

Anzac Bulletin



No. 44. (New Issue)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

Price 3d.

Issued to Members of the Australian
Military and Naval Forces in Great
Britain, France, and elsewhere.



Published by authority of
the High Commissioner for Australia,
Australia House, London, W.C.

"KIWI"
THE QUALITY BOOT POLISH
Manufactured by THE
KIWI POLISH Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Australia),
715-719 FULHAM ROAD,
London, S.W. 6

All Australians know there is nothing "just as good" as "Kiwi" for producing that rich velvety appearance so much desired by all wearers of Tan Footwear and Military Equipment. It's "Fair Dinkum."
"KIWI" Tan Stain-Polishes, in four correct shades, Light Tan, Brown, Dark Tan, and Ox Blood.
TRY "KIWI" BLACK. It gives a beautiful jet black lustre. Thoroughly water-proof. Sold everywhere.



KIT THE CRYSTALLISED COMMON-SENSE of SOLDIERING

BRITISH Officers have always been famous for the solid, workmanlike quality of the kits with which they went to war. Getting your kit from Thresher & Glenny means getting it from a firm which has done more than any other to build that reputation—witness the far-famed Thresher Trench Coat, the biggest tailoring triumph of the war: Thresher & Glenny's triumph.

The practical common-sense of soldiering crystallises down into kit, and it needs no arguing that for sterling quality you cannot do better than go to the old-fashioned up-to-date firm which made officers' kits for Waterloo and is making them to-day for a thousand miles of fighting front.



At Australia House you look across the Strand to Thresher & Glenny's.

Send for Book S, the Complete Guide to Expenditure on Kit and Equipment.



By Appointment to H.M. the King

THRESHER & GLENNY,

MILITARY TAILORS
SINCE THE CRIMEA

152 & 153 Strand, London, W.C.



By Appointment to H.M. the King



Australian and New Zealand Hats, good quality, 6/6 each.

Australian and New Zealand Badges (Gaunt's) of every description, 1/9 and 2/6 a set.

SPECIAL.

Sam Browne Belts, best quality leather - - 30/-
Pair.

Boots, tan calf, highest grade - - - - 35/-

Australian and N.Z. Buttons (Gaunt's), brass and oxidized, Infantry & Artillery, per Tunic Set 3/6

SPURS, KHAKI SHIRTS, HOSIERY, CANES, AND ALL MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

Simpson & Edwards' Winding Stockingette Puttees, 8/6

Colonial and British Military Medal Brooches, Ribbons, and Titles of every description

POSTED FREE TO ALL PARTS.

TERMS CASH.

SIMPSON & EDWARDS, 98 Southampton Row, LONDON, W.C. 1.

(Proprietor: David C. Edwards). (Under Bonnington Hotel.)
Tel.: Central 8038.



Gently yet firmly
refuse substitutes.

SPLENDID for the hair

is Anzora, keeps it in place the whole day, no matter how vigorous your activities. Just the thing if you are a bit "thin" on top, for it will help to make the most of your hair, strengthen the roots, and cleanse the scalp. Anzora Cream & Anzora Viola (for dry scalps) the all-British Gold Medal Hair Cream, masters the hair, yet will soil neither hat lining nor pillow. Anzora is sold by all high-class Chemists, Hairdressers, and Military Cantens, in 1/6 and 2/6 (double quantity) bottles, or packed in leatherette cases, 2/6 and 4/6 each.

ANZORA PERFUMERY CO., 32-34, Willesden Lane, London, N.W. 6.

ANZORA
HAIR CREAM

Anzac Bulletin

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

Edited by H. C. SMART.

No. 44 (New Issue).

LONDON, NOVEMBER 7, 1917.

Price 3d.



Bringing up the Ammunition by Light Railway.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA



Site for Repatriation Offices.

Melbourne, 30th October.

The land between East Melbourne cricket ground and Heidelberg railway line has been chosen as the site for central offices of the Repatriation Department. The Melbourne City Council has granted the area for seven years. A building is to be erected forthwith.

Middle Park Bank Robbers Sentenced.

Melbourne, 30th October.

Robert Bennett, 43, and Angus Murray, 37, both old criminals were sentenced to fifteen years on a charge of robbing the Middle Park branch of the English, Scottish and Australian Bank under arms. At the expiry of the sentence, detention is ordered in a reformatory during the Governor's pleasure.

Heavy Sugar Cane Crops, Queensland.

Brisbane, 30th October.

The Superintendent of the Queensland experimental sugar stations states after visiting the northern sugar areas that earlier anticipations regarding heavy crops are being more than realised.

Aeroplaning in Australia.

31st October.

Lieut. R. F. Galloway, instructor at Point Cook, flew in a Bristol biplane from Melbourne to Albury, 191 miles, in two hours. He intended flying to Sydney, but the machine broke down at Wagga.

Mr. Holman's Return to N.S.W.

Glowing Tribute to America.

Sydney, 31st October.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, reached Sydney yesterday, and paid a glowing tribute to the war organisation in the United States. He said the whole nation is roused, and there is no pacifist feeling of any note there now.

Distraint Upon a Soldier's Widow.

An Exemplary Fine.

Sydney, 31st October.

A small Sydney financier was fined £30 for distraining on furniture belonging to a soldier's widow, contrary to the War Precautions Act. He was also ordered to pay the widow £20, the value of the furniture, with £6 11s. costs.

Donations of Battle-Planes to B.F.C.

Hobart, 31st October.

Messrs. Jones and Company, jam manufacturers, of Hobart, gave a cheque for £2,700 to provide a battle-plane for the British Flying Corps. Mr. Ferrar, a pastoralist, has donated £1,000 towards another.

No Long Leave for Gallipoli Heroes.

Statement by the Minister for Defence.

31st October.

Mr. Pearce has announced that the Commonwealth Government has been in communication with the Imperial Government in order to ascertain whether it is possible to arrange for the original members of the Australian Imperial Force who were the first to land in Gallipoli having a period of leave in Australia by the end of the year. It is apparent from the replies received that other Dominions have been negotiating with the same object. Reasons are given which show that the proposal is impracticable at present: among the reasons is the urgency of shipping requirements.

There are about 10,000 Australians still in the field who can claim the honour of being associated with the first Commonwealth Force. Probably half of this number are officers or non-commissioned officers. In common with the Governments of other Dominions the Commonwealth has been compelled to acknowledge the strength of reasons disclosed, and feels sure that on consideration the parents, wives and friends of our brave men will exercise the same noble virtues of patience and self-sacrifice that have distinguished their soldier relatives, and that in their letters to the front they will show the same cheery spirit that is a point of honor in the Australian Imperial Force.

There is one thing that the friends of those at the front can do, and that is to assist in securing recruits, and thus help to lighten the labors and reduce the risks of those who have been so long at war.

Proposed Meeting of Young Ireland Society.

Melbourne Exhibition Building Refused.

Melbourne, 1st November.

In consequence of strong public opposition to a meeting in the Melbourne Exhibition Building convened by the Young Ireland Society for 5th November, to discuss the Irish question, the Exhibition Trustees have cancelled the agreement for hiring the hall. Archbishop Mannix supported the conveners, but the United Irish League and kindred bodies opposed the meeting.

Lodge Doctors' General Resignation.

Melbourne, 1st November.

The deadlock between the friendly societies and the Australian Branch of the British Medical Society, regarding an increased rate of payment for medical services, has reached a crisis in consequence of all the lodge doctors resigning. A conference is being arranged by the half million persons affected.

Australia's Part in the War.

Melbourne, 1st November.

Mr. Pearce states that Australia's part in the war is to be dealt with at the next Federal cabinet.

New Bishop of Gippsland Consecrated.

Melbourne 2nd November.

The Rev. G. H. Granswick, B.A., formerly of Bendigo, was yesterday consecrated Bishop of Gippsland.

Federal Revenue Returns.

Melbourne 2nd November.

The Federal Revenue for the September quarter, compared with the same period last year, is £6,009,616, a decrease of £644,117: expenditure was £7,173,983, a decrease of £1,156,530.

The number of war pensions now in force is 62,029, involving an expenditure of £2,140,453 per annum.

Mr. James's Flying Venture.

Melbourne 2nd November.

Lieut. Stutt with Mr. A. James, Minister for Education of New South Wales, while flying from Sydney to Melbourne in a Curtiss biplane reached Goulburn, where a mishap occurred to the wing of the machine. The flight is to be resumed tomorrow.

Mr. Holman's Home-coming Speech.

Sydney, 2nd November.

Mr. Holman in a speech at a welcome-home luncheon in Sydney yesterday, said that Great Britain within a year, would probably be in a position to feed herself.

Australia's Sugar Production.

Melbourne, 2nd November.

The maincrop estimates from Queensland sugar mills show that the probable production will be 346,000 tons of sugar,

CABLE NEWS—Continued.

valued at £7,266,000. This is the largest on record for the State. It is likely that with the New South Wales production of cane sugar and the Victorian supply from beet sugar, there will be a surplus of 100,000 tons over Australian requirements.

Victorian Flower Day Collections.

Melbourne, 3rd November.

The Victorian State school-children's Flowerday collections in aid of war funds have exceeded £20,000.

Mrs. Walsh Released on Bail.

Melbourne, 3rd November.

Adela Walsh nee Pankhurst has been released on bail pending an appeal to the High Court against a sentence of four months' imprisonment under the Unlawful Associations Act.

The Australian Liberty Loan.

Melbourne, 3rd November.

Applications for the Liberty Loan of £20,000,000 closed yesterday. Details are not yet available, but the Treasury officials say the amount has been fully subscribed.

The Floods in Victoria.

Melbourne, 3rd November.

The position in the flooded areas of north-east Victoria is much improved.

Flight from Sydney to Melbourne.

Melbourne, 3rd November.

