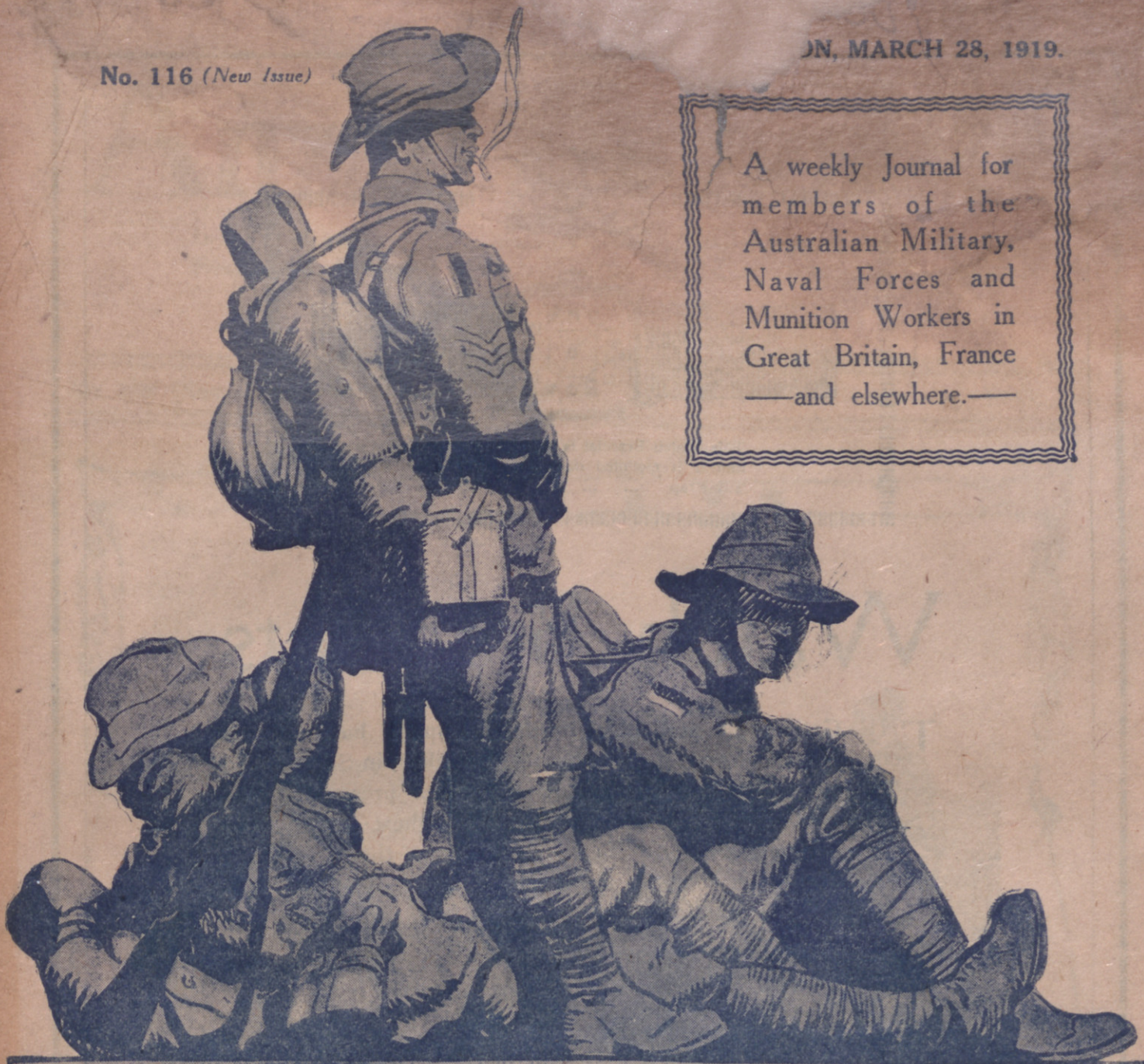


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DN, MARCH 28, 1919.

A weekly Journal for  
members of the  
Australian Military,  
Naval Forces and  
Munition Workers in  
Great Britain, France  
—and elsewhere.—



LEIST

1918

# THE ANZAC BULLETIN

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

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# Anzac Bulletin

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

Edited by Capt. H. C. SMART.

