

Anzac Bulletin

No. 35. (New Issue).

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

Price 3d.

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



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Anzac Bulletin



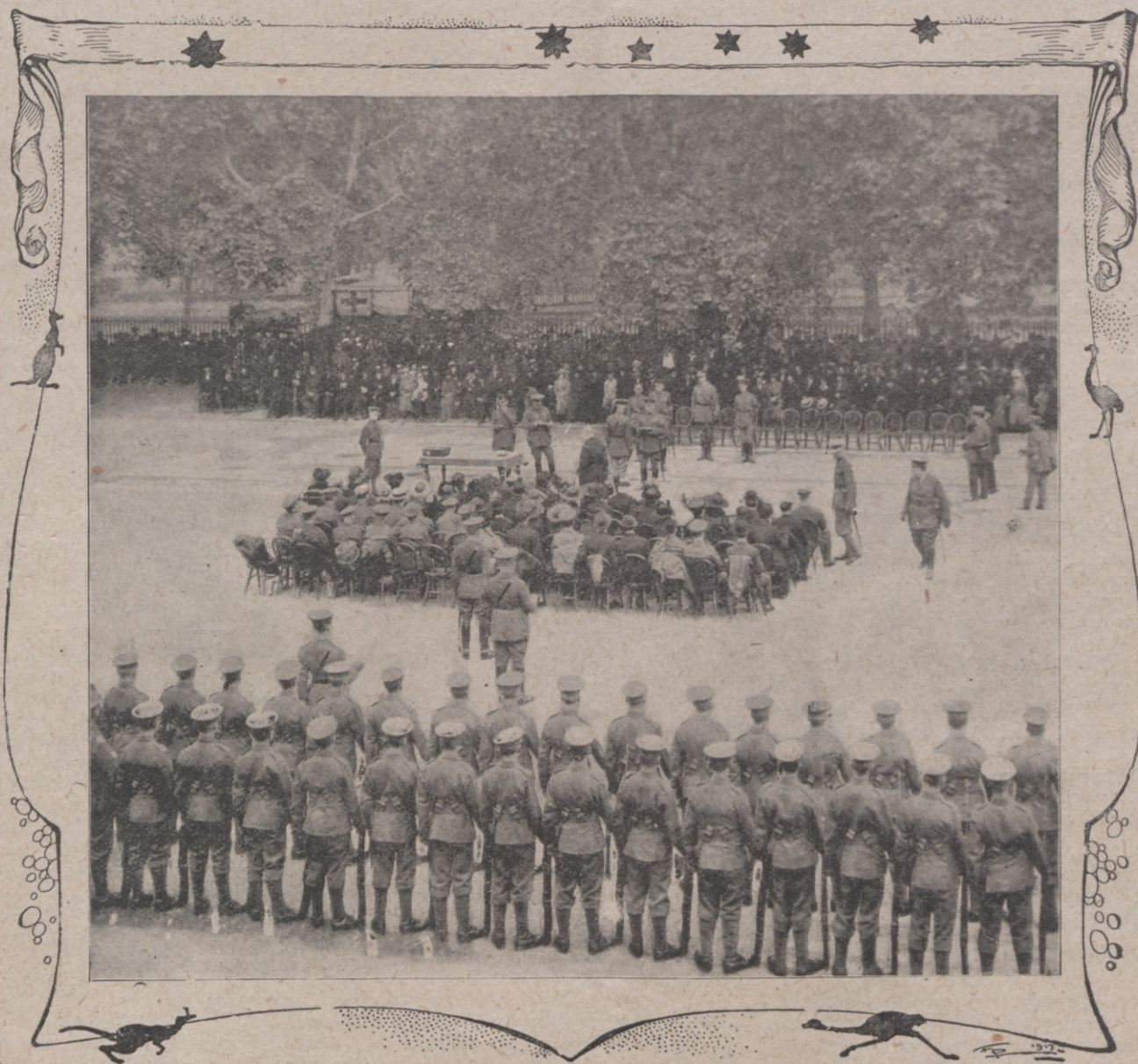
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Edited by H. C. SMART.

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At Wellington Barracks the Duke of Connaught held an Investiture, at which most of the recipients of honours were the next-of-kin of brave men who had laid down their lives when performing some singularly heroic deed.

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Destructive Fire in Sydney.

Sydney, 28th August.

A fire broke out in the Australian Paper Company's building, Castlereagh Street, Sydney, on the fourth and fifth floors, occupied by Australian Feature Films, Limited. £30,000 worth of films and advertising matter was destroyed, which was only partially insured. Stock of the Western Electric Company and the Australian Paper Company were seriously damaged by water. Some of the occupants were forced to leave their flats, but only one small flat on the fifth floor was damaged.

Fruit for Prisoners of War.

Melbourne, 28th August.

In response to an appeal by the Australian Red Cross Society, the Australian Women's Natal League has undertaken to forward 3,700 one pound tins of assorted fruits to Australian prisoners of war in Europe.

Methodist Conference and War Chaplains.

Melbourne, 28th August.

The General Conference of the Methodist Church of Australasia has forwarded an expression of its appreciation of the Minister of Defence's impartial administration of the Chaplaincy Department of the A.I.F. and for the opportunities afforded to Christian Churches to minister to the social and spiritual needs of the troops.

No Trace of the "Matunga."

Melbourne, 29th August.

Mr. Cook has announced that a most exhaustive search of the whole locality has failed to produce any indication of the fate of the s.s. "Matunga."

Wheat Storage Bill in Victoria.

Melbourne, 29th August.

The Wheat Storage Bill has passed all its stages in the Victorian Legislative Council.

Linking up the S.A. Railways.

Adelaide, 29th August.

It is proposed to extend the Salisbury and Long Plains Railway to Redhill; to broaden the gauge from Hamley Bridge to Wallaroo, from Balaklava to Brinkworth, and from Brinkworth to

Kadina. These alterations are to facilitate connection with the East-West Railway.

Re-settlement Legislation in S.A.

Adelaide, 29th August.

Mr. Peake, Premier of South Australia, outlining the policy of the National Coalition Ministry, said that among the Bills to be introduced will be a measure to enable soldiers' dependents to obtain homes on liberal conditions. It will make special provisions for the treatment of returned men suffering from temporary mental derangement, and will further liberalise the terms under which soldiers may take up land. Other measures would deal with enemy property and German names of towns and localities.

Jim Larkin Not to Land in Australia.

Melbourne, 30th August.

Replying to a question in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes stated that instructions had been issued that Jim Larkin should not be allowed to land in Australia.

Sporting Stakes in War Bonds.

Melbourne, 30th August.

At a meeting of the Victorian Athletic League Council, it was resolved to ask affiliated clubs to pay all or portion of the stakes offered for various events in war bonds.

Fatal Accident in Great Boulder Mine.

Perth, 30th August.

An earth movement in the Great Boulder Mine has caused a large mass of rock to fall from the roof of a slope, killing a miner named Jack Flannigan and injuring several others.

Fine Shooting by Cadets.

Melbourne, 30th August.

Three teams from the 51st Battalion of the Senior Cadets competed for the Empire Cadet Cup on Saturday. Every member of each team scored highest possible in the 1st and 2nd rounds. The results of four rounds on a possible of 400 were: C. Team, 376; A. Team, 375; B. Team, 358.

War-Time Profits in Australia.

Melbourne, 31st August.

The House of Representatives has negatived the proposal to exempt wool

buyers from the operations of the War-Time Profits Tax.

Sir John Forrest announced that war-time profits of less than £1,000 would be exempt and profits made by professional men would also be exempt.

The "Independent Workers of the World."

Sydney, 30th August.

Five members of the "Independent Workers of the World" Society, including three Englishmen, have been arrested and charged with being members of an unlawful association.

Price of Butter.

Melbourne, 31st August.

The price of butter for local consumption has been reduced by one penny per pound in Victoria and South Australia. The new prices are:—Retail: First grade, 1s. 6d. per lb.; second grade, 1s. 5d.; third grade, 1s. 3d. Wholesale: 149s. 4d., 140s., and 121s. 4d. per cwt.

Employments of Returned Soldiers.

Melbourne, 31st August.

Over 28,000 cards have been received by the Victorian State War Council from soldiers, intimating what business they desire to engage in on their return. Over 25 per cent. desire to go on the land; a further 25 per cent. have positions kept open.

Expert Committee of Advice.

Melbourne, 31st August.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Party a sectional committee of members with expert knowledge has been appointed to advise the Ministry concerning wheat, wool, dairy produce, minerals, sugar and fruit.

Changes in General Staff.

Melbourne, 31st August.

General Legge has vacated the temporary appointment of Inspector-General of Military Forces, with the rank of Major-General, and has resumed duty as Chief of General Staff, with temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

General Foster has been placed on the retired list, with the honorary rank of Brigadier-General.

Labour Members and Recruiting.

Melbourne, 31st August.

On a motion for the adjournment of the State Assembly, Mr. Snowball brought before members the urgent need of their help in the voluntary recruiting campaign. In the ensuing debate Mr. Toutcher stated that a resolution was carried by the Trades Hall Council forbidding Labour members to take platforms at recruiting meetings. Mr. Hannah repeatedly affirmed that the statement was untrue. The Speaker ruled him out of order, and requested withdrawal. Mr. Hannah refused and was suspended.

Captain Glossop's Appointment.

Sydney, 31st August.

Captain Glossop has been appointed Captain in Charge of naval establishments at Sydney for three years, with pay at £1,000 per annum.

New Totalisator Bill, Victoria.

Melbourne, 31st August.

Mr. Bayles has introduced in to the Victorian Assembly a private Bill to provide for the compulsory use of the totalisator by all racing clubs, with a prohibition of wagers and bets contingent upon dividends paid by the totalisator. It provides for a deduction of 10 per cent. of the investments, 3½ per cent. to go to the Treasury and the remainder to the clubs for prizes, expenses, etc. It is believed that a majority of members will support the Bill, subject to amendments. The Government is divided on the Bill, but will give an opportunity for its consideration.

Sale of Enemy Shares.

Melbourne, 31st August.