Lieut. Stutt reached Melbourne yesterday, having flown from Sydney.

The Young Ireland Society's Meeting.

Sydney, 3rd November.

The Young Ireland Society's meeting to discuss the Irish question is to be held on the Richmond racecourse on Monday, 5th instant.

Strike Service Bureaux Closed.

Melbourne, 5th November.

The National Service Bureaux, opened to provide voluntary labour during the recent strike, were closed on Saturday. The total number of men engaged in Victoria was 9,807.

GENERAL CABLES.

It is understood that the Commonwealth Government is securing from the Imperial Government an expert naval airman to organize the Australian Naval Air Service.

SPORTING CABLES.**Boxing.**

Australian Heavyweight Championship. Jimmy Clabby, after a 20 rounds contest at Melbourne on Saturday against Albert Lloyd, was declared winner of the Australian Heavyweight Championship.

Racing.**V.R.C. Spring Meeting, Flemington.**

The following races at the V.R.C.'s Spring Meeting have resulted as follows:—

Maribyrnong Plate.—Sweet Lady 1, Tragic Star 2, Outlook 3. Betting 8 to 1 against Sweet Lady. Time 1 min. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.; this is a record for the race.

Hotham Handicap.—Lingle 1, Chrome 2, The Toff 3. Betting 4 to 1 against Lingle.

The V.R.C. Derby.—Biplane 1, Prince Viridis 2, Broken Glass 3. Betting 2 to 1 on Biplane. Time 2 mins. 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ secs.; equal to the record. There were six starters.

Melbourne Stakes.—Cetigne 1, Cagon 2, Westcourt 3. Betting 5 to 1 against Cetigne.



A Mule Team Stuck in the Mud.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

The Strike in Australia.

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

M.L.A. Charged With Conspiracy.

Sydney, 26th August.

The police effected the arrest of another strike leader on Saturday. Arthur Wm. Buckley, member for Surry Hills in the Legislative Assembly, was arrested on two charges of conspiracy and sedition. It is alleged that Buckley, in a speech in the Domain, said the Government could not hold out another week, but the men could stand solid for a month or two. He knew of a development which would, in a few days, have the effect of bringing about a compromise. The men were going back victorious, and then the Lieut.-Governor would have to get the resignation of the Government, which no longer represented the people. Mr. Fraser had told them how many men had returned to work, but they were never told that four men had been killed at the Eveleigh workshops and one at Randwick. One of the crowd interjected, "It's a — pity they were not all killed." Buckley then said: "I did not say that, but I can think what I like." He added that there were hundreds of trams lying ruined at the sheds, and were now no better than scrap iron and wood. He was admitted to bail.

An Engine-Driver Shot.

Sydney, 26th August.

A loyalist engine-driver, Alfred Vincent Green, was shot at, presumably by a striker, while driving the 7.50 down train through Coledale on Saturday night. He received one bullet in the chest and another in the right arm. He is now progressing favourably in the hospital. His assailant has not been discovered.

Sydney, 27th August.

The Cabinet to-day decided to offer a reward of £1,000 for information which will lead to the conviction of the person who fired at and wounded Green, a fireman, on the 7.50 down train at Coledale on Saturday.

Newcastle Unionists Return.

Newcastle, 27th August.

Deputations from the various unions, whose members are employed at the Broken Hill Proprietary Co.'s steel works, told the manager this afternoon that they were disgusted with the strike, as no ballot had been taken. A hundred men resumed at once, and others said they would be at their posts by Wednesday. On the same day assemblers, painters, and carpenters will resume.

Labour Member Suspended.

Sydney, 28th August.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day the strike occupied most of the question time. Mr. McGirr, member for Yass, was in the act of putting a question to the Acting Premier when he stopped short and, pointing to the Attorney-General, said he objected to the Minister whispering while he was asking a question, hinting that Mr. Hall was whispering a reply to the Acting Premier. Though called to order repeatedly by the Speaker, Mr. McGirr continued loudly to voice his protests. He was then ordered to be removed by the Speaker, and the Sergeant-at-Arms escorted him from the Chamber.

The Acting Premier denied that the Government intended to introduce aliens during the present crisis.

Mr. Kearsley was informed by the Minister for Labour that every man who was in the railway service on August 1 last could apply for reinstatement, under exactly the same conditions as when he went on strike. There was no lock-out, and the Commissioner had to-day invited the men to rejoin the railway service.

Stampede Setting In.

Sydney, 29th August.

The rate at which the strikers are returning to work in the railway and tramway services indicates that a stampede has set in. It was announced by the Chief Railway Commissioner (Mr. Fraser) this morning that within the past two days 154 strikers had applied for re-employment on the railways and tramways, while during the same period 383 new hands had been engaged. Despite the demonstrations of the red flag element, which holds meetings at intervals and decides against resumption, it is apparent that the vacancies in both services are rapidly filling. In a short time the services will be fully manned, and the extremists who have so loudly proclaimed their association with the I.W.W. will find themselves in the position of having to turn to other vocations for a means of livelihood. The Government has adopted an attitude of "no surrender," and in a message sent to the Premier of Queensland to-day the Acting Premier (Mr. Fuller) made it clear that the Government did not propose to tolerate revolt among its employees, and has no intention of receding in any degree from the position taken up.

An attempt was made early this morning, apparently by strikers, to destroy a

trestle bridge over which the railway line passes from Wallarah Colliery to the jetty. The Wallarah colliery was one of the number selected by the Government as being safe to work with volunteer labour, and a start was made this week to hew coal. An investigation showed that two charges of gelignite had been placed in the piles, about two feet above the sand of the beach, and the explosion almost severed the piles. The damage done was comparatively slight, and work has already commenced to replace the piles. There are now 250 miners ready to go into the colliery. A proclamation was issued by the Government to-day taking over all the colliers in the State. The colliers affected by the proclamation comprise 29 vessels, all of which are employed in the trade to Sydney. The tonnage of the fleet is 14,636, and it is estimated that the aggregate load which they could carry is 32,000 tons of coal.

The strike took an absurd turn to-day, when about 300 block boys, whose duty it is to keep the city streets clean, struck work, declaring that they would not clean streets infected by horses which had been declared black.

Mr. Beeby on Unionism.

Sydney, 29th October.

Addressing 5,000 volunteer workers at the Moore Park camp to-night, the minister for Labour (Mr. Beeby) said that outside the camp there were 10,000 volunteers, and that number could be doubled. He believed the strike would lead to a cleaning up of all the big unions. It was time the men realised they were fighting the collective forces of the community. Once unionism attempted to create an autocracy of its own there was no alternative but to meet it with every collective device that could be evolved, whatever the consequences. They were going to insist that no employee of the State shall take part in a strike again.

Madame Melba.

Offer to do Wharf Work.

Melbourne, 23rd August.

Over 200 men volunteered for work to-day in place of the strikers. Applications were received from employers for 219 men. Among the women who volunteered for work in any capacity was Madame Melba, who said that her son, George Armstrong, was already working on the wharves. She

said she, too, would be willing to work there and that 100 hefty pupils from the Conservatorium also desired to help.

14,000 Workers Idle.

Melbourne, 27th August.

The State Cabinet decided to-day to conserve coal supplies and reduce the country train services to the extent of 13,500 miles weekly. A further curtailment, affecting suburban trains, will probably be decided upon in the near future.

No union carter was to-day permitted to remove goods which had been handled or were to be handled by National Service workers. As a result 500 carters were thrown out of work.

Members of branches of labour organisations in Melbourne are making arrangements to billet the children of strikers in order to relieve the strain on families affected by the industrial upheaval. Canvassers are at work in the suburbs, endeavouring to arrange accommodation for the children.

No fewer than 750 men offered themselves as National Service workers in Melbourne to-day, the number constituting a record for any day since the bureau was opened. A total of 2,679 men is now available to take the place of strikers in Victoria.

Every timber mill in Melbourne was closed to-day. Between 2,500 and 3,000 men, including drivers, are affected. This will probably stop all building operations.

Nearly 14,000 workers are idle in Victoria at present, and of these fully 7,000 have been forced out of employment by the remaining strikers. Their weekly loss in wages amounts to over £65,000. Requests from the Sydney strikers for financial help cannot be responded to in a general way. Few of the unions are able to render financial help. An effort is being made, however, to induce members of the Victorian Railways Union and of the Victorian Typographical Society, which are financially strong, to render help. The Railways Union is being asked to contribute one day's pay from 14,000 members, which would amount to, approximately, £7,000.

