

Anzac Bulletin



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LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

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



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Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

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The barrage which preceded an early morning attack by the Australians.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Flags which may be Flown.

Melbourne, 21st August.

Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, has announced that the Federal Cabinet has decided to draft regulations under the War Precautions Act setting out the flags which may be displayed on buildings and in processions and demonstrations in Australia during the war. These comprise the flags of the British Empire and Allies, and the Papal flag; for any other emblem permission must be obtained from the Minister of Defence.

Educational Propaganda.

Melbourne, 21st August.

Mr. Watt states that the Government has decided to accept a proposal recently made by a deputation to establish a Directorate of Educational War Propaganda. Mr. D. K. Picken, Master of Ormond College, has been freed by his Council for work, and would act as Educational Director. Mr. Norman Treney, of the Atlas Assurance Company, would be Organising Director.

Judge's Appointment.

Brisbane, 23rd August.

The Queensland Supreme Court has overruled the demurrer in the case arising out of the challenge of the validity of the appointment of Mr. Justice McCawley to the Supreme Court Bench, and has ousted Mr. McCawley from the position.

Influencing Jurymen.

Melbourne, 23rd August.

The Victorian Solicitor-General, Mr. A. Robinson, states that it is intended to amend the law to make attempts to influence the decision of juries more difficult.

Appeal against Sentence.

Melbourne, 23rd August.

Henry Cook, recently sentenced in Melbourne to ten years in connection with the Government Printing Office robbery, has lodged an appeal on the ground of misdirection of the jury.

Increased Price for Newspapers.

Melbourne, 23rd August.

Several daily newspapers have decided to increase the price of their Saturday issue to 2d., on account of the shortage of paper. A slight increase will also be made in the price of weeklies.

Trading with the Enemy.

Adelaide, 23rd August.

The South Australian Full Court has decided to set aside the verdict in the case of Francis H. Snow, the Australian representative of Aaron Hirsch, on a charge of trading with the enemy. A new trial has been ordered. Chief Justice Murray said the evidence was more than sufficient to support the conviction, but he had misread a certain telegram, and the Court was not sure whether the jury had based its verdict on that.

Premier to Visit England.

Brisbane, 23rd August.

The Press states that Mr. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, will shortly leave for England in order to appear in the Mooraberrie Cattle Case. It is believed that the visit also has some political significance.

New South Wales Budget.

Sydney, 23rd August.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, delivering the Budget speech, said the combined revenue from Government and business undertakings was £21,434,000—an increase of £923,000. The year closed

with a surplus of £23,825. He did not forecast any new taxation, but remarked that this would come from the Commonwealth in the near future.

Restricting Alien Speeches.

Melbourne, 23rd August.

A War Precautionary Proclamation has been issued empowering competent military authority to prohibit any alien from addressing or taking part in meetings or propaganda.

Official Labour's Set-back.

Sydney, 23rd August.

The Victorian municipal elections yesterday resulted in the defeat of many Official Labour candidates.

Legislator Enlists.

Sydney, 28th August.

Mr. Con Wallace, of the Official Labour Party, and member for West Sydney in the House of Representatives, has enlisted.



The Australian cemetery at a village on the Ancre.

(Australian Official Photograph.)



A field gun captured by an Australian Brigade on July 4.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

Soldiers' Settlements in Australia.

Melbourne, 21st August.

The Victorian Government has up to the present purchased 33,000 acres, costing nearly £500,000, for the purpose of settlements for soldiers.—(Reuter.)

Tasmanian Ironfield.

Commonwealth Purchases Option.

Melbourne, 23rd August.

Mr. Watt has announced that the Commonwealth Government has decided to purchase for £3,000 an option for twelve months over the property and rights of the Blythe River Iron Mines, Ltd., Tasmania, with a view to developing the metallic resources of Australia, and encouraging their most effective utilisation for National and Imperial benefit. If the option is exercised the total sum payable is £110,000.

The deposit resembles Cumberland Red Hematite, estimated to comprise from 1,700,000 to 23,000,000 tons of marketable ore, suitable for producing the highest forms of iron and steel. Sir John Higgins, Honorary Metallurgical Adviser to the Commonwealth Government, was privately offered the property for flotation, but he gave the Commonwealth Government the first chance to secure the property. He has generously offered to assign his commission, totalling £10,000, to the Commonwealth Government for investment in inscribed stock, the interest to be devoted to the promotion of a study of technology of iron ores and metallic iron and steel in all forms.

Legislator Fined.

Sydney, 27th August.

Mr. Brookfield, M.L.A., has been fined £50 by the State Full Court, in Sydney, for contempt of court in making statements regarding the trial of E. Judd, a noted extremist agitator.

Engineers' Dispute.

Melbourne, 27th August.

Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Arbitration Court, has decided in the case between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Commonwealth that the refusal of the Union to sign the suggested shipbuilding agreement should not be a bar to the employment of men in shipbuilding. He refused to order piecework, but provided for the dilution of labour as authorised by the Board of Reference.

Australia to America.

Melbourne, 27th August.

The Governor-General has sent the following cable to the President of the United States:—

"Australia proudly recalls the fact that ten years ago the American Fleet visited these shores, officially proclaiming the friendship and the identity of interests of those two countries. While, like America, hating war, Australia nevertheless feels intense gratification in bearing its portion of the burden to defend the rights and liberties of the world, and that Americans and Australians are to-day fighting side by side in the conflict which, it is hoped, will settle not only the fate of Europe but the future of the Pacific."

Shipwrecked on Desert Island.

Melbourne, 29th August.

The survivors of the wrecked barque, "John Murray," have returned to Melbourne on board the rescuing steamer "Macedon," with the exception of Mr. Chugg (the chief officer), two of the crew, and a Kanaka, who left Malden Island on July 27th in a boat seeking help. Captain Vaughan, master of the "John Murray," believes that Chugg's party is safe. Members of the rescued

crew tell a romantic story of an enforced three months' stay on a desolate coral island in mid-Pacific.

The Meat Trouble.

Melbourne, 28th August.

The Press reports that there are hopeful prospects of an early reasonable settlement of the meat supply problem.

Penalties for Sedition.

Sydney, 29th August.

Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, has moved leave to introduce a Sedition Bill, which provides that any person subsequently convicted of the offence enumerated in the schedule shall be disqualified from being nominated as a candidate or for voting, or being elected as a member of Parliament or of a municipal council, and any member convicted would vacate his seat. The period of disqualification would extend from a minimum of four to a maximum of seven years. The Bill leaves present definition of sedition unaltered. The Bill was read a first time, after a division of 37 to 31.

SPORTING CABLE.

Billiards.

Melbourne, 27th August.

Progress scores in the billiards championship of Australia:—Walter Lindrum, 9,948; Fred Lindrum, 9,091.

Boxing.

Perth, 27th August.

Bert Jarvis (9st. 6lbs.) knocked out Snowy Corbett (9st.) in the first round of the Barrier Light-weight Championship.

**Rawlinson Praises Australians.
"A Splendid Performance."**

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 26th.

The following order from General Sir H. Rawlinson and General Sir J. G. Monash, dated August 16th, has been handed to me:

"I desire to express officially to all ranks of the Australian Corps my sincere appreciation for their splendid victory over the enemy on August 8th and succeeding days. The task allotted to them depended largely for its success on the element of surprise.

"Despite difficulties, the assembly of the Corps, the distribution of tanks, and the disposition of a large force of heavy field artillery were accomplished by night without attracting attention. From zero onwards everything went according to programme, without a hitch. It was no ordinary feat to win all objectives allotted, to effect a penetration of ten miles into a hostile position, and to reach the most distant objective half an hour before the scheduled time.

"There are three points I desire specially to eulogise: (1) The splendid gallantry and drive of the infantry. (2) The thoroughness and precision of the staff and the work of the Corps Divisions and Brigades. (3) The skill and rapidity with which the mobile artillery was brought forward close in support of the infantry for the attack of the more distant objectives.