No. 116 (New Issue).

LONDON, MARCH 28, 1919.

Price 4d.



Mr. Hughes addressing men who are about to go into battle.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2588.)

# CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

## Racing in Australia.

Melbourne, 22nd February (delayed).  
The embargo on racing will probably be lifted shortly. This will enable the Caulfield meeting to open on March 1st and the Victoria Racing Club's Newmarket meeting a week later.—(Reuter.)

## Quarantine in Australia.

Melbourne, 25th February (delayed).  
There are indications that the different States are now ready to co-operate with the Commonwealth Government in quarantine matters.—(Reuter.)

## Mines off Australian and New Zealand Coasts.

Melbourne, 26th February (delayed).  
A mine was recently destroyed off Cape Everard (south eastern corner of Victoria) and another on the New Zealand coast.—(Reuter.)

## New South Wales Labour Party. No Sympathy with Bolshevism.

Sydney, 7th March.  
Mr. Storey, the State Labour Leader, speaking on behalf of the New South Wales Federal and State Labour members, repudiated any sympathy with the methods of the Bolshevists and Spartacists. The "One Big Union" advocates were not entitled, he said, to speak for the Australian Labour movement, and the efforts of a number of men to reorganise Trade Unionism must not be confounded with the constitutional foundation of the Labour Party.—(Reuter.)

## Australian Wool Clip.

Sydney, 8th March.  
Owing to the adverse season, some wools in New South Wales are thin. Other clips, particularly the southern, are of record quality. Rain is still needed in New South Wales, except in Riverina.—(Reuter.)

## The New South Wales Labour Party.

Sydney, 8th March.  
It is believed that Mr. Storey's repudiation of the extremists will result in a serious split in the ranks of Labour in New South Wales.—(Reuter.)

## Obituary.

Sydney, 10th March.  
The death is announced here of Dr. John English, the Lord Mayor of Sydney.—(Reuter.)

## New South Wales Labour Proposals.

Sydney, 10th March.  
The proposals of the New South Wales Labour members for submission to the Inter-State Labour Conference in June include a Commonwealth guarantee against unemployment, compulsory voting, and a 30 hours' week for miners.—(Reuter.)

## Australian Socialists and Russia.

Melbourne, 10th March (delayed).  
At a Socialist meeting at Yarrabank, a resolution was passed that "The proletarian struggle in Russia is a great and eternal landmark in the fight for working-class freedom."—(Reuter.)

## Emigration of British Soldiers to Australia.

Sydney, 10th March (delayed).  
Mr. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, has received a cablegram from the Agent-General announcing an important change in the attitude of the Imperial Government towards the emigration of British soldiers to Australia.—(Reuter.)

## Anti-Bolshevist Meeting in Melbourne.

Melbourne, 11th March (delayed).  
At a meeting of the Returned Soldiers' and War Workers' Industrial Union, held at the Town Hall here, yesterday, a resolution was passed protesting against the "One Big Union" scheme and against Bolshevism. The meeting was very stormy. The supporters of the "Big Union" idea constantly interrupted the speakers, and eventually rushed the platform. The disturbance was quelled by the police, and the meeting broke up.—(Reuter.)

## Australian Tariff Revision. Important Announcement.

Melbourne, 21st March.  
Mr. Watt, the Acting Premier, to-day announced that early next session the Commonwealth Government would undertake a revision of the tariff.—(Reuter.)

## The £10,000 Prize Flight.

Melbourne, 23rd March.  
Mr. Lloyd, the airman, has cabled Mr. Watt asking him to make the conditions of the £10,000 prize flight such as will enable him to enter the contest. The crew are to be former Australian soldier pilots now resident in Australia, and he desires time to meet the crew in England before the contest starts, and also to use any British or Allied machine.—(Exchange.)