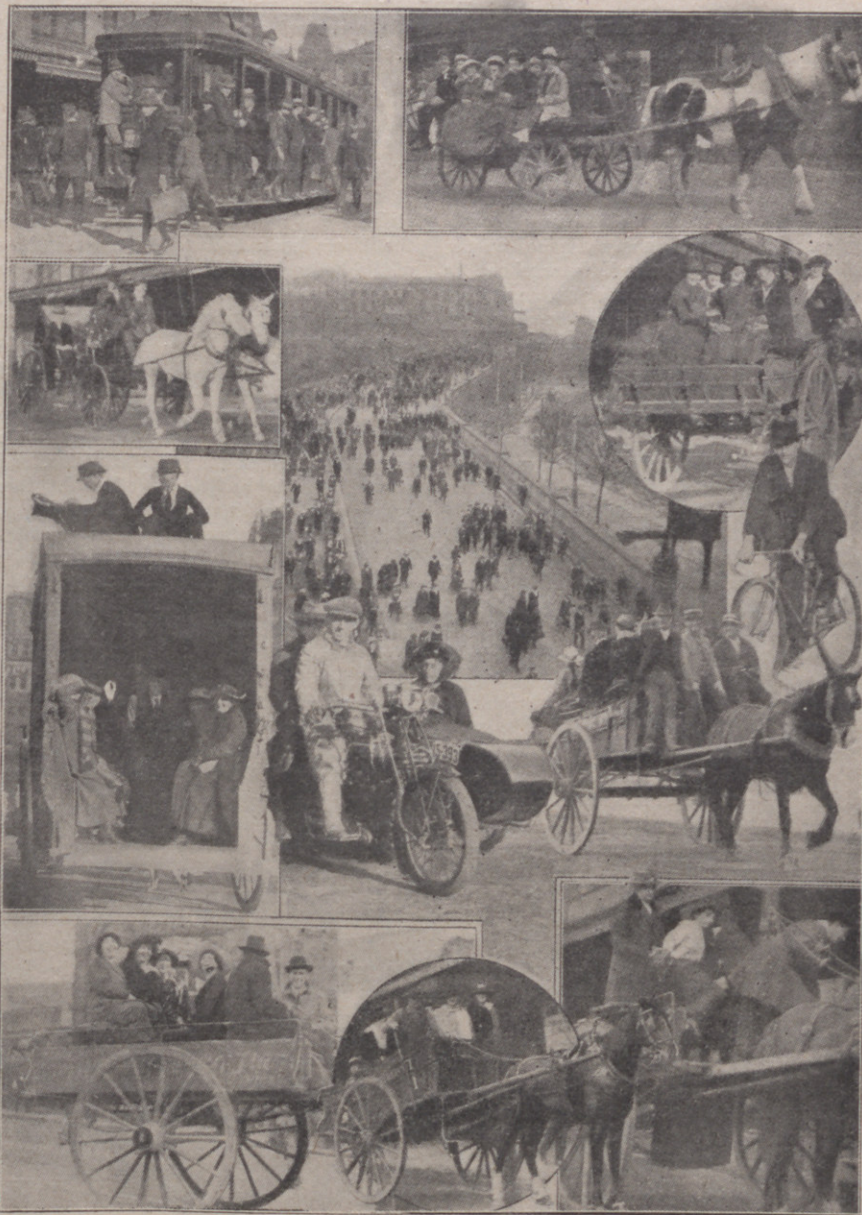
The Victorian branch of the Builders' Labourers' Federation decided at a meeting to-night to impose a levy of 3s. per week on members to assist the wives and children of the strikers generally.

At a representative meeting of the Merchant Service Guild to-night, at which over a hundred members were present, a resolution was agreed to giving support to the Government.

Position of State Coal Mine.

Melbourne, 27th August.

The State coal mine may be closed permanently unless the miners decide to resume work. Owing to the frequency of strikes at the State coal mine, the Ministry



How Sydney travelled during the strike is splendidly depicted in the pictures given above. All manner of vehicles were employed to bring the people of the suburbs to their work in the city and take them home at night.

is understood to have under consideration the question of abandoning operations. Cabinet has issued an appeal to the miners to return to work.

Queensland Premier's Strange Action.

Melbourne, 28th August.

The Federal Cabinet sat until after 7 to-night, considering the strike situation, and it will meet again at noon to-morrow. At the conclusion of the meeting to-night, the Prime Minister (Mr. Hughes) stated that an important communication had been sent to the Premier of Queensland (Mr. Ryan), in regard to developments in that State. Information had been received by

the Cabinet through the Postmaster-General, that the Queensland Ministry had instructed the Railway Commissioner to refuse to carry parcel post mails to and from New South Wales, until the dispute on the New South Wales railways was ended. "I have requested Mr. Ryan," said Mr. Hughes, "to cancel his instruction to the Railway Commissioner forthwith, if it has been issued, and to take such steps as are necessary to carry the mails of the Commonwealth, and goods and merchandise, to and from New South Wales, including passengers' luggage in the brake van, which has been declared black."

The Strike in Australia—Continued.

Coaling of Transports.

Melbourne, 29th August.

"The transports are coaling satisfactorily," said the Minister for the Navy (Mr. Cook to-day, "and we expect one to sail shortly. We have several transports busily engaged in loading in Sydney and things are proceeding quite satisfactorily and quite as well as under normal conditions. The class of labour engaged on the ships, so I am informed, is excellent in every way. My latest information is that since work began loading has been done as quickly as at any previous time."

Steps to Prevent Boycotting.

Melbourne, 28th August.

The executive of the Victorian Employers' Federation has adopted a resolution urging the Commonwealth Government to issue a proclamation under the War Precautions Act, making it a penal offence for any association, person, or union to attempt to boycott any person, place, or thing by calling it "black" or any other colour, or to picket any place or to call any person a "scab" or a "black-leg" or any opprobrious name, or do anything that will tend to cause a breach of the peace."

The Steamer Oonah.

Melbourne, 28th August.

The steamer Oonah left for Tasmania to-day on her second voyage with a volunteer crew. She carries passengers, mails, and cargo.

The Engineers and the Strike.

Melbourne, 28th August.

At an aggregate meeting of the members of the Victorian branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers last week it was decided, after hearing a delegate from Sydney, to seek the permission of the Australian council of the society to the holding of a secret ballot in Victoria. Mr. W. P. Earsman, a former branch secretary, has gone to Sydney to obtain the consent

of the central council as to the holding of a strike ballot.

A Yarra Bank Meeting.

Melbourne, 29th August.

There was no extension of the strike in Victoria to-day, and things remained much as they were on Tuesday. Thousands of strikers and others listened to speeches on the Yarra bank to-day. Labour members of the Federal and State Parliaments were expected to attend and deliver addresses, but none of them were present. Fiery speeches were delivered, urging, among other things, the non-payment of rent by the strikers. The demonstration ended in a procession through the city streets, as the result of which the strikers were brought into conflict with the police, and several arrests had to be effected. One speaker on the Yarra bank, Mr. Wilson, of the Wharf Labourers' Union, derided Mr. Justice Higgins' statement that he would withdraw the preference clause from the award if the wharf labourers did not return to work, as an empty threat. The wharf labourers, he said, secured preference to unionists before they got an Arbitration Court award, and if they stood together they would have it, Court or no Court, when Mr. Justice Higgins retired from the Bench. Another speaker representing the wharf labourers declared that the wharf labourers would not return to work until the Sydney wharf labourers returned to work, and that even when they did resume they would not under any circumstances handle foodstuffs for export, except for war purposes, until the price of food in Australia was reduced.

The strike committee held its usual meeting to-day, but so far as can be ascertained, no direct move was made to secure the return to work of the strikers.

Six additional timber yards in Melbourne closed to-day, making a total of 21 idle.

The National Service Bureau continues to deal with applications for employment, and to-day 371 men applied. Of these 146 were engaged.

New Regulations.

Melbourne, 29th August.

A most important regulation under the War Precautions Act was issued to-night. It empowers the Governor-General to de-register organisations which ceased work or become engaged in a strike, and the members of such unions shall cease to be entitled to the benefit of any awards obtainable by them. The regulation provides that where the Governor-General is satisfied any association or organisation of employees registered under any Commonwealth of State Act relating to arbitration or that the members thereof or any branch or section have ceased work or become engaged in a strike, he may declare in the "Gazette" that he is so satisfied, and thereupon the registration of the association shall be deemed to be cancelled, and the members of the association shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of any award applicable to the association. Within seven days after the publication in the "Gazette" of any such declaration, application may be made to the Attorney-General by, or on behalf of, the association, for the cancellation of the declaration, and if, after the Attorney-General has heard representations, the Governor-General is satisfied that the association did not cease work, the Governor-General may cause the declaration to be cancelled.

At a special meeting of the Federal Executive Council, held to-night, a war precautions regulation was approved, making it an offence for any person to interfere with, impede, prevent, or hinder shearing operations, or the loading, unloading, handling or storing of wool, or to interfere with, or hinder any person or body of persons engaged in any such operations.



Darling Harbour, Sydney, where many ocean-going steamers are berthed. All the steamers shown in the picture ceased work owing to the strike. Altogether the vessels laid up in Sydney aggregated 100,000 tons.

Three Australian Gentlemen Wanted. An Incorrect Postal Address.

The Australian Army Base Post Office advise that they have received a parcel addressed to—"The Australian Imperial Force Headquarters, France." On the other side of the label appears the following more detailed addressing:—

"For the 3 Australian gentlemen who spoke to a lady from Melbourne last week outside Roukey Glen Park, Glasgow."

As the address is somewhat indefinite, the Australian Army Postal Service has appealed to the "Anzac Bulletin" to give publicity to this rather quaint address, in the hopes that one of the three addressees will substantiate his claim to the parcel.

The above, although an extreme case, is perfectly bona fide, and serves to illustrate the extraordinary difficulties met by the Postal Authorities in their endeavours to perform their difficult task. Unless some definite identification of the person to whom mail matter is addressed is provided, then the Postal Department is helpless.

The A.I.F. Post Office: An Innovation.

An Investigation Department has been started at the Australian Base Post Office consisting of a staff whose duty it is to enquire carefully into every complaint made regarding non-delivery of mail matter.

Members of the A.I.F. should address their complaints to the Officer Commanding, Australian Base Post Office, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1., by whom it will be referred to the Investigation Branch and a complete and full report made in due course.

Exhaustive enquiry into every complaint is made with the following objects:—

- (a) To satisfy the complainant.
- (b) To instruct the complainant regarding correct addressing and thus help him to derive the maximum of service from the Army posts.
- (c) To determine if the complaint discloses any weaknesses in the Postal system, and if so, to so alter the system that the cause for complaint is removed.
- (d) To determine if the complaint is due to negligence or indifference on the part of any Postal servant, in which event the necessary disciplinary action will be taken.

It will be apparent that the basic principle of this Investigation Branch is that each complaint shall be used as a detective to search out any weaknesses which may exist in the Postal system, with the object of having the same put right.