"I offer my heartiest congratulations and warm thanks to all ranks of the Australian Corps, though I feel that whatever words I may use, all Australians realise that victory is her own reward. It was a splendid performance, and as fine a feat of arms as any this war can produce.

(Signed) H. RAWLINSON,
General Commanding Fourth Army."

Pozières Once Again.

Memories of 1916.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 26th.

Yesterday morning British troops launched an attack from the old shell-shattered, tumbled moorland which was once Pozières. For the fourth time in four years the wave of battle has rolled forward across this historic ground. By the afternoon the Germans were fighting a heavy rearguard action near Contalmaison, where the old 3rd and 5th Australian Brigade Headquarters used to be at the time of the battle. The German outposts were holding the much fought-over fringe of the High Wood. Crosses and graves stand on Pozières summit exactly as they were before the great offensive of last March passed over them. Scars of battle mark almost every monument, but the cemeteries, so far as we could see, had been scrupulously respected. The cross of the 7th Field Company of Australian Engineers is nearly cut through by a shell, but still rises over the Canadian and Australian graveyard on the hill. The great white crosses of the 1st Australian Division and 8th Australian Battalion stand scarred with shrapnel in the cemetery near the entrance of the village. Before them to-day are two newer rows of German graves, with that of a German senior surgeon amongst them. The cross of the 4th Australian Battalion still stands in the little line of scrub from which the battle started, with the cross of the 10th Battalion beside it.

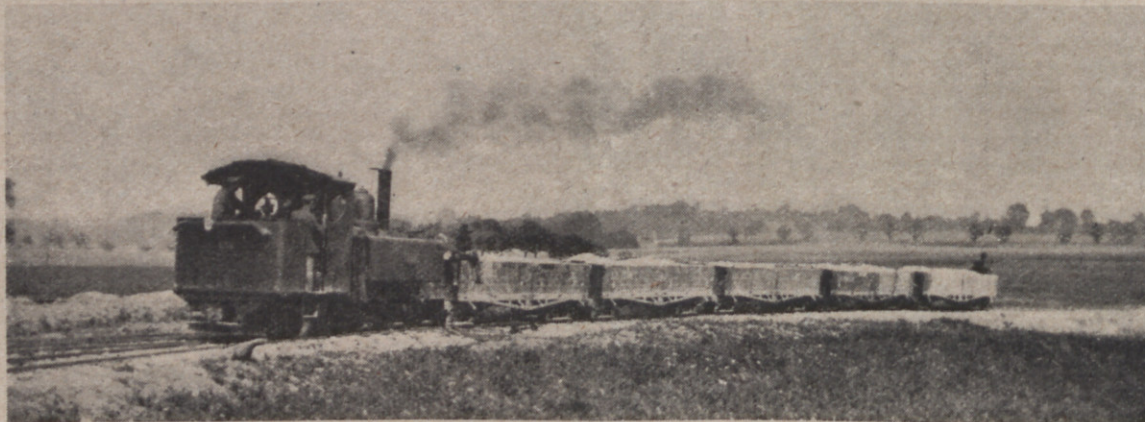
The grave of Captain Margetts, of the 12th Battalion, is still marked by a small white cross, beside the stumps of the copse where he fell a little after daylight, when the troops were first pushing across the road against the Germans, who were still at the further side of the village.

The Old Windmill.

By the windmill still stands the dark wooden cross of the 2nd Australian Division, on the summit of the whole Somme battlefield. Heavy shells have shaken this cross half loose from the stone pyramid on which it stands, but it still rises there beside the great road on the hill-top which the 2nd Division won. Beside it the north and south lines of the old "O.G." trenches, along the summit, can still be traced by small white crosses to nameless Australians who fell there, with here and there the grave marked with the name of the 46th Battalion and other Battalions which two years ago were fighting on that terrible hill-crest. We sat where, two years ago today, the 2nd Australian Division was holding the ugly trenches near Munster Alley.

The battle this time is proceeding to the south and eastwards. The British are attacking, roughly speaking, from the whole length of the Bapaume Road between La Boiseele and Grevillers, far away to the left. In the valley before Bapaume the dust barrage rolled through Le Barque and Thilloy, across the wild, vast moorland which three years ago was smiling countryside.

To the right, near Contalmaison, all the afternoon the German shelling was furious, filling the valley with dust and shell smoke. Here the tail of the German army, in order to extricate itself from the British, seemed to be making a counter-attack. The German retreat was clearly directed towards the south-east. On the moorland heights near Longueval, German infantry could be seen taking up a position to cover it. Through the low scrub of the High Wood there could be clearly made out the German



The light railways which follow up the advance.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

rearguard sentries standing motionless in the scrub every fifteen or twenty yards.

Beside the British graves on the edge of the High Wood, where the battle temporarily lulled, was a large post of Germans in the old trenches. Two German motor-ambulances were actually between the lines on the road this side of the High Wood, and moved off slowly over the uneven track. The British infantry moved up to attack High Wood, and heavy shelling began to tear the distant hill-top into clouds of tawny dust.

As evening closed the din and dust of battle rolled away—pray heaven, for the last time—from the wild, tawny upland, where thousands of the bravest men who were ever born—or ever will be born—in Australia lie to-day, and throughout all ages.

Advance from Bray. More Captures than Casualties.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 25th.

The Australian infantry advanced from before Bray last night, north of the Somme, and took the high ground overlooking the town of Suzanne. About fifty Germans surrendered. This makes about twelve thousand Germans captured by Australians since August 8th—a much greater number than the whole of the Australian casualties.

The Germans retreating are fighting along a line further north. Last night everywhere could be seen German dumps burning. This morning comes news that the famous Australian battleground, Pozières summit, is again in British hands.

Two days ago, as New South Wales infantry attacked the steep gully south of Chuignes, and worked through Arcy Wood, they came on a huge German gun—much the biggest ever yet met by an Australian force. This monster barrel was blown off some time before; the barrel tumbled down hill, turned over, and lay further down the gully. The interior of the barrel was rusted, and the gun clearly had not been used for some time past.

In a wood, very well camouflaged, lay an immense gun carriage with the body of the monster, which made the great 11-inch gun captured on August 8th seem insignificant. These two were clearly the guns which had bombarded Amiens. The 15-inch gun in Arcy Wood had been brought there on rails, and later on transferred to a fixed platform.

Patrols Press Forward. The Taking of Cappy.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 26th.

Yesterday Australian infantry pushed on south of the Somme towards Cappy. The Germans had been firing with a single field-



Presentation of medals to Australians in the field.

(Australian Official Photograph.)

gun, which was planted in the road a little this side of the village. Presently patrols of Queenslanders, pushing on, found this gun deserted. The patrols passed through Cappy, up the slopes beyond, and reached a quarry on the hillside. Here the Germans, who had mostly been retreating as fast as their legs could carry them, held on and rushed up five or six machine-guns.

Later.—During last night and this morning Australian patrols pushed out two miles beyond Cappy; the Germans were retiring quickly. North of the Somme the Australians yesterday advanced a mile beyond Bray. Last night patrols were through Suzanne. This morning the line advanced a mile further, and are still pushing on.

The Germans yesterday were fighting a rearguard action, leaving single guns, generally in the woods, in order to delay the troops following them, and holding on to certain stronger points. One of these nests at Suzanne was cleared out this morning. The German guns have been shooting off all the remaining dumps of gas-shell and other shell stored behind the lines, which

were the cause of the very heavy bombardments which were laid down on various parts of the battlefield.

Scheme for Saving Young Cattle.

The scheme proposed by the Government for the saving of calves, with the object of increasing the herds of dairy and beef stock, has been placed before the directors of more than 200 butter and cheese factories, and the general tone of 175 replies that have so far been received indicates friendly interest.

