green with intent to murder him. Both the accused are miners and natives of England. The Government had offered £1,000 reward in connection with the shooting.

At the Central Police Court to-day six men, one of them an old man of 85, were charged with continuing to be members of an unlawful association, the Industrial Workers of the World. They were all sentenced to six months' hard labour.

* * * Position of Engineers in Victoria. S.S. Dimboola Loaded.

Melbourne, 4th September.

A further number of storemen, ropemakers, carters, and ironworkers, were added to the thousands of strikers in Melbourne to-day. All ceased work because they were asked to handle goods which their respective unions had declared black. The additional rope workers who are on strike owing to their refusal to handle hemp from a New Zealand steamer numbered 200, and there are now over 600 memhers of the Ropeworkers and Cordage Workers' Union idle. The storemen now idle number approximately 250.

Another meeting was held on the Yarra Bank to-day for the purpose of imparting information to the strikers. Mr. E. J. Russell, who presided, stated that the Strike Defence Committee was receiving news from Sydney by special messengers, and that the latest advice was that the strikers there were, if possible, more solid now than ever. Mr. F. Katz, Clerks' Union, in denouncing the I.W.W., said that the I.W.W. men went to work as conductors on trams in Sydney and at the close of the day "ducked" with the cash.

At a demonstration held in the Yarraville Gardens to-day and attended mostly by sugar workers who have ceased work, it was announced that the Victorian branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had been declared black.

It was asserted to-day that the Victorian Strike Committee was considering proposals for calling out all union employees at the electric and gas works immediately the regulations cutting off power for industrial purposes come into operation.

On the wharves to-day the outstanding consignment of 3,500 tons of cargo for shipment by the Dimboola was placed aboard by volunteers. Everything is now in readiness for the departure of the Dimboola to-morrow for Freemantle. It

was stated in shipping circles to-day that merchants and others had not taken advantage of the recommissioning of the steamer Oonah by the Federal Government to the extent that had been anticipated.

Nearing the End.

On September 18th the Defence Committee declared the strike off and all Unions, with the exception of the Waterside Workers, Seamen and Coal Miners, have returned to work on Government terms, including retention of men engaged during strike and the precluding employment of similar number of strikers.

The Government has taken over coal mines and will run them for twelve months in agreement with mine owners, and an output of 3,000 tons per day is expected to be doubled shortly. Negotiations are proceeding between Cabinet and representatives of the coal employees with the object of ending their strike.

The sole stumbling block is the proposal to give the Government manager power to exercise his discretion as to the re-employment of men. The Government agrees to concede the right of the men to appeal to a special tribunal where they consider themselves victimised. The representatives of the men are not disposed to accept this offer, and the matter will be further discussed at a conference to-day.

In the Industrial Court, on September 24th, Mr. Justice Heydon cancelled the registration of the Sydney Coal Lumpers' Union, and his Honor strongly reprobated the action of the Union in failing to keep the agreement entered upon in June last with the Minister for the Navy to obviate any delay in the loading of transports. The Sydney Colliery Owners' Coal Stevedores' Association was also cancelled. Mr. Justice Higgins, in Melbourne, on September 24th, refused to re-register the Waterside Workers' Federation, holding that the Federal Attorney-General had not taken a proper remedy.

Champion Sheep Dog Trials.

The Victorian champion sheep dog trial was held on the Geelong Oval on September 1st. Mr. F. McCarthy, Darriwell, Moorabool, won the Maiden Trial with Tim. The result of the Open Trial was:—Peter M. Nelson, Cressy (Rhod), 1; Arthur B. Kemp, Heathcote (Chief), 2; A. Collins, Mount Bryan South Australia (Frisk), 5. Frisk is an imported dog, and cost 100 guineas in Scotland. The proceeds from the trial will be divided between the Lady Mayoress's Fund and the Y.M.C.A.



An Ammunition Dump on Fire,

(Australian Official Photograph.)



The Result of a 5.9.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

THE FRIENDS YOU LEFT BEHIND want Authentic British News.

TO every overseas soldier an opportunity is offered of doing even a little bit more than the big bit he is at present doing, by his very presence on this side of the world.

It is in his power to counteract the lying statements spread by our enemies in his locality by regularly sending home an accurate and concise weekly newspaper, with a request that the paper be handed round his native community as a check to the artifices employed by the Huns in every part of the world.

It has been proved conclusively that the Germans have now embarked on a great "Peace offensive." Trickery of all kinds, dissemination of false news, bogus peace proposals, even the subsidising of newspapers, are among the means employed.

It is therefore the imperative duty of every friend of the Allied cause to see that only truthful and authentic British War and Home news is forwarded to friends overseas.

The Over-Seas (weekly) Edition of "The Daily Mail" is especially suited for this important propaganda work. It contains a digest of all the latest news from the Front and of the most important happenings in Europe, while a synopsis of the leading articles which appear in "The Daily Mail" during the previous week gives an accurate impression of the trend of thought in England at the present time.

For 5/- "The Over-Seas Daily Mail" will be posted, to any address - outside enemy countries-in the world, for a whole year. The address may be changed as often as desired. The paper will thus guarantee "The Old Folks" or "The Friend" at home a weekly letter from the "Old Country" and provide another personal link with the subscriber.

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Soldiers Decline to Settle on Land.

Last year £7,000 was voted to meet the cost of preparing farms on the Murrumbidgee irrigation areas for discharged soldiers, and to provide assistance to those soldiers placed on their blocks. This year no such vote appears.

The Minister of Lands informed Mr. Stuart Robertson in the Legislature Assembly, Sydney, that the Government could not get the soldiers to settle on the blocks got ready for them. It had advertised the land with men to give instruction in irrigation, but the Government could not get any soldiers to take the blocks. The Government had also had a recruiting sergeant engaged in this work, but without any result.

The Stay-at-Home Soldier.

The stay-at-home soldier is a type which has aroused curiosity across the Murray, as well as in Victoria. The Minister of Defence, replying in the Senate to questions put by Senator Pratten (N.S.W.), said the number of employes of the Defence department in New South Wales who were eligible for military service abroad was 1,250, of whom 247 had been debarred from going by military authority. The number of persons employed by the military authorities in New South Wales was 4,518, and steps were being taken, the Minister said, in answer to a further question, to ascertain how many of the employes had enlisted since February 1st last.

Soldiers' Wills.

In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria recently Mr. Blackburn suggested that at the next Premiers' Conference steps be taken to enact uniform statutes permitting soldiers, nurses, sailors and other persons on active service to make wills without complying with the formalities of witnessing. A bill on these lines was passed by the Legislative Assembly last session, but it was not gone on with in the Legislative Council. It is the intention of the Ministry to re-introduce the measure in the latter Chamber this session.

The Member for Cascara.

What is known as "Grievance Day" is an institution in the Victorian State Assembly. Before the recent dissolution and new election, which has not favoured the State Government as much as was hoped, the Ministry occasionally had a trying time on such occasions. The last report of one received is as follows:—Grievance day was spent by the Legislative Assembly on a vigorous debate regarding foodstuffs and the waterside





Private Bluegreen in England. What he expected, 2. What he got.

workers' strike. The onslaught from the Labour party resolved itself indirectly into an attack on the State Ministry in its most recent role of "the farmer's friend." The Ministry's actual character, in the opinion of the Labour party, is the ' middleman's friend." Mr. Bailey and other members were not slow in emphasising the fact that the farmer was not getting the advantage of the high prices exacted from the consumer. The middleman, it was affirmed, was in the position of the happy medium. He bought cheaply from the farmers; he gained the profit from the inflation of prices after the farmer had sold. The Ministry's defence consisted chiefly of an explanation of the reason why the cool stores were stocked with crates of rabbits; but the reply only

brought bitter criticism from the leader of the opposition regarding the high prices charged to the Imperial Government for the rabbits. Mr. Farrer touched on the cost of distribution, and speculated on the prospect of the early introduction of the promised bill to enable municipalities to sell fish and milk. The bill, the Chief Secretary added, was being revised for early introduction. The tone of the debate was serious till at the very end of it. Mr. Livingston, Minister of Mines, was endeavouring to recollect the constituency of Mr. Pennington, member of Kara Kara. "Kara—er," hesitated Mr. Livingston. "Cascara," suggested Mr. Hutchinson, Minister of Lands, and succeeded in raising the one laugh for the day.