The Australian Army Postal Service have a colossal and most difficult task in hand. Knowing their difficulties, it is for all members of the A.I.F. to assist in securing a satisfactory service. This will



"That Elusive Ridge."

"If this is the last ridge, Bill, what ARE those?"

(Drawn by A. Saville, A.I.F.)

be largely achieved if complaints are set out carefully and addressed to O.C., Australian Base Post Office, London.

A Remarkable Journey.

Walter and Thomas Darcy left Wyndham late on the night of 1st August to come to their brother, who was very seriously injured. They left with five horses that had been on watch at a cattle camp the previous night and rode 140 miles without a change. They then picked up fresh horses some distance from Turkey Creek, reaching Hall's Creek early on Sunday morning, only 30 hours out from

Wyndham, having covered a distance of 250 miles. For the last 110 miles their actual riding time was 15 hours, and for the last 21 miles it was two hours. This ride was accomplished minus blankets and with very little food, the men being practically in the saddle the whole time, over the roughest country in the Commonwealth. It is easily considered to hold first place as a feat of endurance.

South Australia has demonstrated that good paper can be made from straw, and a company has been formed to erect plant. Journals printed on such paper will have their after value as horsefeed.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS



Probate has been granted of the will of Mr. James Cunningham, monumental mason, late of Margaret Street, Sydney, at £41,500 5s. 7d.

As a result of a motor car capsizing in Bridge Street, Toowoomba (Q.), Mrs. A. Thompson, wife of Mr. A. P. Thompson, of Marnhull station, was killed. Several other occupants of the car escaped serious injury.

The polling for the Geelong (Vic.) bye-election for the Legislative Assembly on 17th August, resulted in R. Purnell (Liberal) receiving 5,163 votes, and T. McCormick (Labour) 4,220.

The New South Wales Court of Criminal Appeal refused leave to appeal in the case of the prisoner, Herbert Keith Shaw, against his conviction for the murder of Mr. King, of Melbourne, at Katoomba, on the night of 1st April last. The prisoner, in an affidavit, made a serious charge against the deceased, but the Court refused to believe it, especially as it was now brought forward for the first time.

The Commonwealth's annual liability in connection with war pensions granted up to the end of August is £1,933,798.

The Federal Government has amended the War Time Profits Bill to give exemption to profits under £1,000 and to exclude professions.

The Commonwealth Note issue at the end of August has reached a total issue of £46,797,932, against which the Treasury holds a gold reserve of £15,216,579 10s., or 32.32 per cent. of the notes in circulation.

The death occurred at his residence on the South Coast, in September, of Mr. Geo. L. Fuller, father of the Acting Premier of New South Wales, in his 82nd year. Mr. Fuller was a magistrate for 50 years, but he did not take any active part in public life, but was a useful and honored citizen whose loss will be felt in the community.

The loss in wages to the railway and tramway men on strike amounts to about £60,000.

The S.A. National Government, composed of six Ministers, was sworn in on August 27th.

Wire Across Training Track.

The racehorse Sir Quin, owned by Mr. P. Marks, and ridden by W. Watts, was recently brought down heavily on the training track at Fremantle by a stretch of fencing wire which someone had deliberately strained across the track from a post to a tree. It was known that the horse would gallop there that morning. Beyond a severe shaking neither horse nor rider was injured.

Mouse Plague and Deaths of Horses.

Fodder-poisoning, or cerebro-spinal meningitis, is considered by the chief veterinary officer of the Victorian Agricultural department to be the cause of the heavy mortality among horses in the Warracknabeal district. Fodder-poisoning was due to the moulds and fungi on fodder, which had been soiled by mice. The poison was absorbed into the blood, affected the nervous system of horses, and in most cases proved fatal.

Girl Leads Recruit by the Hand.

At a recruiting meeting at Echuca, in response to an appeal by Sergeant Bliss, five men came forward, one being led up by a young girl friend, amid loud cheers. It appears that when Sergeant Bliss had asked the girls of Echuca to get their young men to go to the front to fight for them, this young lady had appealed to a young man sitting by her side, and he having stated that he would offer if she went up with him, she took him at his word, and thus secured an effective recruit.

Dragged Behind Bolting Horse.

An extraordinary experience befell George Lobb, aged 38, near Yapeen, Victoria. He was harnessing a horse when it suddenly plunged forward and a trace chain twisted itself round Lobb's ankle and hooked itself there firmly. Lobb was dragged for nearly a mile along the road and through bramble bushes, which grew alongside. Eventually the horse rushed into a yard and stopped until a woman ran out to shut the gate and again frightened the animal, which jumped the fence back on to the roadway. Lobb's life was undoubtedly saved by the fact that the hames were unable to stand this extra strain and broke, releasing Lobb, who was badly cut and bruised and barely conscious, but, strange to say, had no bones broken.

No New War Census.

The Federal Government has decided that it is inadvisable to take a new war census of all eligible men remaining in the Commonwealth at present, although urged to do so by the inter-state Recruiting Conference. Recruiting figures are not much affected by the strike, and in the week ending August 21st the total number of enlistments in the Commonwealth numbered 752, as against the quota required 1,615.

National Service.

Over 3,000 women have enrolled themselves in New South Wales State for National Service to keep the industries of the country going while the men are fighting for its existence on the other side. The women are of every rank, including students, limeworkers, needlewomen, cooks.

Australian Food For Export.

Returns furnished by the Minister for Customs showed the following quantities of foodstuffs held in cold store for export: Beef 2,731, hindquarters 2,103, forequarters 1,035,267 lb. of pieces. Mutton 66,806 carcasses, 239 haunches, 475 legs. Lamb 39,193 carcasses. Pork 113 carcasses, veal 49 carcasses, other meat 300 doz. Sheep's kidneys 30 tons. Sausages 366,786 lbs. Bacon 434 bags, approximately 100 lbs. each. 1,699 buttocks. 2,197 rumps and loins. Butter 22,497 boxes. Fruit 542 cases. Rabbits 30,851 crates.

War Savings Certificates.

War Savings Certificates sold throughout the Commonwealth up to August 11th totalled 68,040, representing a face value of £1,862,319.

Inter-state Mail Trouble.

In connection with the railway strike in North Queensland, the Prime Minister and the Premier of Queensland have had an interchange of views. The latter advised Mr. Hughes that the carriage of mails, etc., from N.S.W. to Queensland had been refused because the railway men would not carry them. Mr. Hughes laid down the dictum that inter-state commerce must be free, and said that it was clear that Mr. Ryan denied the responsibility. This matter has been adjusted, and the mails are carried as usual.

Flour Famine at Mount Lyell.

Mount Lyell is suffering from a flour famine, owing to the traffic dislocation in consequence of the strike. Bakers' supplies were exhausted a week ago, and no

General Australian News—Continued.

bread was made in the district. Owing to the inability to find a market for its product the Tasman and Crown Lyell Mine Management paid off all the men and other mines will close down within a few days.

Sydney Ferry Fares.

The Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate the proposed increases of ferry fares to the city finds they are justified.

Fire on the "Morinda."

Damage to the extent of £30,000 was occasioned by the fire on Messrs. Burns Philp & Co.'s steamer "Morinda" at Miller's Point, Sydney, and it is estimated that about two months will be occupied in completing the necessary repairs. Volunteer labor was put on to discharge the cargo in the afterhold. This consists of copra, bark, cocoa, beans and shell.

Federal Budget.

No General Taxation.

The outstanding feature of the Federal Budget submitted by Sir John Forrest is that, with the exception of a vague reference to possible tariff alterations, no fresh burden is to be placed upon the general body of taxpayers.

Points of the Statement.

New tax estimated to yield £500,000, to be devoted to repatriation.

Estimate from war-time profits tax for two years increased to £1,000,000.

Taxation per head in Australia, £6 8s. 5d. in 1915-16.

Increased taxation inevitable as war proceeds.

Revenue estimated at £35,181,655, expenditure, £37,283,832. Total expenditure, including loans, £124,077,787.

The surplus carried forward from 1916-17 and the transfer of unexpended London balances (£825,355) prevent a deficit, and enabled extra taxation to be avoided.

The increase in invalid and old age pensions is estimated at £377,151, and the increase in interest on loans for States at £297,500.

The remission of duty on cornsacks, etc., will mean the payment of £20,000 from the general revenue fund.

Total increase in expenditure out of revenue, not including war expenditure, £1,017,655.

It is estimated that war pensions will cost the Commonwealth £2,637,168 during the year, and that repatriation will absorb £1,000,000.

The earnings of detained enemy vessels

are estimated at £1,600,000, as against a cost of £1,000,000 in working them.

It is proposed to spend £45,723 on works and maintenance at the Federal Capital, and £115,500 on the purchase of land.

A new war loan will be issued at an early date. An endeavour will be made to raise £64,000,000 in Australia during 1917-18.

The public debt of the Commonwealth on 30th June was £169,177,767.

"Wha' For?"

At a farmer's house on the western plains a few ferns occupy a shady corner of the verandah. These excited the curiosity of the local vegetable John, who made many inquiries about them, and finally summed up the merits of the whole fern tribe in the comment, "No eat 'em, no sell 'em, no smell 'em. Wha' for?"

Articles of Mystery Prohibited.

A proclamation has been gazetted prohibiting the importation of hypnotic crystals, gazing crystals, crystal balls for clairvoyant crystal gazing, mysterious lucky stones, oriental luck stones, mysterious oracles, and all similar articles, whether described by the names specified or by any other names, and also of printed matter relating to those goods.



Recruiting in Melbourne.

1. Gaps to fill all along the line. 2. Car showing men making an appeal from the trenches.

On Paschendaele Ridge.

The Mud Begins. A very Heavy Fight.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, 29th October.