The co-operation of the factories is sought to utilise waste products, such as whey, buttermilk, and skim milk, with the addition of grain and hay for the feeding and rearing of calves. Some 30 factories will probably make a commencement as soon as the details are finally approved; and the Minister for Lands (Mr. Ashford), who has now placed the project before the Cabinet, is satisfied that the extension of the movement is only a matter for organisation.

Quick Treatment for Wounded.

Our Red Cross correspondent writes:—

The trite and time-worn adage that "he gives twice who gives quickly," is never more true than when the question of providing succour for sick and wounded men is involved. To be a few days, or even a few hours late on such occasions entails at best added suffering and unnecessary privation. Nor does this alone apply to the essential medical services of the Army. The constant recognition which it receives from medical officers is sufficient proof that the supplementary work of the Red Cross, whether close to the fighting line or away in the rear at base hospitals and convalescent camps, is of such value that it, too, must ever be prepared at shortest notice to undertake new work in fresh localities.

In accommodating itself to altered circumstances the Australian Red Cross in France has invariably displayed much resource and enterprise. A recent example of this is afforded by the manner in which the Red Cross has co-operated in the change in the arrangements of the medical authorities, by which a large Australian Convalescent Depot has been established in the Havre area.

A month or two have not only sufficed to get the Red Cross recreation hut there into ship-shape order, but to give it, as the result of renovations and alterations, a finished and attractive appearance. The Red Cross staff at the Havre Depot spared no efforts during the month of June to complete the work which had been begun in the previous month. Comfortable chairs, mainly in wicker or canvas, were provided in considerable numbers. A piano was soon installed and made available for the men. Three billiard tables were put into position in a remarkably short space of time, and the gear and equipment necessary for men to indulge in bull boards, rope quoits, ping-pong, draughts, cards, and endless other indoor games, were ready almost in anticipation of the demand for these forms of recreation. Meanwhile a library was being collected, and the room improvised for housing the books serves also as an office. Towards the end of the month the finishing touches were being put to a stage which had been erected in the main hall, and a cinema apparatus was already at the disposal of the patients.

The grounds of the Depot are, too, being suitably laid out for outdoor sport, and the Society has supplied material for cricket, football, Badmington, and other games.

The spirit of friendly rivalry in various branches of sport is encouraged by competitions, for which cups and shields are awarded. The medical officers of the Buchy Convalescent Depot (a section of which was formerly reserved for Australian convalescents) marked the occasion of the withdrawal of our men from their camp by

Sir Joseph Cook Visits Australians.

Repatriation Scheme Explained.

Sir Joseph Cook, the Australian Minister for the Navy, has been paying a round of visits to the Australian soldiers in the various camps and hospitals. He has travelled many hundreds of miles to do so.

Addressing the men at Hurdcott and Parkhouse camps, he said that Australians were proud of their fighting men, who had brought such honour to themselves and to their country. It might interest them to know that when he (Sir Joseph) was recently in Seattle (U.S.A.), at a performance of "Grumpy," Cyril Maude, in a speech between the acts, mentioned "Australian soldiers." The whole audience cheered to the echo. He knew that the Australians could be relied upon to the end. "Drive the Hun into his own country and have done with him."

The people who stayed behind in Australia owed everything to the men who left Australia. They could not measure their obligation, and they were not going to forget it. He confidently said that the Australian Repatriation Scheme was at least the equal of, and, in his opinion, better than any scheme which he had seen—and he had seen more than one. The great object which Australia had, in view was that a man should not lose anything or be prejudiced in any manner because he had gone away to fight. More than that, the returned soldier was to be given, and was already actually receiving, certain special benefits and privileges. It had been laid down, for example, in the Civil Service that the soldier should return, not to the grade which he had when he went away, but to that which he would have had if he had remained in Australia. In selecting men for the Civil Service, preference was given to returned soldiers, application being in the first place made to the Returned Soldiers' Association. The entrance examinations and other qualifications were modified in favour of returned men.

Another thing upon which they had made up their minds in Australia was this, that the Repatriation Scheme was additional to the Pension Scheme, and not in substitution for it. Neither scheme was to be exploited in the interest or supposed interest of the other.

The Government had made arrangements with employers and with Trades Unions for

training men in trades in which men were not yet skilled. The arrangement was that the returned soldier who took up a new trade should receive from the beginning the full ruling rate of wages. At first he would be rated at, say, 40 per cent. of full efficiency. In that case the employer would pay 40 per cent. of the full wages, and the Government would pay the other 60 per cent. As the man's efficiency increased the share of his wages to be paid by the employer would increase, until, when he reached the ordinary standard of trade efficiency, the employer would be paying the full rate of wages.

Special provision was also being made to provide technical training for returned soldiers. It was recognised that many, particularly the younger men, would wish to qualify themselves for some technical occupation. Steps were being taken to make it possible for them to do so. In Victoria, for instance, arrangements had been made for the training of 2,000 returned soldiers at Technical Schools. Similar steps were being taken in other States, and the men who wished to get technical training need have no doubt on the subject. They would be given the best training available.

It was impossible to explain fully the many and varied aspects of repatriation work, but reference might be made to the new industries which are being established to provide occupation for soldiers, to the free medical treatment provided for disabled men, and to the provisions for payment of a substantial sustenance allowance to returned soldiers who were waiting for employment.

The people of Australia recognised that it was up to them to do the best for the men who had gone away to fight and to save Australia for Australians.

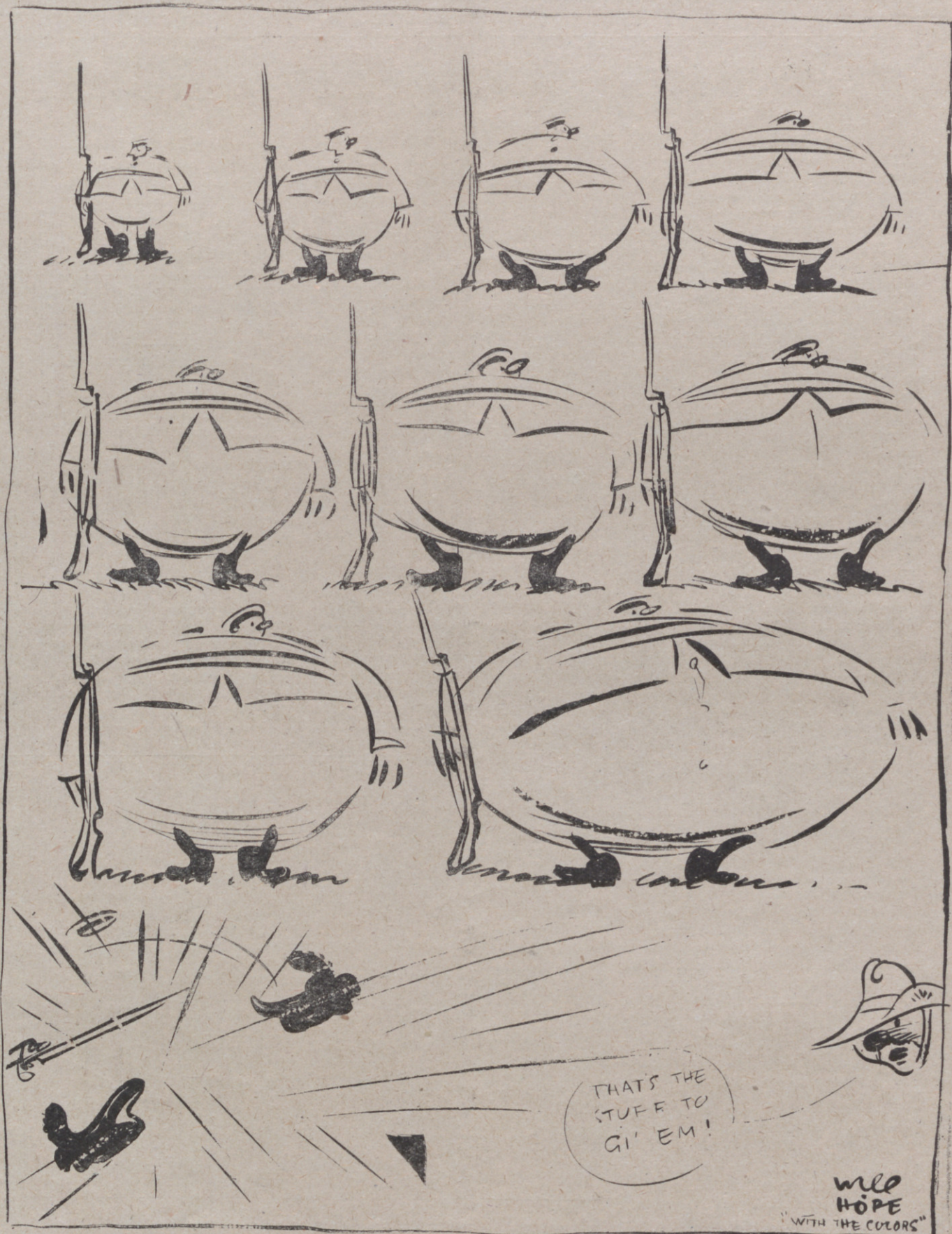
He assured them that in this resolve the people were resolute and sincere, and they could rest assured that the obligation would be honoured fully, honourably and cheerfully. He hoped that it would not be long before they would be in Australia again, as happy citizens of a peaceful and progressive community. The Hun, it appeared, was beginning to crack, and the end might come at no distant time.