The Public Trustee has arranged with the Chairmen of the Stock Exchanges to sell enemy shares transferred under the War Precautions Regulations. The first sale will be held in Melbourne on September 11th of shares in 33 companies, mostly metals, and of the approximate value of £40,000.

South Australian Agent-General.

Adelaide, 1st September.

Press reports state that the Hon. E. Lucas, M.L.C., will shortly be appointed Agent-General for South Australia in succession to the Hon. F. W. Young.

West Australian Election Dates.

Perth, 1st September.

Writs for the elections in West Australia have been issued. Nominations close on September 12th, and polling day is fixed for September 29th.



If Adam and Eve had been Germans. (From "The Bystander.")

Fresh Recruiting Census Considered.

Melbourne, 1st September.

Mr. Pearce has stated that there is a possibility of another census of eligible men being taken, to meet the wishes of the recruiting authorities. The question is receiving consideration but has not yet come before the Cabinet.

Seized German Postage Stamps.

Melbourne, 1st September.

The Federal Cabinet has decided not to accept offers to purchase the German stamps seized when possession was taken of German New Guinea. The

stamps will probably be allotted to public institutions throughout Australia.

GENERAL CABLES.

Lady Helen Munro Ferguson entertained the Metropolitan Suburban Red Cross workers at Government House.

A fire has destroyed 800 tons of sugar at South Kolan, Queensland. Its origin is unknown.

War Savings Certificates sales to the 25th August number 80,322, with a face value of £2,078,946.

Melbourne, 3rd September.

The death is announced of James Millhinch Bickett, aged 92, an early pioneer of Ballarat and among the first diggers at Golden Point, Eureka.

In the annual pilgrimage to the grave of Adam Lindsay Gordon in Brighton Cemetery yesterday, about 2,500 persons attended.

The Federal Miners' Association of Australia and the Australian Workers' Union will amalgamate on the 1st October, bringing the whole of the miners of Australia into the A.W.U., which will then comprise about one hundred thousand members, with a working fund of over £40,000.

The Commonwealth revenue for August is £859,831, a decrease of £687,542 on August 1916. The falling off in New South Wales is over £300,000, in Victoria £100,000. Every State showed a decrease. The Northern Territory made an increase of £400.

The postal revenue is £459,082, an increase of £3,549.

The note issue return to the 29th August numbers 16,336,538, in denominations ranging from 10s. to £1,000, and with a face value of £46,797,932. The gold reserve is £15,216,579, representing 32.52 per cent. of the notes circulating.

Three men and ten women, including Miss Adela Pankhurst, were arrested in Melbourne, on August 30th in connection with a cheap food demonstration.

As a result of disorderly conduct by boys after recent football matches, the headmasters of public schools have decided to stop competitions for the remainder of the year in Melbourne.

The Victorian Railways Commissioners state that they are unable to secure from British contractors the gear necessary for the electrification scheme. Arrangements are to be made for small supplies from America.

SPORTING CABLES.

Billiards.

Melbourne, 28th August.

Walter Lindrum, conceding 7,000, is playing Campbell, the Victorian champion, 18,000 up at billiards. Present scores are: Lindrum, 1,502; Campbell, 7,241.

In a return match of 16,000 between Gray and Fred Lindrum, Gray has scored 945 and Fred Lindrum 1,332.

LATEST SPORTING CABLES.

Melbourne, 3rd September.

Racing at Caulfield, the Menzies Stakes was won by Harriet Graham, with Wedge 2, Lavendo 3, by slightly more than three lengths. The starting prices respectively were 7, 10 and 8 to 1.

In the football semi-final, Fitzroy scored 53 and Carlton 38.

BOXING.—Llew Edwards knocked out Herb McCoy in the third round, at Brisbane.

Latest billiard scores are: W. Lindrum 9,000, Campbell 8,965; F. Lindrum 7,230, Gray 6,500.

Lance-Corporal T. J. B. Kenny lately awarded the V.C., is an Australian bantam of 6ft. 2in. He used to lead Christian Brothers' College, Waverley, at cricket and Rugby.

The first two King's Medals to come to N. S. Wales firemen were pinned to the tunics of Third-Officer Sydney Watson and Fourth-Officer John Francis Ford recently. Watson has hosed every big fire in Sydney for 31 years, and Ford, who has been "mentioned" for conspicuous bravery twice, has been jumping on engines for 30 years.

The State Recruiting Committee has been advised that Mr. Arthur J. Moore is prepared to give to one or two suitable returned soldiers the free use of 200 acres of wheat land, situated four miles from Patho railway station, on the Cohuna line, and about 25 m'es from Echuca.

Leave Club for Soldiers in Paris.

At the Hotel Moderne, Place de la République, a club has been opened for British and Dominion soldiers and sailors on leave in Paris. Already a gratified Australian has written, with great originality, in the Visitors' Book that "a long-felt want has been supplied," and a Canadian, with less inevitableness of phrase, has described it as having "a most elegantly hospitable look." The Club is said also to be "exactly what the boys want," containing three main rooms, with such accessories as accommodation for billiards, music, and the like. It has a good supply of papers and periodicals, and light refreshments at canteen prices are obtainable, as well as board and lodging at very moderate rates. There is also an information bureau, which will be of great service to strangers to Paris. All the work of the club is being done by voluntary workers and British ladies in Paris, and the honorary secretaryship is in the enthusiastic and capable hands of Miss Decima Moore. The "Anzac Bulletin" is specially glad that this club has made so successful a start, as at an earlier stage it was able to influence its promotion.



Sergeant (in charge of the raw material): "Now, Number Two, we'll have that movement once again. Don't forget this time—Neck like a swan, feet like a fairy." (From "Punch.")

Australian Government and Shipping. Statement by Mr. W. M. Hughes.

The following statement was issued by Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, on July 3rd:—

"So skilfully has the Government, through its advisers, organised the limited amount of freight available, that Australia, although the most disadvantageously circumstanced of all the Allies, has suffered the least. It was decided that the export of the whole wheat crop should be controlled by the Government. Had the Government not intervened, many vessels that carried wheat from Australia would have taken other cargo instead, and many of them would have preferred to leave in ballast.

"The last quotation for freight to carry wheat from Argentina to Great Britain was 150s. On that basis the freight to Australia should be 300s., for the voyage is twice as long. But the highest rate yet paid by the Commonwealth Government for a wheat steamer is 120s., and the average rate is under 100s. The difference between the Australian rate and double the Argentine rate is what the community has gained by the Government intervention. Putting that difference at £10 a ton, the saving to Australia has been something like £18,000,000.

"The Government provided first that that no ship on the coastal trade which was registered in Australia could be removed to other waters without permission, thus assuring to the Australian public the maintenance of an adequate inter-State service. Then it provided that the rates of freight charged on the coastal trade should not be above those prior to the war, unless special reason for the increase could be shown.

"Australia was the first of all the nations to employ interned enemy vessels and prizes in ordinary mercantile work, and to utilise cargo space on transports. Australia stands out as the first country in this war to organise the whole shipping business systematically.

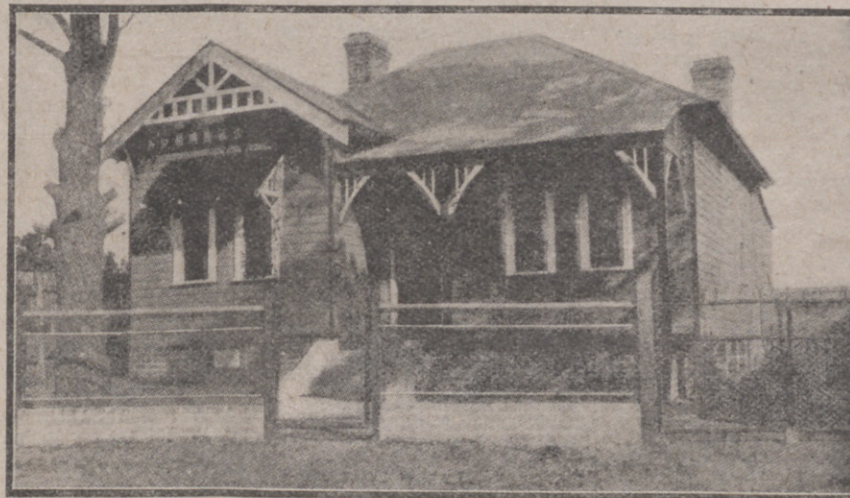
"Perhaps an even better test of the value of this organisation, and one that will appeal more forcibly to the public mind, is furnished by the record of exports. While other nations had to reduce their exports to suit the reduction in the tonnage available, Australia was able last year to export every ton of produce for which there was no local market, with the exception of wheat; and even of wheat there was a greater quantity exported than during any previous year. At the end of last year there was not a single product, except wheat, to go forward."

It was stated by a member of a deputation to the Attorney-General of N.S.W., on June 13th, that the annual loss by pillage from the cargoes which enter Sydney amounts to £100,000.

A Soldiers' Home Erected by Schoolboys.

The Goulburn High School Soldier's Home was formally opened by Hon. A. James, Minister for Education, on Friday, 8th June. The cottage is one of attractive appearance, and of first-class workmanship. It contains four rooms, with laundry and pantry. It is of weatherboard on brick foundation. The whole of the carpentry work was carried out by boy-pupils of the High School. The funds for the purchase of material and for the providing of labour other than that furnished by the pupils were given by pupils, ex-pupils, and staff, or raised by them by means of various entertainments with assistance from certain other schools and private

citizens in the form of money or gifts in kind. The pupils' labour is estimated as being worth £100; the property is worth about £500, and is free of debt. It is vested in a trust, which will hold it for five years, during which time it will be occupied by a disabled soldier, or by more than one in turn, and at the end of the period mentioned will be handed over as a free gift to one or other of the occupants, at the discretion of the trust. The pupils of the school have within four years raised over £500 for patriotic and charitable purposes, besides liberal gifts of goods to the Red Cross Society and other organisations.



"Bullecourt," a soldier's home erected by Boys of the Goulburn High School.

Dubbo (N.S.W.) had a pleasant afternoon recently, when two football matches yielded a casualty-list of 13.