Once the Broodseinde Ridge was gained, the later stages of the battle turned northwards upon it. The Germans had lost their wonderful observation of Ypres, from which they had directed their artillery for two years on to everything that moved and breathed inside that uncomfortable salient. But from the high ground which continued the ridge up past Paschendaele village to Westroosbeek they still overlooked our back country. The next battle was the first of several consecutive jumps in the progress along the ridge. It was not intended to make a long step.

From the 4th October the weather, which till then had been excellently dry, broke. Days of drenching rain followed, with a few clear intervals. The battlefield rapidly began to resemble the Somme field in winter. The work of fatigue parties became ten times harder. At the same time ten times more work was needed than in the dry weather. The tired infantry worked till some battalions were worn almost to a standstill. The pioneers and engineers pushed their plank roads under constant shelling and knee deep in mud. The sight of the infantry laying duckboards was, for the time, the spectacle of the battlefield. A long line of men would file along the already made track towards the point where it ended in chocolate brown mud. A hundred and fifty yards from the end the leading men would quicken their pace. There would be a wild hustle to the end of the track, a pitching of the duckboard off each man's shoulder into place, and a scramble back at top speed, while the German panted the area with shell. It looked the wildest operation in the world. But the duckboards got there yard by yard, in the face of every obstacle. When the public sees a photograph of a string of men trooping through apparently peaceful surroundings, each with a sort of gangway plank on his back, it is worth while remembering what was at the end of the journey.

The Artillery.

Perhaps the finest work of all was that of the ammunition train and the artillery, drivers and gunners. The manner in which some of the Australian field guns and ammunition were brought up to apparently impossible positions through seemingly hopeless swamps brought on them the admiration even of the oldest artillerymen. I know of one British regular gunner who said he did not think that any but these strapping Australian artillerymen could possibly have done it.

It was in the dawn of 9th October that the attack first went forward up this northern spur from the position where the Australians had already straddled the ridge. The front of the attack advanced in a northwesterly direction, so that while the right moved obliquely up the crest the left worked across the flats towards the ridge and the foot of some of its long westerly spurs. British troops were making the main attack on the ridge. The Australians in this attack had to advance eastwards on the right flank of the attack, so as to safeguard the flank of the main assault.

The Australian line looked down over the forward slope of the Broodseinde Ridge into a valley running gently southwards. The far side of the valley was made by a further ridge, a spur of the main one leaving it a little north of where the railway cut through it, north of Broodseinde. This spur ended at the south in the Keiburg, the hump on which our artillery used first to catch the Germans marching up in the days of the Polygon Wood battles. Our side of the valley was mostly shell-craters, paddocks and small shattered woods. The bottom of it was a bog. The further side, which was less than a mile away, was green chequered with hedges, and with brown shell splashes in the fields. At the northern end of it, near where the railway cut through it, was a tall conspicuous barn—a roof standing on two end walls with a full square of daylight showing below it.

The Germans by Daisy Wood.

The evening before had been drenching. But the top of the ridge was sandy, and the going was not as slow as in the valleys. The line had advanced perhaps a hundred yards, New South Welshmen on the left just south of the railway, and Victorians on the right, when the German machine-guns opened. In the grey light of the morning they were very difficult to see, and in certain parts of the line men began to drop very fast. The worst centre of opposition seems to have been near the two stumpy fragments of woods which were a little way down the slope, known as Dairy Wood and Daisy Wood (save the mark). These were both opposite the Victorians. The line advanced some distance into Daisy Wood, but the flanks in the open on either end were completely held up. Machine-guns from other woods nearer the bottom of the valley opened and made the space between the woods still more impassable.

Meanwhile the New South Welshmen further north had moved along the rail-

way cutting north of Broodseinde, and through the bog in the valley, and up to the cutting on the further side. Some of them reached the neighbourhood of the building before-mentioned. But early in the advance some of the attacking troops had to be diverted. They found that they were being fired into from behind their left flank by German machine-guns on the north side of the railway which was not their territory. The troops who were to have advanced north of the railway had not yet succeeded in doing so. It is no blame to them—some of them had a march of many hours through conditions of the most appalling mud in order to arrive at the starting place; and though these men could scarcely stand when they reached it, they went ahead with their officers, and by most heroic efforts came up later, entirely worn out. But at this moment of the morning they were not there. A nest of Germans was turning machine-gun fire into the Australian rear from behind a heap of bent iron and rubble, which may have been an old German dump or rubbish heap. It had to be dealt with somehow.

The Furthest Point.

A company of the troops detailed for the advance turned round and attacked this place from the railway cutting. They bombed it and took it, and captured there between 40 and 50 prisoners, and five machine-guns. In the railway cutting through the further hill another German post was taken, and our line stopped there. The railway cuts through a strip of scrub, and our troops seized it, again on the north of the railway, taking several machine-guns, and establishing a post there.

But that was the limit of the advance. The line which arrived here was very weak, and when the Germans found how weak it was they started to cut it off, working forward in small parties. Some men of our post were withdrawn safely; others managed to get away just in time by rolling down the railway bank; a few were cut off and are missing.

Meanwhile part of the New South Welsh troops had passed by the northernmost of the two woods which held up the southern half of the attack, and had dug in at posts well beyond them near the bottom of the valley, some of the Victorians being with the New South Welshmen out there. But the majority of the Victorians were held up in front of the woods or in the open spaces between. Every attempt to move was met by machine-gun fire from woods still further



A First Line Trench.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

back, and from the spur of the main ridge which ran down on the right to the valley; and especially by a post of Germans with a machine-gun dug in shell holes in the open, immediately north of Daisy Wood. It was this post which, more than any other, had checked the attack north of the wood. A mere handful of Victorians was strung out through the wood facing it, refusing to give way, but unable to get forward.

It was early in the afternoon that several very brave individual actions got rid of the opposition on both sides of this wood, and caused the difficulty there to dissolve within a few minutes.

What Ended the Difficulties.

To begin with a corporal and other signallers managed to get communication up to a point not far in rear of the wood, and then hopped over the shell-holes into the wood to tell one of the few officers remaining unwounded there that a message would get through. The officer in charge sent word back to his headquarters, and informed it of a method of dealing with the opposition on the right. The Germans were holding the stump of a hedge here. Whether because of the method recommended by the officer or from panic, they presently vacated it, and could be seen streaming back along a road into the valley along which, afterwards, stretcher parties were moving constantly. In the meantime a party of New South Welshmen had worked through the more northern wood, taking fifteen prisoners there and a machine gun. And a patrol

from this party suddenly appeared walking across the space towards the southern wood where the German machine-gun post still was. The gun was immediately swung round on to them, and the chance of the handful of Victorians waiting in the wood arrived. The officer facing it took the opportunity of seeing what men there were with him. Only three were left on that flank. They were far too few to rush the post. He therefore crept out with a rifle along a hedge, from which he could obtain a full view of the Germans. He shot four of them in quick succession. He changed his position, and coming to another vantage point, shot the other two men on the gun. Followed by one man, he walked over to the place where it had been. There were the four Germans lying in the shell-hole, two in another, and the gun on the bank. He picked it up and carried it back into the wood with him.

From that time the battle went easier. The line was at once moved through Daisy Wood to its further edge. The Victorians and New South Welshmen linked up on the farther side of the two woods. After dark some of the most advanced posts were withdrawn nearer to the line of these. We had no footing on the far side of the valley, but the enemy shortly after, rather than live in the mud, withdrew from most of the ground attacked. The fight had been carried through by the troops of an Australian Division which had undertaken part of the last attack, and the overwhelming work in the mud between the two dates. Though it fell

mainly on New South Wales and Victoria, the troops of the other States were brought in at an early stage. It will some day be a great glory of that fine body that the same division which fought twelve continuous days in the line at Pozieres battled again for ten days at Broodseinde in mud and rain, and fought a second action so well at the end of it.

Gored by a Bull—Farmer's Terrible Death.

A terrible accident, which resulted in his death, befell Mr. T. O'Brien, of Plympton, South Australia. He had been preparing a bull for the Adelaide Show, and on Monday morning, after exercising the animal, he tied it to a post. Subsequently Mr. O'Brien returned to secure the halter more securely, when the bull turned on him and gored him in the groin. The bull impaled the unfortunate man on his horns, and held him against a stable wall. One of Mr. O'Brien's men was quickly on the scene, but only with the assistance of a pitchfork could he induce the bull to release its victim. The sufferer was removed to the North Adelaide Private Hospital, where he died on Wednesday morning.

In the Melbourne Criminal Court, Samuel Gould was charged with having attempted to discharge a revolver, with intent to do grievous bodily harm to his wife, Lavina Gould. The jury found accused guilty, and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Repatriation of the A.I.F.

Land Settlements and the States.

VI.

In general the repatriation of returned soldiers is purely a Federal matter. It is a natural off-shoot of the Commonwealth's Constitutional power over defence. The Commonwealth sends soldiers to the war, pays them while they are there, feeds them, clothes them; when they return disabled pensions them, and when they return whole and fit takes the necessary steps to enable them to resume civil status without incurring any more dislocation than is avoidable in the economic life of the community. This is the theory of the thing looked at through the eyes of the constitutionalist. In practice, however, a difficulty is presented which prevents the complete absorption of repatriation activities by the Commonwealth. Many returned soldiers will desire to take up land. It has been promised that they shall have the opportunity of so doing. But the Commonwealth has no land except such as is in the Federal territory lying around the capital site, in the Northern Territory, and in Papua. None of this land is suitable, the first because not extensive enough, and the last two because we need much more experience of sub-tropical settlement before we could risk setting returned soldiers upon so heartrending a task as subduing the wilds of the north. It has certainly been suggested that the repatriation scheme provides an excellent opportunity for the Federal Government to solve the Northern Territory problem. It is to be sincerely hoped that no such hare-brained notion gains acceptance in any responsible quarter. Desirable as it undoubtedly is that the Northern Territory should be settled as promptly as practicable, this is no way of doing it. The Commonwealth, therefore, having no lands suitable, naturally looked to the States, which, under the Constitution, retain full power over the lands within their respective borders. At a recent Premiers' Conference the States provisionally agreed to provide the land if the Commonwealth would make such advances as would be necessary to put the soldier-settlers upon their feet.