He thanked them all, in the name of Australia, for what they had done, and wished them God-speed.

presenting the Havre Depot with a handsome trophy shield. It is suitably inscribed, and records their esteem for the Australians with whom they had to deal. This and other presentation trophies are doing much to stimulate a healthy interest in sport, and,

incidentally, to hasten the recovery of the men, whose minds are in this way prevented from dwelling on their ailments.

Altogether the work of two months at the Depot represents, from a Red Cross point of view, a very creditable achievement.



Imitation of a Hun "getting the wind up" on the approach of an "Aussie."

(Drawn for the "Anzac Bulletin" by Will Hope, A.I.F.)

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Tobacco.

The Prices Commissioner has refused an application by manufacturers for an increase in the price of tobacco.

New Invoicing Regulation.

Importers of goods dutiable *ad valorem* from all countries other than China and Japan will, after 1st January next, be obliged to submit invoices showing the value for home consumption in the country of export of the goods at the date of the invoices, and to make declaration as to the correctness of the values shown.

Ships for Australia.

Mr. Denison Miller, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, when on his way to London wrote to Sydney that he had visited the big shipbuilding yards at Seattle, from which steel ships of 8,800 tons were being delivered at the rate of one a fortnight; and seen also the works where the wooden ships, 3,300 tons, are being built, and saw one of them launched. The United States Government had adopted the pattern of these ships and ordered the building of 400 of them. The American Consul in Melbourne has received advice that scores of wooden ships are building along the Pacific Coast and are claimed to be "virtually unsinkable." One such ship was torpedoed twice, once directly under the engine room, but she reached port.

Food and Groceries.

Returns issued by the Statistician in regard to forty-six commodities, show that their aggregate cost increased in May over the cost in April in all the States excepting New South Wales and Western Australia. Compared with May in 1917, the cost in New South Wales was 3 per cent. higher, in Victoria 5.1 per cent. higher, Queensland 3 per cent. higher, South Australia 8.5 per cent. higher, and Tasmania 9.6 per cent. higher. In Western Australia there was a decrease of 3.1 per cent. For Australia as a whole, the increase was 4.5 per cent.

Purchase of Sugar.

The Commonwealth's purchase of the Queensland sugar crop for the present and 1919-20 seasons, involves an expenditure of over £16,000,000. The price agreed to (£21 10s. per ton) will permit the Federal authorities to continue in force the order under which 1a sugar is sold at not more than 3½d. per lb. retail in the capital cities. This is the cheapest rate in force for white crystals throughout the world. The present season's crop is a record one.



Sale of Wheat.

The Commonwealth Wheat Board last week sold 15,000 tons of f.a.q. wheat to a neutral country at 5s. 9d a bushel, f.o.b. Senator Russell, Minister in Charge of Foodstuffs, said it was not intended to make public the name of the country buying the wheat, as it might invite enemy action at sea. The wheat is to be conveyed from Australia by four motor-driven vessels which will first bring general merchandise to these shores.

More Taxation.

Speaking at a meeting of the Australian Women's National League, the Acting Prime Minister (Mr. Watt), said he intended to introduce during next session of the Federal Parliament some methods by which, during war time, the business of the House might be done in a more business-like way. The finance question was of increasing importance, he said, and it was plain that, while we were passing on to posterity the huge load of debt incurred by the war, we must be prepared to provide for our present requirements out of our own taxation. That would call for the imposing of fresh heavy direct taxation in the near future.

The Pacific Islands.

Addressing a women's meeting at St. Kilda, Mr. Watt (Acting Prime Minister) said he believed that after the war there would be a new league between Australia, New Zealand and the Islands near to both, a league which might not be called a federation, but which would be a defensive alliance for mutual protection. We could not permit a German Naval Base within a few days of our coasts.

Closer Settlement.

Replying to a statement made by Mr. Lynch in the Federal Parliament that 66 per cent. of the men who had taken up land under the Closer Settlement Acts in New South Wales were "on the rocks," Mr. Ashford, the New South Wales Minister, said that 78 per cent. of the settlers were up to date in their rentals, and no question, as far as the Lands Department was concerned, arose as to their stability.

Arsenal.

The manufacture of all field army munitions, much of which is now imported, will be undertaken at the arsenal to be established at Tuggeranong, N.S.W. (in the Federal Territory). Aeroplanes will probably be included in the first work started. The Federal Government proposes to start the works immediately.



Bridge Street, Benalla (Vic.) during the May floods.

War Burdens.

The Premier of New South Wales (Mr. Holman) states that State civil servants and politicians are to be put on the same footing as other citizens in the matter of liability to bear their share of war burdens.

Sydneians' Memorial.

The 20th annual meeting of the Sydney Grammar School Old Boys' Union decided to take steps to raise £10,000 as a memorial of the old boys who had volunteered for active service. Besides a memorial in stone it is proposed to create an endowment fund. The roll of honour—the greatest of any school or university in Australia—held the names of 1,580 members. The headmaster (Lieutenant H. N. Sloman) won the Military Cross.

Prosperous Farmers' Society.

The annual report of the Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., shows an advance in the turnover of the society of £290,503 to March 31st, the year's total being £2,638,827. The society is erecting new stores on a large area close to the Central Railway Station, Sydney.

Visit of Wheat Expert.

Dr. Duval, crop technologist, who is inquiring into the wheat question for the United States, was entertained at luncheon in Sydney by the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of New South Wales. He said he believed America would continue to purchase Australian wheat and store it as a safeguard against shortage. Had Australia adopted bulk-handling of wheat ten years ago he believed that what she would have saved in the wheat lost during the last three years would have paid for the entire installation.

A.I.F. Memorial.

A movement to build a hall as a memorial of the Australian Imperial Forces is being successfully organised by Brigadier-General Jobson. Offers of assistance are coming from every hand. The hall will contain administrative offices, rest rooms, dining rooms, etc.

Civil Service Embargo.

It is stated that there is much discontent amongst a section of the State Public Service because of the continuing embargo upon increments of salaries of £325 and over. It is understood that the question is to be considered by the Government at an early date.

Imports.

Imports to New South Wales from overseas in May were of the value of £1,982,259, compared with £2,432,615 in May, 1917. For eleven months, July to May inclusive, they were of the value of £26,656,469, compared with £30,752,540 in the eleven months of 1916-17—a decrease for the period of £4,096,071.

