

Anzac Bulletin



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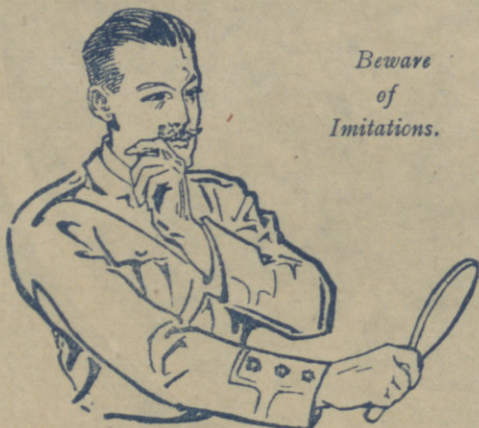
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THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO., LIMITED.

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Cooking a meal in the Trenches.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Mr. Watt on the Pacific Question. Lloyd George deserves Statue of Gold.

Melbourne, 22nd May.

Mr. Watt, addressing the annual meeting of the Armadale (Victoria) branch of the Australian Women's National League, last night, emphasised the importance of not permitting the control of the Pacific Islands to return to Germany. He said Messrs. Hughes and Cook would put Australia's view firmly and unmistakably before the statesmen of Great Britain. Some said that Great Britain should seek no territorial aggrandisement: that was a most dangerous position so far as Australia was concerned. The Australian representatives could tell the statesmen of the Allies that the question of holding the islands taken from Germany meant either happiness or anxiety for the Australian community, withdrawal from the islands might mean danger or even ruin to Australia. A fact not always appreciated was that if Australia and New Zealand were to constitute the great white outpost of the southern seas, they must keep the captured adjacent islands from Germany and retain them in the possession of the Allies. If they did not, the Empire would stop.

The same gathering passed, amid great enthusiasm, a motion of confidence in Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Watt, commenting on this, said they should be proud to have statesmen like Mr. Lloyd George, in honour of whom it would be worthy to make a statue of gold.

The Fixing of Meat Prices.

Melbourne, 2nd June (delayed).

The Inter-state Commission's second report on meat prices reaffirm previous recommendations that wholesale rates should be compulsorily fixed on the basis of Imperial contract prices, less three-fourths of a penny per lb. for freezing charges. Where there are no wholesale trade prices, that the rate be fixed on a similar basis on the hoof. The Federal Government does not consider the recommendation capable of practical operation, but being anxious to solve the difficulties surrounding the question of fixing prices for meat, is considering an alternative course.

Technical Training for Returned Soldiers.

Melbourne, 3rd June (delayed).

An agreement between the Repatriation Department and the Victorian Education Department for the training of soldiers at technical schools was signed to-day.

Twenty-third Gift of Battle Plane.

Melbourne, 2nd June (delayed).

Mr. Thomas Robertson, of Hamilton, Victoria, has cabled £2,703 to the Imperial War Office for a battle-plane. This is the twenty-third plane presented as a result of Mr. C. A. Baker's appeal.

Winding-up Enemy-owned Firms.

Melbourne, 3rd June (delayed).

Orders have been gazetted requiring the businesses carried on in Australia by the Continental Caoutchouc and Guttapercha Co. Proprietary and two New South Wales stevedoring companies to be wound up. (The Continental Rubber Co. is a purely German firm, whose general manager, Edward Edwards, alias Eichengrun, was interned soon after the commencement of the war.)

The True Sports at Home.

Melbourne, 3rd June (delayed).

Mr. Orchard, Minister in charge of Recruiting, in addressing the Sportsmen's Thousand, said that they were true sports, going to help the sports on the other side; but they were leaving the greatest sports behind, namely, their mothers, wives and sisters. The Minister reminded them that their letters would come like messengers of hope to those at home.

Division Among Trade Unionists.

Sydney, 3rd June (delayed).

Several Trade Union leaders of New South Wales consider that the anti-war resolution carried by the Sydney Labour Council sounds the death-knell of the old council. They declare that the only way to save the industrial movement from complete disaster is for the unions to join a new federation. Mr. Arthur Rae, in explaining the Council's decision, said that the demand for peace by negotiation did not mean anything in the nature of surrender.

Politicians' Families and the War.

Melbourne, 4th June.

Members of the Federal Parliament have 37 sons at the war, also three nurses. Ten members are either on active service or returned.

Obituary.

Melbourne, 5th June.

Mr. B. T. Tompsitt, of Rocke, Tompsitt & Co., the old-established Melbourne wholesale chemists, has died.



A temporary bridge built of materials found near at hand.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



Fumigators for sterilising soldiers' clothes.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Daring Daylight Robbery.

Melbourne, 3rd June (delayed).

Two armed men, in broad daylight, yesterday held up, in front of the Government printing office, Melbourne, two officials who had just arrived in a cab from the bank with two leather bags containing £4,200. The men took the bags and rushed to a motor-cycle with side-car previously stolen by them. Failing to start the engine, the thieves fired a shot into the tank to let the petrol escape, in order to prevent pursuit. The men ran through St. Patrick's Cathedral grounds, dropped one bag containing over £3,000, on account of the weight. They were chased by a big crowd, which was kept at bay with a revolver, and finally entered the back door of a boarding-house, dropped their masks and revolvers, and walked out of the front among the people searching for them, escaping unnoticed.

Melbourne, 4th June.

Henry Cook, owner of the motor-cycle used in the Government Printing Office pay robbery, has been arrested and charged with the crime. The accused is a clerk in the office of the Victorian Railways Union.

The Supply of Woollen Yarn.

Melbourne, 6th June

Mr. Watt, replying to a question in the House of Representatives, said arrangements had been made for further consignments of woollen yarns from Great Britain, but the true solution of the shortage difficulty was to instal machines in Australia for the manufacture of yarns, making the Commonwealth independent of overseas supplies. A company with a large work-

ing capital had been formed and intended erecting works at the earliest moment. The company had purchased up-to-date works in England, which it was proposed to dismantle, and ship the appliances to Australia when shipping was available.

Queensland Revenue.

Brisbane, 5th June.

Mr. Theodore, State Treasurer for Queensland, has made an interim financial statement in the Legislative Assembly. He stated that the estimated year's revenue was £8,308,371 and the probable deficit £417,853. Taxation methods rejected by the Council last year will be introduced and made retrospective to meet the deficit.

Federal Finance Returns.

Melbourne, 5th June.

The Federal Customs' Revenue for eleven months is £12,223,330, a decrease of £2,064,306. The decrease for May was £412,293. The Post Office Revenue for eleven months was £5,187,871, an increase of £254,156.

War pensions granted now number 107,581, with an annual liability of £3,466,883. The note issue is 17,651,688, with a face value of £53,642,296.

Liquor Prohibition Advocated.

Melbourne, 5th June.

A large public meeting held in the Melbourne Town Hall unanimously carried a motion favouring the principle of war-time liquor prohibition throughout the Commonwealth. The speakers said they objected strongly to restrictions aimed only at soldiers.

Doctor Rebukes Pugilists.

Sydney, 5th June.

Dr. Burkitt refused certificates for two boxers to fight at Dubbo unless allowed to explain his attitude. This condition was accepted, and Dr. Burkitt entered the ring and said: "I am a lover of sport. You came here to-night to see two fine specimens of manhood enter into a contest. About twelve months ago at Messines Ridge I saw your Australian brothers leaving the trenches after twenty-one days' continuous strenuous fighting, yet in Australia men of physique like these contestants fight for amusement, while our brave boys are dying for want of assistance." Dr. Burkitt concluded by saying that he would not grant another certificate to a boxer. His remarks were heartily applauded.

Invalid Soldiers and Liquor Supply.

Melbourne, 6th June.

Senator Pearce has announced the details of the Cabinet's scheme to prevent invalided soldiers from being supplied with intoxicants. Invalids are to wear blue arm-bands and are forbidden to indulge in liquor. Any person supplying them with liquor is guilty of an offence.

The Building of Concrete Ships.

Melbourne, 6th June.

Replying to a question in the House, Mr. Watt said a definite proposal was yesterday made by an Australian firm for the construction of concrete ships in Australia. The matter was receiving careful consideration.

Training Wounded Men.

Useful Trades Taught.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

Probably few newspapers are more thoroughly read than those issued to soldiers who come under the care of the Australian Red Cross Society. It is infinitely cheering to the lonely patient to receive a paper from the homeland. Albeit its news by the time it has travelled half-way round the globe is completely out of date, it is no uncommon thing for the reader to discard the sheet only after he has inwardly digested it, column by column, advertisements included.