To Make Sure.

A black boy in a Queensland household was told to knock at a young lady's door and say that breakfast was ready. He returned smiling, "She not bin sit down long asleep. She bin come bimeby." "Did you knock at the door, Harry?" asked the maid. "Yes, mine knocket door all right, but lookit through window first time."

"Guard of Dishonour."

A Queensland paper says:—
A striking idea is to be put into effect by the Queensland Women's Recruiting Committee.

At Albion Park racecourse, on June 23rd, 1,000 women dressed in black, all of whom have relatives at the front, are to line the approaches to the racecourse and form a perfectly silent guard

of dishonour for racegoers to pass along between, while twenty drums will beat a steady "tattoo."

This is intended as an emphatic protest against the continuance of horse racing while the war is on.

During the past eleven days there have been seven days' racing in Brisbane and metropolis, and on every one of the four courses the attendance and totalisator investment records have been broken this month.

Enlistments in Victoria.

The enlistments in Victoria between January 1 and June 9 numbered 6,550. At the Melbourne Town Hall 3,467 recruits were obtained, the remaining 3,083 men enlisting at the local depots in their own districts. Of the 6,550 men enlisted, 4,061 were obtained within the metropolitan area, and 2,390 from country districts. Ninety-nine recruits belonging to other States were enrolled at the Melbourne Town Hall.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Wool Wanted.

The Red Cross Spinning Industry, Sydney, is inviting donations of wool to be used in connection with the scheme for teaching disabled soldiers spinning and weaving.

Wines for England.

An application having been made for permission to ship to Great Britain a consignment of wine for use in military hospitals, the Shipping Board allotted space for a small shipment, conditional on the consignors receiving a licence from the British authorities to land it in England.

Supply of Trawlers.

The Queensland Government has had placed under offer—mostly from southern States—a number of vessels which would be suitable for conversion into trawlers to do the preliminary work of exploring and surveying the trawling grounds of Queensland.

Fighting Films.

Cinematograph films of Australian troops in action in France, imported by the Commonwealth Government for display in aid of the Soldiers' Repatriation Fund, are to be exhibited throughout the Commonwealth under the direction of Australasian Films, Limited. The net proceeds will be devoted to the Repatriation Fund.

Soldiers' Cables.

The following cables have been received from members of the Expeditionary Forces, and await delivery at the Eastern Extension Telegraphic Company's office, 17, O'Connell Street, Sydney:—From Baghdad, signed Graham, to Pioneer, Sydney; from —, signed Davies, to Daires or Davies, Carter Street, North Sydney; from —, to Angus M'Leod, Lucknow, N.S.W.; from Fovantcampsby, to Maxe Wood, Dalgety, Sydney.

Returned Soldiers.

During two weeks in June the N.S.W. Amelioration Committee attended to 1,686 cases of returned soldiers, 149 being new cases.

The total expenditure to date, representing 61,616 payments, amounted to £107,204; while the amount of money distributed during the previous fortnight was £2,841. Seven thousand four hundred and fifty-six cases have engaged the attention of the committee, representing 81 per cent. of the men returned to New South Wales.



Mr. Hughes's Law Action.

The Victorian Full Court gave judgment on June 27th upon a point involved in the case of William Morris Hughes, the Prime Minister, against Senator David Watson, in which a claim for £5,000 is made for libel and slander. The question in issue was whether Senator Watson was required to answer certain interrogations. The summons calling on defendant to answer the interrogations was dismissed.

Tight as Oyster Shells.

A correspondent to "Melbourne Punch" makes the following sarcastic inquiry:—"Do you think through your influential columns you could get the Postmaster-General to supply oyster knives to the public who have the task of opening the telegrams as now sent out by the Department?" Can this requisition be a consequence of that leakage of telegraphic information about which there was such a commotion recently?

Fighter Turns In his Pension.

The Grafton Examiner has been informed that there is at present working in Grafton a returned soldier whose patriotic conduct would be hard to equal. He went to the front some time ago and returned to the country, like a good many more have done, unfit for further military service. A grateful

country said he was entitled to a pension of 30s. per week, and with the little he was able to earn he managed to live fairly well. Recently he came to Grafton and a new employer gave him more than a living wage. Some time after, he approached the employer and asked if he suited all right, and on the reply being given in the affirmative he asked if the job was a permanent one. That reply was also assuring. Next day he renounced his pension, explaining that he had a good job and was getting a good wage, and some other poor beggar might want his pension more than he. Some people say the returned Anzac was foolish; he was entitled to the pension and fully deserved it. Others say he was doubly a hero. That act is, at least, pregnant with all that is good in the word Anzac.

Woman's Death.

Knocked under Tram by Taxi.

A young woman, a native of Forbes, N.S.W., believed to be Kathleen Frances Whitley, was killed on June 25, at the corner of William and Forbes Streets, Darlinghurst, by a tram car.

The police report of the accident states that the deceased was crossing William Street. She had just cleared the tram line when she was knocked down by a taxi-cab going in the direction of Rushcutters' Bay. The taxi skidded across the road, pushing the unfortunate woman in front of it, and then collided with a tram car. Deceased was knocked right under the tram. The Civil Ambulance took her to Sydney Hospital, where life was pronounced extinct.



This is not a troop of Light Horsemen. It is merely a hevy of Queensland girls who donned military uniforms and joined in the recent Empire Day procession through Beaudesert streets.

Evading Conscription.

Two men—Berry (aged 23) and Burns (aged 20)—pleaded guilty at Auckland to the charge of having attempted to leave New Zealand without passports. It was stated that they offered to Customs officials a bribe of £50 for an introduction to someone on a ship who could get them away to Australia, and promised £150 to the person on the ship. The introduction was arranged for. Berry was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; Burns was remanded to enable him to enlist.

Twice Married.

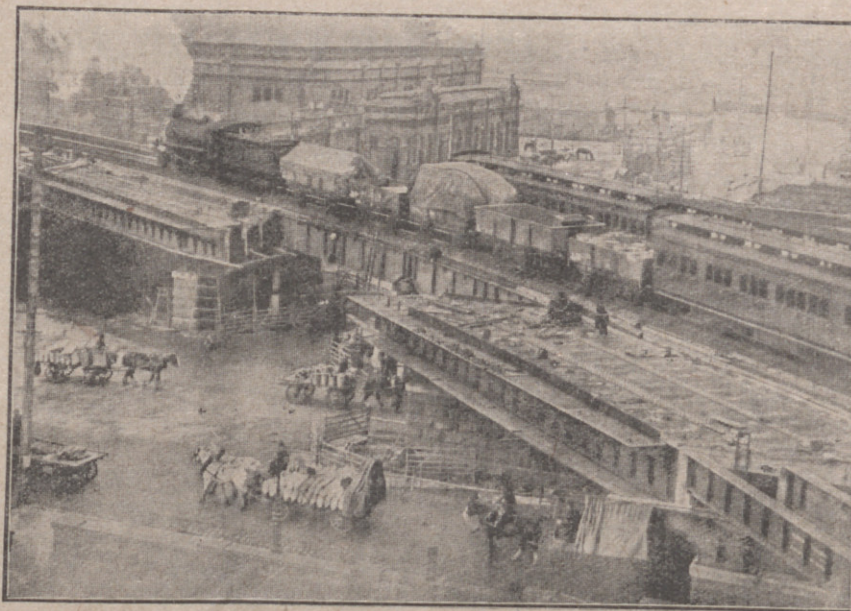
An extraordinary story was told by William Henry Thomas, aged 27 years, who at the Quarter Sessions in Sydney pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy. Accused said that he was a ship's steward, and happily married, but became entangled with a widow who was a passenger on one of the vessels on which he worked. She invited him out to the home of her relatives one day, and he arrived to find everything prepared for a wedding. The widow's brother was a policeman, and accused was frightened to confess that he was already married. He went through the ceremony. Judge Docker asked accused's wife if she would forgive the accused and take him back if he were released on license, but Mrs. Thomas said that she would have to consider the matter. Accused was thereupon sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Boxer Lies in State.

The body of "Les" Darcy, the Australian boxer, who died in the United States, was brought to Sydney on June 26th. The landing of the heavy casket was witnessed by a large crowd, which formed a procession to Wood, Coffill and Co.'s mortuary. An enormous number of people, estimated at 10,000, viewed the body during the day and night as it lay in state. During the evening it was estimated that 2,500 persons were hourly passing through the mortuary. At about 9 o'clock the crowd became so dense that an extra body of police had to be called out to handle the traffic. Admirers of the dead boxer crowded so tightly in front of the mortuary that two large plate-glass windows were broken. The body was taken to West Maitland for burial.

Breach of Promise.

In the County Court, before Judge Eagleson and a jury, Myrtle Keane, of Fawkner Street, St. Kilda, claimed £2,000 damages from Thomas Greene,



Duplication of the Flinders Street Viaduct.

This photograph shows the closing span at the intersection of Spencer and Flinders Streets which completes the erection of steel work. The largest girder is 69ft. long and weighs 22 tons.

of Warrenheip, farmer and produce merchant, for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant, who married another woman in May, 1916, denied that there had ever been any promise of marriage to the plaintiff. The jury, after a short retirement, found in favour of the plaintiff, and assessed damages at £600. Judgment was entered for that amount, with costs.

Federal Capital.

The Minister for the Navy (Mr. Cook), when asked in Sydney for an expression of opinion on the subject of the Federal Capital, said:—"It is no the first time we have heard the cry that it is foolish to go on with the building of the capital at Canberra. These things are like an epidemic, and every now and again an outbreak occurs. It is a little absurd to talk of leaving £1,750,000 buried at Canberra, and to begin de novo somewhere else. At the same time, we ought not just now to be spending money unnecessarily, whether at Canberra or elsewhere. What can be done without must be done without in these times. Pretty well all the foundation work has been put in, and it should not take many more years to finish the job."

Religion of Australian Troops.