**Australian Prisoners of War.**

This photograph was taken from a German captured in France. He stated that the photograph was given him by an Australian soldier who had been captured by the Germans. It is reproduced with the object of ascertaining the identity of the men. Anyone who can give information on the subject is requested to communicate with Lieut. Q. S. Spedding, Officer-in-Charge Records, Administrative Headquarters, Australian Imperial Force, 130, Horseferry Road, London.

Fencing Wire.

The Acting Prime Minister stated that there was no need to consider the importation of wire netting or fencing wire, as the steel works of the Broken Hill Proprietary at Newcastle will have by the end of August produced enough fencing wire for Australian requirements, and at a cost as low as that at which it could be imported.

Cost of Living.

The cost of living in New South Wales in May was 0.7 per cent. dearer than during April. The prices of meat during May were 63.2 per cent. higher than in July, 1914; other food and groceries were 26.8 per cent. higher, and the prices for the two combined were 36.2 per cent. higher.

Australians' Swift Advance. Fierce Fighting near Bray.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 23rd, 10 a.m.

After a considerable advance and capturing over two hundred prisoners, and half encircling the town of Bray by 9 a.m., our troops consolidated their hold round the town.

Late in the afternoon the Germans heavily bombarded the British positions a little further north and drove in this sector of the line. The position looked threatening, but our infantry held on until reinforcements were moved up in order to re-establish the position. Our troops are still holding the line which was won in the morning. The details of the morning's attack show it was splendidly made. The Germans heard the tanks during the night, and warned all ranks. They laid down a heavy artillery barrage forty minutes before our attack started.

The whole area where our troops were waiting was heavily pounded by heavy guns for thirty minutes. The fire then slackened, but the German guns were so well prepared that within two minutes of our bombardment they were again drenching the area with shells. Our infantry, however, after lying nearly three-quarters of an hour beneath this shell fire, attacked so closely after our own barrage that the Germans were unable to run back, and many were captured in their positions. The Germans speak of the great swiftness of this attack, but the infantry were all the time chafing at the slowness of our own barrage, which, though fast for the Germans, was nothing like fast enough for them. As the attack was nearing the halfway point from the copse in the level, sun-bathed tableland across which it was being made, several machine-guns opened directly on the approaching line. The infantry swept round and overran the place, and the Germans, after a fight, surrendered. There were found in this copse six splendid dug-outs. The whole German battalion staff was inside, living close to the front line. This German commander, living amongst his men, in many ways more resembled our battalion commanders than German ones. As one officer said, it was the first time he had seen a German dug-out decently sanitary. Fifty Germans were taken here and three machine-guns, the other machine-guns escaping. The German barrage has been entirely of heavy guns, except for two batteries of field-guns, one of which could be seen calmly unlimbering, firing, and limbering up again on the slopes south of the Somme. The German planes belonging to the "Red" Circus wheeled round bomb-dropping and machine-gunning, but the men's nerves were good, and they did not heed them. From halfway onwards the

field batteries retreated and disappeared, but the Germans, who had prepared everything the night before, drenched the valleys with gas-shells. The men pushed on through this, and established themselves in the line which had been set for them to reach. It was here that a battalion commander visiting the front line beyond a certain quarry found coming out of the quarry a number of Germans. Six of them escaped, but the colonel and one orderly took thirty prisoners.

Fight in Prisoners' Cage.

In an old English war-prisoners' cage German infantry fought with bombs and rifles till our infantry settled their opposition. Rifle grenades, machine-guns, and trench mortars from Bray village were brought to bear on our troops, but they held on and dug in. The British line dug in under the steaming summer sunshine. During the afternoon the battle eased. We watched our men burying German dead in a little cemetery on the hill. The troops walked in twos and threes, as men only can on battle-days, on our side of the hill above Bray. The Germans could be seen equally quietly strolling up the road beyond the old English huts on the other side above Bray. Far away, beyond the well-known trees of the Peronne road, a German dump somewhere on the old Somme field began burning fiercely.

About half-past four the German artillery descended crashing upon the British front and rear lines. The "Red" Circus appeared in the air over the smoking battlefield. In this whirlwind the Germans partially drove in the British line. The Germans apparently brought up and launched in a counter-attack a division of Hessians from Montauban. Heavy fighting still faced our troops when the evening closed. Our men fought magnificently throughout a long day's battle.

Final Objective Reached.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 23rd, 10.30 a.m.

Australians at dawn to-day advanced in another considerable attack south of the Somme, with British infantry advancing on their flank. It was again a beautiful morning, without a mist, after another night which the full moon made almost as bright as day. All night could be heard the incessant roll of guns from the battlefield north of the Somme, till this fresh thunder broke out with dawn, which still continues.

Later.—News comes in that the British infantry have made good progress—some of them are now fighting in Herleville. The Australian infantry, when last seen, was advancing steadily. Our troops throughout the night retained the positions won yesterday north of the Somme.

As I write, the Australians are reported to have reached their final line along the whole length. Already several hundred prisoners from six different regiments are reported.

Attacks Confuse Germans.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 23rd, 5 p.m.

The Australian attack south of the Somme this morning has gone with wonderful speed and complete success up to the present time.

It is an hour past mid-day, and the Australian infantry are already reported to have taken Chuignolles and have reached the outskirts of Chuignes.

The Germans fought heavily against the Victorians on the main road west of Foucaucourt, and also in the woods and in the tangled gullies which the New South Welshmen swept through just south of the Somme. Nothing, however, withstood the advance, which was carried on to the further plateau through the old French wire entanglements at the edge of the old Somme battlefield. German prisoners were taken from every regiment of three German Divisions, and number 47 officers and 1,329 men. The German Divisions from which the prisoners were taken are the 21st, the 107th, and the 185th, the last of which was brought down from the front facing the New Zealanders and British near Hebuterne, just before their recent attack.

There is every sign that the German army is greatly confused by these swift successes. This morning's attack was a complete surprise.

Heroic Tank Officer.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, 21st August.

Wherever one goes amongst the Australian infantry who attacked on August 8th and the following days, one finds feelings of warm and generous enthusiasm towards the British officers and men who manned the tanks during those first two days' attacks.

One New South Wales Battalion, for example, speaks of a certain Scottish officer, a slight, pale-faced youngster, who commanded one of their tanks. On the first day, as the Battalion was approaching the end of the first half of its attack, it began to be fired on by a German battery which had been pulled out of its gun-pits in order to fire direct. When the infantry reached the end of the first stage, this battery was still beyond them. The German gunners had left the guns, but there was always the chance that they might manage to get out the battery and do much further damage. The tank therefore went out, and the young officer quietly jumped out and hooked up



A village recently captured by Australian and American troops.

(Australian Official Photograph).

the gun-tail to the tank and brought it in. While doing this the tank was twice hit by another gun. This put the tank out of action for the day. But next day this same boy was with another tank, accompanying the same battalion. This day the battalion attacked and took Framerville in a magnificent advance, which went with a swing from start to finish. But it was noticed that the battalion on the left, approaching the great German dump at La Flaque, was in heavy difficulties owing to machine-gun fire from far to the left, where no troops were. The youngsters in the tank noticed this. Seeing their own battalion going well, they immediately headed for the machine-gun nest exactly a mile away, and made straight across the country for a certain chimney of a country factory, which they saw to be the centre of the opposition, and approached it blazing away with both broadsides like a battleship in the hottest fight. The opposition dwindled. Having seen all right there, he returned and cruised right round the front of his own particular battalion, in order to satisfy himself that everything was secure, and then returned home. The officer of that New South Wales battalion, who saw him, told us he looked positively deathly with the strain of two consecutive days' heavy fighting inside that inferno. The Australian "digger" is a grand and great-hearted

man. There is nothing he appreciates so warmly as real pluck, whether in his own officers and comrades or in those fighting with him. *

What the Australians Captured. A Gratifying Result.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, August 28th.