## The League of Nations.

### Discussion in Union House of Assembly.

Cape Town, 10th March (delayed).  
On the resumption of the debate on the Budget, Mr. Duncan contested Mr. Marrison's views on the League of Nations, whereupon Mr. Merriman interjected, "It is as dead as mutton." Mr. Duncan described the functions of the League as being essentially an interference in the private affairs of nations to compel them to settle their differences otherwise than by violence or war. Europe, he declared, had failed to keep the peace owing to its reluctance to interfere and to the absence of any international organisation strong enough to forward its interests. Hence Germany did not believe that any of the guarantors of Belgium's neutrality would stir a foot to protect her. Mr. Duncan was not over-sanguine regarding the practical results of a League of Nations, but he considered the proposal was nevertheless a basis on which to settle an age-long difficulty.

Discussing the Labour unrest, the speaker emphasised the fact that, although the country would never be free from labour troubles, they should not make matters worse by a slavish adherence to the prejudices of the past.—(Reuter.)

## Need for Men in Australian Navy.

Melbourne, 12th March.  
Mr. Poynton, Acting Navy Minister, announces that single seamen receive £3 8s. weekly, including pay and allowances. The allowance over and above this for married men was from 2s. up to 4s. a day. Officers' allowance in this respect was from 2s. 6d. to 4s., and officers' pay generally was higher than the Royal Navy. The engagement of some 1,140 men will expire by June next, and a canvass of the Fleet resulted in only 97 signifying their intention of re-engaging, and this in spite of the offer of £25 gratuity. Mr. Poynton added that the Government were faced with a difficult problem in manning the Navy. It was hoped in Australia that the increase of pay would induce many to embark on a naval career.—(Exchange Telegraph.)

## Influenza Decreasing in Victoria.

Melbourne, 11th March (delayed).  
The influenza epidemic is apparently dying out in Victoria, and the emergency hospitals are closing down.—(Reuter.)



Naval Day Celebrations in Fremantle. The procession in High Street.

#### The Strikes in South Africa.

Cape Town, 10th March.

Speaking in the Union House of Assembly to-day, Sir Thomas Smartt, Leader of the Opposition, drew the attention of the House to the way in which the Nationalist newspapers had incited the Dutch members of the defence force not to fire on the strikers in the event of being called out. The Minister of Defence, Colonel Mantz, replied that the Government were determined to maintain law and order and to preserve life and property.

Replying to Colonel Creswell (Labour), the Acting Premier stated that he had given instructions that a warning and an appeal should be issued to all concerned in the strike to maintain law and order and to confine the dispute to the parties actually concerned.

The Transvaal Administrator reported this morning that the parties concerned in the Pretoria strike were still negotiating, and it was hoped a settlement would be reached.—(Reuter.)

#### Victoria and Returned Soldiers.

Melbourne, 14th March.

Speaking at Shepparton yesterday, Mr. Lawson, Premier of Victoria, declared that everybody in the community must assist the Government in discharging its obligations to returned soldiers.—(Reuter.)

#### Training Ship Tragedy.

Sydney, 17th March.

A cutter from the naval training ship "Tingira" capsized in Sydney harbour, and five boys are missing.

#### Tramway Strike in Melbourne.

Melbourne, 17th March.

The Prahran and Malvern tram employees and the Melbourne chauffeurs have struck work. Six hundred men are unemployed. The strike commenced on Sunday.

#### Federal Cabinet to Fight Combine.

Melbourne, 17th March.

The Federal Cabinet will to-morrow consider the shipping ring's threat to wipe out the Commonwealth-owned line, and will, it is understood, decide to fight the shipping combine. The "Age" states that the public is behind the Government in resisting the shipping boycott. Mr. McPherson, Treasurer of Victoria, urges that the merchants of the Commonwealth and the British Government co-operate to protect the interests of the Commonwealth. As one in intimate touch with the Melbourne merchants, Mr. McPherson believes that the merchants will give the Common-

wealth preference, and suggests that the South African policy should be adopted, considerably increasing the dues of the vessels of the combine.

#### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CONTRIBUTORS & CORRESPONDENTS

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## The New Civilian Training.

### Defence Minister's Plans.

### A Reserve of Veterans.

Senator G. F. Pearce, Australia's Minister for Defence, who is now in London, has explained the reason of his visit to the "Anzac Bulletin."