A return prepared by the Defence authorities shows that amongst the first 209,500 members of the Australian Imperial Force, the various religions were represented as follow:—Church

of England, 50.95 per cent.; Roman Catholic, 18.57 per cent.; Presbyterian, 14.94 per cent.; Methodist, etc., 13.11 per cent.; Jewish, 0.32 per cent.; others, 2.05 per cent.; none, 0.05 per cent. The term "Methodist, etc.," includes Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Independents, while the term "others" comprises other Protestants, members of the Greek Church, Unitarian Church, Salvation Army, Church of Christ, as well as Seventh Day Adventists, Free Thinkers, and Agnostics. According to the last census the relative proportions of the Church members to population was approximately:—Church of England, 39 per cent.; Roman Catholic, 22 per cent.; Presbyterian, 13 per cent.

Storage of Victorian Wheat.

The Minister for Victorian Railways has intimated that, owing to the immediate necessity for providing storages for wheat, the Ministry had decided not to introduce the proposed bill for the handling of grain in bulk. A wheat storage bill would be brought forward instead. It is understood that the expenditure of about £750,000 on the construction of storages would be begun as soon as possible. This was necessary, as practically the whole of last season's crop was still in the country, and provision had to be made for the storage of the 1917-18 crop. The storages would be fitted with the necessary machinery to turn the wheat so as to keep it in good condition.

War Honours for the A.I.F.

(Continued from last issue.)
The Military Cross.

The King has been pleased to confer the Military Cross on the following Officers and Warrant Officers in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Capt. CHARLES FRANCOIS DUCHATEL, M.G.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. At a critical moment he reconnoitred a gap between two brigades and constructed a strong post. Afterwards he laid the jumping off tape for our attack under heavy machine-gun and shell fire, thus enabling the infantry to move forward to the objective. Throughout the whole engagement he displayed utter disregard of personal danger, setting a splendid example to all by his cheerfulness and fearless conduct.

Lt. WALTER JOHN CLARE DUNCAN, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led the assault with great courage, killing three of the enemy himself. He remained in the new line without relief for 80 hours until severely wounded, greatly inspiring his men by his wonderful cheerfulness and coolness under continuous heavy shell fire.

Capt. LAURENCE BEDFORD ELWELL, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He personally organised, with great ability and entire disregard of his own safety, the evacuation of wounded along a route which was under direct enemy observation and subjected to heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. On another occasion he twice visited an aid post under intense hostile barrage to assist the officer in charge, displaying, as on all other occasions, the utmost fearlessness and devotion to duty.

Lieut. THOMAS WILLIAM EWING, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. At a critical moment, when a heavy enemy barrage had disorganised his platoon, which was forming up for the assault, he rallied his men and reformed them, by his coolness and gallant conduct turning a precarious situation into a completely successful enterprise.

Capt. FRANCIS EDWARD FAIRWEATHER, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He displayed fine qualities of leadership, greatly encouraging his men by his cheerfulness. It was mainly due to his skill that an enemy machine-gun and its crew, which was inflicting heavy casualties on his company, were captured. He has on many occasions displayed great courage and ability.

Lieut. CHARLES EDWARD HAMILTON FERGUSON, Engrs.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of parties burying cable under continuous heavy shell fire. Although wounded, he returned to duty on the first available date and organised working parties for extending the cable communication under the most trying circumstances, by his splendid courage setting a fine example to the men working under him.

Lieut. ALEXANDER JOHN FRASER, M.C.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of two machine-guns, the crews of which were suffering heavy casualties. He rushed forward alone with a gun to a hedge from which most of the hostile fire was being directed. Although seriously wounded, on reaching his objective he opened fire upon the enemy, which he kept up for over 15 minutes, thereby considerably reducing the hostile fire which was directed upon our advancing troops. Throughout the operation he displayed a splendid determination and coolness.

Lieut. CHARLES GALT, Fd. Arty.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He twice led a party under heavy shell fire, and removed two guns which had been abandoned by the enemy in an attack. This he successfully achieved in daylight. He had previously shown great coolness and gallantry in extinguishing fires in his battery position and saving quantities of ammunition and equipment.

Capt. LYNDBURST FAULKNER GIBLIN, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his men with great dash and determination to the assault, reaching his objective through intense artillery and machine-gun fire. Although wounded early in the day he remained with his men, rallying them and super-

vising the consolidation of the captured position. His example of personal courage and devotion greatly inspired his men.

Lieut. FREDERICK HALLAM, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. As intelligence officer to his battalion he did exceptionally good work, being personally responsible for their successful change of direction under heavy fire, and doing reconnaissance work alone, whereby he obtained valuable information.

Lieut. OWEN LESLIE HARDEN, M.G.C.—Although wounded he remained in charge of his section for over 48 hours, displaying courage and endurance which deeply impressed the men of his company. His wound was of a sufficiently severe nature to cause him to be evacuated as soon as he reached the dressing station.

Sec.-Lieut. BYRNE HART, Infy.—He was one of two officers to reach the enemy's lines, 10 others being casualties. He rallied the battalion and consolidated the line, displaying the greatest courage and calmness during a terrific barrage on the following night. By his cheerfulness he inspired the men and contributed very largely to the success of the operations.

Lieut. ROBERT JAMES HENDERSON, Infy.—He displayed the greatest coolness and courage on two critical occasions when his company had been caught in heavy barrage in the open. He also worked at the consolidation of a position for three days under heavy shell fire, successfully completing the task. His personal reconnaissance reports from the front line were most valuable.

Sec.-Lieut. WALTER HOOD, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of a carrying party from brigade headquarters to the front line. All carrying had to be done over the open under hostile barrage, but notwithstanding this he managed under the most strenuous conditions to maintain a supply of grenades to the front line.

Lieut. THOMAS JACK, Infy.—Although he had been twice buried by shell fire, he proceeded through an intense hostile barrage to the front line, which had been temporarily thrown into confusion, and at once reorganised the line under very great difficulties and at great personal risk. By his excellent example he restored the moral of the front line troops, and undoubtedly saved many lives.

Sec.-Lieut. JOHN HUGH JAMES, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in reconnoitring and repairing a road and constructing a bridge over a river under heavy shell fire. His gallantry under the most trying circumstances was a fine example, and inspired his men with the greatest confidence.

Lieut. NORMAN JOHNSON, Engrs.—He went through a barrage, marked out a strong point, and returned for his section. When leading it out it was caught by heavy fire and suffered losses, so he withdrew it and with great skill and presence of mind dug a trench across "No Man's Land." His work over a most difficult portion of our front was marked by conspicuous ability and utmost disregard of personal danger.

Lieut. WILLIAM GEORGE JOLLY, Fd. Arty.—With two other officers he extinguished two burning gun pits, thereby preventing the destruction of a great deal of ammunition and probably of the guns. During the operations ammunition in the burning dump was continually exploding.

Capt. REGINALD WALTER JONES, Infy.—At great personal risk he crossed the open under heavy machine-gun fire and reconnoitred a farm which consisted of a mass of concrete gun emplacements, afterwards returning and organising a bombing party, with which he captured and consolidated the position. He also captured three enemy guns and a large quantity of ammunition. This operation resulted in an advance of 800 yards into hostile territory, and he displayed the greatest tactical skill and judgment throughout.

Lieut. ROBERT CLIVE KEILLAR, Infy.—When in charge of a forward signalling station he went out at all hours to repair wires which were continually being cut by shell fire. His indifference to personal danger and unremitting attention to duty inspired his men in the performance of work of a very trying nature.

Capt. RAPHAEL LEO KENIHAN, A.M.C.—He established the most forward regimental aid post in his division, where he attended to the wounded under heavy shell fire the whole time.

Although himself slightly wounded and compelled to shift his post twice by hostile shell fire, he continued to attend all his cases with the greatest care and devotion, saving many lives by remaining in his forward position and setting a magnificent example.

Capt. CHARLES HENRY LINKLATER, Infy.—He displayed great courage and splendid leadership on all occasions, keeping his men in high spirits in spite of heavy losses, and inspiring them with the greatest confidence. He showed marked ability in consolidating the line and in establishing and maintaining advanced posts.

Lieut. ROBERT JAMES GRANT LIPP, Fd. Arty.—He did most valuable work as forward observing officer during an attack, establishing and maintaining communication by telephone and by runner with the utmost energy and ability. His work was successfully carried out under very heavy shell fire.

Lieut. CHARLES HAROLD MAHY, Engrs.—He displayed the greatest coolness whilst constructing a strong point under continuous heavy fire, inspiring confidence in those working in the vicinity and rendering first aid to the wounded. It was due to his energy that the work on his sector was completed in time, although under close observation and repeated shelling of the enemy.

Lieut. WILLIAM JAMES McCALLION, Infy.—He, with another officer and two N.C.O.'s, carried out a difficult reconnaissance in full daylight and under heavy fire beyond our out-post lines, gaining valuable information which enabled an important communication trench to be dug after nightfall. During the construction of the trench he again showed great courage and ability.

Lieut. HUGH MCCOLL, A.S.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of trench tramways. Although his lines were constantly damaged by shell fire, he met all demands for the transport of ammunition stores, etc., without a hitch, by his initiative and courage, setting a splendid example to his men.

Capt. CECIL LEVENTHORPE McVILLY, Infy.—He handled his company with great skill, leading them to their assembly position through an intense enemy bombardment, during which he maintained splendid control of his men and also set a very fine example by his personal courage. He has on previous occasions commanded raiding parties and displayed ability of a very high order.

Capt. AUBREY CLYDE MOYES, Infy.—He successfully led his company through heavy enemy barrage to the relief of a battalion, which he accomplished with very few casualties, afterwards organising the defence with great skill and greatly influencing his men by his personal example and courage. He displayed great resource and ability in keeping up communications with his headquarters even under the heaviest barrage, and he contributed largely to the successful holding of the line by his battalion.

Lieut. ALEXANDER ROXBURGH MUIR, Infy.—He led his platoon with great skill and determination, capturing an enemy strong point, which he reorganised and held. He afterwards did most valuable work in extending his battalion front and in leading a reconnoitring patrol into the enemy's country.