Last night, about midnight, the German guns, which had been throwing gas and other shell indiscriminately about the areas believed to be occupied by us, suddenly eased. The gun-fire became light and scattered.

Australian infantry south of the Somme, which had already taken Foucaucourt with thirty-seven Germans and one officer, pushed on quickly through Dompierre to Becquincourt, from which it is still apparently advancing. On the river bank it has reached the edge of the village of Frise. At Dompierre it captured Germans belonging to the 2nd Guards Division, of which officers and men have been captured on all parts of this battlefield, from near Bapaume southwards, showing how German units have been split up in the hurry to rush reinforcements to the various areas threatened.

North of the Somme the Australian infantry attacked beyond Suzanne, and captured a hundred Germans. They are now on the edge of Curlu. Since August 8th, Australians have captured over one hundred square miles of territory, including thirty towns and villages, and not including those taken by other British units working with the Australians.

During the same time the Australian Corps have captured 12,569 prisoners, including a certain number taken by other British units working temporarily in correlation. In this total there are 301 officers. These include two regimental commanders, one complete regimental staff, five battalion commanders and staffs, and one artillery brigade commander. One hundred and sixty-one guns have been actually counted, including one 15-inch fortress gun, newly emplaced on an immense concrete and steel bed, with the object of demolishing towns and villages behind our lines. This gun has scarcely ever yet been fired. An 11-inch railway gun was also taken, and is now being exhibited in Paris. Other booty includes a number of railway trains and rolling stock, the whole transport of one battalion with sixty horses, over 3,000 machine-guns, and large quantities of engineer stores, ammunition dumps, technical gear, and equipment of all kinds.

SPORTING NOTES.

A.J.C.

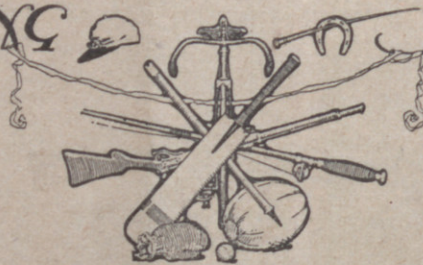
No Concession and Place Betting after August 1.

Early during the current season the Government intimated to the various Sydney clubs that it was desirable that concession and place betting should be stopped. This season, therefore, will see the end, so far as courses in and near Sydney are concerned. At last week's committee meeting of the Australian Jockey Club it was decided that place and concession betting would not be allowed by bookmakers licensed by that body, so that at all registered meetings in Sydney next season members of the ring will be restricted to straight-out wagering. The idea is that a deal of money at present diverted will find its way to the Totalisator. At the same time there are many backers who are regretful that next season all their course transactions with bookmakers will have to be on a straight-out basis. Concession betting, in particular, appealed to fairly heavy speculators.

Another important decision of the A.J.C. last week was to attach a condition to licenses issued to bookmakers and bookmakers' clerks that a conviction under the Gaming and Betting Act would render such licenses liable to cancellation. Previously a conviction has meant nothing more than the payment of a fairly stiffish fine, but loss of license as a bookmaker under A.J.C. rules is a much more serious matter.

Victorian Football

South Melbourne created such favourable impressions by defeating Geelong and Fitzroy in successive games that their meeting with Collingwood, who had disposed of Carlton and Geelong, was awaited with interest. About 8,000 people lined the banks to watch what was a particularly fine game, features being neat passing and positional play, which, everything running sweetly, produced a pretty spectacle. In the first half, South were better all round, and at half time (6.5-3.5) it looked all over. But the third term was illuminated by a series of determined Collingwood movements, in which the precision and swing of former years was reproduced. The Magpies, adding 4.4 to 1.2, overhauled and passed South. The board at three-quarters reading 7.9-7.6. The advantage rested with Collingwood till well on towards time. Then there developed a change as unexpected as sensational. The Southerners came with dramatic suddenness. Demonstrating superior pace and stamina, they simply romped home, Chook Howell was a spectacular figure.



Something going wrong with his boot at the crisis, Howell tore it asunder and cast it away, kicking the goal with stockinged foot to save time. Collingwood, defending desperately, were battered into their posts, and in a few glorious moments South Melbourne kicked five goals, winning 12.13 (83) to 9.13 (67).

Bookmakers.

The Government has no immediate intention of abolishing bookmakers as a legalised medium of betting. The bookmaker contributes £90,000 to the revenue annually. Another argument in favour of his retention is that the totalisator has yet to prove that it can cope with the public demands. The revenue from the machine for the current financial year will amount to £100,000.

Notes from Randwick.

Beautiful weather prevailed for the Tattersall's meeting at Randwick. The attendance was quite up to the average, and Tattersall's committee had everything in first-class order. The stipendiary stewards had an easy day. A total of £27,233 17s. 6d. was put through the three totalisator machines. Backers expected to pick the winner of the Flying Handicap in two—Greenstead or Warspite—but good money came for the imported Irritation and for Some Boy. Irritation led all the way, and won nicely from Hippasia, an outsider, who finished wide out. Some Boy ran a creditable third, but Greenstead cut up badly. Jack Rice's withdrawal from the Hurdle Race left eight starters. Moon's mount, Coominya, was installed favourite. He ran a good race all through, but Tararu Jack, well ridden by Baker, always had his measure. Blue Gull hit several hurdles hard. Bundong made his reappearance in this race, and was ridden by C. Boyd. He ran well, and should improve a good deal.

The bookmakers received a turn-up in the Two-year-old Handicap with the New-castle-trained Queen's Guard. Dick Meagher, the warm favourite, never flattered his backers.

Boxing.

There were three 10-round contests at the Melbourne Pavilion on June 10th, the principal one being that between Sam. Saunders (9st. 5½lb.) and Chris. Jordan (9st.

8lb.). The contest was awarded to Jordan. An interesting bout was that between George Barnes (8st. 11lb.) and Harry Pearson (8st. 12lb.). Barnes did all the leading, and eventually gained the decision. Les. Dawson (8st. 5lb.) won his bout, with Joe Attridge (8st. 11lb.). There was little to choose between the lads.

Footracing.

Coburg Harriers opened their season on May 19th with a six-mile pack run, held from the Public Hall. One of the runners was a returned soldier who lost an arm at the war. About 1,000 yards from home the harriers lined up for the run home, which resulted:—C. Long, 1; G. Gray, 2; R. Bierche, 3.

SPORTING CABLES.

Racing.

Melbourne, 19th August.

Racing results: Adelaide Grand National Hurdle Race; Pistolier 1; Miss Rosslyn 2; Pombera 3. Dividends £3 15s. and £8 10. The Guineas: Stage Girl 1; Paratoo 2; Fitness 3. Dividends, £2 10s. and £3 3s.

Football.

Victorian Baseball Results: Essendon beat Y.M.C.A. 18-8; winning the Victorian Baseball League Premiership.

Football results: Collingwood beat St. Kilda 58-49, winning the first round in the semi-final of the Victorian Football League Premiership.

Sydney, 21st August.

Sydney Football Results: Rugby League semi-finals for city cup: Western Suburbs beat Glebe 12-8 points, after an exciting game. Newton beat Eastern Suburbs 8-2. South Sydney beat Annandale 43-5.

Association Game: Pyrmont beat Fernleigh 4-1; Canterbury beat Navy 2-0; Kiaora beat North 9-0.

Rugby Football League Championship.

Sydney, 28th August.

Final result:—Western Suburbs beat Newtown 18-8, on the Sydney Cricket Ground, and won the Rugby League City Championship.

Baseball.

Sydney, 28th August.

The Baseball Association's competition has concluded. Dulwich won in the A Grade and Petersham won the B Grade Competition.