The work of distributing Australian newspapers by the Red Cross is one which is constantly engaging the close attention of a large voluntary staff, and in the April report of the English Commissioner of the Society it is stated that during that month the Newspaper Depot handled some 80,000 papers, despatching no fewer than 37,928 for distribution to wounded men and convalescents. This establishes a record for the Depot.

Reference has frequently been made in this column to the constant efforts of the Society to assist in training disabled men for useful civilian employment. The stream of incapacitated men which is nowadays continually proceeding to Australia is daily emphasising the necessity of this work. Happily a very great many of these men will, it is hoped, be able to resume their own or similar occupations in which their pre-war experience will be of value. But in all too many instances they will have to seek new spheres of employment.

Scarcely a month passes but the Australian Red Cross Society is able to record some advance in the direction of providing training on these lines. In the April Report the Commissioner states that the first relay of men who went to Halifax to undergo a course of wool-classing, has returned, and all speak in enthusiastic terms of the training they received. Their places have been taken by others. Another example of the Society's activity in this way is noted in the Report, that at the No. 3 Command Depot the carpenters' shop equipped with Red Cross tools is doing splendid work. This, it is stated, is in its initial stages, but quite a comprehensive and useful list of articles has already been turned out, both for our Recreation Rooms and for hospital use, from timber supplied by the Society. The men are now engaged in making a number of cupboards and lockers which are badly needed in the wards. "The venture is one of great promise," comments the Commissioner, "and should ultimately prove one of which the Red Cross will have every reason to

Great Education Scheme for the A.I.F.

Forecast of Using a Unique Opportunity.

A Soldiers' University and Training School.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, June 2nd.

A concrete scheme has now been drawn up and examined by a committee representing the Australian Imperial Force, and is in process of being subjected to further examination by all the Commanding Officers of Australian Divisions and Brigades, which contains greater concrete help for the men and officers of the Australian Army than any proposal ever put forward within the limits of the A.I.F., or probably even in Australia.

This is the institution on a scale which will eventually become very important indeed of instructional classes, and lectures for members of the Force, amounting to a real opportunity for education on a generous scale. This will be instituted on whatever scale is possible even during the war. But after the war, during the period which must elapse before the whole force can be transported to Australia, the whole of the Australian Force abroad will temporarily be practically transformed into one great school or university. From the moment when purposeful training for war ceases, and time is no longer employed in practising drill or the latest forms of attack, the chief business of the Force will automatically become the educating and training of its members. The whole thought and effort of the Force will then be concentrated on making all the use which can be devised of this unparalleled opportunity.

The scheme is as follows:—There will be taught to the whole Force certain subjects which it is useful from the point of view of the Australian nation that all Australians should know. For example, the history and geography of Australia, and the opportunities to be found in every part of the continent; simple rules of sanitation for country and city. Also, in order to help those going on leave, there will be lectures on points of interest in Great Britain and the history of the country in which they have been fighting, and similar subjects.

feel proud. Anything that is done to provide the men with useful employment during their convalescence is most desirable, for inaction is one of the things that it is always our desire to combat."

Good progress is also reported at the Society's workshops at Southall, which are now running satisfactorily, 43 students at-

But by far the most extensive branch of work will be to give all members of the Force instruction in those subjects which they desire in order to equip them to enter civil life, especially in order to give every man in the Australian Imperial Force an opportunity to become a worker of some skilled trade or calling rather than to run the chance of entering the class of unskilled workers on his return to Australia. Many require at home a knowledge of agriculture, others a knowledge of mechanics and electricity. Others, who were half through their arts, scientific, medical, or engineering courses before the war, will be given an opportunity of continuing them. This teaching will be continued in depots in England and also during the journey of transports. The co-operation of Australian Universities and Trades Unions will some day be asked to consent to recognise their certificates.

The scheme has been received by every officer and man whom I have heard speaking of it as if by men who were hungry for some sort of food. The thirst for some sort of mental recreation is almost pathetic. There is not the slightest doubt that there will be an immense welcome in the minds of the members of the Force for this opportunity of usefully using days whose lengthened boredom is generally dreaded throughout the Force. The Canadians have already embarked on a scheme of this sort, which is named the University of Vimy Ridge. The subjects taught, of course, are far more universal than at any university, ranging from elementary education to advanced teaching. But it has been suggested that this might form the germ of a future University of Australia. Everything depends on getting the best teachers and lecturers available. For this purpose the whole Force is being searched. The British Army is also undertaking an educational scheme. The Canadians have pointed out that for the cost of one week of war results of the most immense value to the nation are likely to follow.

tending the different classes. These include Electrical Engineering, Carpentry, Cabinet-making, Bootmaking and Telegraphy. Every State of the Commonwealth is represented among the students, all of whom express warm appreciation of the classes. The question of commencing classes in Motor Mechanics and Commerce is having consideration.



Nervous Soldier (seeking shelter): Any room there for me, cobber?
Occupant of Shell-hole: Why don't yer find a bathing pool of yer own!

(Drawn for "Anzac Bulletin" by G. M. Payne.)

Americans in the Fighting Line.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, May 29th.

During the severe fighting of the last two months the Americans have appeared at many places behind the front almost unnoticed, with the general concern of the fighting troops riveted on the battlefields. It is well known that American troops are preparing even already for fighting in some parts of the line. Their troops in the line are only a small representation of the great bodies in reserve, and unceasingly training and gradually moving in increasing numbers nearer to the battle areas in the north, centre and south of the line, bringing among the British and French armies a fresh outlook of enthusiasm and energy and an impression of mighty, untapped strength from that enthusiasm and also from their magnificent physique. Their widespread quartering over the country behind the lines is the best indication of the multitudes in which they are arriving from overseas.

As foster-children of the British and French armies, as plain brothers to Australians and New Zealanders and Canadians, they are entering now into an accepted place in this huge camp in northern France.

It is not simply lines dug in the earth whereon the German offensive is attempting to beat back the Allied line. Two months ago the question was heard generally among the troops in the line, "Where are the Americans? When are they coming?" Now they are assembling everywhere for everybody to see.

The official report to-day of the attack and capture of a village near Montdidier by a United States division is a report of a historic event—the first participation in aggressive action by American troops in this war.

Gas Shells on Villers-Bretonneux.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, May 27th.

The enemy's poison-gas shelling of Villers-Bretonneux and the woods continued spasmodically yesterday and last night. This and other forms of enemy preparation here and elsewhere along the British front is constantly countered by our artillery, which at irregular intervals looses a hurricane bombardment on the German assembling positions. The last few days of cool weather has brought in a series of misty mornings, the mist lying thickly in the valleys and woods, and thus favourable to

the enemy concentrations. Wherever he is preparing to attack, his men are called on to withstand here, there, and everywhere bursts of terrific gunfire, especially in the early hours before dawn. This fire is apart from a constant harassing fire by day and night on his roads, railways and transport. It breaks out in the dark hours without warning with a mighty roar which can be heard many miles away, and permits preparations for the German assault only to be made under great difficulty. Their men cannot sleep within the battle-zone and are unable without frightful risk to approach, if intending attack. We know the bombardment has several times already caught moving or waiting masses intending to make minor attacks with terrible results for them, defeating the assault before it has been able to begin.

Meanwhile, before the British lines there are patrols nightly without cessation. The Australian front is never without its scouting parties. Any enemy patrol daring to venture out is ambushed, chased and driven off; never a night passes without one or more German prisoners being brought in to our lines. As dawn after dawn breaks and still no German attack, his infantry is bound by another twenty-four hours' strain of doubt, for each day's delay is an Allied gain.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Cyclonic Storm at Perth.

A cyclonic storm struck Midland Junction and the Black boy camp at Perth on March 23rd, and unroofed the Presbyterian and Methodist churches and demolished the chimneys of the new post-office at Midland; also interrupted telephonic communication, and cut off the electric light. At Blackboy camp the lightning struck and wrecked portion of the electric light plant, and rendered the installation useless.

Wet Canteen Favoured by Archbishop.

Giving evidence before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the question of the supply of drink to soldiers, Archbishop Riley, Chaplain-General of the Anglican Forces, said that he had 46 years' experience of soldiers, and had occupied many positions, from private upwards. It was difficult to say whether drink had interfered with the morale and discipline of the forces, because many "wasters" had joined up. These interfered with morale and discipline, but many of the men had "made good."

The drinking habit among the people generally, he continued, had prevented the nation putting forward its maximum war effort. However, no teetotal nation had ever done too well in war, and he could not imagine such a position. The Australian headquarters in London were badly placed in a back slum, and that accounted for many complaints there.

Drink had interfered slightly with the efficiency of the forces, but if an anti-shouting law had been in force nine-tenths of the trouble would have been eliminated. The extremists would not assist. They wanted absolute prohibition. He had always favoured a wet canteen, but would not allow spirits to be sold—only beer. The wet canteen would be under control. It would not be the best system possible, but was better than the present system, which allowed uncontrolled hotels near camps. If wet canteens were installed all hotels could be out of bounds.