Mr. Pearce said:—The Government and the people of Australia are very anxious that their soldiers shall be returned to Australia under the best possible conditions as regards transport, food, and other considerations. They ought to come back happy and contented, and feeling that the Government is doing its best for them.

There are still 100,000 of them in England and on the Continent to be repatriated, besides others in Palestine and elsewhere in the East. The period of demobilisation ought to be used as far as possible to assist and equip these men for their future by further education and training in those trades in which they had been employed before the war. The question of vocational training for men who have been incapacitated from following their former trade has already been taken up. We have set up in Australia a Repatriation Department under a Minister—a purely civilian Department—which deals with repatriation only, while the Defence Department deals with demobilisation. It is with the latter part of the work that I am more immediately concerned.

#### Why Mr. Pearce is Here.

If there were no Minister here, many questions would arise, such as authority to incur expenditure and the launching of new schemes, which would have to be referred to Australia. Delay would be involved, and the questions would be decided by somebody who did not know the conditions here. It was thought better, therefore, to have a Minister on the spot, with full power to act and with a knowledge of England. The time of Mr. Hughes and Sir Joseph Cook has been taken up so much with the Peace Conference that they represented to the Australian Government that a Minister should be sent at once. That explains my presence in London. I have been told that owing to the lack of shipping, the complete repatriation of the A.I.F. may take a further nine months or even longer.

#### Special Training.

During the period of demobilisation and before repatriation a considerable proportion of the men will be engaged in England and elsewhere in training and otherwise qualifying themselves for the occupations they propose to take up on their return to Australia. It will be possible, we hope, to arrange for such of the men as desire it to acquire special knowledge of special

subjects or occupations in Europe or America. For instance, we are organising extensive irrigation settlements in Australia, and it may be found desirable to send parties of men to the United States to acquire practical experience of the working of the great irrigation settlements in that country. This would prove of great value on schemes such as the locking of the Murray, when the men who wished to settle could be employed on the job of opening up the land. Other men who propose to take up dairying will be sent to Denmark. The men will be carefully selected, of course, with a view to their previous experience and their aptitude for the special class of work they propose to take up.

#### New Army Reserve.

With regard to the military aspect of the question as affecting the future of the members of the A.I.F. on their return to the Commonwealth, Mr. Pearce said:—

The Australian people and the Australian Government are so impressed by the part our soldiers have taken in the war that we have decided to endeavour to retain and perpetuate as far as possible the splendid traditions of the respective battalions, and

we have accordingly decided to link up those battalions with our existing Home Defence organisation by the creation of an Army Reserve composed of men who have served in the A.I.F. Thus a boy would pass from the senior cadet battalion to that of the Citizen Force, and could afterwards join up the Army Reserve battalion, and find himself among men who had been the makers of its history.

#### The New Australian Army.

This Army Reserve is being organised on the same basis as the A.I.F., with the same numbers and designations as the battalions which have been on active service. The entrants to the Army Reserve will be volunteers, and already out of the 70,000 Australian troops who have returned to the Commonwealth no fewer than 20,000 have voluntarily joined the Reserve. As they were men who had been invalided out of the Service, and in some cases permanently incapacitated, the proportion who have entered the Reserve must be regarded as eminently satisfactory.

#### War Industries.

Dealing with general matters, the Minister said that one of the most interest-



"Lighting his Fag." An Australian giving a light to a French villager in a newly-captured town.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 3649.)



Returned "Aussies" making themselves at home.

ing and important results of the war, as far as Australia was concerned, was the creation of new industrial enterprises. These included the manufacture of steel and the utilisation of the by-products of some of Australia's principal primary industries, and they had "come to stay." Trade was good, and the demand for labour was considerable. The war had compelled Australia to develop its industries, particularly the steel and iron trade and a group of subsidiary industries, to an enormous extent. There was also a great demand for textiles if sufficient machinery could be obtained.

They believed that the new scheme of training would bring about a period of industrial activity in Australia, and an expansion that would call for the investment of new capital. Such investment would certainly be profitable, as no country in the world offered better security than Australia.