Back at the waggon lines. Somme, 1918.

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

Scene in the Senate.**Senator Gardiner's Outburst.**

An unpleasant incident occurred in the Senate, arising out of an explanation by Senator Gardiner of his authority for making a statement in opposition to Ministerial pronouncements regarding the cost of freight to America. Senator Millen interjected, and Senator Gardiner shouted in a loud voice—"You stand condemned as a liar before the country!"

The President (Senator Givens) insisted upon an immediate withdrawal, and Senator Gardiner replied, "The inference is that I have been telling falsehoods, and if Senator Millen is willing to accept my statement I will withdraw. Otherwise I will not."

The President then called upon Senator Millen to take the necessary action required by the Standing Orders. In a conciliatory manner Senator Millen assured Senator Gardiner that what he had meant was inaccuracy on Senator Gardiner's part, and he asked him to accept his (Senator Millen's)

assurance that he had made no such insinuation as Senator Gardiner had thought.

Senator Gardiner then withdrew the remark, and the incident ended.

Naval Base Construction.

The Joint Committee of Public Accounts has furnished a report recommending greater speed in constructing the Flinders and Henderson naval bases on the scheme submitted by Admiral Henderson.

Government Hotels.

It is officially stated that, for a period of eight months ended March last, the four Government hotels and store in the Northern Territory showed a profit of £8,000.

Damaged by Submarine.

A tank presented to Australia by the War Office was rendered useless by damage through the vessel by which it was being brought out encountering a submarine.

Railway in Papua.

The Minister for Home and Territories, Mr. Glynn, is considering a proposal by the Laloki Copper Mining Company and interested planters for the construction of a light railway from Port Moresby to Sapphire Creek, in Papua, a distance of 16 miles.

Distribution of Work at Mines.

A deputation from the Coal and Shale Employees' Federation is to interview the Acting Prime Minister and the Acting Minister for the Navy regarding the unequal distribution of work at the mines.

Original Anzacs on Furlough.

Six original Anzacs, on furlough, were guests at a Millions Club luncheon, at which Brigadier-General Antill, C.B., welcomed his old comrades. Sergt. A. R. Townsend, M.M., thanked the Club for the "royal time" he and his mates had had.

Four Australian V.C.'s.

War Office, August 17th.

The King has been pleased to approve of the award of the Victoria Cross to the following non-commissioned officers and men:—

No. 1327 Corporal Philip Davey, M.M., A.I.F.—For most conspicuous initiative in attack. In a daylight operation against the enemy position his platoon advanced 200 yards, capturing part of the enemy line, and whilst the platoon was consolidating the enemy pushed a machine-gun forward under cover of a hedge and opened fire from close range, inflicting heavy casualties and hampering work. Alone Corporal Davey moved forward in the face of a fierce point-blank fire, and attacked the gun with hand-grenades, putting half the crew out of action. Having used all available grenades, he returned to the original jumping-off trench, secured a further supply, and again attacked the gun, the crew of which had, in the meantime, been reinforced. He killed the crew, eight in all, and captured the gun.

This very gallant N.C.O. then mounted the gun in the new post, and used it in repelling a determined counter-attack, during which he was severely wounded. By his determination Corporal Davey saved the platoon from annihilation, and made it possible to consolidate and hold a position of vital importance to the success of the whole operation.

No. 1689a Corporal Walter Ernest Brown, D.C.M., A.I.F.—For most conspicuous bravery and determination when with an advanced party from his battalion which was going into the line in relief. The company to which he was attached carried out during the night a minor operation, resulting in the capture of a small system of enemy trench. Early on the following morning an enemy strong post about 70

yards distant caused the occupants of the newly-captured trench great inconvenience by persistent sniping. Hearing that it had been decided to rush this post, Corporal Brown, on his own initiative, crept out along the shallow trench and made a dash towards the post. An enemy machine-gun opened fire from another trench and forced him to take cover. Later he again dashed forward and reached his objective. With a Mills grenade in his hand he stood at the door of a dug-out and called on the occupants to surrender. One of the enemy rushed out, a scuffle ensued, and Corporal Brown knocked him down with his fist. Loud cries of "Kamerad" were then heard, and from the dug-out an officer and eleven other ranks appeared. This party Corporal Brown brought back as prisoners to our line, the enemy meanwhile from other positions bringing heavy machine-gun fire to bear on the party.

No. 3399 L.-Cpl. Thomas Leslie Axford, M.M., A.I.F.—For most conspicuous bravery and initiative during operations. When the barrage lifted and the infantry advance commenced, his platoon was able to reach the first enemy defences through gaps which had been cut in the wire. The adjoining platoon being delayed in un-cut wire, enemy machine-guns got into action, and inflicted many casualties, including the Company Commander. Lance-Corporal Axford, with great initiative and magnificent courage, at once dashed to the flank, threw his bombs amongst the machine-gun crews, jumped into the trench, and charged with his bayonet. Unaided he killed ten of the enemy, and took six prisoners; he threw the machine-guns over the parapet, and called out to the delayed platoon to come on. He then rejoined his own platoon, and fought with it during the remainder of the operations. Prior to the

incidents above mentioned he had assisted in the laying out of the tapes for the jumping-off position, which was within 100 yards of the enemy. When the tapes were laid he remained out as a special patrol to ensure that the enemy did not discover any unusual movement on our side. His initiative and gallantry undoubtedly saved many casualties, and most materially assisted towards the complete success of his company in the task assigned to it.

No. 1936 Driver Henry Dalziel, A.I.F.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty when in action with a Lewis-gun section. His company met with determined resistance from a strong point which was strongly garrisoned, manned by numerous machine-guns, and undamaged by our artillery fire, was also protected by strong wire entanglements. A heavy concentration of machine-gun fire caused many casualties, and held up our advance. His Lewis-gun having come into action and silenced enemy guns in one direction, an enemy gun opened fire from another direction. Private Dalziel dashed at it, and with his revolver killed or captured the entire crew and gun, and allowed our advance to continue. He was severely wounded in the hand, but carried on and took part in the capture of the final objective. He twice went over open ground under heavy enemy artillery and machine-gun fire to secure ammunition, and though suffering from considerable loss of blood, he filled magazines and served his gun until severely wounded through the head. His magnificent bravery and devotion to duty was an inspiring example to all his comrades, and his dash and unselfish courage at a most critical time undoubtedly saved many lives and turned what would have been a severe check into a splendid success.

(London Gazette Supplement, Aug. 17th.)



Wounded collected at a dressing station after an attack.

(Australian Official Photograph).



A machine-gun position from which the enemy did much damage until it was captured by American and Australian troops. (Australian Official Photograph).

Mont St. Quentin and Peronne Captured.

"A Daring and Brilliant Operation."

By an operation described by Sir Douglas Haig as "daring and brilliantly executed," the Australians on August 31st seized the hill and village of Mont. St. Quentin, dominating Peronne, and the following day captured Peronne itself.

Mr. Bean's Despatch.

War Correspondents' Headquarters,
France, September 1st.

A further heavy attack was launched by Australians, at six this morning, against the whole German positions for about three miles northward of Peronne. By 9 o'clock Australian infantry was reported in the main streets of Peronne, clearing it of Germans. It is too early yet for news from the front to come back, but it is believed that three hundred prisoners were taken by one battalion, and that aeroplanes saw one party of thirty Germans surrender in Peronne itself.

It is New South Wales troops who made the attack southwards towards Peronne. The attack was not made with a regular artillery barrage, but the guns crashed down upon certain places where they would cause the greatest trouble to the Germans. Shortly after the start the Germans apparently began to run rearwards through Peronne, blowing up the bridges as they went—those nearer the front mostly surrendering. German transport began to string out along the roads leading out of the city. The Australian infantry, when the last report was received, were appar-

ently in the eastern part of the town and near Saint Denis sugar factory.