Motor-Cyclists Collide.

When John King and Clyde Duryea, who were travelling in a motor-cycle and side-car along the Kadmar, South Australia, to Port Broughton Road, neared a dangerous curve down a hill, they collided with Cliff Lewis and Harold Campbell, who were also travelling in a motor-cycle and side-car. Both machines were smashed to pieces, and the four young men were rendered unconscious. Campbell recovered first, but

owing to an injured ankle, he could only crawl. He contrived to reach a farm half a mile distant to get help. Meanwhile the driver of a passing motor-car found the unconscious men. Lewis who was terribly injured about the head and face, was taken to the hospital, where he died this morning, as the result of severe laceration of the brain. The other men were badly hurt.

Kaiser's Closer Settlement. 30,000 Acre Blocks in Australia.

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, in presenting a resolution to the United States Senate, announced that the Kaiser intended to allot large states in Australia to influential Germans.

Senator Owen read from the pamphlet of August Thyssen, the great German capitalist, in which it was boldly declared that the Kaiser had offered him personally 30,000 acres in Australia and a loan of £150,000 with which to develop it.

Promises of a similar kind were made to at least 80 other persons of Germany and

entered in a book at the trades department. Thyssen declares when he refused to underwrite the war thus, his property was taken away from him.

More Mailbags Stolen.

The disappearance of still another bag containing mail matter has been reported to the New South Wales Police. Thirteen bags of mail for the stations on the main suburban line were handed to the guard of a train which left the Central Railway Station, Sydney, for Homebush, at 25 minutes to 6 o'clock on the morning of April 8th. An official receipt was given for the bags, but on arriving at Petersham the guard discovered that the Dulwich Hill bag, which contained registered and other letters, was missing. He reported the matter immediately to the police.

Unfit Anzacs.

The Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce), in replying to Senator McDougall in the Senate, said that it was a fact that 10,000 members of the Australian Imperial Forces had been returned from England to Australia as unfit. The cost involved through this could not be ascertained. The question as to who was to blame was receiving attention.



A Ruined Church and Mill.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

Election Costs.

In a report presented to the Chief Secretary (Mr. Bowser), it is stated that the net cost of the Victorian State election, after deducting £350 for forfeited deposits, was £10,600 2s., which included £418 12s. 6d. for postage. In the 51 contested electorates the total cost amounted to £10,349, or an average of £202 18s. 7d. for each electorate. The previous State general elections in November, 1914, cost £10,052 12s. 6d., less £100 for forfeited deposits. In November last there were 18,204 more electors on the rolls than at the elections in 1914.

Former Speaker Ill.

Neurasthenia has robbed the Federal Opposition of Charlie McDonald's fire and eloquence. The poor man is now incapable of a big mental effort and spends much of his time in trying to dodge his malady in the peace of his home. McDonald will be badly missed by the Laborites, for, before he rose to the Speakership, he was one of the best of their light artillery. In style he resembles the late Fraser and Roberts, and like them wore his nerves to shreds.

Sinn Fein in Australia.

The Apostolic Delegate (Archbishop Cattaneo), Dr. Mannix, and the other prelates who had attended the St. Patrick's Day celebration at Ballarat returned to Melbourne on March 23rd. A large crowd of admirers of Dr. Mannix had assembled at Spencer Street, and when he alighted on the platform he was loudly cheered by the gathering, many of whom flaunted the Sinn Fein colours. The demonstration was of short duration, however, as the prelates quickly entered a motor car and drove away.

Unaware of Dr. Mannix's return by the afternoon train, a gathering of several thousand people assembled at Spencer Street at about 7 o'clock in the evening. It was intended to give him a hearty reception, and the Irish Pipers' Band was present. When it was found that Dr. Mannix had arrived earlier, the gathering dispersed. An attempt to parade Collins Street was made by a band of about 200 young men wearing the Sinn Fein colours, but at the intersection of Elizabeth Street they were scattered by the police. One man was knocked down by a policeman, and for a time trouble appeared to be imminent. Four mounted troopers prevented the crowd from marching, but at intervals groups of young men raised feeble cheers for Dr. Mannix as they passed up Collins Street. The last remnant of the crowd was not dispersed, however, until Spring Street was reached.



FORCE OF HABIT.

NEWS SUB-EDITOR (to cable ditto who has had a belligerent visitor): "Great Scott, he has knocked you out."

CABLE SUB. (ex-ear-correspondent): "Not at all. He merely gained a temporary advantage—of no real value—at enormous loss to himself." (Collapse.)

(From "Sydney Bulletin.")

New Confidence Trick.

The tape measure spicler is a war-time product. Three of him successfully operated in a Melbourne hotel a few days ago. Getting into conversation with an up-country visitor one enthusiastically admired the cocky's physique and affirmed that he could easily pass the enlistment tests. Another of the push was doubtful and, producing a tape-measure, proceeded to "run the rule" over the victim—who, a little later, discovered, of course, that his purse was missing.

Birthday Honour List.

The following Australians were recipients of the Honours mentioned hereunder on the occasion of the King's recent birthday:—

K.C.M.G.

Sir Timothy Augustine Coghlan, Knt.,

I.S.O., lately Agent-General in London for the State of New South Wales.

Edward Fancourt Mitchell, Esq., LL.B., K.C.; in recognition of services to the Commonwealth of Australia.

John Michael Higgins, Esq.; in recognition of services to the Commonwealth of Australia.

C.M.G.

Thomas Gill, Esq., I.S.O., Under Treasurer of the State of South Australia.

Adrian Knox, Esq., LL.B., K.C.; in recognition of services to the Commonwealth of Australia.

I.S.O.

Alfred Earle Burt, Esq., late Registrar of Titles and Deeds, State of Western Australia.

Percy Whitton, Esq., Collector of Customs, Victoria; Department of Trade and Customs, Commonwealth of Australia.

Australians in Street Fighting.

A Hot Corner in Ville.

Germans Completely Outmanoeuvred.

By F. M. CUTLACK.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, May 21.

There is one funny story they tell about the mopping-up of Ville-sur-Ancre, and that was after the business was all over. There had been some rather protracted fighting among houses in the northern part of the village, and two platoons of Victorians had been sent up to help. But by the time they arrived these houses had been cleared up and the two platoons were not wanted. The men set out to see the village sights and hunt for the usual German souvenirs. Two of them found one cottage fairly whole and a piano inside in the little sitting-room, so they sat down to play it. It happened that these two men had never been in the line before—they were reinforcements. After they had been playing and singing for a quarter of an hour or more the cellar flap-door in the floor suddenly opened beside them, and to their astonishment a German sergeant-major and ten men behind him came up and kameraded. The men, telling the story afterwards, said that for a moment it was hard to know which party was the more embarrassed. However, they took the Germans prisoner—the first Fritzes they had ever seen.

Mopping-up the Village.

The second phase of the battle of Ville began just after dawn on Sunday morning, when the Victorians had enveloped the village on three sides, and the artillery were pounding away with concentrated fire on the shattered little place, and the Australians forward of it on either flank were waiting to catch with machine-gun fire any Germans who ran out of it. At the arranged minute the artillery fire suddenly lifted from the village to right out beyond it. The men waiting at the edges of the village at the south-west and north-west instantly dashed in. The main defences on the south-western side had evidently been conquered by the original attack through to the Morlancourt spur; at any rate, the moppers-up found little difficulty. They were a strong party, and they drove straight through the village, not simply down the streets, but straight across backyards and tumbled houses, peering behind every broken wall and chucking bombs down every cellar that had signs of occupation. Here and there a stray German was shot down or surrendered. The only place where they caught a big party of prisoners was at a large house close to the point where they entered the village. It had a sandbagged underground entrance, and as

they reached it a German put his head out from the sandbags and quickly withdrew it again. An Australian private instantly dashed down after him like a terrier after a rabbit. Those outside heard some confused noise, and then a sergeant at the other end of the building was astonished to see coming out to him from that side, with their hands up, two German officers and sixty men. In some of the cellars the garrison refused to come out, and were bombed. "We always gave them time to surrender," said one Digger, "and if the Hocks didn't, they got the bombs." This brigade always alludes to the Germans as "Hocks"; a reminiscence, they say, of one of the last Ypres battles, when the enemy came on to the attack crying "Hock, hock," and the Victorians yelled out "Hock, hock," at them as they shot them down.

A Hot Corner.