The States have always wished to promote land settlement, and had taken more or less vigorous steps in that direction. Some naturally have been more energetic than others. In some States, notably in New South Wales, the authorities in years past have apparently regarded the alienation of Crown lands as equivalent to settlement. They sold their lands freely and cheaply, and took no serious steps to see

that the lands so disposed of were put to any substantial use. Meanwhile, those bad old Governments lived and thrived upon the proceeds of these sales of portion of the Crown estate. Now they have scarcely any lands left that anyone would care to relieve them of within easy access of railway lines. But there are millions of acres of land in private hands which are not being put to their full use. So now the present Government, as lawful successor to a series of short-sighted governments that ruled in this country during the latter half of last century is now going through the painful process of buying suitable—and, it is said some unsuitable—areas back again. Lands have been resumed in this State that are clearly outside of the rainfall area, beyond which agriculture becomes a mere gamble and a determined breaker even of the stoutest hearts.

All the States, however, are not in the unhappy position of New South Wales. Some have large areas of suitable lands that have never yet been marked out in portions by the blazed track of the surveyor. These are consequently in a much better position than the parent State to do something practical by way of assisting the Commonwealth to settle returned soldiers on the land. Of these States Queensland and Western Australia are the chief. Victoria is quite as badly off as New South Wales, and South Australia has little land available south of Goyder's line. Tasmania has a fair amount of land that is suitable enough, but it has mostly passed into private hands, and no adequate use is made of it. This disparity between the abilities of the various States to co-operate with the Commonwealth in the way of land settlement, raises one of the first difficulties. Take the case of New South Wales. This State has supplied its fair share of men for the front; indeed, recently published figures appear to show that we have done more than our share. But of land we cannot supply our share unless we are prepared in some way to dispossess those who already claim legal ownership. No one seriously proposes to do this, though that is probably precisely what a benevolent despot would do. He would say, "Here is the land which is not being used, here are men who are prepared to use it, let them do so." But that would be called confiscation, so the worst thing that has been proposed is that differential taxation should be imposed, varying in intensity according to the extent to which the land has been put to

profitable use. But even this modest way of bringing unenterprising landowners to a proper realisation of their responsibilities to the community has found no general favour, and so the Government in office to-day has been compelled to fall back upon the already discredited method of resumption.

Now, resumption is bad for several reasons. It is apt to prove costly to the State, because the State is invariably a poor buyer, as it is also an indifferently keen seller. It almost always pays too much and sells too cheap. Then it encourages corruption. Governments scarcely ever deal in land, either as buyers or sellers, without grave scandals arising. A third objection is that the more estates the Government resumes the fewer suitable areas remain, and so the Government is running up the market against itself. The present, or perhaps it was the last, New South Wales Government added another atrocity to its method of land resumption. It decided to pay for the land resumed, not in money, but in debenture stock of short currency, and carrying a rate of interest below the market rate. Doubtless in their simplicity those who originated this scheme thought it was an ingenious way of getting the land required cheaply. But these debentures now stand at 92 in the market, and doubtless every landowner calculates that he is now only getting £92 in cash for what the Government nominally calls a hundred pounds worth, and the price is fixed accordingly.

Resumption must fail. New South Wales has supplied the men, but it cannot supply the land unless it radically reforms its methods. What, then, is going to happen? Are returned soldiers who originally hailed from this State going to be asked to change their domiciles, say, to Queensland, because this State cannot or will not find the land, while the State of Queensland can and will do so? As far as the Commonwealth Government (qua Commonwealth Government) is concerned it probably would not care. It is more inclined than the State Governments to "think continentally," as Alexander Hamilton advised his compatriots so earnestly to do. The State Governments, on the other hand, have provincial ideas. They would not like to lose any part of their population. Besides, does not each man in the community mean 25s. per head to them under the financial agreement with the Commonwealth Treasurer? Of course Queensland would not object. It would be a 25s. per annum gain to it, and its trade would expand, and its political influence in the Commonwealth would grow. It rests with the Commonwealth Government to say whether those who think continentally or those who think provincially should prevail.—"Sydney Morning Herald."

From
"Sydney Bulletin."

A reference to the Kaiser's hunger for the great, land-locked harbor of Vavau reminds me of the look I had at the place in June, 1914—a month before the lid flew off. Our steamer, carrying a Maoriland official party, anchored at the head of the long sound on the birthday of Tonga's Majesty, and the town's supply of bunting fluttered loyally among the palm-tops. Three out of every four of those flags was the tricolor of the Hun. A Maoriland Minister aboard humorously challenged our skipper's navigation, saying we must have got into Friedrichshafen by mistake. The Governor of Vavau, a highly-educated Tongan aristocrat, invited us to a toast-drinking function. We imbibed only German liquors, nearly all the whites present were linen-clad, close-cropped squareheads, and most of the conversation was in Hunnish. In spite of Tongan courtesy we were made to feel like aliens. We left Vavau quite satisfied about that island's place in the Hun's scheme of future things. There was a fete day, also, at Nukualofa, while we were there, and large quantities of German bunting and lager were contributed to the revels; but, unlike Vavau, Nukualofa's British seemed to be holding their own.

* * *

It was on one of the tracks leading into Morven (?). We pulled up at a wayside shanty for a drink and found the local Bung in bed with rheumatics. His off-sider assured us, as she searched for the rum bottle, that she didn't know much about the business, and had all she could do to keep the house free of goats. However, she found the bottle on a topshelf, and poured out the two stiff nips * * *. For two days we lay in the scrub, as weak as so many yards of pump-water, neither of us having the strength to build a fire. When we did manage to struggle back to the shanty it was with the firm intention of lighting one under the bar. But Bung had recovered by then, and met our frontal attack with unruffled whiskers. "Got the bottle from the top shelf, did she?" he queried with mild interest. "Ah! Her mistake. That's some stuff I keep for a big buck nigger who's bo'nd'ry-ridin' over on the Lower Warrego. He comes in for a jag every couple of months and makes a nuisance of himself, unless he's kep' quiet."

* * *

Many country people make pets of snakes, mainly harmless pythons such as the carpet and diamond, either of which can beat any cat in keeping a place clear of mice and rats. They don't get in anybody's way intentionally, but they have an unpleasant habit of exploring the premises at



The Infamy of the Card System.

Ordinary Person: "But, really, as a mere member of the public which pays your wages, I can't see what all this fuss is about!"
Poor Victim: "What! Can't you see that this brutal and tyrannical Government expects us to do the work we're paid for?"
(From "Sydney Bulletin.")

night, and for that reason they are usually kept in the shed after hours. A station-master and his wife had just gone to bed when a blood curdling yell from underneath frightened the lady into a faint. The next moment out scrambled a total stranger, who fought, jumped, kicked and performed various frantic contortions before bolting into the outer darkness, leaving a big snake behind him wondering what all the excitement was about. The burglar had hidden under the bed to wait until the inmates of the house should be asleep, and all that the tame reptile wanted to do was to climb up the leg of his pants and tickle his fifth rib.

* * *

How about this as an exhibit to beat the story of "Benno" (B. 19/7/17), concerning the experiences of five members of a Sydney cricket club? In 1915 the "Shore" (Sydney Church of England Grammar School) second crew in the Great Public Schools Regatta consisted of J. Blackwood (bow), J. Small (2), N. S. Griffin (3), R. C. Milton (stroke), P. C. A. Fornachon (coach). Fornachon enlisted in '15 and has been missing since soon after he landed at Gallipoli. Jack Small, Jimmy Blackwood and "Beach" Milton have all been killed over there somewhere,

and the lad who rowed 3, after being rejected half a dozen times, was at last accepted and now wears three stripes and the snake's skin round his hat with the Light Horse at Menangle.

* * *

The crop of defaulting bank-cashiers who have been feeding Israel gives the knock to a yarn which most punters are fond of listening to. Among the more fatuous of the tribe there is a firm belief in the theory that "if you stick at it long enough a win is certain." This is interpreted to mean that if the reserve is only big enough the tide must begin to run back. But it is just plain foolishness, for the uninstructed, badly-informed bettor must mostly lose, whether he deals with lke of the tote. And nine out of ten punters are ignorant of the game they are playing. With brains and method and a great restraint against butting in on the blind, some men have won and continue to win. But their number is very limited. Yet compare the cocksureness of the average punter with the caution of men who spend their lives among horses! In the hands of a citizen who habitually rushes forward to pick the programme, the whole of the war loan would evaporate as surely as a week's wages.

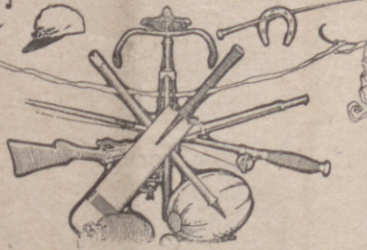
SPORTING NOTES.

James O. Anderson, whose play in the N.S.W. Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney gives him a claim to be considered the State's singles champion, has gone into khaki. Anderson is another of the younger generation of crack athletes whose hopes of getting to the top are blotted out by the war. In halcyon times he might well have been speculating on his chances for the Davis Cup team.

Australian Football at the Front.

A correspondent has sent us an interesting account of recent football matches in the field, some of them played within reach of the enemy's guns. He mentions especially the performances in France and Belgium of two crack teams, one from the Field Ambulance, and the other from an infantry battalion. The latter has never been beaten, and the former, but once. In a keen match lately, the infantry battalion, by a narrow margin, retained its unbeaten record. The teams had never met before, and the contest aroused great interest.