So much for Peronne, which at the time of writing, appears to be practically in the hands of our infantry.

Heavy Fighting to the North.

Northward, on Mont St. Quentin, where there was very heavy fighting yesterday, the Victorians this morning, when the last news arrived, had reached the further side of the village of Feuillaucourt, in the valley of the little river Tortille to the north.

Further north still, Australian infantry—I do not yet know which State they belong to—pushed their attack very swiftly along the high ground north of the Tortille. Up to the present they are known to have captured at least 250 Germans and one battery of field guns. This magnificent attack was made by troops who ever since March have been engaged in constant fighting, and lately have been heavily engaged against the Germans in attack after attack.

The New South Welshmen who are working through Peronne marched yesterday to the Somme crossing. There the German artillery made their intended crossing impracticable. The troops turned round and marched by another route. By the time they reached their positions they were already tired by long and heavy work. Yet the secret of their success all through has been the swiftness and boldness of their assault. The troops know they are forcing

a vital corner of the German defences, completely disturbing the whole German plan in this section of the front. For that reason they faced exceedingly heavy labour and stiff fighting on top of it, with the certainty that their labours were having a definite effect on the campaign.

Intense German Bombardment.

Yesterday, after Mont St. Quentin was taken, the Germans concentrated an intense artillery bombardment upon it. At five o'clock in the afternoon the German infantry launched a counter-attack on the village of Feuillaucourt. The Australians were beaten off a portion of their line on the summit of the promontory, but they held on all night at the edge of the village.

A German attack further north was beaten off by Australian infantry, and about thirty prisoners were taken.

Several Germans captured at Mont St. Quentin said that they specially volunteered to hold the line there in order to insure it against an Australian attack, and to keep this precious high ground for the enemy.

The Australians since August 8th have captured some 15,000 prisoners and 170 guns. In a message of warm congratulation to the Australian Commander, the Commander of the Fourth Army, General Sir H. Rawlinson, says he is "filled with admiration for the greatly surpassing daring" of the troops who took Mont St. Quentin—a position of which it is impossible to over-estimate the "natural strength and imminent tactical value."

War Honours for the A.I.F.

Awarded the Military Cross.

Captain Douglas Oswald Luke Kitto, Fld. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In order to assist a battalion who were suffering from hostile enfilade fire, he went forward to check the locations of the enemy machine-guns and trench mortars and to observe the fire of his battalion. He did this in full daylight and on a forward slope, exposed to heavy fire, and was seriously wounded. His splendid courage and determination was noticed by the whole brigade.

Lieut. Gordon Linsley, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack on a position, when his battalion was under a very heavy and accurate shell fire. The control post was blown in by a shell, but he continued to direct and control the fire of his battalion in the open until he was severely wounded. His splendid courage under heavy fire, and at a most critical time, was invaluable to his battalion and a fine example to his men.

Lieut. Gerald Thompson Little, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He volunteered to assist in laying trenches directly under the enemy's fire, and made specially dangerous reconnaissances in daylight to inspect them. Later, when the line was attacked by overwhelming numbers, he collected some working parties and details, and organised them for defence as a support line, displaying throughout the greatest courage and resource, and setting a magnificent example to all ranks.

2nd Lieut. Adam Bruce Mackay, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a support platoon during an attack. He successfully kept up communications between the various parties, promptly informing his C.O. of the different phases of the situation, quite heedless of enemy machine-gun fire at less than 50 yards.

Lieut. Alister Grant MacLean, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Two villages were reported to be strongly held by the enemy, and, although sniped at from their outskirts, he advanced with the greatest courage and determination, and by a thorough reconnaissance ascertained that the enemy had only a few scouts forward. He was then able to furnish information which enabled the brigade to take up a fine position, and subsequently to inflict heavy losses on the enemy.

Lieut. Frank Maxwell Mason, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. With a section of sappers he constructed two barrel bridges across a river under heavy shell fire. By his energy and fine example of utter disregard for personal safety, communication across the river was restored at a very critical time.

Lieut. Leo Aloysius McCartin, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of the battalion signals. Owing to an intense hostile bombardment all telephone wires to the firing line were cut. Without hesitation he collected a party of runners, and led them over the open to a point where he endeavoured to establish a lamp station. Failing in this owing to fog, he pushed on across the shell-swept zone and remained there repairing wires, regardless of personal danger thereby enabling his commanding officer to keep in touch with the most advanced outposts. His coolness and courage were beyond all praise.

2111 S./M. Francis McGraw, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when his battalion went forward to reinforce the line during an enemy attack. Though left with only ten men to help him, he got all supplies of ammunition, rations and water forward quickly, and, under heavy shell fire, personally established a dump of reserve ammunition. When the right flank of his battalion was forced back, he organised headquarters details and led them forward with great dash and courage, greatly assisting to break up the enemy's attack.

Lieut. John McLean, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. Noticing two of the enemy entering a village, he immediately went forward with his runner, located and charged them, and, although fired at, he wounded one with his revolver before they both ran back. Seizing his runner's rifle, he pursued, bayonetting one and shooting the other, thereby securing most valuable information. His splendid courage in the face of the enemy has always been worthy of a high order.

Capt. Kenneth Arthur McLean, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a heavy enemy attack. Under heavy fire, he personally conducted bearer squads, organised the forward work of evacuation, and exerted himself to the utmost in saving wounded. His fine example served to keep the men under him working at high pressure, and ensured the complete evacuation of the position.

Capt. George Eric Milne, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a heavy barrage fell on the sector held by this officer's company, anticipating an attack, he visited each part of the line, seeing that all were prepared. On the attack taking place, calling on his men to follow him, he led them straight for the enemy, whom he successfully repulsed.

Lieut. George Deane Mitchell, D.C.M., Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the enemy broke through on the right, he immediately

charged with his platoon and captured about thirty.

Lieut. Ivan George Murdoch, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when one of a raiding party. He led his men with skill and successfully attacked a "pill-box," killing twenty of the enemy and taking three prisoners. At another time, he patrolled "No-man's Land" and penetrated the enemy's wire at all times of the night. He showed great courage and resource.

Lieut. Jack O'Brien, D.C.M., M.M., Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He laid lines and maintained them under heavy shell fire. The lines from division to brigades were continually cut, but he remained in the open with his detachment under heavy enemy barrage, and maintained communication. He showed a fine example.

Lieut. George James Oliver, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In command of his platoon he made a successful reconnaissance in force, in spite of adverse weather conditions and heavy shell fire, and established an outpost line on ground gained. Later, when the enemy gained a footing in the line, he led his platoon forward, and by his personal courage and leadership he drove back the enemy and re-established the line.

Hon. Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Reginald Outhwaite, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the progress of the enemy attack, he went forward, and, although wounded, remained on duty in order to ensure that supplies and hot food were delivered to the men.

Lieut. Reginald Victor Graham Pennefather, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an enemy attack in great force, in charge of a party of twenty-five Pioneers sapping in front of a line. When the attack started he rallied his men, and took up a position among the infantry, and maintained his section there by his personal example until badly wounded. His men, inspired by his courageous example, stuck to their position against tremendous odds, until all became casualties. Their assistance was extremely opportune, and materially helped in resisting the enemy attack.

Lieut. William Shearer Philip, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in command of a front line during an intense hostile bombardment lasting for twelve hours. He displayed the greatest courage and coolness throughout, keeping constant touch with his company headquarters, and by his energy and foresight protecting his men to such an extent that the casualties amongst them were reduced to a minimum.

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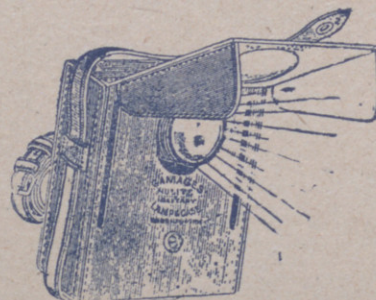
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