Lieut. ALAN MAY MURDOCK, Infy.—He led his platoon with great dash under intense enemy fire to the capture of its objective, afterwards taking command of his company when his senior officers had become casualties. He set a magnificent example to his men by his coolness and total disregard of danger.

Lieut. EDWARD MICHAEL NEYLAN, Fd. Arty.—With great gallantry and at considerable risk he twice extinguished fires which had been caused in his ammunition dumps by enemy shell fire, saving guns and material from damage and showing a fine example under very trying circumstances. He afterwards established a forward observing post 800 yards in front of our new line from which he transmitted useful information at great personal risk.

Sec.-Lieut. EDGAR REGINALD NOBLE, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at a moment when his advance was temporarily checked by enemy wire and grenades. He rallied his men and led them in a charge against a strongly held trench through a gap

which he had found in the wire. Although wounded he succeeded in getting into the trench and pushed on until he had connected up with troops on his right. Throughout the operations he displayed great determination in completing what was a difficult task.

Capt. EDWIN PHILIP NORMAN, Engrs.—Whilst he was constructing a strong point our attacking infantry commenced to retire. He took charge of the situation at a critical moment, arranged for the destruction of two enemy guns, and did not leave the post until confidence was restored. The presence of this post was of great assistance to our left flank. He has always shown the greatest coolness under fire, and has since been wounded whilst supervising a wiring party.

Sec.-Lieut. WILLIAM PALSTRA, Infy.—He led his men with the greatest dash to the capture of an enemy strong point, setting a splendid example throughout. With the exception of the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant of his battalion he was the only officer left when they were finally relieved.

Capt. KEITH SHELLEY PARKER, A.M.C.—He went forward under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, and established his aid post in a shell-hole, where he worked under most adverse conditions for five days without rest, attending the wounded of many units. He was under shell fire the whole time, and set a splendid example of devotion to duty.

Lieut. RANDLE GUY PARKES, Fd. Arty.—Together with two officers, he succeeded in extinguishing a serious fire which had broken out in an ammunition dump close to his battery position, thus preventing the destruction of ammunition and probably also of the guns. They carried out the work amidst exploding ammunition.

Capt. EDWARD JOSEPH PARKS, Infy.—As adjutant of his battalion he showed the greatest forethought in arranging reliefs, and particularly in the matter of making personal reconnaissances both before and after reliefs. No risk was too great for him to undertake, and on several occasions he went through enemy barrage whilst reconnoitring the front line.

Capt. ALEXANDER THOMAS PATERSON, Infy.—He reorganised and led his battalion with great dash and skill to its objective after it had been somewhat disorganised owing to the effect of enemy gas shells. He personally silenced an enemy machine-gun, and was responsible for the capture of two others, and his courage and splendid example had an excellent effect upon his men. He was wounded whilst supervising the consolidation of the line.

Capt. HERBERT HENRY PERCY, Infy.—He led his men to the capture of their objective with the utmost skill and determination, quickly establishing his company in a good defensive trench. He set a fine example throughout, and kept his Commanding Officer accurately informed as to the hostile movements, and thus enabled him to repulse hostile counter-attacks.

Sec.-Lieut. TALBERT LAWRENCE PITMAN, Infy.—As battalion Signalling Officer he displayed the utmost courage and perseverance in maintaining communication under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, although his lines were constantly severed and his station destroyed by shell-fire. He materially aided his battalion in a successful operation against the enemy.

Capt. HAROLD POWELL, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in continually working under heavy fire and the most adverse conditions, with complete disregard to his personal safety. As Medical Officer he is invaluable to his battalion, not only in regard to his assistance in keeping the men medically and physically fit, but by his example of coolness, courage, and good humour when under fire.

Capt. WILLIAM HUDSON ROCKLIFF, Infy.—Although suffering heavy casualties, he led his company to the capture and consolidation of the objective. In spite of the fact that his company was isolated during the whole of this time and under very severe hostile barrage, the security of their position was never in doubt owing to his gallant determination and personal example.

Lieut. ROBERT STOCKER SCARR, Fd. Arty.—He kept his guns in action under continual heavy shell fire, although suffering heavily in men and equipment. The successful results achieved by his men were largely due to the determination he displayed in overcoming all difficulties.

Lieut. JOHN SCHULZ, Infy.—He displayed great initiative and presence of mind as the

attack was about to commence. His company commander being killed, he took command and gained his objective, afterwards organising his company and repelling a counter-attack with loss; he was wounded in doing so.

Lieut. HARRY BLAMYRE SEWELL, Fd. Arty.—During the consolidation of a captured position by our infantry, he ascertained by a personal reconnaissance that they were being held up at one point by machine guns. He brought the information back to Headquarters, and the strong point was bombarded and shortly afterwards captured by our troops.

Lieut. COLIN HALL SIMPSON, Engrs.—He organised the Brigade Signal Service so thoroughly that communication was maintained with every unit throughout. He was continually under shell-fire, but personally supervised all repairs, by his vigorous and cheerful manner impressing all ranks in the highest degree.

Capt. ARCHIBALD NIVEN SINCLAIR, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in leading his company with ammunition for the front line, through heavy barrage and across the open several times during the day, doing much useful work without heavy casualties. During subsequent operations he reconnoitred and arranged for his company to construct strong posts during consolidation of captured positions. He displayed the greatest fearlessness throughout.

Lieut. ROY SKINNER, Infy.—During an advance, finding that there were no troops on his left, he showed great skill in forming a defensive flank, thus securing his own position and also that of the brigade. He afterwards brought his flank forward and established his company on the original objective. He displayed the greatest gallantry and coolness under severe artillery fire, setting a fine example to his men. He has on other occasions rendered valuable service by patrolling "No Man's Land" and gaining information.

Lieut. REGINALD ALFRED SMITH, Infy.—He led his men through heavy barrages, carrying ammunition to the front captured lines. Later he kept his men at work constructing a strong point by his personal example and courage, although they were suffering severe casualties.

Capt. FRITZ PETER MAX SOLLING, A.M.C.—Although under constant shell fire for a fortnight he continued to attend to the casualties of his own and of other units, on one occasion for a period of 24 hours without a break. During a heavy hostile gas attack he displayed the utmost devotion and disregard of danger.

Lieut. JOHN WILLIAM STABBACK, Infy.—He led his company to the support of a battalion with great skill over very difficult ground, which he had not previously reconnoitred. The following day he led them in daylight across the open, recaptured a portion of our line from the enemy, and pushed out strong posts in front. These operations were rendered extremely difficult and dangerous by the activity of the hostile machine-guns and snipers. He displayed the utmost gallantry and good judgment throughout.

Capt. ROBERT JOSEPH STEWART, Infy.—He handled his company with great efficiency, although he had lost all his officers, and captured his objective in the face of heavy machine-gun fire, afterwards establishing his men in a good defensive trench. His unbending energy and personality acted as a stimulant to his men and enabled him to repulse a hostile counter-attack and to supply his Commanding Officer with accurate information as to the movements of the enemy.

Lieut. CHARLES WILLIAM STOERKEL, Infy.—He led several fighting patrols and made important reconnaissances of enemy posts under heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, and even when severely wounded sent in a report of the situation.

Capt. CLAUDE HENRY STUBBINGS, Infy.—He took command of his battalion immediately prior to an attack, when his Commanding Officer had been wounded, and the success of the operation was in no small measure due to his initiative and good judgment.

Lieut. WILLIAM HENRY THOMAS, Engrs.—He remained at his post for nine days in a heavily bombarded and gassed area, receiving and dispatching stores. He was in charge of Divisional Engineers Dumps, and it was due to his untiring efforts and total disregard of danger that there was no hindrance to the delivery of supplies.

Lieut. JOHN PERCY GILBERT TOFT, Infy.—He displayed great dash and enterprise in cap-

turing and consolidating an enemy advanced post which was causing casualties to our front line troops. He had no opportunity of previously reconnoitring the ground, and the success of the operation was entirely due to his coolness and determination.

Capt. RICHARD ERNEST TREBILCOCK, Infy.—He led his company with great dash to its objective, greatly inspiring the men by his disregard of danger and his cheerfulness under heavy fire and other trying conditions. He consolidated and held his post for over two days, by his determination and courage greatly assisting the efficient conduct of the whole operation.

Lieut. ARTHUR LESLIE VARLEY, Infy.—When two companies had become disorganised under heavy snell fire and had lost all their officers, he went forward and organised them. He afterwards did most valuable work in organising a counter-attack, and his coolness under fire and utter disregard of personal danger were most marked throughout.

Lieut. JOSEPH WAINE, Infy.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in making a daring personal reconnaissance up to the enemy's wire under machine-gun and rifle fire. He afterwards set a splendid example to his men in supervising the bombing attack on a hostile machine-gun position, keeping touch with the next company, and inspiring his men to continue their efforts while the situation was still uncertain. He has on all occasions had a splendid effect on the moral of his men at critical moments.

Lieut. PERCY BRITTEN WALD, Infy.—He rallied and organised his company at a moment when they were suffering heavily from a continuous bombardment, leading them through a hostile barrage to a successful assault on the enemy's position. Throughout the night he continued to supervise the consolidation, and it was owing to his determination and energy that by daylight his company were entrenched and prepared to withstand the hostile counter-attack.

Lieut. CHARLES WASHINGTON WATT, Fd. Arty.—Whilst forward Observation Officer he went forward to our new front line under heavy fire, and although badly shaken by a heavy shell, was able to transmit valuable information, setting a splendid example of coolness and courage to the men under his control.

Capt. CEDRIC WILLIAM WHITING, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of stretcher-bearers. He displayed the greatest ability in keeping touch with the aid post and clearing the wounded, twice taking his bearers through a heavy barrage for that purpose. His pluck and determination were beyond all praise.

Capt. EDWARD OLIVER WILLIAMS, Infy.—After displaying the greatest courage and determination in leading his own company to its objective, he organised other companies and consolidated the position, repelling three counter-attacks. It was entirely due to his fine example that the objective was gained, held, and consolidated under heavy fire.