While these Victorians went in this fashion through the greater part of the village with very little resistance, a small party of other Victorians, which came in from the north-west, struck a hornet's nest among some scattered houses on the fringe of the village between the church and the marshes. This locality was where all the fighting took place in the actual village itself. This Australian party amounted to about a platoon, with two officers, and a third officer as well, who strictly speaking should not have been there. Nevertheless, the manner of his getting there is so entirely in the spirit of every officer and man in this force that it is worth telling. He begged his commander to let him go into the fight; the O.C. refused, saying that, as a signalling officer, his job was at the rear to keep communications going. Then the subaltern said he would take up the forward telephone himself, representing that he would be quite safe among the timber in the marshes; and to this the commander gave way and consented. The subaltern did indeed take his telephone forward. He ran his lines into the streets of the village with the foremost infantry as they went in, got communication through, and then joined in the house-to-house fight.

The platoon concerned were picked men who had fought night after night in No-man's Land, practised fighters at close quarters, all intimate friends from long association. As the moment for the lifting of the artillery fire from Ville approached, some of them lay close to a strong German trench across the marsh track which blocked their way; others sheltered under the wall of a building at the edge of the village on

the flank of this trench, and practically under our own shell-fire. They knew there were machine-guns in the trench, and at the instant the artillery lifted they rushed it. As he ran, the officer leading heard a German gunner shoot his bolt home. The Australians spread out at a signal, those on the flank got round the German position, and the trench was taken before the enemy could see his target properly. Five machine-guns were found here—one disabled—and it was over-run so easily only by the smartness of the attack. The capture of this outpost opened that side of Ville, and the Australians moved on to the church and turned north. They routed an officer and ten men with a broken machine-gun out of a cellar, and then ran into the fight of the day.

A Bushranger Struggle.

It is difficult to trace where the party first came upon this German nest—probably about one of the small houses just north of the church. There was some rifle-firing, and the Germans fell back to a rather large house with a garden at the extreme north of the village, on a track running out to the marshes. Some of the Australians worked round to the east of it with the signalling officer before mentioned. Others followed the Germans across a fairly open patch and got shelter of a small detached house from which the Germans had retreated. Here there was some keen sniping on both sides. There was a hole in the house-wall on the side facing the Germans; one of our officers attempted to get a view of them through this, and instantly had bombs hurled at him. One of his men was killed here and another wounded. The others crawled back from the house by the way they had come. Foreseeing a sort of Kelly Gang finish, the Australians sent back for reinforcements, not knowing what the strength of the enemy was.

Meanwhile others of the party, as described, had worked around to the east of the large house, and down a small track an officer got a view of it at about forty yards' range. The house was partly out of view, but he could see the low garden wall alongside of it, and there was a gap in the wall. As he looked a German officer came out with his hands up, and stood holding them up in the gap of the wall. The Australian officer went out into full view in the track; a man with him covered the German with his rifle; but the officer knocked it away, saying, "Put that away; he has surrendered." Next instant the German officer dropped his right hand and

fired a revolver at the two, and at the same time another German from behind the garden wall heaved a bomb at them. The Australians dodged for cover. A Lewis-gunner among them trained his gun on to the garden wall near the foot of it, and fired into it till he cut it away. Then some of the Germans ran from it across the garden to the house.

The Last of Them.

The treachery had thoroughly angered the Australians, and the Germans must have been mad to behave so, for their position was desperate. Just at this moment another party of Australians arrived from the north. They belonged to the men who had advanced along the north side of the Ancre earlier in the night, had heard the firing, and an officer led seven or eight of them into it. It seems to have been the sudden arrival of these men from the new quarter which made the Germans leave the house. They ran south across the open to the little detached house with the hole in the wall, pursued by whoops and yells and rifle bullets. The Australians from the north dropped two of them on the way. There were ten or a dozen others. There was a wild rush from all sides at once, and there were a few men there from all three units which were near the village. One officer, the one who came with the northern party, poked his revolver through the hole in the wall before mentioned, and shot five Germans in the room, whom he described as "running around like scalded cats." One man tried to get up the chimney. Suddenly the German officer came round the corner—they recognised him for the same one by the glasses he wore—turned about again to run, met several more Australians stalking him around the building, and was shot. He was the last of the gang. All except three were killed, and those three wounded were taken back to one of our dressing stations.

The Street Fighting.

The Victorian officers speak very highly of their men in this house-to-house fighting—and street fighting is notoriously the worst fighting of any. They went into it with bombs and revolvers only and two or three Lewis guns. They were instantly ready for any emergency. If a Hun appeared suddenly, close, he was shot in three or four places before he knew it; if he refused to surrender and ducked into a cellar a hand-grenade whizzed in after him. If it was a long shot out of revolver range, and the Lewis-gunner was otherwise engaged, the men rarely attempted to use revolver or bomb, but dropped to the ground and snatched a German rifle—there were great numbers of these lying about everywhere. It says a lot for the skill of these men that in the rounding-up of the German gangs beyond the church there were only three casualties on our side, and only one of them killed.



The pet monkey of an Australian F.A. Battery.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Bunning Bros.' Mill Destroyed by Fire.

Bunning Bros.' mill at Lyall's Mill, (W.A.) was burned down and about £20,000 worth of machinery was destroyed. The company is restarting its mill at Muja, where most of the men will be engaged. The matter of the re-erection of Lyall's Mill and the installation of new machinery is receiving attention.

Bishop Condemns Flag Days.

Dr. Radford, Bishop of Goulburn, in a sermon preached at Goulburn, criticised the gala held in aid of the Lord Mayor's Fund. He said that he deplored the necessity for turning the city into a scene of mad frolic in order to obtain a paltry £400 or so. All that was needed to complete the scene of foolish-

ness were long ears and a bray. He could see already that some people were ashamed of the part they had taken in it. One member of the Cathedral choir and a leading member of the Gala executive, has had an open letter to the Bishop published in a newspaper upholding the carnival, and concluding with the words:

"Believe me, my lord, when you strip both the Church and the Carnival bare, there is not much difference; for a labour of love sanctifies both."

Warrnambool has been raised from the status of a town to that of a city, Mr. A. Robinson, Minister for Public Works, has announced that the necessary Order-in-Council has been passed authorising the change.

SPORTING NOTES.

Newmarket Winners.

Five riders have ridden two Newmarket winners a-piece in the last twenty years. They were W. Smart (Blague and Iownit), L. Kuhn (Sir Foote and Chantress), C. Cooper (Mair and Queen o' Scots), W. P. Burn (Forest and Ebullition), and A. Hood (Scotland and Pendant). Hood has recently returned from active service in France, where he was wounded, and is applying for a licence to ride again. W. H. McLachlan's only Newmarket win was on Soultline.

Good Jumping.

One of the prettiest jumping displays ever witnessed at Caulfield was provided in the Stanley Steeplechase. New York and Pinon were out by themselves lengths ahead of the field, most of the way. Eventually New York won by a short neck from Pinon, in the record time of 4.34½, for two miles three furlongs and 84 yards.

"Also Ran."

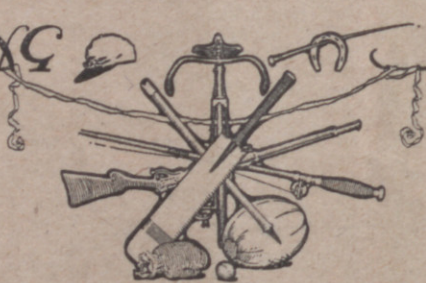
Panacre and Hoprig were the big disappointments of the race for the Newmarket Handicap. Hoprig finished fourteenth, and Panacre was further back. Neither horse flattered his backers at any stage. Blue Cross got a particularly good run; but class told its tale, and he could only run eighth. The seven best-backed horses in the race secured first, second, third, fourth, and fifth places between them.

An Interesting Race.

Never before in its history did the Caulfield Futurity Stakes occasion so much interest as the last meeting. Desert Gold was always favourite, and from evens on offer before the racing began she shortened to 7 to 4 on. Wedge was at fours early, and went out at 7 to 2. Desert Gold jumped off in third place. At the turn he had to go around three horses. Desert Gold passed Hoprig inside the distance; but Wedge, on the outside, came with a great run, and won amid enthusiasm by a neck. Wedge carried 9.0, and was in receipt of 13 lb. from Desert Gold, who, though beaten, put up a fine race under her big impost. Wedge, who looked particularly well, is a shapely black horse, and was bred by the late John Turnbull. Wedge's dam is a daughter of Carbine. In the spring Wedge ran second in four races, including the A.J.C. Epsom Handicap, for which he was well fancied.

A Profitable Horse.