ALL BRITISH

Rare is the case of Rheumatism or Gout that Kruschen Salts—the British through-and-through home remedy for all disorders consequent upon impure, debilitated blood—cannot benefit. This famous body-cleanser is also recommended by medical men in cases of Lumbago, Sciatica, and Eczema—for Constipation—and in liver and kidney troubles generally.

KRUSCHEN AT THE FRONT

Since the outbreak of the war enormous quantities of Kruschen Salts have been ordered by and delivered to the British Authorities for the use of British Forces overseas and in base hospitals nearer home. Kruschen Salts is prescribed by medical men the world over.

THE WORD "KRUSCHEN"

The trade-mark "Kruschen" is a legacy—handed down from generation to generation of the family of Evan Griffiths Hughes, sole manufacturers of Kruschen Salts, and one of the oldest firms of Manufacturing Chemists in the County of Lancashire. Established 1754—163 years ago.

Kruschen Salts

is sold at is. 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. Grear, 287-289 Clarence Street, Sydney

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

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

SPORTING

A well-to-do Sydney owner is credited with having won over £1,000 recently at a pony meeting by playing his winnings up. He began by winning an even £50, and put that sum on the next winner at 4 to 1. So that he had £250 to go to his own horse at 6 and 5 to 1, and he, too, won

W. G. McLean is doing well in the saddle since he became a professional.

Since he took the Memsie Stakes last year Prince Bardolph has not won a race.

The Trial Stakes at Broken Hill September meeting was won by Gratiosa, ridden by her owner, Mr. C. F. Clifford, who is 65 years old.

Mr. Samuel Ashworth, a well-known bookmaker, aged 50 years, residing in Stock Street, Coburg staggered and fell in Bourke Street near the office of the Victoria Club on Saturday morning. He died on his way to the Melbourne Hospital.

At Messrs. Chisholm and Company's sale of blood stock in Sydney, on August 31st, a two-year-old colt—a half-brother to Briseis—by Martian from Celeano, brought 1,000 guineas, the purchaser being F. McGrath. T. Hannon bought Wallasco (by Wallace) for 380 guineas, and Common Law changed owners at 190 guineas.

The death is announced of Mr. Maesmore Alfred Morris, formerly well-known as a cricketer. He represented Victoria in inter-state cricket against New South Wales and South Australia in 1889, but an injury to an eye cut short his cricket career. His wife, a daughter of the late Dr. J. J. E. Willmott, was well-known on the stage.

Chrome, in winning the Heatherlie Handicap in 1min. 55sec., was only half a second outside the record for the race, which was created by De Gama in 1914. The going must have been good that day, for later in the afternoon Aleconner created a new record for the Memsie Stakes, by running the nine furlongs in 1min. 54½ secs.

Half a Glass was interfered with in the Heatherlie Handicap, and lost his rider. Bradfield thought Half a Glass had as good a chance of winning as Chrome had.

The V.R.C. committee recently dealt with the appeals of J. B. Charters (owner)

and A. E. Foreman (rider) against the decision of the stewards at Williamstown to disqualify them with the hurdle-racer Luperino for two years for alleged "dishonourable action" in connection with the running of that gelding in the Hurdle Race. It was decided to dismiss the appeals, and to confirm the decision of the stewards.

As the result of an accident in an event for ponies 13.3 hands and under at the Fitzroy races, the well-known jockey, L. Fisher and the promising apprentice, C. Paton, were removed to Mount St. Evin's private hospital, Eastern Hill, in a serious condition. While coming down the back stretch, a little behind the leaders, Fisher's mount, Riverslea, apparently crossed his legs and came down. Dove, ridden by Paton, and Ruby Rose, with F. Harmer up, were brought down. Harmer escaped with a bruised hip. Fisher and Paton were attended to by the club's surgeon, and were afterwards hurried to the hospital in a motor car. Paton was the more seriously hurt, as he had a fracture of the base of the skull, laceration of the brain, and concussion. Fisher was found to have sustained concussion of the brain and severe abrasion. The event in which the mishap occurred was the only one on the card run without divisions, as, with a field of only 11 starters, no danger was anticipated. According to latest news the injured jockeys were improving.

Naming Racehorses.

Rules were recently passed by the V.R.C. committee with the object of simplifying racing colours. Another much-needed reform is in regard to the suitable naming of racehorses. Turf legislation now guards against the duplication of names, but many owners of racehorses have a weakness for picking unsuitable titles. There has never (thank goodness) been the tendency to give racehorses such unwieldly cognomens as racing men and coursing men years ago used in England, such as Pull Up Your Stockings, All Heart and No Peel, Johnny up a Pear Tree, and Get Your Hair Cut, but a pony once ran in Victoria as "The Reverend Zachariah Stockdolliger."

A horse which, on breeding and conformation, is likely to be a success on the turf is worthy of a good name, simple if you like, but dignified. Does anybody think Carbine, had he been raced under his stable name of "Old Jack," would have become world-famed?

Australian Red Cross.

A correspondent sends the following notes regarding the Society's operations in France from the Commissioner's report for October.

It is mentioned that never has the Society been called upon to do so much in ministering to its sick and wounded, and although its resources were taxed to the utmost, all demands were responded to

promptly and completely.

The Commissioner visited various points where the sick and wounded Australians might be, covering 1,495 miles by car in doing so. Never before have so many packages been handled at the Boulogne Store, these totalled 1,225 packages inwards and 1,826 outwards. These eventually found their way to the various Australian Hospitals and the Australians scattered amongst the British Hospitals, distribution being made by the Society's own representatives, lady visitors, padres, Australian Nurses, and in some cases the Matron of the Hospital where no local visitor could be found.

The Hazebrouck Depot, which is the foremost advance post of the Australian Red Cross, was naturally working at high pressure while the troops were in action. and a new departure was the institution of coffee stalls which co-operate with the Divisional Medical Organisation and the Advance Dressing Stations. Accommodation was allotted in the rooms of a once fine building in one of the devastated towns. This was the most advanced work of the kind ever conducted by any Red Cross Society in France. Only those who have been through the trying ordeal of active warfare in the mud and the cold of the autumn and have trudged back from the scene of combat with their bodies mutilated and racked can fully appreciate the recuperative powers of a cup of hot coffee and milk, or cocoa and milk. A drink of this kind, which is lightly partaken of in a bush homestead or town dwelling, has a magic charm when its scene is a shell-rent battlefield. The appreciation for this small service which the Society has been privileged to render has been widely expressed by those who participated.

Further from the scene of action at the Casualty Clearing Stations, General Hospitals, Convalescent Depots, the work has gone on unabated, and regular issues have been made.

Fire at Macquarie Lighthouse.

A fire occurred recently at the quarters of the Macquarie Lighthouse keeper, Watson's Bay, Sydney, due to an explosion of a gas meter. The Vaucluse Fire Brigade put out the flames before they had time to do much damage, but the explosion blew a hole about 5ft. square in one of the rooms.

.303 Light Vickers.

Her legs they are of slender build,
And though she has got three, sir,
She places them where er she likes
As easily as can be, sir.
Her body, too, (clean, black and grey),
At which no one can bicker,
Makes everyone who comes her way
In love with sweet Miss Vicker.

Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat, tat, tat, tat, tat, Makes everyone who comes her way In love with sweet Miss Vicker.

And though she seems so cool and sweet, She sometimes gets quite hot, sir; But if she takes a little drink, She'll soon calm down a lot, sir. And feed her with petroleum oil, Take care you don't use thicker; For if you do you'll stop the work Of —.303 Light Vicker.

Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat, tat, tat, tat, For if you do you'll stop the work Of —.303 Light Vicker.

She's friendly with Canadian boys,
She simply loves the "Aussie";
With Tom and Jock and N.Z. too,
She'll stay in any "possie."
But if she spies a Turk or Hun,
(There's none that makes her sicker)
She quickly gets them on the run,
Does sweet, young Mistress Vicker.

Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat,
Rat-a-tat, tat, tat, tat,
She quickly sets them on the run
Does sweet, young Mistress Vicker

Then all her virtues loudly sing,
And praise her to the sky, sir,
'For in the estimation of
Our army she stands high, sir.
Here's to our dear, sweet, slender maid,
Sure, 'no one else can lick her;
Stand up and give three hearty cheers
For — 303 Light Vicker.

Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat, Rat-a-tat, tat, tat, tat, tat, Stand up and give three hearty cheers For — 303 Light Vicker.

> FRANK S. JARBO. 10th M.G.C., A.I.F.

A Noble Apology.

An imbroglio involving one John Thom and another Henry Willis has been convulsing a small centre in the northern Wimmera (Vic.). It seems that John Thom, being angry with Willis over some calves and certain water rights, took his neighbor one morning recently and threw him down a well. Then he walked away, and the unfortunate man was only rescued



A Busy Day at the Quartermaster's Clothing Store.

(Drawn by Pte. J. M. Paterson, A.I.F.)

when Carter, who owned the well, went to draw water and found Willis's hat in the bucket. Upon his recovery Willis set about securing reparation. What action he took this paper cannot say; but the second stage of the quarrel has been reached with the appearance the other day of the subjoined "apology" in the local "Record":—I the undersigned, being called upon to make public expression of contrition for having thrown Mr. Henry Willis, of Wheatfields, into Mr. Arthur Carter's drinking well, take this opportunity of offering a heartfelt and unqualified apology to Mr. Carter. (Signed) John Thom.

The Whisky Flavour.

It was up beyond Nagambie, just after the flood—not Noah's, but the recent flushing in Northern Vic. The hero's name is James. There is more of it, but that is sufficient for our present

purpose. James was discovered sitting on the banks of the Goulburn with a demijohn by his side and a pannikin in his hand, and every now and again he would reach down, scoop up a little river water and taste it. Brever, who had been digging for his vineyard in the flood slush across the river, got into his boat late in the afternoon and pulled over. He wanted to know what James was doing that for. James dipped up another pannakin of river water, and tasted again. "What," said he, "ain't yeh 'eard?" "Heard what, you blithering idiot?" "Doorin" the flood Wilson up et Pingbat lost 15 gallons iv bulk whisky into the river." James was waiting for the whisky flavor to come down.

Sunny King (King Edward—Sunny Morn) fell and broke his neck in the Hurdle Race at Adelaide on September 1st.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

CORRECTION.

In Casualty List 191, dated 12th October, 1917, published in our issue of 24th October, the following names should appear under the heading of WOUNDED, and not under that of DIED OF WOUNDS:

INFANTRY:—Dark, E. W., Sec.-Lieut.; Doush (M.O.), F. H., Lieut.; Elton, H., Sec.-Lieut.; Joinson, C. A., Capt.; McBurnie, E. D., Capt.; McPherson, H. A., Major; Nicholson, P. F., Sec.-Lieut.; O'Connell, J. F., Lieut.; Smith, W. K., Lieut.; Stevens, L. G., Sec.-Lieut.; Thompson, G. M., Lieut.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Bowden, E. S., Lieut.; Martin, W. L.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Finlayson, M. R.,

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS .- Finlayson, M. R.,

LIST 196, DATED OCTOBER 20. 1917 .- contd.

OFFICERS-MISSING.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY-Minific, P. C., CORRECTION.

CORRECTION.
DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Harrison, I. K., Lieut., should read.— WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY.—Harrison, I. K., Lieut.
Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.
INFANTRY.—Saunders, M. G., Lieut.
KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Alupsson, 31151, O. J., Rates.

Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—Saunders, M. G., Lieut.

RILLEBY.—Aubusson, \$1151, O. J.; Bates, \$890, R. L.; Bodholt, \$406, A. L.; Bruce, 2344, P.; Cain, 22916, F. R.; Cam, 1330, W.; Carmody, 6323, L. F.; Carr, 8426, L. W.; Collins, 7985, M.; Cope, 30105, H. G.; Cox, 1535, W. G.; Douglas, 2170, D.; Edwards, 2411, C. R.; Elphinstone, 4493, L. W.; Epple, 30085, H. A. V.; Finn, 678, H. J.; Fisk, 1644, P. T.; Freyer, 549, R.; Gale, 22301, J. W. D.; Gallagher, 2654, J. P.; Garvie, 8866, D.; Grunmitt, 5678, W. H.; Harris, 5105, W. O.; Hawley, 1545, P. F.; Healy, 17148, M. J.; Henson, 9515, A.; Hick, 1598, O.; Hoelter, 32578, D. W.; James, 23064, B.; Jones, 2001, L. R.; Kennedy, 33643, W. A.; Lacy, 30488, P. F.; Landen, 3052, G. A.; Looker, 4530, G. E.; Lynch, 307, L. C.; Morrison, 6381, E. L. J.; Morrison, 20836, W. C.; Murphy, 1238, T.; Norton, 3752, L. I.; Peake, 1209, A. P.; Saunders, 2151, A. E. W.; Seabrook, 4734, C. N.; Smith, 5429, H.; Talbot, 1350, J. C.; Williams, 8021, S.; Williamson, 177, J. E.; Willshire, 8411, R. L.; Wilson, 147, E. C.; Woodgate, 33742, S. G.

ENGINEEIRS.—Anderson, 38, A. R. J., Calder, 5700, A. F.; Curry, 219, B. W.; Emery, 7285, W. J.; Fase, 5639, B. A.; Johns, 4062, J. H.; Leonard, 5381, W. W.; MoAlister, 4054, D. L.; McGown, 3855, W. C.; McKinley, 214, D. H.; Meer, 5968, R.; O'Neill, 5394, A.; Smith, 4667, A. A.; Urquhart, 8038, G. R.; White, 3951, W. Infantry.—Ahlers, 3261, F. E.; Aisthorpe, 3671, J.; Akers, 3105, J.; Alfred, 5259, F.; Allen, 2122, G.; Allen, 2860, W. R.; Allmond, 3359, A. C.; Anderson, 4164, R.; Andrews, 3346, J. L.; Andrews, 4132, S.; Andrews, 2780, W.; Armstrong, 5781, J. S.; Bagieau, 96, A.; Balin, 3410, A.; Barrett, 3117, J. C.; Barrow, 6944, E. W.; Board, 535, W. K.; Benardt, 535, W.; Binaddord, 2869, A.; Balin, 3410, A.; Berardt, 315, W.; Bagedn, 3774, P.; Bennett, 6881, D.; J.; Brogan, 3769, J.; Brown, 6961, A.; Bryant, 2144, J. B.; Bagedn, 3774, P.; Bannter, 6881, D.; J.; Burmett, 1459, G. E.; Burton, 812, J. E

B. E.; Eastwood, 1670, H. R.; Elliot, 2819, A. H. C.; Emery, 4052, F. L.; Eyckens, 664, A. E.; Eyr, 1467, J.; Feenan, 77, P.; Ferguson, 6812, C.; Ferguson, 1664, V. G.; Fleet, 3354, A. E.; Fleming, 2314, F. R. J.; Floyd, 4013, C. F.; Ford, 4623, R. E.; Forrest, 4308, H.; Freethey, 5021, A. A.; Gage, 2158, C.; Garnett, 2910, A.; Geelan, 2644, R. M.; Gibbs, 5823, F.; Goodsell, 1915, H. G.; Gough, 5017, T. J.; Grange, 2314, R. E.; Grant, 4533, A. G.; Grant, 4055, G. M.; Gray, 6056, C. A.; Green, 3740, V. G. F.; Griffin, 3388, A. L.; Griffin, 519, H. L.; Halkyard, 3128, F.; Hallidøy, 1190, A. T.; Halliwell, 2908, G.; Hamilton, 4546, J. H. N.; Halmond, 2540, D. P.; Hanley, 349, J. T. A.; Hanrison, 6527, Harrison, 2775, O. L.; Hart, 2341, A. V.; Hassea, 3831, J. M. B.; Heally, 4077, W. J.; Heather, 6207, H. R. R.; Henry, 2423, P. H.; Helburn, 2912, R. J.; Hewish, 4190, H. J.; Heywood, 4146, F. E.; Hicks, S71, W.; Higgins, 6029, J.; Hockley, 5803, H. T.; Hogan, 888, P. F.; Holmes, 1667, J. N.; Holmsen, 4737, F.; Hope, 3075, L. M.; Hopkins, 2678, D. H. O.; Hull, 138, H.; Hunton, 6996, D. B.; Inkster, 4804, W. J.; Jacks, 3376, A. O.; Johnston, 1540, R. H.; Johnston, 5414, P. T.; Knight, 7500, C. H.; Lapworth, 2184, J. T. A.; Johnston, 5414, P. T.; Knight, 7509, C. H.; Lapworth, 2184, J. T. A.; Johnston, 5414, P. T.; Knight, 7509, C. H.; Lapworth, 2184, J.; Lawrenson, 5874, W.; Lees, 5613, G. T.; Lees, 3432a, J.; Lennon, 2676, W.; Lees, 5613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2676, W.; Lees, 5613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2676, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2676, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2676, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2677, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2678, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2679, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2679, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2679, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2679, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.; Lees, 5432a, J.; Lennon, 2679, W.; Lees, 613, G. T.