#### Australia's Horse-Sense.

Mr. Pearce was not at all pessimistic in regard to the Labour situation in Australia. He admitted that the world-wide wave of industrial unrest had not left the Commonwealth untouched, but there was no foundation for the suggestion that there had been any threat of a general hold-up of industries. "The Labour situation," he said, "has been sometimes very disturb-

ing, but I am convinced that the natural common-sense of our people will keep them on the right road."

Asked for a direct message to the A.I.F., he concluded by saying: "I fear that anything I could say would sound platitudinous. It is true, however, that a grateful country is prepared to recognise its obligations to the men who have fought so well."

#### A Case for a Super-Censor.

A L.-Cpl. W. A. Mackenzie, who does not state his unit, complains of inaccuracies in the despatches of Mr. F. M. Cutlack, the Official Correspondent with the A.I.F.

"For instance," he says, "he refers to 'thanksgiving service to the First Australian Division for their stand before Amiens,' when every Digger knows that the First Division was up north and never near Amiens, and that the Division in question was the Fourth, as they were billeted near, and supplied the guard for the service.

"Again, when referring to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Australian Corps Headquarters, it was stated that: 'The Prince has not yet visited the Third Division, but hopes to do so when they return from Cologne in a few weeks.' As the Third Division has not left the Abbeville

area since the Armistice was signed, one wonders if there are two Third Australian Divisions.

"It is to be hoped that such errors will not occur in the new book on the Final Campaign of the A.I.F., by Mr. Cutlack, who, from his standing as Official Correspondent will command a large circle of readers."

#### MR. CUTLACK'S REJOINER.

It appears that the alleged inaccuracies are real, but that they occurred in the Censor's office, and were not the Official Correspondent's, who writes: "The Censor was responsible for both these errors. On seeing them in print, I at once complained to him, and he expressed profound grief." It's a poor heart that never repines.

#### Life Jackets.

Sydney manufacturers have succeeded in making life jackets to comply with the new standard of buoyancy laid down by the Board of Trade and the Navigation Department.

#### Timber for Aeroplanes.

Professor W. H. Warren said, in the course of a lecture before the Institution of Civil Engineers, that he believed the mountain-ash timber would be well suited for the construction of aeroplanes.

## War to Work.

### Technical and Education. Sport Alternates Study.

From L. G. SHORT, Official Correspondent with the A.I.F. in France.

Australian Headquarters.

March 17th.

The Charleroi district in Belgium has long been famous for its industrial activity. Around the coal mines which mark the landscape with pyramids of slack there had sprung up many factories which had won a world-wide reputation for the manufacture of glass, ironware, steel and electrical material. When, after the signing of the Armistice, the second Australian Division moved forward into this area, advantage was taken immediately of these facilities for educational improvement among the men. The German occupation of Charleroi was an octopus which sucked out the life-blood of two-thirds of the factories of Belgium. Of the glass industry alone around Charleroi, only three factories were working out of twelve which had supplied all kinds of glassware to the world. Visits organised during the past two months have enabled two hundred and thirty men weekly to see the working of coalmines and factories. A unique opportunity for the Division was the Universite du Travail (Working Men's College) of Charleroi, the only technical university in Belgium. It is finely placed on a hill in a group of noble buildings, spaciouly set out and lofty and roomy in

construction. The main entrance hall contains some wonderful sculpture—"The Man with Pincers," by the famous Belgian, Constantine Meunier.

The Germans took out most of the machinery in the University and turned the Library into an operating theatre, the large workshops into stables, and the great Central Hall into a hospital. When they retreated, the University resumed its pre-war work, and is sounding now with the pleasant hum of machinery in motion. Through the kindness of the Administrative Commission controlling the University, permission was granted to form classes, taking three hundred men every afternoon, with the necessary lectures in the morning. Twelve classes are in progress, with instructors drawn from the Division, or Belgian craftsmen teaching through interpreters.

#### Sporting Studies.

The students are divided into men without experience, improvers, and skilled men desiring merely to regain facility. A certificate will be given showing the knowledge gained by each student, which may prove valuable on return to Australia. An afternoon visit showed some men busy in

the miniature iron foundry, others learning their trade as fitters, others perspiring and dirty beside a glowing blacksmith's furnace. Some were busy carpentering, but perhaps most the enthusiasm was found in the motor mechanical workshop, where officers and men in overalls lay underneath, inside and all over motor-cars which appeared to be in the last stages of deshabille. A captured German car, emblazoned with the double-eagle, which was brought into the workshop fit only for the scrap-heap, is now touring satisfactorily between Charleroi and Brussels, as the result of excellent work done in the shop.