Mr. T. A. Stirton gave £1,500 and a contingency for Cetigne in April, 1917, and since then the Newmarket winner has appropriated £4,839 in stakes. As a yearling



Cetigne, who was bred at Rylstone by Mrs. J. Moran, of Victoria, brought only 200 guineas, and he won £14,776 in the colours of the Sydney ringman, Mr. G. Barnett. Thus Cetigne's winnings now total exactly £20,000, an amount only excelled in these parts by Carbine and Trafalgar. Cetigne is a half-brother to the moderate Victorian performer, Baldoyle, and is by Grafton (son of Galopin) from Pretty Nell by Padlock from Doris by Neckersgat. Cetigne is the last of Grafton's descendants to race in first-class company, and he is easily the best of many good horses got by that sire.

Australia's First Waterloo Cup.

Everyone who has delved back in history knows that the first Waterloo Cup run for in Australia was decided at Sunbury in 1873—that is to say, the first Waterloo Cup in which greyhounds coursed hares. It was won by Mr. W. Watson's r.f.b. Miss Heller, with Pilot second. The stake was for thirty-two dogs at £12 10s., winner getting £130 and a silver collar, the gift of the club; second dog £50, two dogs £25 each, four dogs £10 each, and eight dogs £5 each. Coursing was a fashionable sport in those days. All the "heads" were in it. His Excellency the Governor of Victoria, Sir George Bowen, was patron of the V.C.C. On the first day of the Waterloo, "His Excellency and Lady Bowen arrived on the ground about half-past ten o'clock, and waited till the last course was run. Lady Bowen appeared to take the greatest delight in the sport, and rode over the bad ground in a style that showed she was an excellent horsewoman." Mr. W. J. Clarke, on whose property the coursing took place, was president, Mr. W. McCulloch vice-president, Messrs. C. B. Fisher, A. K. Finlay, W. Leonard, A. P. Rudd and A. W. Robertson stewards, Mr. D. Bantock judge, Mr. R. G. Banner slipper, and Mr. Thomas Haydon secretary.

SPORTING CABLES.

Melbourne, 5th June.

Nominations for the spring racing events closed yesterday. The Melbourne Cup attracted 252, being four in excess of last year; Caulfield Cup, 254, being 23 more. In the Melbourne Derby the entries fell from 402 to 360. The A.J.C. Metropolitan entries numbered 164.

Football in Victoria.

Melbourne, 4th June.

Victorian Football League.—Collingwood (76 points) beat Richmond (56 points); Carlton (75 points) beat Essendon (31 points); St. Kilda (49 points) beat South Melbourne (44 points); Fitzroy (74 points) beat Geelong (63 points).

Racing Results.

Melbourne, 4th June.

A.J.C. June Stakes.—Poltrina 1, Sir Paddington 2, Balarang 3. 10 to 1 against the winner.

Winter Stakes: Archmarella 1, Mountalf 2, Marchon 3. 10 to 1 against the winner. Dividend: First £2 1s., second £1 5s. 3d., third £1 14s. 6d.

V.R.C. Racing.—Hopetown Steeple: Artillery Bill 1, Dr. James 2, Samander 3. 5 to 1 against the winner. Artillery Bill won this event for the third year in succession.

Birthday Handicap: Ulster Boy 1, Ben 2, Ashview 3. 10 to 1 against the winner.

Adelaide.—Birthday Cup: Weegun 1, William the Silent 2, High Tension 3. Dividend: £9 10s. and £2 1s.

Alderman Cup: Boontree 1, Wishing Cap 2, Rosanna 3. Dividends: £15 18s. and £1 9s. The time, 3mins. 2secs., is a record for the State.

New South Wales Football.

Sydney, 5th June.

New South Wales Rugby League Football results:—South Sydney (16 points) beat Eastern suburbs (5 points); Balmain (26 points) beat North Sydney (2 points); Western Suburbs (7 points) beat Glebe (6 points); Newtown (21 points) beat Annandale (nil).

Association game.—Balmain-Kaiora beat Y.M.C.A. 3 goals to nil; Balmain-Fernleigh beat Canterbury 3 goals to nil; Pyrmont beat North Sydney 5 goals to nil; Annandale beat Navy 6 goals to 1.

Motor Car Conspiracy Case.

The case in which Murray Auger William John Richards, and John Chatfield McDonald were charged with conspiracy to defraud in connection with the sale of a motor-car, has been concluded after a trial lasting fourteen days. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The accused men received hearty congratulations from a number of their friends, who were present in court, when the verdict was announced.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

Refreshments in the Desert.

When my unit left the Nile and pushed into the heart of the desert to catch the Senussi army in the rear, I was left behind as C.Q.M.S. A week later two men came back by train (a narrow-gauge railway probed the desert for 70 miles) with a letter from my O.C. instructing me to give the bearers two cases of whisky. The men returned with the medicine the next morning, but the train was slow and the thirst great, and the Billjims helped themselves to a bottle out of one of the cases. Instead of pulling out the cork in the usual way, they broke the bottle over a billycan and replaced the broken glass in its straw envelope. Another bottle was treated in a similar manner. Later on water was poured over the straw. At the journey's end Bill explained that owing to the rocking of the train a case had fallen overboard and the contents were, he was afraid, badly damaged. The officer was probably thankful for what remained.

* * *

The Polite Papuan.

"Splodge": After all, the Papuan native is a nice kind old thing at times—at any rate, that section of him that is put into a blue uniform and made a Village Constable. I learned this when I travelled several miles on foot with an official in a coastal district, passing through various villages. On entering each we were greeted by the local constable, who solemnly saluted with one hand and handed us a fresh coconut with the other. One enterprising V.C. was good enough to send his aged father two or three miles further ahead on the next stage to present us with a newly-opened coconut at a particularly exposed and hot part of the track, where we were likely to be most thirsty. When we were within one village of our destination heavy rain set in. We were just considering whether to wait for the storm to pass over or to push on and put up with a drenching, when along came the inevitable Hop with two umbrellas! Such unexpected hospitality was overwhelming, but we managed to control our delight sufficiently to calmly, almost disdainfully, accept the loan of the brollies as if we were really expecting an oilskin coat and a pair of goloshes apiece as well. The native owners of the gamps (the V.C. had questioned them in the King's name) followed anxiously in our wake to the next hamlet, where they repossessed themselves of their treasures with visible relief. Um-



The Effect of a German Bomb.
(Australian Official Photograph.)

brellas are quite in vogue with civilised brown brother nowadays. In fact, all the best people in dusky Papuan society possess a gamp somewhere in the family.

* * *

Sewing Machine Puzzles Selector.

"Silas Snell": Not so long ago I struck a far-east Gippsland family of five, all grown up, not one of whom had seen a railway train, so I can believe Tomlofty's story. Tomlofty is one of the many travelling representatives of a familiar sewing machine company. Late last year he conceived the idea of taking a sample machine on the razor-edge of a mule, and penetrating to recesses into which no sewing machine agent had ever yet insinuated himself. It was in the course of these explorations that he discovered the McCances. He talked with McCance about his miraculous machine, and McCance was interested. "I've heard tell of 'em," he said. Tomlofty said no family could afford to be without the implement. "What figger?" asked McCance. "Ten quid," said Tomlofty, chancing it. "Ten quid?" drawled McCance. "Bring 'er along, 'n' let's have a look at 'er." Tomlofty unstrapped his sample, and carried it into McCances' kitchen. The sale he reckoned a dead cert. McCance looked the apparatus over. "Yes," he said, "she looks pretty, 'n' she seems all right, 'n' I'd like to have her; but blow me if I can see how you're goin' to put in a crop with a machine like that!"

Ah Fat: Opportunist.

Early-closing in Victoria is providing a harvest for the wily Chow in Little Bourke Street. By day Ah Fat sells the banana and the ginger and by night the bottled booze. Night after night the lanes in the Chow area are filled with beer-fighters who squat in doorways and on the exit steps of the theatres and guzzle into the morning. On the trail of the beer-eaters comes the lady who has slipped, and when the sun has pushed the gloom out of the lanes and byways along comes the small boy with a sack to reap the harvest of dead-marines.

A New Tribe.

A while ago a previously unknown tribe of Binghis visited the Violet Valley abo. station (W.A.). The local abos. called them "saltwater blacks." They wore no clothes, not even a loin-cloth, and could not understand English. It is remarkable how these little congregations have managed to exist without discovery. Only a few years ago a tribe was discovered in the mallee-and-spinifex country near the sou'-west corner of N. S. Wales, though that territory was occupied long before Burke and Wills passed through.

In a special "Commonwealth Gazette" tobacco is declared a necessary commodity for the purposes of the War Precautions (Prices) Regulations.