5206, H.; Upward, 2499, F. H.; Walker, 7329, J.; Waller, 7327, A.; Ware, 2828, C. C.; Weir, 4146, J. A.; Weir, 5092, W. C.; Weller, 7324, A. E.; Wells, 2270, F.; Wells, 4144, Wm. A.; Welsh, 3334, L. J.; Westbrook, 3002, A. E. E.; White, 5210, C. C.; Whitmill, 2016, L.; Wilkies, 3449, D.; Williams, 5443, A. G. W.; Williams, 1344, E. J.; Wilson, 2339a, W.; Wood, 2188, H.; Wood, 4380, J. J.; Wootton, 416, T.; Worthing-ton, 1075, A. G.; Wortley, 5775, F. A.; Wright, 2875, F.; Wright, 2504, J. V.; Yates, 2715, S. E.; Young, 4161, G.; Zula, 735, R.
PIONEER BATTALIONS.—Bickford, 3246, J. A.; Bradley, 3323, A.; Brophet, 3912, G. R.; Caldicott, 1843, G.; Chapman, 2955, P.; Cheeseman, 1641, S. H.; Coffin, 3083, A.; Davies, 2252, J. G.; Donovan, 2752, M.; Durston, 3505, F. H.; Ford, 3488, J. T.; Gilbert, 2361, S. C.; Green, 1874, J.; Griffiths, 2888, C.; Hayes, 1756, H. H.; Johnson, 213, W. G.; Kidd, 1892, W. G.; McKay, 2403, C. T.; MacPherson, 2644, W. F.; Ramage, 3921, H.; Regan, 3153, M. J.; Richardson, 2421, E. J.; Ruddy, 2177, G. H.; Schubert, 2332b, H. H.; Seeley, 2189, A.; Sheehan, 8965, J. H.; Smith, 2908, C. H.; Smith, 2891, W. G.; Taylor, 4337, A. E.; Worthington, 3436, E.; Wytkin, 3174, L. T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Boyes, 323, C. V.; Bradley, 3015, B.; Brownlie, 428, A. A.; Bullen, 3011, J.; Cain, 2138, A. V.; Card, 266, A.; Casey, 503, R. H.; Chiverton, 2355, F.; Clark, 322b, G. A.; Cox, 34, N. V.; Dyer, 2842, G. W.; Gardner, 2846, J. A. E.; Worthington, 3436, E.; Wytkin, 3174, L. T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Boyes, 323, C. V.; Bradley, 3015, B.; Brownlie, 428, A. A.; Bullen, 3011, J.; Cain, 2138, A. V.; Card, 266, A.; Casey, 503, R. H.; Chiverton, 2355, F.; Clark, 322b, G. A.; Cox, 34, N. V.; Dyer, 2842, G. W.; Gardner, 2846, J. A. E.; Writhin, 3174, E. W.; Kendall, 468, F. S.; Kingsley, 7757, G. E.; Lamb, 468a, J.; Lehane, 91, J. J.; McCarthy, 242, C. T.; McConachy, 557, A. S.; McLean, 550, T. C.; McNamara, 559, H. H.; Maisey, 2212, M. H.; Maples, 479, J.; Scott, 3144, W.; Scott, 3144, W.; Scott, 3144, W.; Scott,

R.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Pullen, 1787, A.
Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.
INFANTRY.—Dickson, 3136, T. J.; Fullalove,
5573, W. A. V.; Stewart, 4231, A. J.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

ENGINEERS.—Norton, 1606, H.
Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Mitchell, 2232, W.
ENGINEERS.—Eadie, 4408, A. Mc K.; Lawler, 5648, F. M.; Reeves, 4557, J.; Young, 4483, A. H.
INFANTEX.—Collier, 5078, G.; Stone, 3089, W.;
Wise, 612, G. W.

INFANTRY.—Collier, 5078, G.; Stone, 3089, W.; Wise, 612, G. W.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTHLLERY.—Clarke, 31806, H. H.; Diplock, 371, W. A.; Hill, 3841, W. A.; Leplastrier, 18891, C. V.; McCarthy, 5596, D. O.; Meatchem, 22244, H.; Mitchell, 3588, H.; Muddle, 189, R. W.; Mulligan, 16474, A.; Peirce, 768, E. E.; Ralston, 23270, G. W.; Robertson, 31476, T. P.; Russell, 31663, R. H.; Thomson, 10300, H. H.; Walton, 1012, W. D.; Ward, 18717, H. V. ENGINEERS.—Abbott, 7133, W. H.; Berry, 18661, G. M.

INFANTRY.—Armstrong, 4727, F. F.; Ashton, 4131, R. O.; Atkinson, 1670, E. R.; Berghoffer, 2778, P. O.; Blackman, 3173, A. J.; Blake, 6358, S.; Bland, 370, S. D.; Rojger, 3018a, J. Mc H.; Borbidge, 6620, J. C.; Botten, 5040, H. J.; Bowling, 5316, W. Boyde, 5552, J. J.; Brook, 6158, F.; Brown, 3020, M. R.; Bruhn, 963, D. W.; Bull, 6040, S. F.; Calov, 3125, F. L. Cameron, 4568, T.; Cass, 6489, J. E.; Champion, 621, J.; Chilcott, 2823, V. J.; Chisholm, 621, L. A.; Clark, 6471, J.; Cole, 6237, W. E.; Coles, 7215, C. R. P.; Cough, 2010, J. J.; Dowan, 14, H. K.; Davies, 3110a, W. E. E. J.; Dent, 6746, H. S.; De Raeve, 3011, E. J.; Ellis, 4534, W. A.; Finlayson, 6264, T. C.; Fisher, 2277, A.; Fitzgerald, 6761, M.; Forbes, 7000, D. M.; Forden, 4332, A. E.; Galfgaper, 6769, H. P.; Gaul, 343, F.; Gifford, 3759, T.; Gilbert, 3067, J. H. L.;

Glass, 4711, H.; Gleeson, 854, M. W.; Goddall, 2839, J. R.; Graham, 2404, E. B.; Griffiths, 6058, A.; Guyatt, 1845, T. P.; Halliday, 6453, W. H.; Harris, 4038, N. P.; Hawkins, 6074, J. S.; Heard, 7015, N. I.; Hibbert, 2850, C. S. S.; Hickman, 2919, W. H.; Hoare, 606, P.; Holtsbann, 2063, T. R.; Horner, 3370, G. S. C.; Howe, 5107, N. L.; Highes, 6333, P. J.; Ingram, 797, C. W.; James, 1917, W. M.; Johnstone, 2554, H.; Jones, 498, T. A.; Keane, 5037, H. J.; Lane, 1224, T. A.; Laxton, 2604, T. H.; Lodge, 6353, G. B.; Longhurst, 6098, L. A.; Louttit, 3901, H. A.; McCullum, 6551, G. L.; MacGregor, 7291, J. A.; McCullum, 6551, G. L.; MacGregor, 7291, J. A.; McHugh, 1752, J.; McIntosh, 4105, J. A.; McHugh, 1752, J.; McIntosh, 4105, J. A.; McLeod, 2901, K. M.; McMonagle, 5477, W.; McQueen, 6129, F. W.; Mallett, 6365, C. P.; Marshall, 6793, H. F.; Meade, 5053, W.; Miller, 6551, R.; Millington, 6312, O.; Murphy, 2870, S. B.; Mursell, 1742, J. H.; Nagel, 14314, O. H.; Newberry, 1593, P. N.; Newby, 6800, G. A.; Norman, II, A. O.; O'Brien, 1624, W.; O'Loughlin, 6429, J. M.; O'Neill, 6176, R.; Perry, 2006, F.; Pigott, 3097, W. E.; Plowright, 932, R.; Prowd, 2223, L. M.; Pulle, 4257, J. W.; Quinlan, 5536, J.; Reid, 2717, E. H.; Rickard, 5787, W. H.; Roberts, 1826, H.; Rokahr, 6555, W. E.; Byan, 6437, J.; Saltmarsh, 2389, H. E.; Scott, 3267, G. H.; Scudds, 6874, R. H.; Sheil, 6887, A. P.; Sinclair, 5764, D.; Sunyth, 5882, E. G.; Sorensen, 1637, A. K. V.; Spring, 3261, J. L.; Stark, 7049, M. R. V.; Sutherland, 558, J. D.; Symonds, 3333, E.; Telson, 2906, T.; Thomas, 6387, A. J.; Thomas, 7084, H. A.; Thorley, 6850, E. J.; Tibbett, 2343, L.; Trudgill, 2161, H.; Trundle, 6142a, D. S.; Turner, 7060, O.; Wake, 6178, W. C.; White, 541, J. J.; Williamson, 664, J. C.; Wilson, 1442, H. F.; Wilson, 4925, H. O'B.; Wilson, 1475, F.; Gibbs, 553, G.; Green,