In return for the generosity of the University authorities, the Second Division re-established telephone communication with Charleroi, and work was done in one month which by civil employment would have taken six.

Several race meetings have been run by the Division, with a club totalisator. Payment was made for first and second horses, provided there were seven starters. Ten per cent. is the club receipt, the profits going to Mont St. Quentin Memorial, which is being erected to men in the Division who fell on that historic day.

#### "Battle Exploit Memorials." Fitting Records of Prowess.

A Committee of Senior Officers representative of British Expeditionary Forces, the Dominions and India, has been constituted to consider claims made by units to erect on battlefields permanent memorials to their exploits.

The Committee will be known as the "Battle Exploit Memorials" Committee. The Chairman will be Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.M.G., C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces, and its members will be generals, etc., representing the India Office; British Armies in France, Egypt and Salonica; Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Imperial War Graves Commission, etc.

Hitherto the erection of memorials on battlefields has only been permitted on the distinct understanding that they were temporary, and certain divisions have actually erected such memorials.

#### WHAT UNITS DID.

The Governments of France and Belgium have, however, expressed their willingness to consider applications for units to erect memorials of a permanent nature, but they have requested that applications should be submitted through one central authority,

and with this object in view the present Commonwealth has been constituted.

As the battlefields of France and Belgium have been fought over so often and by so many units, it will not be practicable as a rule for each unit to have its own separate memorial. It is not, however, the intention to exclude from consideration the claim of any individual unit to erect its own memorial, but the Committee hope that as a rule claims for the erection of memorials to divisions or higher formations only will be submitted; the exploits of smaller units can then be recorded on these memorials.

#### THE PROCEDURE.

Claims must be addressed to the Secretary, "Battle Exploit Memorials Committee," War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1, not later than June 1st from France, Egypt, and Salonica, and Canadian units; and September 1st from Australian, New Zealand and Indian units.

An accurate sketch plan, map reference of the site, and a design of the memorial, if chosen, must be sent with the claim, also a note as to the area it will cover, a statement of the historical facts, and a statement of the amount of money guaranteed for the erection of the memorial.

#### Soldiers on Leave.

They walk along these quiet October ways

Trying to understand forgotten sights—

The tittering girl, soft hands, and matinees,  
And painted whispering lips, and city nights.

These hearts have seen life choke, and lived  
with screams

As Death went hurriedly from field to field;

But now slow-wandering in their half-caught dreams,

They fumble with a childhood half-revealed.

And they have been most intimate with pain—

Been friends with Sorrow on a summer day—

And guests of Terror in the winter rain—

Drunk deep with Death upon a wild carouse;

But having now returned to youth again,

They come as strangers to a stranger's house.

LEON GELLERT.





Transport Camels on Philistine Plain.

(Palestine Official Photograph.)

### Cable News from Australia—continued.

#### New South Wales People's Party.

Sydney, 13th March (delayed).  
Captain Carmichael to-day announced the formation of a People's Party. He added that he would appeal to the electors on the new party's policy at the next elections.—(Reuter.)

#### Australian-American Trade.

##### Trade Commissioner's Statement.

Melbourne, 13th March (delayed).  
In connection with the cabled reports that Mr. Braddon, Australian Trade Commissioner in America, had said that in the event of Australian-American trade increasing, America would have to purchase Australian securities in return for goods sold, as Australia would be unable to pay in gold, Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister of Australia, announced to-day that the reply, which had been received from Mr. Braddon in response to an inquiry on the subject

from the Commonwealth Government, showed that the abbreviated cable report had not done justice to Mr. Braddon's remarks.—(Reuter.)

#### Australia and the Tariff Question.

Perth (W.A.), 13th March.  
Mr. Millen, Commonwealth Minister of Repatriation, in the course of an interview here to-day, said the Commonwealth Government was already giving to the tariff question that consideration which must precede the introduction of a Bill in Parliament.—(Reuter.)