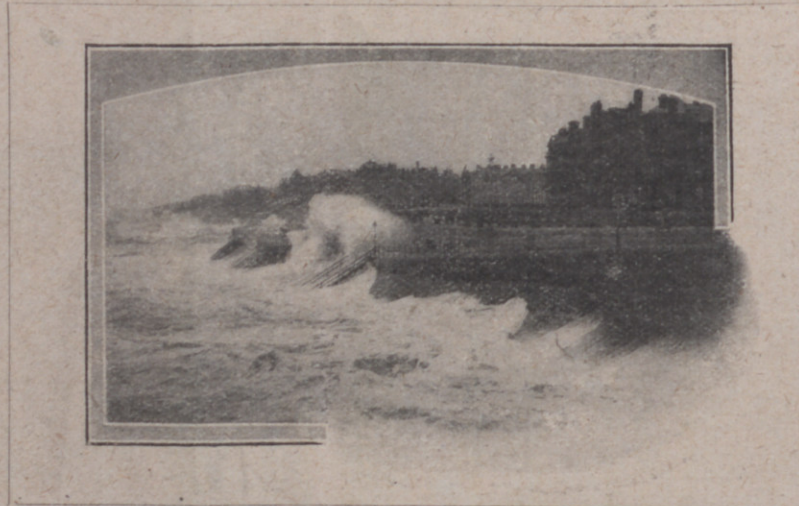
The Delights of Blackpool.

By "No. 13147."

"Hullo, cobber, what sort of a time did you have on leave!" "Pretty rotten. I saw all the sights in the first three days, and didn't know what to do with myself for the rest of the time."

One often hears that question and its answer in Australian camps. The trouble is that the soldier did not go to the right place. Many cities specialise in business, many more in manufactures, but only a few cater for seekers after pleasure. It is the latter that the "Aussie" on leave should visit if he wishes to have every minute of his time pleasantly occupied. His object—and a reasonable object, too—is to cram as much entertainment as possible into the brief time at his disposal. For the time being, he wishes to forget that there is such a thing as war. Unfortunately for him, his scanty knowledge of England leads him to overlook places where this might be done, and he finds himself at a loose end. Before his leave concludes he is bored and dissatisfied, and returns to camp with the feeling that Blighty is not much of a place, after all.

Blackpool is a city of amusement. It is Manly added to St. Kilda, together with attractions which those two places do not yet afford. Blackpool is one of the best-known pleasure resorts of England, and annually attracts thousands of visitors from all parts of the United Kingdom. It is



A rough sea, Blackpool.

situated on the Lancashire coast, not far from Liverpool and Manchester, and is served by an excellent train service from London. With a clear and equable climate, stimulating above the average, and a low humidity, it serves to remind Australians of their own sunny southern land. Mixed bathing is permitted on the sea beach and in various enclosed bathing places in the city itself, so that the "digger" who has

experienced the delights of surfing at Coogee or Bondi can show his English girl how the breakers are shot in Australia.

After the bathe, what is more delightful than to take a companion for a ride on the electric car on the Circular Tour! The whole tour can be easily and cheaply seen on this trip. The magnificent sea promenade boasts of a length of nearly 4½ miles, and was built at a cost of over half a million pounds. From the South Shore to the North Pier there runs a separate tram track, there is a carriage drive 40 feet wide, and plenty of seating accommodation and shelters where, when one grows sentimental "neath the beams of the silvery moon," the whispering of sweet nothings into receptive feminine ears may be carried on undisturbed.

From early in the morning until late at night the three piers—North, Central, and Victoria—are thronged with holiday-makers, who pace their decks, rest in their shelters, or inspect their varieties. As ocean promenades they are deservedly popular.

Pleasure Beach at Blackpool is a magazine of amusements, where merriment holds absolute sway. It contains the Scenic Railway, the Velvet Coaster, the House of Nonsense, the Spectorium, and a fine Casino, Café, Billiard Hall and Picture Theatre. There is a constantly changing programme of amusements at Pleasure Beach. The only unchanging feature is the animation and gaiety of the crowds which throng it day and night.

One outstanding feature which strikes the eye of the observant "Aussie" long before he even reaches Blackpool is the immense Tower, rising 520 feet above the



Central Promenade, Blackpool.

Central Promenade. But the Tower is more than a landmark. In its auxiliary buildings there is fare for all fancies, and as one mounts from platform to platform there is always something fresh to amuse. The pleasure places here include the Aquarium, the Menagerie, China Town (a considerable improvement on "Lilly Buk Stleet"), Roof Gardens, and Aquatic and Variety Circus. Australians are notoriously fond of dancing, and one cannot conceive a better place to indulge in this fancy than the Tower Ball-room.

The top of the Tower is reached by a saloon lift, and from the summit a splendid panoramic view may be obtained. On the one side is the dark blue ocean, its bosom speckled with small craft, and on the other stretches the pleasant countryside, with towns and scattered houses dotting the chessboard pattern of square fields.

Should the weather be unkind—and this is not often the case—the hours may be pleasantly spent in the Winter Gardens, with their alluring Ferneries, Palm-houses and Ornamental Gardens. Plants are not the only things cultivated here, for enjoyment comes to its full development in the Grand Pavilion and the Indian Ballroom. There is also a Billiard Saloon, where one may take a cue, and the Lounge for those who prefer the "rest." Outside are pleasant grounds, with an Italian Garden and Mountain Railway for those who wish to take the air, while those who wish to take something more substantial will find it in the Renaissance Café and Dining Room.

The Palace contains a variety of attractions, including a Monkey House, Wax-works, American Art Gallery, Rolling Staircase, and Theatre of Varieties. Drama is played in two theatres—Her Majesty's Opera House and the Grand Theatre. Moving pictures are shown at a number of cinemas.



Blackpool from the North Pier.

Blackpool is not a place of seasonal entertainment. There is no shutting down for the winter. The spring season is followed by special summer attractions, and these in turn give place to autumn and winter specialities. Enjoyment and entertainment is provided for all weathers and all times. Residential hotels and boarding-houses abound, and the charges cover a wide range. The soldier whose cheque is not a "fat" one, can get good accommodation at cheap rates, while one who has a big wad to "cut out" can luxuriate in

palatial quarters and live on the fat of the land.

All the pretty Lancashire lassies go to Blackpool for the week-end. They are "fair dinkum" sports, and, with their soft, musical Lancashire accent, are not the least attractive feature of Blackpool. "Aussies" who used to do the links in the old days in Australia can purchase visitors' tickets entitling them to make use of the local golf links, and the same conveniences are extended to lawn tennis players.

Blackpool is easily accessible to Australians going north to Scotland. It is only 17 miles from Preston, the "half-way house" between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, so that any soldier wishing to spend a few days by the sea can drop off at Preston, spend a few days at Blackpool, afterwards continuing his journey to Scotland. Mr. G. Batty, manager of the Advertising Department of the City of Blackpool, has been appointed "Hospitality Consul" for the Y.M.C.A. to advise the boys as to accommodation and places of interest. Any overseas troops wishing for information should call at his office at the Blackpool Town Hall.

Taken all round, the writer can imagine no more pleasant place in which an Australian can spend his Blighty leave than Blackpool. In many respects, it is reminiscent of Australian seaside resorts, but it also possesses many features which our places at present lack. One thing is certain. The "digger" who goes there is bound to have a good time.



"Keep Cool."

War Honours for the A.I.F.

With reference to the awards conferred as announced in the London Gazette dated 17th December, 1917, the following are the statements of service for which the decorations were conferred. The ranks shown are those held at the date when the awards were made:—

Awarded a Bar to the D.S.O.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Peter Imlay, D.S.O., Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his battalion. The attack, in atrocious weather conditions, was successful. But owing to the retirement of troops on the left, his men were ordered to withdraw. He personally controlled the retiring troops and skilfully overcame a critical situation, being wounded in the effort.

Lieut.-Col. Raymond Lionel Leane, D.S.O., M.C., Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in commanding his battalion in an attack, when he was suffering severely from neuritis. After his battalion had been forced to retire owing to a counter-attack on the flank, he collected stragglers and parties of men who were retiring past their original line and sent them forward again. Though badly wounded he remained at his post till the enemy were checked and the defence was assured.

Awarded the D.S.O.

Maj. (T./Lieut.-Col.) Robert Christie, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his battalion. Owing to his excellent arrangements the approach march and deployment were carried out without casualties. He went forward with the battalion in the attack, and established his headquarters close to the final objective. His tactical handling of the battalion reflected great credit upon him.