Had Caibye won the Grand National Steeplechase he would have been given a spell. He will start a holiday now that he has won the Australian Steeplechase.

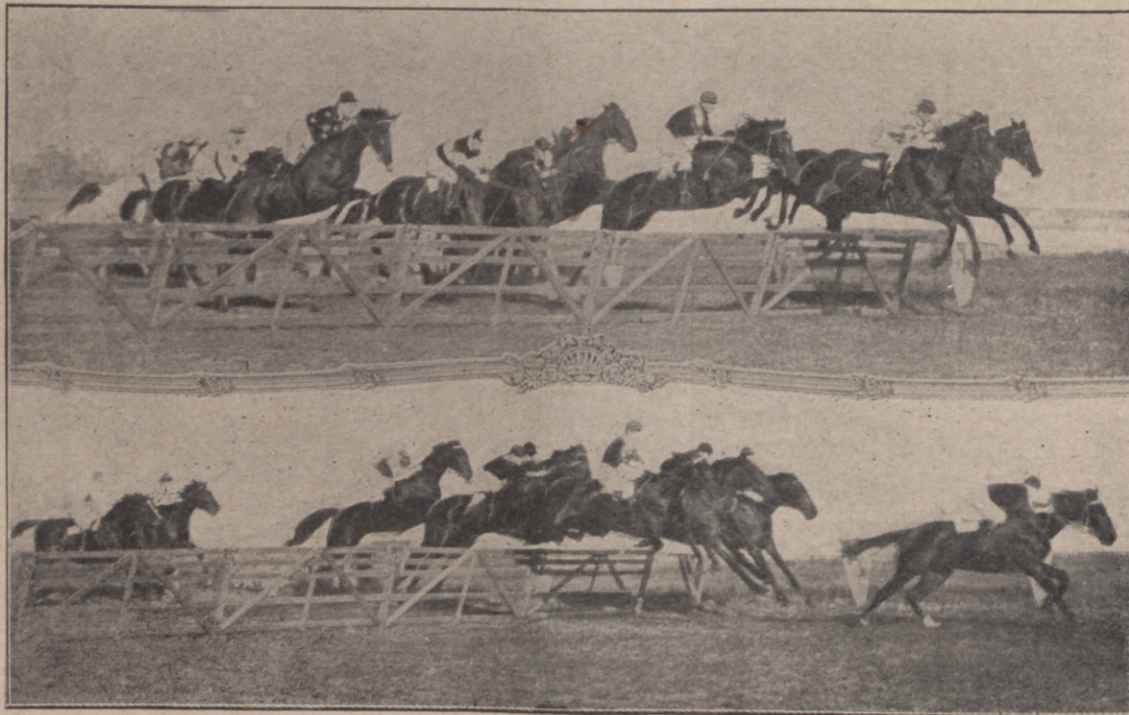


Only one favourite won on the opening day of the V.A.T.C. meeting; but on the second day four of the winners were either first favourite or shared that distinction. Polygamist, winner of the Australian Hurdle Race, started favourite, but Caibye, who won the second half of the double, drifted to 10 to 1 on the day of the race, although he was at a short price in the earlier betting.

The time for the Australian Steeplechase was 13 seconds slower than the record created by Ungala in 1916, but the conditions were all against fast time on Saturday. The most notable time performance on Saturday was the victory of Belgian Boy in the Knowsley Steeplechase, in 3 min. 50½ sec.—a record for the race. This is ¾ sec. faster time than Coradjill won the same race a year ago, and it is only half a second outside San Leandro's time in the Moondah Steeplechase on the first day, when the going was excellent.

A New South Wales country paper tells this one. When Tom Skeyhill, the blind soldier, was lecturing at Kyogle (N.S.W.) he gave the caretaker of the School of Arts a 5s. tip. The caretaker said it was the first he had ever received on his present job, so he invested it in Tatt's. The ticket drew the winner in the Grand National Hurdles, and the 5s. was changed into £5,000 or so.

Statistics for the just-ended Sydney racing season shows that Booth, of Rosehill, ran rings round the other registered trainers. In the metropolitan district he supplied 16 winners, 12 seconds and 10 thirds—one win more than the effort which landed him on top in the previous year. These successes reaped £4,106 in prize-money. But turning out the most numerous winners does not mean acquiring the biggest wad. Prads trained by James Scobie (Vic.), with five firsts and a second and third at Randwick, headed the prize-money list with £9,016. Of N.S. Wales trainers, H. Chippendall's eight firsts, five seconds and four thirds took most currency (£6,520 10s.). But how the 160 gee-gées with only one win in the season paid their oats bill is something which would take almost as long to explain as how much the crowd which lost nothing cost for maintenance.



Winter Meeting of the V.A.T.C.: Australian Hurdle Race Day.

1. Australian Hurdle Race: Portion of the field jumping the hurdle in the straight for the first time:—Flash Jack, Merunqua, Van Homreigh, Nick-a-Jack, Bundong, Pistolier, Obi, Polygamist, Lord Grey.
2. At the Home Turn: King Mostyn leading Coronatus, Nick-a-Jack, Pastolf, Van Homreigh, Bundong, Macnaughty, Merunqua, and Polygamist.

Caulfield Steeplechase.

The long, long Steeplechase at Caulfield bore further witness to the benefit that a fit gelding may gain from going sore and being eased somewhat in his work before a big event. Caibye's performance indicated that he was probably all the stronger for the slowing-down in his preparation. The stable seemed to have some doubts as to his being sufficiently wound-up for the four miles, and the books laid 10 to 1 at the finish, but the race on the exceptionally muddy track was a triumph for staying power. The field of 11 was reduced to six by the time it took the treble in front of the lawn for the third time. The light-weights had come to grief, and now Van Homreigh clouted a fence hard enough to shift his rider. A mile from home only Old Mungindi, San Leandro, Caibye and Battleship looked worth considering, for the Maoriland champion, Waimai, had run himself to a standstill. Another half-mile proved too much for Mungindi, who seemed less at home in the sticky going than he was in the fast-run Grand National a month earlier. Or perhaps the 16 lb. extra weight troubled him more, proportionately, than the 8 lb. extra mattered to Caibye. Anyhow, the National experiences of the two great fencers were reversed. This time it was the ex-hurdler that outstayed the N.S.W. horse, and was left with only Battleship to beat. The Australian Steeplechase is Battleship's annual dart, and that wonderful pony among jumpers was going in his very best form—the form that won him the race two years ago, and would have done the trick in the previous year if he hadn't kicked a log. Nevertheless, Caibye took the lead from the little 'un before the last jump and stayed there till the finish. Battleship had 26 lb. the best of the weights, but the bigger and more brilliant fellow was equal to the handicap, and he won, to the complete satisfaction of all good sports. Battleship has been a notoriously inconsistent performer of all his days. Caibye is a pattern for his species. He never ran a bad race over hurdles. As a steepler he has scored three wins and two seconds in five starts.

Late Sporting Cable.**MELBOURNE CUP RESULT.**

Victoria, 6th November.

The race for the Melbourne Cup was run to-day before an enormous attendance.

Result: Westcourt, 1; Lingle, 2; Wallace Isinglass, 3. 20 ran. Betting: 5 to 1 against Westcourt. Won by half a head. Time: 3 mins. 26½ secs.

The "Unsoldierlike Sub."

A LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

There has come to hand within the last fortnight a letter from a Captain with the B.E.F. which is well worth reprinting in its entirety here, both in view of its distinctive difference from the majority of "letters from the Front" and of what has been lately written in the pages of the Press regarding the remarkable extent to which "Pelmanism" is being adopted by officers of His Majesty's Army and Navy.

Here is the letter in question:—

I should like to call your attention to the facts of the story of my Pelman Course. When I began I was looked upon with disfavour by the C.O. of my battalion at home as being a sleepy, forgetful and unsoldierlike sub. When I began your Course my star began to rise—I had the ability, but had not been able to use it. I left the home battalion with my C.O.'s recommendation as being the best officer he had had for more than a year, and came to France. I was then appointed as a second-lieutenant to command a company over the heads of four men with two "pips," and have now three stars and an M.C. That I was able to make use of my abilities so successfully I attribute entirely to the Pelman System.

—, Captain.

As an isolated letter, the foregoing might fail to carry much weight. But when it is taken as typical of some hundreds of similar letters from Army and Navy Officers, then, indeed, one is forced to concede that there must be "something in Pelmanism."

More than thirty Generals and Admirals, and well over 300 naval and regimental commanders—to say nothing of 3,000 other officers and a multitude of N.C.O.'s and men—have adopted Pelmanism since the outbreak of war, and every day brings reports from them as to substantial benefits derived. There is indeed "something in Pelmanism."

Let us take a few examples. A Naval Captain reports promotion to the command of a fine cruiser—thanks to his Pelman training. A Lieutenant-Colonel reports "a step in rank" within two months of starting the Course. A Major writes attributing his majority *and his D.S.O.* to the same agency. A General and a Rear-Admiral also write giving testimony which it is, at present, inadvisable to publish. There is not a rank or unit of either service which has not supplied convincing evidence of the fact that Pelmanism is truly the short road to progress.

Many officers find that, in addition to assisting them to greater military efficiency, the Pelman Course serves other desirable ends. For example:—

The Course has prevented me becoming slack and stagnating during my Army life—this is a most virulent danger, I may add. It inculcates a clean, thorough, courageous method of playing the game of Life—admirably suited to the English temperament, and should prove moral salvation to many a business man. "Success," too, would follow—but I consider this as secondary.

Such letters render comment superfluous.