Capt. ROY COUPLAND WINN, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty when in charge of stretcher-bearers. He constantly patrolled the bearer line under very heavy shell fire, maintaining communication between aid posts and dressing stations, and on one occasion he took a squad across the open through an intense barrage to an aid post in order to relieve a temporary glut of wounded. He was twice wounded, the second time severely, and his gallant conduct was the means of saving many lives.

Capt. JOHN SMYTHE YULE, A.M.C.—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty whilst under heavy shell fire. Although gassed early in the operation he remained continuously on duty for two days, during which time 450 cases passed through his hands. He has shown great gallantry on numerous previous occasions.

2080 C.S.M. WILLIAM PARRY, Infy.—When the last officer of his company had become a casualty he took command at a critical moment during a counter-attack and acted with great coolness and decision, which resulted in the repulse of the enemy and capture of several prisoners. He was himself severely wounded.

1730 C.S.M. CECIL NORMAN PATTERSON, Infy.—Although wounded, he continued with his company during an attack upon enemy trenches, refusing to leave until ordered to do so by his commanding officer. His devotion and courage were very great factors in the excellent work performed by his company during the night.

Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

Bill, the timber-getter, was telling his mates about the comet he had seen the night before. Someone chipped in to ask where it was. Bill said he reckoned it was about 15 and a half axe-handles from the moon when he saw it.

"B.J.": Re the war record of St. Peter's College, Adelaide (B. 7/6/17); Ballarat College reckons it has as good. Decorations acquired by former students include one C.B., three C.M.G.'s, two D.S.O.'s, two Military Crosses, one order of St. Anne of Russia, one D.C.M. and one Military Medal.

Not all the baby bonuses go into the jeweller's till. A Victorian wife and mother recently sued the local produce dealer for the recovery of two race-horses which he had collared in payment of an account contracted in her husband's name. The missus said that the boss never really owned the nags, as they were purchased by her with the proceeds of a wedding present and three baby bonuses.

Abdul Wade's Wangamanna station, Wanaaring (N.S.W.), has the biggest number of camels congregated in one locality in Australia. The tally is 700. Abdul has been hooshtaing camels ever since Australia has had any to hoosta. When the railway got to Broken Hill he sent out long strings from there; and he had been working from the Bourke side long before that. Later, he tried to introduce the untidy beast to North Queensland; but that was a failure.

Light Wanted.

"Copy Boy": In their encounters with law-breakers, Victorian John Hops are mostly at a disadvantage, because they lack the up-to-date appliances with which their opponents are careful to provide themselves. When a policeman, full of dark suspicions, entered the Hawksburn branch of the State Savings Bank the other night, not being provided with a lamp or torch he had to strike matches to find his way about. Two matches had burned out and he was fumbling for a third when he was knocked unconscious with a jemmy, and three men who had had designs on the bank-safe escaped. When policemen surprised a gang of safe-breakers at Melbourne Trades Hall a year or



If Peace came to-morrow.

(From "The Bystander.")

two back they had to find their way about the dark building by striking matches, thus providing excellent targets for the gang, firing from the darkness. One constable was killed, and it then occurred to the Department that it would be advisable to purchase a few electric torches. Twelve—one (1) dozen—were bought, and are safely housed at the Russell Street headquarters. Presumably the duty of any constable about to enter a building in which he suspects thieves are at work is to sign a requisition for the use of one of these and despatch it by special messenger to headquarters.

Without Foundation.

The Defence Department says there is no truth whatever in this correspondent's statement:

I hear that our officers in Egypt are permitted by the authorities to keep small harems; that is, they are allotted two wives each, these wives being chosen for them. My informant is the wife of an officer with the Australian Imperial Force in Egypt, and one would hardly disbelieve

her word. But can you find out whether there is any truth in the statement, and, if so, whether our officers are availing themselves of the privilege? Others who have heard this statement would like to know definitely. It worries me greatly.

But if it were true—officially so, that is—*what* a boom there would be in recruiting!

He Had!

A kind lady, assisting in re-making some of the Australians in hospital in England, expressed to one of them the hope that he did not drink. "I turned me back on liquor two years before I left home," he said. To his cobber, after she had gone, "I useter drive a brewery lorry, y'know."

A Family Quarrel.

A joker of the — Battalion submitted to his lieutenant his wish to get back home before he did any fighting. He had just heard that King George and the Kaiser are cousins and wanted to be excused from having anything to do with a family row.

Australian Airmen.

A Wonderful Record.

By C. E. W. BEAN.

British Headquarters, France,
25th August.

When Australia had on the Western Front no Flying Corps of her own, a large contingent from the Australian Imperial Force was permitted to enter the Royal Flying Corps. A number of Australians had also joined the Royal Flying Corps direct. The result is that there are two bodies of Australian fliers now in France—a large number scattered through the squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps, many of whom have been flying for some time, and those squadrons of the Australian Flying Corps which are now on the Western Front. The work of the Australian Flying Corps will always be easy to identify for their country's history; but the deeds of the Australians in the Royal Flying Corps will be most difficult to collect and record. Their lives and their works are given ungrudgingly to the general cause; and if it is impossible to extricate their sacrifice from the wonderful wealth of bravery and love of country poured out by the British airmen in their great service, they would ask no more than to live in the annals of the great Corps in which they served and still serve. This is an attempt to trace a few of their deeds for their country.

Against the Balloons.

One of the first Australian airmen whose work came to the ears of the Australian forces when they arrived in France, was a young officer of the Royal Flying Corps in the Ypres salient. It was in the early days of the Somme offensive, shortly after the British had made their first successful raid on the German sausage balloons. Before the end of June, 1916, the common thing was to see the sky above the German line dotted with seven or eight balloons, while behind our lines there were two or perhaps three.

They were so undisturbed that their position had come to be almost sacred. A long-range German gun at very rare intervals tried a speculative shot at them, which the Germans have been doing again of late, by the bye. In the last week of June the British suddenly raided the German balloons with aeroplanes firing a new inflammatory bullet. Such a number were put down in flames that from this day for a considerable time the German sky was a desert into which at rare intervals a very distant balloon would creep hesi-

tatingly, to be pulled down every few minutes. Raiding them under these conditions was difficult, but it was done. In one of these raids opposite Ypres, the airman approached a German balloon which was being drawn down under such a barrage of shrapnel that it seemed impossible to get near it. By the time he was over it, it was within three hundred feet of the ground. In the midst of the barrage he pretended that one of the shells had hit him, and came side-slipping down towards the earth. The anti-aircraft gunners stopped at once, as did every one else, to see him fall. As he came close to the balloon he righted his machine, fired into the balloon and brought it down burning, and got clear away before the Germans had time to realise what had been done. The same trick has been played often enough since—we watched a German do it near Bapaume. But that was the first time we heard of it. The man who did it and was decorated for it was a Victorian.

Some who Gave their Best.

There was one of whom Australians perhaps have never heard, who came out of the Australian Force into the Royal Flying Corps, and left a grand name amongst those who knew him—Captain Shepherd, D.S.O., M.C. No story of him was finer than that of his last fight. On returning from leave he heard that his best friend had "gone west," as they say, three days before. His friends tried to dissuade him from doing anything rash, but the next day, when he was out leading three other planes, twelve Germans appeared, and he drove straight into the thick of them. It was a wild fight, but they got him, and the Army lost a magnificent airman. Another Australian soldier whose name ought to live in the annals of flying was Second-Lieutenant Wilfred Graham Salmon, who, as the merest novice, went by himself straight into the heart of the twenty odd huge German planes which raided London last June, and who, when hit, managed to guide his machine to within a few hundred yards of his aerodrome before the brave effort ended and he crashed.

There are men of the Australian Imperial Force doing such work every day in the mother service, along with British of every breed—Londoners, Canadians, New Zealanders, and South Africans. The low work on the other

side of the lines bites them like a craze, and none more so than Australians. Of late they have been flying a few hundred feet over the head of the advancing infantry in battle—sometimes down so low over the Germans clustered in shellholes that they almost touch the ground. They have been flying through the barrage right in the rain of our shells just before these crash into the desert of a craterfield. There is nothing so trying to the nerve in the long run, they say, as to see those shells flash past them. Because you can see them and you often have to do all your flying in a battle under them, not above them.

The Pace of It.

But the pace of the life fascinates them—chasing the Germans up their trenches, diving on small parties in shell holes and trying to bomb them, finally working low down their roads over transport or marching infantry. Infantry takes to the fields at once, they say; scatters all over the country. Transport gets into the ditches.

The fascination of that fast and furious life gets hold of some men until they want to spend every day out there scurrying low over the forbidden country. He searches for the enemy as a hawk might look for a mouse, and when he sees him goes straight for him. The Germans at present are flying either very low or very high, and almost always on their own side of the line, except of nights. Our scouts are out in his own country scouring for him by day. As a rule the German dives and hurries off very low. If he fights, it is scarcely ever except when the chances are all in his favour—he makes one dive, and if he misses he is off like a frightened fish. But our people take every chance. One Australian and three other British pilots the other day were cut off by thirty German planes, but they got clear. They did everything—everything that came into their heads; the safety of the planes does not enter into it at such a moment—turn, sideslip, nosedive—every trick a man can think of, one on top of the other. The extreme range in these airfights is about 100 yards, and they often fight almost touching; just a burst as the two flash past. The other day two collided, and ours returned safely. The German uses three bullets in rotation in his machine-guns in the air—a tracer bullet, which leaves a glowing trail; an explosive bullet, bursting in the air; an armour-piercing bullet. He shoots from the ground with tracer shells and some sort of phosphorus ball sent in strings from an automatic gun, and known as "strings of onions."

It was an old Australian Imperial Force man, among others, who recently followed a German Staff motor-car along a Belgian road, shooting at it. The occupants drove frantically for a cottage, stopped that car, and ran into the place for shelter. Unfortunately, they had not noticed that the cottage had no roof. The plane amused itself by getting over it, and then diving and shooting at the officers inside. One German pulled out his revolver and fired up at them bravely enough with it. But where a dozen machine-guns cannot stop a car a revolver is scarcely likely to do so. The officers were not hit, but the car was ruined.

Who it is has the mastery of the air can be judged from this simple fact. The airmen say that, whereas our area teems with life and movement, on the German side of the line, except on the roads, no sign of life is seen.