#### Queensland Condemns Bolshevists.

Brisbane, 13th March.  
The Queensland Labour Party has issued a manifesto repudiating Bolshevist doctrines and "similar propaganda," which, it says, strike at the fundamental precepts of labour.—(Reuter.)

#### Late Marriages and the Birth Rate.

Sydney, 12th March (delayed).  
Official statistics reveal that the declining birth rate is, in a large degree, attributable to the fashion of late marriages. Of 1,000 women married in Victoria in 1918 only 496 were under 25 years of age, as compared with an average of 642 per 1,000 for the previous decade.—("Times" Cable.)

#### Delay in Telegrams to Australia.

The Pacific Cable Board announce that owing to the large volume of traffic and the reduction of transmission facilities owing to the number of cables which are interrupted, there is a delay of approximately five days on messages for Australasia, and messages can only be accepted at sender's risk, and subject to abnormal delay.

## SPORTS

## NOTES.

"Put not your Trust in Pugilists."  
Jack Johnson's Latest.

Jack Johnson, the former heavyweight champion, now says that his fight with Willard four years ago, when he lost the title, was faked. According to a Reuter's telegram from New York recently, the Associated Press has received a message from Havana, where Johnson now is, making this admission. The negro made a signed statement to the Associated Press correspondent, in which he says that he made certain arrangements in advance, in accordance with which he was to allow Willard to win. For this he received 30,000 dollars and a share in the cinema rights. He now challenges Willard to meet again, and declares that unless Willard agrees to do so he will claim the championship of the world.

According to a message from Lawrence, Kansas, Willard emphatically denies all knowledge of any arrangement such as Johnson says he (Johnson) made for allowing Willard to win, and characterises the statement as absurd. He says he will not fight Johnson or any other coloured man.

## A.I.F. Cricket.

## Fixtures of the Australian Touring Team.

The fixtures for the Australian Imperial Force cricket touring eleven for the coming season have been definitely arranged and confirmed:—

May 17.—Essex at Leyton.

May 21-23.—Cambridge University at Cambridge.

May 26.—Middlesex at Lord's.

May 29 and 30.—Oxford University at Oxford.

May 31, June 2 and 3.—Surrey at Kennington Oval.

June 5.—M.C.C. at Lord's.

June 9-10.—Sussex at Brighton.

June 16.—Yorkshire at Sheffield.

June 20 and 21.—Hampshire.

June 23, 24, 25.—Gentlemen of England at Lord's.

July 14 and 15.—Derbyshire at Derby.

July 21 and 22.—Warwickshire at Birmingham.

July 24, 25, 26.—Nottingham at Nottingham.

July 31, August 1 and 2.—Surrey at Kennington Oval.

August 4 and 5.—Sussex at Brighton.

August 6 and 7.—Warner's Public School XI. at Lord's.

August 21-23.—Essex at Southend.

August 27 and 28.—Gloucestershire.

August 29 and 30.—Somersetshire at Taunton.

September 1-3.—South of England at Hastings.

September 8-10.—Mr. C. I. Thornton's XI. at Scarborough.

## The Totalisator in N.S.W.

The chief object of the Totalisator (Amendment) Bill is to increase the percentage payable from the takings of the totalisator to the clubs. Some of the country racing clubs had been losing money because of the Totalisator Act.



## Boxing Exchange.

## Another Darcy Coming On.

The tragedy that marked the close of Les Darcy, the Australian champion, will always keep his memory green amongst his countrymen, and one can understand, therefore, with what delight the boxing public down under hail the possibility of Darcy's young brother, Frosty, following in his footsteps. Frosty knocked out a good boy named Cullen in three rounds at the beginning of the year, and he seems to have the same cheerful fighting spirit as his brother, and if anything a bigger punch. Eddie McGoorty, who was beaten twice by the dead champion, spoke in the highest terms to me about him (says a writer in the "Daily News"), frankly admitting that Darcy was too good for him.