Capt. William Henry Collins, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Finding that his regimental stretcher-bearers were unable to find a Regimental aid post which he had established in a German "pill-box," he personally led the first party of them through an intense artillery and machine-gun fire barrage. Although knocked down by a bursting shell, he immediately resumed the dressing of the wounded. Although, owing to casualties, he had only two men to help him, he courageously persevered with his work and himself helped to excavate a dug-out for the wounded under heavy shell fire, during which several of the wounded were killed. He remained on duty for sixty hours and refused to leave his post till the last wounded man had been evacuated. By his constant cheerfulness under the most adverse conditions, and by his utter disregard for his own

safety, he kept up the spirits of the wounded and stimulated his surviving helpers to their utmost effort.

2nd Lieut. William Arthur Fraser, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his platoon was checked by a machine-gun, he located it and, accompanied only by his runner, attacked the dug-out from the rear, killed ten men and captured twenty others, together with the machine-gun.

Maj. Geoffrey Hurry, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his battalion in action. He showed a fine example to all ranks, and fought his battalion with great skill, contributing largely towards the success of the operations.

Maj. Eric Lloyd Hutchinson, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the evacuation of wounded from the forward area. He led a relief of stretcher-bearers over a track knee deep in mud, and at times over his waist in water. Another time he led a party through an intense barrage, thus relieving a temporary congestion of the wounded. He had very little rest during the whole four days.

Maj. Tristram Bernard Wordsworth James, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After the men had been ordered to safety owing to heavy shelling, when a gun-pit caught fire he extinguished it single-handed. By his efforts his personnel were rendered safe and his guns were all maintained in action.

Maj. Russell Fulton Manton, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his battery was being heavily shelled, the infantry sent back an S.O.S. call on the battery sector; he personally led the detachments to the guns, attended to the wounded, and kept every gun in action. By his determination and personal disregard of danger he set a magnificent example. On several occasions he showed the greatest gallantry and ability when in command of his battery.

Maj. Philip Alan Maplestone, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When in charge of all stretcher-bearers and forward posts he showed the utmost coolness under very heavy fire, during which several shelters were hit. By his example he prevented any panic and prevented serious casualties from gas shells. Although gassed himself, he remained on duty till the forenoon of the following day, having been on duty for over thirty hours. Even then he refused to be treated as a casualty, but after a short rest he returned to the advanced dressing station and carried on his duties.

Awarded a Bar to the Military Cross.

Lieut. Herbert William Carlton, M.C., Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of the brigade forward party. Although shelled out of his position three times and losing ten of his party killed and wounded, he maintained communication throughout the day, repairing lines himself wherever necessary. By boldly pushing his station forward he enabled his forward battalion commanders to send back their reports without delay.

Capt. Edmund Warhurst Cornish, M.C., Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in personally supervising the laying of the jumping-off tapes in Norman's Land under heavy shelling. On the same evening he skilfully stopped a retirement of a neighbouring unit which left the flank of the brigade in a precarious condition.

Lieut. Philip Edward Michael Vowels, M.C., Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With thirty N.C.O.'s and men he carried out a raid which, owing to his previous thorough reconnaissance and able leadership was a complete success. Without suffering a casualty, he inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and brought back fifteen prisoners and one machine-gun.

The Military Cross.

Lieut. Robert William Christopher Argue, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a convoy of mules carrying forward engineering material and small arm ammunition which were urgently required. The convoy came into a heavy barrage and was partly scattered. He collected all the animals together and succeeded in delivering the whole of the material to its destination.

Capt. William George Adams, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He went forward and made a personal reconnaissance. During an enemy counter-attack, when the troops on his left fell back, he moved his company forward under a heavy barrage to a position where they protected the withdrawal, and reorganised them into a defensive line which eventually checked and localised the attack.

Lieut. Leslie Walter Barnes, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his platoon in an attack, and of the company after the other officers became casualties. He carried out the work of consolidation under adverse weather conditions and heavy enemy barrages.

Lieut. Sydney Henry Birrell, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the brigade forward signal station. In spite of the enemy bar-

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

rage all the lines were held. Owing to casualties among trained men he had personally to supervise the laying and maintenance of all communications. He succeeded in maintaining them throughout the attack.

2nd Lieut. Leslie Atherton Gerard Boyce, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his platoon during an attack, and of the company after reaching the objective, all the other officers being killed or wounded. He remained in command for two days consolidating the position and repelling counter-attacks.

Lieut. Ediss Boyes, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Owing to the two senior officers becoming casualties he found himself in charge of the company in the attack on the final objective, which he captured with great success.

Lieut. Harold Gordon Bremner, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of his company. He personally rushed a shell-hole, shooting one of the enemy and bayonetting another. His company being held up by four enemy machine-guns, he displayed great skill in dealing with them. He personally searched dug-outs, sending back maps and information.

Lieut. Edwin George Butcher, Pns.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While he was controlling railway construction work under heavy shell fire it became necessary to make a deviation at the spot where the line came under fire. After putting the majority of his men in safety he returned with a small party and accomplished his work, in spite of casualties reducing his party to a minimum for effective work.

Capt. Lionel Lewin Carter, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in moving his company into a gap in the attacking line, on his own initiative, and gaining the objective. During the later withdrawal, by the effective placing of his company guns he assisted the retirement of units on both flanks, and remained personally under very heavy fire until all the men of his company had withdrawn. He then collected numerous stragglers from other companies and organised them with his own company on the original line. Although buried several times and severely shaken he remained with his men until relieved two days later.

Lieut. Eric Clarke Cribb, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in laying a duckboard track for 800 yards, including 100 yards over very swampy ground, although the route was constantly shelled by heavy guns directed by low-flying aeroplanes.

Lieut. Arthur Luke Stevens Davey, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to

duty when in charge of a raiding party of three officers and fifty other ranks. He led his men with such dash that the enemy were taken completely by surprise; one machine-gun and ten prisoners were taken, three dug-outs bombed, and a number of the enemy killed. No casualties were suffered by the party.

Lieut. George Norman Dixon, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in completing a buried cable route through extremely difficult country to the most forward position, where it had been impossible to maintain ground lines.

Capt. Henry John Dumaresq, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in charge of the consolidation of the final objective, which he carried out with conspicuous ability. Later, he was severely wounded in defending the line against a counter-attack.

Lieut. Rupert Francis Finlason, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as brigade intelligence officer. He carried out reconnaissances of the forward area for several days prior to the attack, and obtained most valuable information as to the best methods of approach. He also laid the jumping-off tape and personally assisted in guiding the assaulting battalions. In consequence of his work, although the enemy shelling was very heavy, the casualties in the brigade prior to the attack were very light. The entire absence of confusion and the ultimate success of the attack were also largely due to him.

Lieut. Ronald Victor Frazer, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as forward observation officer with the right infantry brigade. He made a valuable reconnaissance and eventually formed an advance post with some Lewis gunners in advance of our own protective barrage line, where enemy concentration could be plainly seen. His messages enabled the artillery completely to disperse two large concentrations. Throughout the day he was under extremely heavy fire.

Lieut. Harvey Freeman, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of six machine-guns. He advanced with the infantry, and though his team sustained casualties, succeeded in getting the whole of his guns to the final objective. He displayed great skill in handling them, and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

Lieut. Eric Garnett, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of the company of sixteen guns, after the officer in command was wounded. In spite of many casualties, he succeeded in bringing all his guns into action and organising supplies of ammunition and rations. He responded promptly to every S.O.S. call, though his battery was heavily shelled.

2nd Lieut. Walter Augustine Wayth Gudgeon, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With thirty N.C.O.'s and men he carried out a raid which, owing to his previous thorough reconnaissance and able leadership, was a complete success. Without suffering a casualty he inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, and brought back fifteen prisoners and one machine-gun.

2nd Lieut. John Walter Howie, Inf., attd. L.T.M. By.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a half-battery in an attack. He moved his section up in close support of the infantry until the final objective was gained. By close co-operation with the infantry he located the enemy preparing for counter-attacks, and did much to prevent them being launched.

Capt. Cecil Guildford Kimmerley Judge, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his company during three days' operations. By his leadership he inspired all ranks, and frustrated every attempt of the enemy to approach his position.

2nd Lieut. Clifford Bray King, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as forward observation officer. The liaison officer having been killed, the only information received came through him, and enabled at least two counter-attacks to be utterly routed by artillery concentration. During the whole of the operation he was under very heavy fire.

Lieut. Joseph Kirman, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during strong enemy counter-attacks. When the unit on the left of the brigade retired he placed his Lewis gun in position to cover the retirement. He then reorganised the battalion front under very severe enemy barrage. During the four days' operations all the other officers of the company became casualties.

Lieut. Leo Paul Little, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in successfully reconnoitring and preparing the approach route and assembly line for an assault under heavy shell fire. When carrying parties in the forward area were becoming disorganised he reorganised them, and put the whole scheme on a satisfactory footing.

2nd Lieut. Alfred Littlejohn, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a platoon. He showed splendid leadership in capturing two enemy strong points.