Wilson, 4783, B. C. W.; Woistenholme, 5715, W. A.
PIONEERS.—Brown, 1138, K. G. A.; Ellis, 2205, E.; Gardner, 1863, F.; Gibbs, 553, G.; Green, 3107, P.; Kennedy, 2480, C.; Parrish, 3607, L.; Ricketts, 2023, C. A.; Robinson, 2427, T.; Seaton, 2903, F. G.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Begg, 2, E.; Jenkins, 325, F. G.; McDonald, 1799, A.; McLeod, 604, D. B.; Matheson, 467, G.; Potter, 512a, H.; Byan, 488, J. A.; Smallacombe, 1777, J. J.
ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Chalmers, 3467, L. E.; Rees, 8073, R. T. O.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Arnheim, 12692, L. B.; Brown, 101, R. E.; Emmett, 3332, E.; Ryan, 6299, T.; Stewart, 1611, R.
Previously reported wounded, now reported died

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

ARTILLERY.—Leplastrier, 18891, C. V.
INFANTRY.—Bennetts, 6468, H.; Corby, 3278, J. S.; Frauenfelder, 5591, B.; Kendall, 3029, H. E.; Nye, 6373, H.; Willmott, 5440, J. R.; Wilson, 6157, O. L.

KILLED ACCIDENTALLY.

INFANTRY.—Gray, 4666, D. DIED. AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.—Herford, 1397, W. H.

V. H. INFANTRY.—McClymont, 3612, J.

WOUNDED.

RAILWAY OPERATING COMPANY.—Ludge,
584, W. F.; Pearce, 173, G. A.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Hamilton, 1896,

584, W. F.; Pearce, 173, G. A.
LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.—Hamilton, 1896,
R. J.
ARTILLERY.—Allpass, 9376, P. C.; Anderson,
538, C. G.; Anderson, 26098, H. E.; Atkinson,
22063, J.; Ball, 19616, F.; Barton, 31118, J. L.;
Barwick, 1161, J. T.; Billing, 2379, S.; Blenkin,
26407, C. H.; Breakwell, 19046, W.; Breen, 2003,
F. J.; Burbidge, 1840, E. W.; Cavanagh, 290, D.;
Clayton, 4958, W. J.; Cook, 399, K.; Cusack,
3709, H. J.; Derons, 27586, L. J.; Douglas, 4300,
C. A.; Dowle, 4165, L. C.; Dube, 22796, C.;
Flanagan, 2013, W. S.; Foond, 31155, C.; Francis,
1747, G. W.; 6Hiford, 17240, R. H.; Glimore, 605,
L. J.; Girot, 31818, P. A.; Gray, 1681, A.; Green,
7969, W.; Hamilton, 3317a, P. L.; Hart, 2496,
P.; Hood, 1551, D. C.; Hughes, 21385, E.;
Hutchinson, 4518, C.; Keith, 1436, G. S.; Kella,
way, 364, L.; Knox, 1583, H. A.; Lewis, 222, J.;
Linnane, 22280, M.; Loader, 2129, W.; Longstaff,
4216, E. G.; Mace, 8198, W.; MacIntosh, 353, A.
K.; Millard, 32094, W. G.; Musgrave, 20977, N. G.;
Phillips, 31001, R.; Pickworth, 11884, A.; Potts,
4324, R.; Rawlings, 31647, H. V.; Rice, 19343,
R. J.; Roberts, 1572, W. J.; Robertson, 742, W.
G.; Russell, 3901, R. E.; Sandaver, 9089, G. R.;
Shanks, 6840, D.; Singer, 8012, J.; Smith, 5445a,
A. V.; Stevens, 2374, J.; Stretton, 12405, W. M.;
Todd, 8442, L. W.; Vokins, 6347, J.; Webb, 15029,
W. S.; West, 2976, A. E.; Wilson, 2279, A.
ENGINEERS.—Bodycoat, 14984, W.; Bovill, 3300
T.; Casey, 151, W. F.; Chalson, 2502, A.;
Donaghy, 6719, J.; Douglas, 533, A.; Elliott, 5737,
C.; Fox, 5323, J. E.; Fraeer, 14497, J. G.; Grant,
15236, P.; Geake, 2451, A.; Gorey, 3299, C. E.,
Jones, 5309, R. A.; Keightley, 16404, J. E.;

Klein, 3625, R. M.; Lawson, 2596, A. C.; Moore, 195, F. C.; Newman, 2414, H. A.; Price, 15726, W. L.; Ridgway, 3924, C. S.; Tozer, 16380, N.; Willoughby, 206, A. G.; Wood, 8955, S. V.

INFANTRY.—Abbott, 4126, J.; Admans, 3346, H. S.; Affleck, 3505, J.; Afflick, 3102, C. C.; Ainsworth, 7193, A. I.; Alfred, 6272, E.; Allen, 2505, F. W.; Allen, 2689, H. J.; Allen, 3999, R. H.; Allengame, 4968, F. W.; Allsop, 371a, P. W.; Allengame, 4968, F. W.; Allsop, 371a, Allengame, 4968, F. W.; Allsop, 401a, Allengame, 4968, F. W.; Allsop, 401a, 401a

Edgley, 1189, N.; Edwards, 2158, E. J.; Egan, 5008, J. P.; Elisentrager, 1646, M. E.; Eliyard, 5103, H. O.; Emery, 2176, S.; Evans, 6971, D. J.; Evans, 4158, W. C.; Everingham, 3555, I. R.; Ewart, 477, P. V.; Fairley, 729r, W.; Faithfull, S. Fares, 1877, P. V.; Fairley, 729r, W.; Faithfull, S. Fares, 1877, P. V.; Fairley, 729r, W.; Faithfull, S. Fares, 1877, P. V.; Fairley, 729r, W.; Faithfull, S. Fares, 1877, P. V.; Fairley, 729r, W.; Faithfull, S. Fares, 1978, P. T.; Fares, 1978, P. T.; Fechner, 4031, J., Y.; Fill, 1981, J. W.; Fares, 2183, J.; Fitzhardinge, 2398, M. C.; Fitzpatrick, 4442, L.; Fleiner, 4665, L. H.; Fleming, 5468, W.; Fletcher, 5700a, W. J.; Ford, 3133, F. F.; Forty, 380, E. H.; Fountain, 4422, S. C.; Fowler, 1874, W. L.; Fox, 1678, E. E.; Foy, 3511, H. C.; Frampton, 4806, T. J.; Francis, 2606a, J.; Fredericks, 3612, H. A.; Freeniey, 510, J.; Fredericks, 3612, H. A.; Gallaces, 425, A. A.; Gallaces, 2305, A. V.; Gallaces, 425, A. A.; Gallaces, 2305, A. V.; Gilbin, 3384, J. T.; Gildens, 3090, M. L.; Gillion, 338, W. K.; Gladwell, W.; Gibbs, 3384, J. T.; Giddens, 3090, W. L.; Gellaces, 5732, E. D.; Gothard, 858, E. J.; Goulding, 6666, W. H.; Gower, 6521, T. H.; Gowerley, 1687, W.; Gracie, 6769, L.; Grafe, 2318, K. C.; Graham, 2478, J.; Grander, 2418, A.; Harriso, 268, A. J.; Harriso, 266, R.; Gray, 568, A.; Harrison, 638, A. E.; Harrison, 6034, H.; Harrison, 248, A.; Harrison, 6034, H.; Harrison, 748, A.; Harrison