Soldiers' Relatives Inquired For.

"Sydney Evening News" (18/6/'17) says:—Military communications addressed to Mrs. G. Lawie, Mungindi, re No. 2356, Private G. Ellais; to Mrs. M. Smith, Shepherd Street, Goulburn, re No. 5158 W. W. Marshall; to Mrs. I. Westlake, 99, Hargrave Street, Paddington, re No. 2378 H. B. Westlake; and to Mr. J. Page, Waterloo, re No. 5072, Private C. Page, have been returned unclaimed. The addressees are asked to communicate with Colonel A. H. Sandford, Victoria Barracks, Paddington, as soon as possible.

The officer in charge Base Records, Melbourne, wishes to locate the present address of several relatives of soldiers. Communications to the registered address have been returned unclaimed. The persons inquired for, and the soldiers to whom the messages refer, are: Mr. L. Swanson, Wildborough, Tasmania, re No. 6153 L. P. Swanson; Mr. A. Edwards, 10, Frederick Street, Camperdown, re No. 53 Victor Edwards; Mrs. M. L. D. Rodman, care of Mrs. Whaler, South Park Road, West Maitland, re No. 5624 Joseph Thomas Rodman; Mr. J. G. Brooker, care of J. B. Tickle and Sons, Queen Street, Brisbane, re No. 6186 R. H. Brooker; Mr. G. Cooper, 25, Bourke Street, Darlinghurst, re No. 3409a F. Sewell; Mr. J. Reynolds, Post Office, Armidale, re No. 531 C. H. J. Reynolds; Mrs. M. Wilson, Greta, Osborne Street, Woollahra, re No. 456 A. R. Wilson; Mrs. A. Jones, 519, Wattle Street, Ultimo, re No. 1724 A. Jones; Mr. C. Huxley, Dubbo, re No. 1934 Private D. A. Huxley; Miss C. M'Goulrick, 17, Underwood Street, Paddington, re No. 4490 J. F. M'Goulrick; Mrs. C. Watson, College Street,

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

A "General Store" in Old Bailey.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Australian soldiers who have received benefits at the hands of the Red Cross—as most at some time or other have—must have wondered where all the work is done which makes possible the steady issue of comforts of one kind and another at hospitals, dressing stations and convalescent camps, in all parts of England and France. They realise, of course, that the goods themselves or the money to purchase them come from their own people in Australia, but they will not be uninterested to learn something of the organisation that has been set up in London to handle the vast quantity of goods that must be received, stored, repacked and despatched from day to day, in order that the wants not only of our sick, wounded and convalescents may be met, but also that Australians whom the fortune of war has deprived of their liberty may not die of want.

To cope with the work entailed in meeting these necessities the Australian Red Cross Stores and Packing Department at 7, Old Bailey, has been established, and a bustling hive of great and ever growing activity it is. Piled ceiling-high are stack after stack of articles which come within the scope of the Red Cross, all carefully sectionised and arranged so that they are ready to the hands of the packing staff with the least expenditure of time and labour. To enumerate the articles which are to be found in the store would be almost as extensive an operation as to catalogue the contents of a large general warehouse. Here are mountains of caps, gloves, mittens and similar articles, telling of advance preparation for the winter, while socks, pyjamas, shirts and bandages are numbered by the thousand.

Then there is a "Bonded Store," by means of which the Red Cross is saved

the duty on tobacco, jams, and other taxable commodities, which are intended for re-export to France and Egypt.

As may be imagined, the actual work of packing entails an enormous amount of work. A large section of the first floor is devoted to the packing of goods intended for hospitals and convalescent camps in England. In this section alone quite a thousand parcels and cases are handled daily. On another floor is the foreign despatch room, where supplies are packed for France and Egypt, an average of between 200 and 300 being dealt with every day. Prisoners' parcels of food and clothing keep another department constantly engaged, no fewer than 20,000 packages being despatched on this account monthly. The performance of this arduous and careful work requires the services of a large staff. In many cases it is entirely voluntary. As supervisor, Capt. Sinclair is in charge of the detailed and practical working of the stores, and the despatch of goods to France and Egypt and camps and hospitals in England and abroad. Mr. MacArthur is controller of stores, and is also responsible for the purchase of goods needed in addition to those received from Australia. The Prisoners of War Food Parcel Packing Department is in charge of Mr. Stephen, while the despatch of clothing parcels to prisoners is under the care of the Misses Fiskin, from whose department 1,000 parcels are sent every month.

It is owing entirely to prudent organisation, supported by the self-sacrificing labours of the staff, that the Red Cross has been able to earn the high encomiums which have been passed on its work by medical officers and the expressions of gratitude of the men themselves.

Sydney, re No. 4104 C. Dive; Mrs. E. Hardacre, Lachlan Street, Waterloo, re No. 1040 A. Hardacre; Mrs. A. Hodgins, Post Office, Ladysmith, via Wagga, re No. 182 E. C. Hodgins; Mrs. E. M'Anulty, Palermo, Wyalong Street, Burwood, re No. 2774 E. F. M'Anulty; Mr. G. Sutherland, Yowrie, Cobargo, re No. 3932 J. J. W. Sutherland; and Mr. J. White, Springridge, via Quirindi, re No. 5484 A. White.

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A One-Man Job.

The boys tell, with gusto, of one of their number ordered by an English officer to hold his horse. "How will I hold him," he asked. "By the bridle." "Does he bite?" "No." "Kick?" "No." "Can one man hold him?" "Yes." "Then what about holding him yourself."



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Previously reported missing, now reported prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Barnard, 3713, O. F.; Batten, 632, E. G.; Beattie, 6466, C.; Beattie, 4153, E. J.; Bell, 6232, J. R.; Bellow, 5351, J. H.; Boddington, 2105, A. R.; Boden, 5984, A.; Brockwell, 5984, L.; Brown, 6012, G. T.; Burfitt, 6011, A.; Burgess, 5684, J. B.; Campbell, 5669, P. P.; Cann, 3751, G. W.; Carter, 5059, S. J.; Casey, 3425, G.; Charles, 3045, F. A.; Chatterton, 6250, E. W.; Chauncy, 1736, P. H.; Clayton, 5073, W. C.; Coleman, 4472, H. W.; Collins, 5077, W.; Eceyod, 6264, F.; Ellis, 4188, J.; Evans, 1862, S. C.; Farrell, 6387, J. A.; Fletcher, 3749, A. E.; Foley, 4791, W. R.; Gallagher, 234, J. J.; Gane, 56, N. H.; Ganson, 6519, H.; Ginbey, 5397, H.; Glyde, 6010, J.; Gorman, 219, L. G.; Hamilton, 6017, W. T.; Hanlon, 5055, J. H.; Harris, 368, R.; James, 1358, E.; Jappe, 6288, S. L.; Jarrett, 6499, T. G.; Jarvis, 3379, R.; Jerrerd, 4230, D. E.; Johnston, 1504, L. L.; Kemp, 23, J. H.; King, 6743, J. A.; Lawrie, 6072, J.; Loudon, 4244, D. A.; McCabe, 2896, T.; McCarthy, 2894, T. J.; McGinn, 5145, A.; McLoughlin, 6543, B. N.; McIntosh, 3398, A.; McLoughlin, 4563, R.; Mortimore, 6299, J. T.; O'Brien, 6143, H. E.; O'Brien, 2650, J.; Oddy, 6092, W.; Pattison, 3917, C. W.; Perrie, 836, V. A.; Perrin, 6315, H. G.; Regan, 714, C.; Slavin, 6335, J. C.; Stables, 1176, W.; Taylor, 3443, M.; Thomson, 4632, J.; Thomson, 4620, J. J.; Thorne, 4607, H. T.; Tibbett, 5756, F. G.; Townsend, 341, J. D.; Trigwell, 539, E. A.; Tucker, 1748, J. P.; Turner, 161, V.; Walker, 6108, E. H.; Waller, 6350, W.; Walsh, 5532, J.; Ward, 5040, S. A.; Warren, 3138, W. H.; Watkins, 3505, J.; Watts, 6349, C. T.; Wood, 3171, H.; Wood, 6017, W. H.; Woods, 5748, W. L.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Christian, 370, R. T.; Hurst, 3492, R. R.; Sweetman, 341, J.; Webb, 4731, O.

LIST 167, DATED AUGUST 29, 1917.**OFFICERS—KILLED.**

ARTILLERY.—Webbe, N. P., Lieut.
INFANTRY.—Mundell, W. T., Major.
OFFICERS—WOUNDED.
FLYING CORPS.—Epps, A. M., Sec.-Lieut.; McCloughy, E. J., Lieut.
ARTILLERY.—Aiston, C. J., Lieut.; Brunton, L., Lieut.; Croft, C. L. T., Lieut.; Fox, S. J., Capt.; Thompson, B., Lieut.; Turner, N. H., Sec.-Lieut.
INFANTRY.—Beech, A. E., Sec.-Lieut.; Mackenzie, J. H., Lieut.; Smith, L. W., Sec.-Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.
INFANTRY.—Gilchrist, W., Sec.-Lieut.

KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Garlan, 6346, L. P.; Mahoney, 4186, B.; Sautelle, 7752, E. H. S.; Van Prooyen, 6858, J. H.; Wotherpoon, 10487, W. A.
INFANTRY.—Clarkson, 4365, L. C. G.; Gough, 2901, T.; Peno, 7336, J. A.; Quinn, 7301, P. F.; Sargood, 7059, J. C.; Tyson, 5758, L. G. R.; Wilson, 1798, J. D.
MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Gadsden, 880, E. G.

ORDNANCE CORPS.—Thomson, 31, J. A.
Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

ARTILLERY.—Jago, 4393, J. L.
INFANTRY.—Wall, 2168a, C.
Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.
INFANTRY.—Tierney, 2731, D. J.
Previously reported missing, now reported killed.
INFANTRY.—Ash, 2366, R. J.; Barber, 6221, G. T.; Barley, 1788, A. R.; Berman, 5049, B. E.; Campbell, 6492, W. F.; Melville, 6574, A. S.; O'Brien, 7054, W. J.