Lieut. Walter Roy Maddelford, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a platoon. During the advance he rushed the door of a dug-out and, with his runner, took forty-three prisoners. When his company commander and two other officers became casualties, he

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

took command of the company and supervised the consolidation.

Lieut. Henry Digby Maine, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He personally visited his power buzzer stations and kept them working under heavy fire, led carrying parties of men and mules to the front line, and when they were broken up by shelling, got them together again and succeeded in reaching the forward station, and so maintaining communication after other parties had failed.

Lieut. Allan William Manning, L. Horse R.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in carrying out a valuable reconnaissance. Though under heavy fire from a large party of the enemy and several machine-guns at close range, he handled his men coolly, and obtained valuable information concerning the enemy's dispositions and the nature of the ground. He led the whole of his party back without casualties. His work on previous reconnaissances was of great value.

Lieut. Fred Russell Beauchamp Martin, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as adjutant both prior to an attack and during reorganisation after reaching the objective.

2nd Lieut. Edward William Mattner, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. A party of infantry came under heavy fire near his battery position, one being killed and several wounded. Though the shelling continued incessantly for half an hour, he at once collected a party of four men, dressed all the wounded, and removed them to a place of safety. He was himself slightly wounded, but remained at duty.

Capt. Douglas Francis Middleton, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty as senior company commander. When the battalion had become scattered and the other company commanders casualties, although himself wounded early in the action, he took charge and reorganised the companies on reaching the objective. He personally traced the line to be consolidated, and supervised the whole of the work across the brigade frontage.

Lieut. Thomas Alfred Miles, Inf., attd. L.T.M. By.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of three trench mortars during three days' operations. When one gun was completely put out of action and another buried by a heavy bombardment, he reorganised his crews and had the gun dug out and got into action again. Later, with his two guns, he greatly assisted in the success of a raid.

Lieut. Robert Stirling Moore, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in guiding a brigade to its assembly position in an attack. Owing to heavy shell fire on the roads, he led the brigade

across country, his intimate knowledge of which enabled him to accomplish a very difficult task.

Lieut. Herbert Henry Morris, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a dump was set on fire by enemy shelling, he collected a party and, in spite of continual explosions, extinguished the fire. His promptness and courage were the means of saving a large quantity of ammunition.

Lieut. Henry St. Aubyn Murray, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in successfully constructing and wiring two strong points in rear of the final objective in spite of enemy barrage fire. He also reorganised scattered parties of men in the vicinity.

Capt. William Henry Orchard, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Owing to his officers being killed or wounded early in the fight, he found himself in command of the assaulting troops. He carried out his task and reorganised in a very efficient manner. His energy and cheerfulness under depressing circumstances were an incentive to all.

Lieut. William Frank Osmond, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the battery in action, after the officer in charge was wounded. One of the first shells burst close to him, throwing him down and slightly wounding him. He however remained until satisfied that he had done all he could, and was the last to leave.

Capt. (now Maj.) Herbert Peter Phillips, Pnrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in controlling and maintaining the roads and mule tracks to the forward areas under constant shelling and attacks by aeroplanes, and keeping them open to traffic at all hours.

Lieut. Ewen Douglas Price, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his company after the company commander had been killed. He succeeded in holding his portion of the line and beating off many counter-attacks.

Lieut. Harold Willis Reid, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of his platoon during nine days' operations. When the company guides became casualties, he led his platoon forward to their correct position under a heavy enemy barrage. After his trench was heavily bombarded, he cleared it and reorganised the defence.

Lieut. Hugh Douglas Robb, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On going forward with the advance to obtain information he came upon an enemy strong point. Collecting some men who were without leaders, he led them against the garrison and captured the position. He then went on and obtained his information.

Lieut. Edward John Scott, M.G. Corps.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to

duty in command of his battery while it was firing a barrage. As the advance progressed he went forward, though slightly wounded, reconnoitred new positions, and changed his battery positions very rapidly with the loss of a man.

Lieut. Francis Lawrence Smith, A.S.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when engaged on forward transport work during nine days' operations. On three occasions he had to halt his convoy owing to the road being blown up, but in spite of heavy shelling managed to repair the road with his own transport men and so enabled the convoy to proceed.

Lieut. Robert James Smith, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Single-handed he rushed an enemy machine-gun which was in action, and with his revolver shot the crew. Later, he again single-handed attacked a "pill-box" with the bayonet and captured the occupants. He also led three separate attacks on dug-outs, the occupants of which his party killed or took prisoners.

Capt. Walter Leonard Smith, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty while in charge of stretcher-bearers and posts. He did magnificent work in attending to the wounded and organising their removal, and by his fearlessness and determination set a splendid example to his stretcher-bearers.

Lieut. Richard Floyd Stanistreet, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in personally directing parties repairing lines and reorganising carrying parties under heavy shell fire. It was mainly due to his example that communications were maintained.

Capt. Arthur George Stephenson, Pnrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in controlling and maintaining artillery roads and tracks which required constant attention on account of the weather and damage by shell fire. He patrolled them during the whole period of counter-attack and succeeded in keeping them open for traffic.

2nd Lieut. Walter Frederick Stevenson, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in taking out a daylight patrol over a distance of 600 yards and definitely locating the enemy line. He cleared a pill-box containing ten of the enemy, capturing five, killing three, and wounding two. Though coming under heavy fire, he succeeded in bringing his patrol through with only one casualty and rendered a useful intelligence report.

2nd Lieut. Lionel Logan Summers, Inf.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a patrol, which brought back valuable information and captured seven of the enemy who were attempting to escape from a raid made by the battalion on the left.

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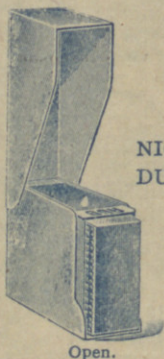
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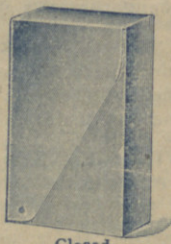
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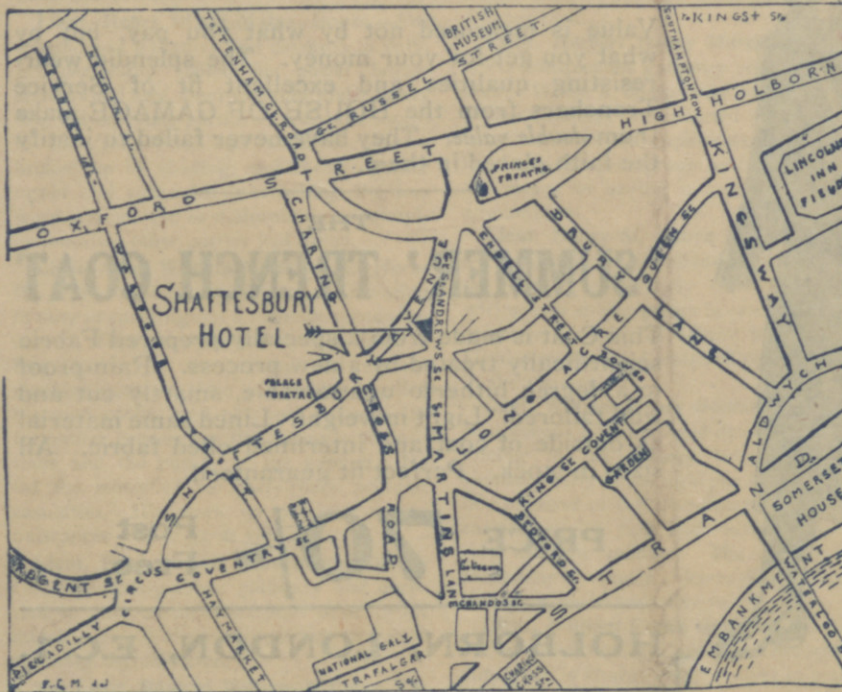
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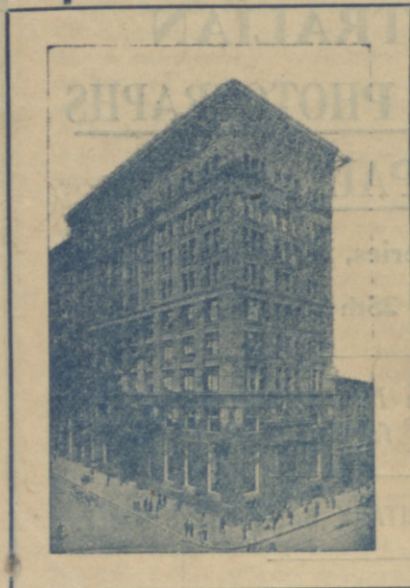
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