2662, M. O.; Lynch, 6345, H.; Lyons, 2971, G.
M.; Lyons, 2729, L.; McAuley, £213, £2,
McCallum, 3579, N. A.; McCandless, 2998, D.;
McCann, 1624, F.; McClann, 4090, P.; McCarthy,
1920, F.; McClann, 4088, J. T.; McClintock,
1946, S. H.; McClure, 6864, A.; McCoist, 4108,
A.; McConnell, 836, J.; McCornack, 2705, J. A.;
McCollongh, 6796, C.; McDonald, 4386, H. M.;
McCullongh, 6796, C.; McDonald, 4386, H. M.;
McDunald, 4866, E. A.; McDonald, 4395, H. M.;
McDonald, 4866, E. A.; McDonald, 4896, H. M.;
McDonald, 4896, E. A.; McMonald, 4896, H. M.;
McDonald, 4896, E. A.; McMonald, 4896, H. M.;
McGonald, 4896, E. A.; McConnold, 4896, H. M.;
McGonald, 4896, E. A.; McConnold, 4896, H. M.;
McGonald, 4896, E. A.;
McLachlan, 8291, J.; McLaren, 122, A. L.;
McMoullen, 2811, J. R.; McLean, 3444a, J. E.;
McLachlan, 8291, J.; McLaren, 1204, H. McLachlan, 8291, H. M.;
McGonald, 4896, H. J.; Marshall, 4818, M.;
McGonald, 4897, H. J.; Marshall, 4218, M.;
McGonald, 4896, H. J.; Marshall, 4818, M.;
McGonald, 4896, H. J.; Marshall, 4818, M.;
McGonald, 4896, H. M.;
McG

Rudd, 2500, A. R.; Ruegger, 3229, W.; Rusden, 5215, A. S.; Russell, 3460, C. J.; Ryall, 336, J. A.; Ryan, 260, E. T.; Ryan, 276, J. J.; Ryan, 2291, P.; Safstrom, 7047, G. H.; Sainsbury, 134, F. G.; Salt, 2570, B. P.; Salter, 1194, J. D.; Sampson, 761a, A. H.; Sams, 273, N. K.; Sanders, 2163, R.; Sandison, 3434, D.; Sargeant, 6834, C.; Sargent, 6838, C. J.; Saw, 6735, W. T.; Schofteld, 2238, A. W.; Schofteld, 4333, T. F.; Schote, 441, O.; Schulze, 2892, H.; Schweers, 6524, J.; Scott, 333, P. T.; Schofteld, 4334, P.; Schote, 441, O.; Schulze, 2892, H.; Schweers, 6524, J.; Scott, 4331, P. T.; Schote, 441, O.; Schulze, 2892, H.; Schweers, 6524, J.; Scott, 333, P. T.; Schott, 436, H.; Schulze, 2755, P. J.; Schott, 241, O.; Schulze, 2892, H.; Schweers, 6524, J.; Schwell, 2755, P. J.; Schwell, 2755, P. J.; Schwell, 2755, P. J.; Schwell, 2755, P. J.; Schwell, 2754, J.; Sharpe, 2242, O. W.; Shannon, 5514, J.; Sharpe, 2242, O. W.; Shaw, 3862, P. J.; Shaw, 2995, O. C.; Sheehan, 137a, J.; Sheils, 2742, J. O.; Shervill, 5427, A. H.; Sherwin, 5687, P. W.; Shirley, 3634, P. A.; Schott, 4890, J. H.; Short, 2760, R.; Siddins, 3444, J. H.; Siggs, 3484, E. E.; Sim, 1727, P. N.; Simpson, 2501, R. R.; Simpson, 2500, W. H.; Simson, 370, D.; Sims, 4373, C. A.; Skimmer, 3291, O.; Sims, 4370, D.; Sims, 4373, C. A.; Skimmer, 3291, O.; Simsh, 4594, H.; Smith, 2821, O.; Smith, 6446, C. W.; Smith, 2760, W.; Smedley, 34047, J.; Simmon, 2501, R. R.; Simpson, 2800, W.; Smedley, 34047, J.; Simmon, 2501, R. R.; Simpson, 2800, W.; Smedley, 34047, J.; Simmon, 2501, R. R.; Simpson, 2800, W.; Smedley, 34047, J. C.; Spendlove, 2804, P. R.; Smith, 4904, E. W.; Smith, 4599, H.; Smith, 176, J.; Smith, 6446, C. W.; Smith, 2504, C.; Smith, 6446, O. W.; Smith, 2504, C.; Smith, 6456, O. W.; Smeth, 2504, C.; Spendlove, 2504, R. R.; Smith, 6456, O. W.; Smith, 2504, C.; Spendlove, 2504, R. R.; Smith, 2504, O. J.; Spendlove, 2504, R. R.; Smith, 6456, O. W.; Smith, 2504, O. J.; Spendlove, 2504, R. R.; Smith, 2504, O. J.; Spendlove, 2504, R. R.; Smith, 2504, O.

Hurley, 341, W. E.; Jensen, 3267, C. H.; Johnson, 557, A.; Juster, 3260, A.; Keley, 421, E. M.; Lindsell, 1602, J. C. (junior); Litster, 330a, J.; MacGregor, 2448, A. L.; Martin, 400, P. G.; Mayfield, 286, F.; Moreau, 558, R.; Owen, 2470, A. B.; Postle, 516, A. V.; Ratcliffe, 428, J. T.; Ryan, 130, T.; Salveson, 843, A. M.; Slingsby, 382a, R. L.; Smith, 3115, J. A.; Stendill, 2949, C. H.; Thomas, 1758, H.; Tomkins, 568a, B. J.; Travers, 567, J. A.; Wallis, 424, J. T.; Waters, 1359, E. J.; Whitfield, 2435, E. J.; Williamson, 3476, R.; Worman, 518b, S. E.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Boardman, 10027, J. M.; Burt, 99, R.; Clark, 2681, G. L.; Cosgrave, 13867, P. C.; Dunbar, 3301, R. T.; Hann, 8782, E. T.; Hippisley, 6923, W. A.; Howard, 10066, M. J.; Hurley, 9400, V.; McGoldrick, 3209, A. A.; MacDonald, 1149, H. F.; Mole, 8974, R. V.; Raymer, 8401, W. R.; Rhodes, 6381, J.; Ryan, 15523, E.; Skelton, 1747, I. L.; Towsend, 6753, L.; Viccars, 13977, R.; Wilson, 12435, A. E.

Previously incorrectly reported killed, now reported wounded.

INFANTRY.—Mitchell, 9182, A. E.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

ARTILLERY.—McCabe, 9951, W. N.
INFANTRY.—Andrews, 2127, G. H.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Bradley, 9122, C.

MISSING

AETILLERY.—McGarlane, 3425, C.

INFANTRY.—Allen, 6517, G. W.; Brigden, 5929, A. G.; Clark, 1157, L.; Collen, 2580, H. J. W.; Fletcher, 532, D. Mc D.; McGlynn, 5067, J. M. P.; Nainstone, 6364, E. B.; Martin, 756, A. J. H.; Neilson, 4208, H.; Quinlan, 5395, D.; Shaw, 3320, C. P.; Simons, 4809, L. J.; Thompson, 6429, W. T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Thompson, 1438, F.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY .- Thompson, 1438,

Previously reported missing, now reported

Previously reported missing, now reported drowned.

INFANTRY.—Lynch, 4228, F. P.
Previously reported missing, now reported prisoner of war in German hands.

ENGINEERS.—Matheson, 647, A. J.
Previously reported prisoner of war, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Bowles, 6473, F. A. J.
Previously reported wounded now

Previously reported wounded, now reported not

Wounded.
INFANTRY.—Smith, 2377, C. R.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Little, 334, J. C. Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—Neville, 699, W.