Previously reported missing, believed wounded; now reported killed.
INFANTRY.—McLeod, 2777, W. H. B.
DIED OF WOUNDS.
ARTILLERY.—Belcher, 6436, F. H.; Brown, 3140, J. H.; Fitzpatrick, 5916, J. M.; Shepherd, 4914, H. R.
INFANTRY.—Driscoll, 2552, F. T.; Evans, 3482, C. C. A.; King, 6999, S. E.; Knuckey, 2482, F. C.; Moore, 2701a, W.; Mutrie, 6601, H. O'Leary, 652, P. J.; Quick, 4620, L. A.

DIED.
CAMEL CORPS.—McKay, 2474, N.

WOUNDED.

ANZAC PROVOST CORPS.—Briggs, 4740, S.
ARTILLERY.—Anderson, 23261, R.; Baul, 1806, G. E.; Carter, 19600, P. H.; Corbett, 12279, L. J.; Cornish, 2533, W. T.; Cross, 11457, A. A.; Cunningham, 1559, C. R.; Dimmack, 2014, B. F.;

Dwyer, 10401, D. B.; Dyball, 1699, L. D.; Ford, 11472, M. S.; Harris, 216, R. O.; Heritage, 2820a, W. R.; Hughes, 6010, B.; Lee, 15212, E. A.; Liggins, 2105, C. R.; McAlloon, 6382, K.; McAlpine, 10281, E. W.; McKenzie, 481, E.; McKinnell, 4741, L.; Marchant, 6374, F. C.; Mounsey, 149, J.; Ogilvie, 1022a, N. H.; Roberts, 1522, J. B.; Schneider, 3655, E. C. T.; Sexton, 2078, N. C.; Shaw, 7743, C. H.; Smith, 6378, E. T.; Street, 894, E. W.; Taylor, 10589, H.; Tegge, 580, G.; Witzerman, 26225, H. J.

ENGINEERS.—Abblett, 3631a, J. W.; Forster, 15054, F.; Freer, 5158, F. A.; Greenwood, 86, H.; Mapleback, 1956, J. J.; Murray, 1094, W.; Nicholson, 5796, C. W.; Savage, 1774, W. H.; Scott, 666, G. R.; White, 1311, W.

INFANTRY.—Abrahams, 7078, R. W.; Alexander, 2125, A.; Anstis, 6931, C. C.; Axford, 1581, H. A.; Axford, 3399, T. L.; Bayly, 3369, W. H.; Beck, 5980, F.; Brunskill, 5678, P.; Chaffey, 4456, W. T.; Corboy, 2393, P. T.; Davis, 2550, A.; Douglas, 3340, H.; Dray, 6591, W. G.; Edgerton, 3798, W. A.; Elliott, 2656, F. C.; Enright, 5359, T.; Gillies, 4813, L.; Grinter, 2420, J. H.; Holmberg, 7006, E.; Jennings, 6794, F. W.; Johnson, 2789, L. V.; Jones, 7016, T.; Kempster, 2779, C. J.; Kingdom, 7022, W. J.; Lacey, 2592, O.; Lonsdale, 2715, O.; Lynam, 2720, W.; MacPherson, 4859, N.; Mackenzie, 2807, H.; Muir, 2508, W. H.; Ogden, 3980, E. C.; Oswald, 2367, E.; Palmer, 1317, E. G.; Palumbo, 2116, J. T.; Ray, 7293, W. E.; Reynolds, 2982, W.; Seife, 2416, G. E.; Simpson, 2244, A.; Swallow, 1880, E. E.; Tardrew, 2764, J. W.; Thorn, 3412, C. T.; Vizard, 2771, T. R.; Ward, 2479, R. W.; Williams, 6112, D.

PIONEER BATTALION.—Denford, 3345, H. E.; Heath, 3368, S.; Kennedy, 2626, W. G.; Knight, 2803, G. J.; Reese, 3082, G. E.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Campbell, 4153, L.; Deeves, 558, O. C.; Talbot, 2284, T. A.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Mouchemore, 13446, B. G.

ORDNANCE CORPS.—McIntosh, 3162, A.

WOUNDED—SHOCK SHELL.

INFANTRY.—Bridgen, 2380, T. S. D.; Seymour, 1174, G. H. A.; Wade, 991, W. C.
ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—Dawson, 12275, E. B.

Previously reported wounded, now reported wounded and missing.
INFANTRY.—Buckley, 2633, E. W.; Morrison, 2954, J. E.; Noseda, 5258, P. H.; Proudfoot, 2662, W.

MISSING—BELIEVED KILLED.

ARTILLERY.—Donnelly, 6704, C.

Previously reported wounded and prisoners of war, now reported died as prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Clark, 1207, A.; McClelland, 5640, S.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Rawling, 2922, C.
Previously reported missing, now reported died as prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Hodgetts, 632, M.; Levett, 2195, A. R.; Rapp, 3894a, H. T.

Previously reported prisoners of war in German hands, now reported died as prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Meredith, 1979, L. W.; Murray, 1673, R. H.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Gaffney, 4716a, F. C.
Previously reported missing, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Oden, 86, O. B.
Previously reported missing, now reported prisoners of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—Arthur, 5646, V. J.; Austin, 5340, W. S.; Crichton, 2397, W. R.; Green, 2218, G. S.; Griffiths, 4510, W. P.; Huntley, 6126, V. D.; Jenkins, 1877, J.; Jones, 2910, E.; Jones, 4536, L. A.; Martin, 5741, E.; Monaghan, 3999, E. J.; Reardon, 3984, T.; Robertson, 6321, W. E.; Russell, 5202, R.; Scott, 1826, D.; Simon, 6328, H. M.; Smith, 3913, C. A.; Smith, 6337, W.; Steward, 2367, L. N.; Strang, 6588, O. W.; Synnot, 6212, O. B.; Tasker, 3233, C. R.; Taylor, 3929, W. J.; Webb, 6142, L. J.; Woodings, 116, J. W.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.—Anderson, 231, S.; Fisher, 328, J.; Lisely, 1819, W. A.; Styles, 2014, E. C.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—Bowman, 2791, J.; Davis, 2594, R. V.; Daykin, 5705, R. F.; Mottram, 6588, C. F.

Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

INFANTRY.—Frederick, 3724, O. R.; Ward, 2820, H.

CORRECTIONS.**Killed.**

INFANTRY.—729, Tarden, E. F., should read 729, Tardent, E. F.

(A.I.F., C.L. 159, 16/8/17.)

INFANTRY.—5987, Anderson, J. H., should read 5967, Anderson, J. H.

(A.I.F., C.L. 159, 16/8/17.)

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

INFANTRY.—1200, Briscoe, G. N., should read 1200, Briscoe, G. H.

(A.I.F., C.L. 158, 13/8/17.)

Wounded.

INFANTRY.—4977, Bailey, A. O., should read 4977, Bailey, A. C.

(A.I.F., C.L. 150, 30/7/17.)

ARTILLERY.—2086, Wadrop, W., should read 2086, Wardrop, W.

(A.I.F., C.L. 154, 7/8/17.)

ARTILLERY.—15465, Price, G. A., should read 25465, Price, G. A.

(A.I.F., C.L. 157, 10/8/17.)

INFANTRY.—2595, Jones, B. G. H., should read 2595, Jones, B. J. H.

(A.I.F., C.L. 159, 16/8/17.)

INFANTRY.—6898, McLean, W. D., should read 868, McLean, W. D.

(A.I.F., C.L. 159, 16/8/17.)

INFANTRY.—1919, Urquhart, T. M., should read 1919, Urquhart, T. M.

(A.I.F., C.L. 159, 16/8/17.)

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

INFANTRY.—2783, Flanagan, H. I., should read 2783, Flanagan, H. L.

(A.I.F., C.L. 147, 24/7/17.)

Previously reported missing, now reported prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—4889, Grisecrook, L., should read 4889, Grisbrook, L.

(A.I.F., C.L. 152, 4/8/17.)

Previously reported missing, now reported prisoner of war in German hands.

INFANTRY.—3485, Dickenson, J. P., should read 3482, Dickenson, J. P.

(A.I.F., C.L. 159, 16/8/17.)

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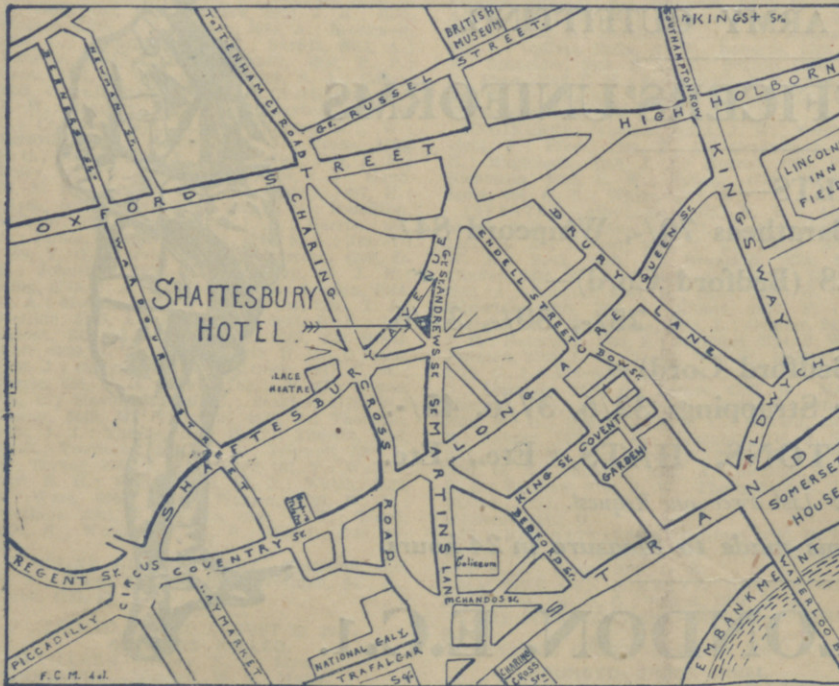
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