"A few weeks ago a well-known peer called here in uniform," said the Secretary of the Pelman Institute in an interview, "to enrol for the Pelman course. He told us that General — had strongly urged him to do so.

"We are continually enrolling military officers who have been sent to us by their superior officers. The value of Pelmanism is well appreciated by the higher command. There are twenty British Generals at present studying the course, which now includes Special Military Supplements contributed by two Staff officers.

"Officers sometimes tell us that their enrolment is the result of hearing the Course praised by brother officers of the mess. A Rear-Admiral decided to enrol after hearing two officers of his ship speak highly of the benefits received from the Course.

"But in civil life the same thing happens. Men and women taking up new positions and responsibilities are instructed by their employers to get in touch with the Pelman Institute.

"The variety of callers at the Institute is extraordinary. In a single morning we have interviewed a Doctor of Philosophy, the manager of a munition works, an authoress, a famous flying-man, several clerks and salesmen, a teacher, a Brigadier-General and other officers, and the Governor of a great Bank. All the world comes to the Pelman Institute for help and advice, and I do not think we ever disappoint them."

As a system, Pelmanism is distinguished by its inexhaustible adaptability. It is this which makes it of value to the University graduate equally with the salesman, to the woman of leisure, and to the busy financier, to the army officer and to the commercial clerk. The Pelmanist is in no danger of becoming stereotyped in thought, speed or action; on the contrary, individuality becomes more pronounced.

Every reader of the "Anzac Bulletin"—whatever his position and whatever his aims and interests—should read *Mind and Memory*, in which the Pelman Course is fully described and explained. A copy will be sent, gratis and post free, to any reader who sends a postcard to The Pelman Institute, 94, Wenham House, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1; and he will thus be placed in possession of the simple facts of the case and be enabled to judge for himself the extent to which "Pelmanism" would forward his aim or ambition.

Australian Red Cross.

Work with the French Army.

Nearly two years ago the Australian Red Cross Society offered the French a detachment of 21 nurses. This offer was readily accepted, and in August, 1916, they were being drafted to various hospitals in France.

In some cases their posts hardly provided sufficient scope for the fully trained Australian nurses, but, as time went on they found their level, and their attainments were being used to the best advantage: one of the band might be doing her bit in a military hospital far from the cannon's roar in the Pyrenees or by the Mediterranean, while another would be on the Belgian border or some other centre of nursing close to the firing line.

The original contract was for one year, but this was extended in almost every case for a further term of six months, and a further extension has been recently arranged for those nurses who find it possible to remain at their posts. The French have most gratefully accepted the continuance of their services.

Some of these women have risen to important posts, and all have a large measure of responsibility. Probably no nation has such a gift of eloquent and courteous powers of speech as the French, and one would almost hesitate to repeat some of

the tributes paid to the Australian Red Cross by Medecin Chefs and others, regarding the New South Wales nurses working with them.

They, on their part, find their work most interesting, and the mailbag from them contains such remarks as:—

"We are most satisfied with our work here, and have been told by the heads of the hospital that we are still urgently required."

The sisters in another hospital report:—

"We notice that the French Red Cross Society would be grateful if we could remain a further six months, and it seems that our President and all concerned would be glad to know whether our work is good enough to justify such an extension."

"We three sisters are the only trained nurses in this place. I know you will all realise what that means."

"Not only will the work be good, as it has been ever since we came here, but our help will be of very real necessity. I feel sure that while this war lasts the Australian Red Cross Society should be represented by its quota of nurses on active service. If we return we shall be the only Red Cross Society without any members at the Front."

The cost to the Red Cross Society for the nursing unit is largely defrayed by the Australian Jockey Club, and it will be

recognised that this amounts to a considerable sum, for the nurses receive the pay of A.I.F. Sisters, and in some cases a small daily contribution is also necessary as a mess allowance to supplement the scarcely adequate provision made by the French.

"Sports" in Court.

There was a fine opportunity for a recruiting officer at the Hawthorn Police Court recently. More than a hundred men, ranging in age from 20 to 40 years, crowded into the building. It was known that charges arising out of a raid on an alleged betting shop would take place. Starting-price bookmakers and their employees, it was said, were included in the crowd in the court.

John Wilson, an elderly man, was fined £25 on a charge of being the occupier of a hairdressing and tobacconist's shop at 353, Glenferrie-road, which had been used for the purposes of betting. A request for time to pay was made on behalf of Wilson.

Sub-inspector Curtin: He has enough friends among the "sports" at the back to pay his fine immediately.

Mr. Notley Moore, P.M.: I do not see that they are "sports" at all. It is regrettable to see so many young men here wasting their time. They would be far better sports if they would join the Sportsmen's Thousand. Time to pay, however, will be allowed.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, Etc.

OCEAN PASSAGES. Through tickets to and from AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND and ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at lowest fares, with choice of liner, steamers and accommodation. Return and Tourist Tickets at special rates.

SHIPPING & FORWARDING. Packages shipped to ALL PARTS OF THE COLONIES. Insurance effected.

STORAGE. Baggage and personal property warehoused.

BANKING & FOREIGN EXCHANGE business transacted. Cable Transfers and Mail Remittances arranged. Foreign Moneys supplied and exchanged. Special attention is paid to the requirements of Members of the Military and Naval Forces.

SEEING LONDON. SIGHTSEEING DRIVES are arranged by THOS. COOK & SON, starting from A.I.F. HEADQUARTERS, and A.I.F. WAR CHEST CLUB, Horseferry Road, S.W., and NEW ZEALAND SOLDIERS' CLUB, 17 Russell Square.

FARE 4/-, providing morning and afternoon drive, all necessary admission fees, gratuities and services of a qualified guide.

Detailed Programme free at any office.

Chief Office: **LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.**

Branches at Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Wellington, and throughout the World.

ORDER YOUR TELEGRAMS

to Australia and New Zealand

"Via Eastern"

Company's Main Station:

4 Electra House, Finsbury Pavement, LONDON, E.C.

and Branch Offices:

Also Offices in Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Porthcurnow.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.

Lt. Col. G. B.—, D.C.O., writes, 19/6/16:—
"They must have saved me several pounds in boots."
Lt. L.G.C.—, Canadians, France, writes, 1/10/16:—
"They are the real goods."

Phillips' 'Military' SOLES & HEELS.

Thin rubber plates, with raised studs, to be attached on top of ordinary soles and heels, giving complete protection from wear. The rubber used is **six times more durable than leather.**

They impart smoothness to the tread, give grip, and prevent slipping. Feet kept dry in wet weather.

FROM ALL BOOTMAKERS.

STOUT (for Active Service) ... 5/6 per set.
LIGHT (for Town wear, golf, etc.) 4/-
LADIES' (for general wear) ... 3/-

With slight extra charge for fixing.
If any difficulty in obtaining, send pencilled outline of sole and heel, with P.O. for Sample Set, to the makers. Sent Post Free. Postage to Australasia, 9d. extra.

PHILLIPS' PATENTS, LTD. (Dept. U),
142-6 Old Street, London, E.C. 1.



Fortify
your
Boots!

GAMAGES

Have in Stock for Immediate delivery a supply of the
“Pocket Primus Stove”

(WICKLESS).



The Soldier in France with a Pocket Primus, is the envy of all the rest.

The Pocket Primus, complete in tin case—including spirit tin, wind shield and nipple cleaner—with instructions for use. Perfectly safe in the Trenches. Will cook anything, and can easily be carried in the haversack or pocket.

Price **25/-** Post Free.
 Insured 9d. extra.

The Primus is sold only to soldiers and sailors or Gamages will send Post Free, to H.M. Forces in any part of the World.

SEND FOR NEW MILITARY CATALOGUE POST FREE.

SEND YOUR ORDERS NOW BEFORE NEW STOCK IS EXHAUSTED.

HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1. Telephone : 2700 Holborn.

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

HEAD OFFICE



SYDNEY

JAMES KELL,
Deputy Governor.

Guaranteed by the
Australian Commonwealth Government.

DENISON MILLER,
Governor.

BRANCHES

IN
The Principal Cities and Towns of Australia

AND AT
36-41 New Broad Street, E.C. } LONDON.
Australia House, Strand, W.C. }

Agents and Correspondents throughout the World.
Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted.

BANKERS TO:

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia
The Government of South Australia
The Government of Tasmania.

A Branch has been opened at TIDWORTH BARRACKS, HANTS, for the convenience of members of the A.I.F.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Branches in the Chief Centres and
2,700 Agencies at Post Offices throughout Australia.

On 31st June, 1917.

350,344 Savings Bank depositors had balances	£12,442,847
General Bank Balances	36,341,502
Other Items	1,718,813
	£50,503,162



Head Office :
Sydney, New South Wales.

LONDON BRANCHES: 36-41 NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.2.
AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.

C. A. B. CAMPION, Manager.



It fills itself

THE
STANDARD
ALL-BRITISH
FOUNTAIN
PEN

Onoto Self-filling
Safety Pen from 12/6

Onoto-Valveless Pen
for those who do not require a
Self-filling or Safety Pen
from 10/6

*The Onoto Pen is a British
Invention, produced by a British
Company with British Capital.
It stands alone as the one really
satisfactory Self-filling Safety
Pen. It can be filled by means
of liquid ink or ink pellets.*

Onoto
Self-filling
Safety **Pen**

Military
Size.
Solid Gold,
£5 5s. 0d.

THE Onoto fills itself from any ink supply and cleans itself in filling. It is the most satisfactory type of self-filling Fountain Pen yet made and is incomparably more useful than a "squirt-filled" pen. The Onoto is the only Self-filling Pen that can also be filled by the use of Ink Pellets.

Send your soldier friend an Onoto Self-filling Safety Pen. It never leaks. It is the simplest Pen to fill, and the simplest Pen to use.

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO., LTD., BUNHILL ROW, E.C.