LIST 197, DATED OCTOBER 29, 1917.

OFFICERS—KILLED.

AETILLERY.—East (M.C.), W. H., Capt.; MacNamara B., Lieut.; Muchmore, T. E., Lieut.
ENGINEERS.—Lyddon, H. E., Lieut.; Eleut.; NFANTRY.—Backman, P. S., Lieut.; Bennett, J. N., Lieut.; Bennett (M.C.), R. B., Lieut.; Boyd, T. H., Lieut.; Dimsey, L. S., Lieut.; Davenport, H., Lieut.; Dimsey, L. S., Lieut.; Goodwin (M.C.), F. W., Lieut.; Horton, T. W., Lieut.; Irvine, J., Sec.Lieut.; Kirsch, R. N. C., Capt.; MacDonnell L. F., Sec.Lieut.; McKell, V. C., Lieut.; Maguire, J. T., Lieut.; Opie, E. W., Sec.Lieut.; Ross (M.M.), H., Sec.Lieut.; Sanders, F. R., Lieut.; Smith, T. B., Lieut.; Sanders, J. W., Sec.Lieut.; Teasdale, C. C., Lieut.; Watson, H. J. F., Lieut.; Teasdale, C. C., Lieut.; Watson, H. J. F., Lieut.; Teasdale, C. C., Lieut.; Watson, H. J. F., Lieut.; J. Capt.

Lieut.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Kerr, E. J., Capt.
Officer—Incorrectly reported killed.
INFANTRY.—Anderson, J. H., Lieut.
Officers—Previously reported wounded now
reported died of wounds.
INFANTRY.—Lewis (D.O.M.), E. S., Sec.-Lieut.;
Wilcock, A., Lieut.

OFFICER-DIED.
INFANTRY.-Scholes, J. E., Hon. Capt. OFFICERS-WOUNDED.

OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

ARTHLERY.—Dimond (M.C.), B. V., Capt.;
King, F. L., Lieut.
ENGINEERS.—Fraser, L. W., Lieut.; Price
(M.C.), L. J., Lieut.; Scott, R. M., Sec.-Lieut.; INFANTRY.—Albrey, J. R., Sec.-Lieut.; Armstrong, H. J., Sec.-Lieut.; Barker, L. E. S.,
Lieut.; Bean, H. E., Lieut.; Besemers, B., Lieut.;
Brewer, L. J., Lieut.; Brocksopp, H. A., Lieut.;
Browne, P. G., Lieut.; Campbell, W. B., Capt.;
Cane, C. H., Lieut.; Chalmers, P. G., Sec.-Lieut.;
Chapman, S. H., Sec.-Lieut.; Chester, C. N. H.,

Lieut; Christoe, G. B., Lieut.; Clark, W. D., Sec.Lieut.; Cripps, B. A., Sec.Lieut.; Cross, H., Capt.; Cumming, W. E., Capt.; Dent, S. H., Lieut.; Dobbin, C. L., Lieut.; Docley, N. H., Sec.Lieut.; Dumaresq, H. J., Capt.; Eales, T. W., Lieut.; Gatenby, J. J., Lieut.; Gordon, B., Lieut.; Graham, T., Lieut.; Gray, F. B., Lieut.; Gray, W. H., Capt.; Hambrook, H. R., Sec.Lieut.; Harry, G., Lieut.; Hanzell (M.C.), W. C., Lieut.; Howson, B. C., Lieut.; Israel, L. P., Lieut.; Judd, O. C., Lieut.; Lambert, W., Lieut.; Lloyd (M.C.), J. E., Capt.; McDonald, J. W., Lieut.; Lloyd (M.C.), J. E., Capt.; McDonald, J. W., Lieut.; Capt.; Maxwell, M., Lieut.; McDille, J. W., Lieut.; Lloyd (M.C.), A. J., Capt.; Potts, K. F., Lieut.; Philips (M.C.), A. J., Capt.; Potts, K. F., Lieut.; Roberts, T. W. B., Sec.Lieut.; Rogers, E. O., Sec.Lieut.; Satchell E. W., Sec.Lieut.; Scales, W. G., Sec.Lieut.; Selleck, H. F., Capt.; Smith, A. E., Sec.Lieut.; Selleck, H. F., Capt.; Smith, A. E., Sec.Lieut.; Towl, P. G., Capt.; Waller, E. B., Sec.Lieut.; Towl, P. G., Capt.; Waller, E. B., Sec.Lieut.; Towl, P. G., Capt.; Waller, E. B., Sec.Lieut.; Wilcock (M.C.), E. L., Lieut.; Tule, J., Sec.Lieut. Gutt. Lieut. (C.)

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Blenkarn, F. J., Lieut.; Caiger, V. W., Sec.-Lieut.; Cox, H. J., Lieut.; Hitchcock, A. P., Sec.-Lieut.; McNulty, S. C., Sec.-Lieut.; Newcombe, H. De B., Lieut.; Nichols, T. O., Capt.; Parks, L. J.; Sec.-Lieut.; Watson, H. E., Sec.-Lieut.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS .- Bishop, F. A., Capt. ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Craig, W. B., Major; Frizell, T. J., Major; Furber, T. M., Major, CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.—Durnford (M.C.), W., Chaplain.

OFFICERS-MISSING.

INFANTRY .- Blackley, T. A., Lieut.

Officers—Previously reported missing, new reported not missing. INFANTRY.-Gawler (M.C.), F., Lieut.

CORRECTION. DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY .- Beattie, J.P., Lieut.,

should read-WOUNDED.

ARTILLERY, -Beattie, J. P., Lieut.

KILLED.

RONNESS

RILLERY.—Beattie, J. P., Lieut.**

RILLERY.—Bourne, 1776, C. W.; Burnell, 28017, R. H.; Elliott, 3302R, H. S.; Gooding, 19796, H.; Hansen, 1401, L.; Wilkinson, 1901, L. F.; Woods, 33091, I. H. W.

ENGINEERS.—Lynch, 6111, A.

1NFANTRY.**—Ahern, 4242, J. S.; Alexander, 3997, R. G.; Alford, 6470, C. W.; Alford, 1702, S.; Alliston, 2033, W. D.; Anderson, 453, A. S.; Anderson, 1063, N. R.; Ayre, 2551, A. J. K.; Bell, 7213, J.; Belleville, 3754, J. P.; Bettles, 8966, J. F.; Binger, 1271, A. O.; Blake, 1976, T. J.; Blight, 3697, G. S. H.; Boase, 6047, W. E.; Body, 6705, W. G.; Boothey, 6479, L. R.; Bott, 6128, W.; Bottle, 6711, H. C.; Boyd, 5341, F.; Brabner, 274, H. J.; Breaker, 2573, H.; Brechbull, 7203, A. G.; Briggs, 16, F. J.; Broad, 5356, L. J.; Brown, 6971, D.; Brown, 3732, J. A.; Brown, 3042, W. L.; Byrne, 6955, W. E.; Bull, 7122, J. W.; Burns, 3876, C.; Butler, 514, F. W.; Bottle, 6712, Cain, 6472, T. F.; Campbell, 6244, J. P.; Carlin, 4013, T.; Carlson, 2518, F.; Carter, 1081, E. C.; Casey, 6004, J.; Cave, 3055, C.; Chapman, 199, L. B.; Chase, 6069, W. F.; Clarke, 2878, G. W.; Cleary, 5354, J. F.; Cleverly, 122a, T.; Coates, 3747, S. E.; Cole, 2389, G. H.; Considine, 673a, J. F.; Cookson, 6981, C. E.; Craythorn, 5076a, S. H.; Cronk, 2912a, W.; Danberg, 1529, B.; Danks, 2910, B. W.; Davidson, 6505, G. F.; Davies, 6402a, R. W.; Davies, 6402a, E. W.; Davies, 6493, F. C.; Dudley, 3776, F. J.; Eccles, 6739, E. F.; Edwards, 6250, L. W.; Edmond, 6248, J.; Enright, 7343, W. J.; Evans, 4181, H. E.; Fabain, 6506, P.; Pacer, 1117, F. W.; Feeley, 267, F.; Filliponi, 5372, A. O.; Fitton, 3979, J. H.; Fixter, 6745, T.; Foster, 1935, G.; Fox, 5645, W. W.; France, 7243, J. J.; Graham, 2647, R. B.; Hagan, 3305, A. M.; Hall, 1145, T. M.; Hamilton, 3305, A. M.; Hall, 1145, T. M.; Hamilton, 331, E.; Hanson, 1175, W.; Heley, 324, D.; Hutchinson, 7030, W. H.; Hutchinson, 7030, W. H.; Hutchinson, 7035, D. T. J.; Keating, 6301, J. J.; Kenne, 6800, A. E.; Kemp, 3886, J. F.; Kevane,

3394 L.; King, 305, G.; Knight, 7040, T. B.; Lawton, 4463, A. E.; Lehey, 2849, A. S.; Lenox, 6049, J.; Lett, 6762, J. McL.; Levy, 7365, H.; Lyford, 7277, F. J.; Lyons, 7044, C.; McDine, 3583, J. W.; McCafferer, 4242, J. M.; McDonald, 5897, H. A.; McIntosh, 1178, W.; McLean, 6446, R. J.; McLennan, 6811, J. D.; McMillan, 6674, R.; McMurdo, 4563, L. C.; McNair, 5442, D.; Macnee, 5726, K.; McRostie, 5978, W. B.; Marshali, 3483, H. S.; Martin, 6871, E.; Martin, 2079, F. D.; Martin, 4335, J. J. W.; Mazelin, 2624, W.; Metham, 1987, S. T.; Mills, 6990, A. W.; Moorhead, 5145a, A. H.; Morieson, 2954, I. F.; Morrison, 877, E. C.; Morrison, 4088, L.; Morton, 824, R.; Munro, 329b, C.; Murray, 559, J. Niewand, 6797, E. E.; Nolan, 7032, E. P.; Norman, 3490, C. J., O'Connor, 7195, T. P.; O'Reilly, 5448, M.; Ormston, 2705, J.; Pack, 231, M. R.; Parker, 2114, L.; Parker, 2133, N. S. H.; Payne, 6830, J.; Peers, 4497, H. A.; Pekin, 2977, W.; Pell, 5452, C. C.; Pengelly, 5180, C. A. S.; Penny, 4406, E. M.; Pizer, 5433, E.; Pringle, 1229, R. N.; Purcell, 1576, M. J.; Reynolds, 5432, J. A.; Robertson, 672b, R. D. B.; Robinson, 7075, W. J.; Rodwell, 918, R. J. J.; Rowe, 6085, P.; Rowse, 2005, W.; Russell, 3856, W.; Ryan, 3144a, J.; Rybakov, 6340, M. S.; Salis, 4594, F. E.; Soeney, 3559, C. G.; Scott, 6326, I.; Scrivener, 4070, G.; Searle, 1346, J. H.; Shilling, 4301, E. F.; Sibly, 40, R. O.; Silk, 6368, F. J.; Silver, 41, O.; Single, 4366, W.; Singles, 6361, M.; Skehan, 2142, H. T.; Smith, 6592, R. J.; Snodgrass, 1037, T. T.; Speed, 3881, H.; Speers, 3510, J. P.; Stephens, 3421, W. J.; Strauss, 2431, P.; Start, 5454, W. N.; Tonkin, 2910, J. V.; Totton, 7088, R. M.; Tonkin, 2910, J. V.; Totton, 7088, R. M.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Angland, 5650, D.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Dare, 323, A. C.;
Elliott, 550, C.; Morrison, 2381, C. S.; Norman, 516, C. L.; Raff, 326, A. J.; Ryan, 1890, A. J.;
Scott, 559, H.; Springall, 298, R.; Way, 386a, R. G.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS,—Etheredge, 3182, W.; Higginbotham, 20383, J. H.; Maguire, 13 V.; Moore, 2318, R. D.; Robertson, 6318, F. Sandy, 3321, J. H.; Stone, 7788, F. A.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

CAMEL CORPS.—Armitage, 2633, G.; Eaton, 1384, F. G.; Levy, 114, F.

ARTILLERY.—Nicholis, 31085, A.
INFANTRY.—Clarke, 5993, E. C.; Hannah, 6791, R. McK.; MacDonald, 5007, F. E. R.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Usher, 337, F. G.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

CAMEL CORPS.—Cook, 1962, A. W.
Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

CAMEL CORPS.—Biggs, 244, R.; Finlay, 49, W.; Gregory, 1181, V. C.; Hope, 3013, W. L.; Kousten, 1026, W.; Reardon, 2688, W.; Smith, 2387, C.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

ARTILLERY.—Clancy 557, A. J.; Dennis, 2482, H. G.; Evans, 25592, W. E. L.; Pisher, 504, J.; Forssberg, 28045, O. C.; Garbutt, 1879, J.; Gray, 1681, A.; McKnight, 2918, R.; Middleton, 675, A.; Spencer, 32751, O. R.; Sutherland, 31845, W. J. ENGINEERS.—Collins, 2471, E. G.; Law-Davis, 4163, F. G.; Moore, 195, F. C.; Young, 330, A. INFANTRY.—Alcock, 6459, T.; Allan, 577, J. Anderson, 1902, W. M.; Atkins, 501a, H.; Barrand, 2127, F.; Battye, 3020, A. W.; Beggs, 1007, L. C.; Bell, 6461, J. C.; Blank, 4378, N.; Blockey, 5567, L.; Buchanan, 5838, G. A.; Buckley, 1876, A. J.; Byrne, 2208, S.; Calverly, 123, R. E. J.; Capp, 5311, E. E.; Cross, 5325, T. H.; Daley, 1626, G. E.; Daniel, 6730, G. H.; Derome, 3082, G.; Drever, 2610, F. H.; Eaton, 1828, H. J.; Edwards, 6002, C.; Gauld, 3742, W. C.; Gregory, 177, E.; Greig, 2322, M. M. A.; Gundisch, 182, A. P.; Hamilton, 4719, H. C.; Hawkins, 4724, E.; Hepple, 2322, W. E.; Hibbard, 4446, A. J.; Jenks, 5690, T. H.; Kennerley, 2677, F.; Kilvert, 5615, R. B.; Lawton, 2020, J.; Leal, 5693, A. S.; Lencui, 327, W.; Liewellyn, 2148, E.; Loman, 5881, L. J. T.; McDongall, 6799, D. R.; MacKenxie, 6355, G.; MacNamara, 5884, T., Rarc, 3539, C.; Matson, 668, R. P.; Miles, 4864, T. R. H.; Millwood, 1691, G. J.; Mitchell, 2390,

G. E.; Mitchell, 5894, W. L.; Moir, 4321, H. S.; Murdoch, 5717, J.; Pardey, 871, L. J.; Pettit, 2155, H. W.; Power, 3884, W. E.; Pritchard, 4359, C. R. W.; Riley, 1823, J.; Robbins, 278, G.; Robinson, 3220, V. L.; Rowe, 1812, W.; Salter, 5919, T.; Scott, 335, E.; Snaith, 4296, L.; Vance, 4384, S. W. J.; Webber, 3973, A. L.

L; Vance, 4384, S. W. J.; Webber, 3973, A. L. PIONEER BATTALIONS.—Booth, 3325a, W. E.; Fawcett, 4775, A. E.; Fidge, 2110, G. T.; Mooney, 23, H. E.; Wood, 5776, P. MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Brentnall, 457, C. F.; Gabrielson, 2861, J. E.; Goodman, 333, J.; Lyons, 4306, R.; Rowe, 605, L. W. L. ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Agnew, 13252, J. W. A.; Docker, 4376, H.; Hull, 1286, J.; Mallyon, 8474, H. T. M. DIED.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Padman, 3309, L. O.

WOUNDED.

RAILWAY OPERATING COMPANY. — Craddock, 1906, W. J.; Dunstan, 5573, J. N.
OYCLISTS' BATTALION.—Bradbury, 4074, W.;
Ryan, 488, J. A.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Padman, 3309, L. O.
WOUNDED.

RAILWAY OPERATING. COMPANY. — Craddock, 1905, W. J.; Dunstan, 5573, J. N.
OYCLISTS' BATTALION.—Bradbury. 4074, W.;
Ryan, 488, J. A.

ANEAC PROVOST CORPS.—Millar, 535, A. C.

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