## WILDE WILL WANT MORE.

Meanwhile, it is rather interesting to read that "Snowy" Baker, the manager of the Sydney Stadium, has offered Jimmy Wilde £2,000 for one fight there. I think Baker will have to spring a bit higher in price than this ere he can hope to persuade the Welsh marvel to appear "down under." Wilde is to get £2,500 for a 10-rounds no decision match in New York shortly, and his terms for contests at home are, to say the least, as good in proportion. When the Australian manager tried to get Carpenter over there a few years ago he offered £10,000 for three fights, and if Baker thinks that Wilde regards himself as any whit inferior to the Frenchman as a drawing card for the boxing public, then he is very much mistaken.

## Monument for Trumper.

After the Victorians had placed a wreath on Victor Trumper's grave at Waverley cemetery, the other day, Mr. Ellis, the manager, received subscriptions towards the erection of a monument.

It would seem that the authorities in New South Wales have not given any consideration to the matter. But the reverse is the case. Before the war began the N.S.W. Association started a movement to erect a monument in memory of the great cricketer, and subscriptions were received. The outbreak of hostilities in Europe caused the officials to call a halt until after the war, patriotic funds calling for attention in the meantime.

## Noted Trainer Dead.

## F. W. Day, who Schooled many good Winners.

Mr. F. W. Day, the famous Newmarket trainer, whose death is announced, had a remarkable career on the turf. He came of a notable racing stock, being born in Gloucestershire, the son of a yeoman farmer, and a descendant of Isaac Day, the trainer of Lord Clifden.

Mr. Day had wide experience as a trainer and veterinary surgeon in England and Australia. It was in the latter capacity and as the discoverer of the most successful treatment of "nasal disease" that he first became known throughout Australia and New Zealand. Then he became private trainer to Mr. Sam Hordern.

## WON THE SYDNEY CUP.

He was the most successful in handling Mr. Hordern's horses, and won many races for him. Perhaps the best was when he won the Sydney Cup with Realm. This horse was purchased from Capt. Sandeman by Mr. Hordern, who expressed an opinion that no man "bar Day" could have given Realm the preparation necessary to win such a race.

After relinquishing his position as trainer for Mr. Hordern, Mr. Day returned to England and practised as a veterinary surgeon at Cheltenham, but later started training with a few horses of his own at Newmarket. Among these was Castle Or, who won several races for him.

Many other important successes were achieved by Mr. Day's horses, including the Duke of York Stakes by Prospect and the Champion Stakes by Solitaire. Mr. Day was a genial companion, and had the reputation of being a "straightgoer and one of the best."

## Piquet's "Promise."

The name of Parandya has been given to Mr. B. Chaffey's promising two-year-old filly, by Piquet from Merry Reel, that is in J. O'Toole's stable.

## Springsong to the Fore.

Springsong was putting in some good work at the finish of the Mentone Handicap. It should not be long before the grey is returned a winner.

## Newmarket Handicap Result.

At Flemington, on March 15th, the Newmarket Handicap (six furlongs), with £2,500 added to a sweepstakes, was won by Molly's Robe, Sir Ibex being second and Greenstead third.



V.R.C. New Year's Meeting.

1. January Welter Handicap (Murrumbeena, winner). 2. Hurdle, Last Jump (Thaletas, winner).  
3. Steeplechase, Last Jump (Tararu Jack).

## The Lyons Fair.

### A.I.F. Band Feted. Interest in our Exhibits.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Lyons, 14th March.

The Place Bellecour at Lyons is, in ordinary circumstances, the most important business centre at Lyons. With the addition of the Australian Section of the Fair exhibits, and the presence of an Australian military band, the Place Bellecour offers the chief interest of a busy town.

On account of difficulties of transport and communication, most exhibitors were unable to show for several days. In the Australian section, however, the doors were opened punctually at 9 a.m. on the 1st March, and was the first of the larger sections to do so.

The Lyons Fair Committee hopes to attract to Lyons in March and October the business which was formerly directed to Leipzig in those months. To accomplish this, the Fair committee has made great efforts, though handicapped by many things in the present unsettled state of national affairs.

British merchants welcome the idea that Lyons Fair should supplant the Leipzig Fair.

The Australian section has been arranged by the Commonwealth Government. Representatives of Australian commerce were conspicuous by their absence. French buyers, however, were keen on importing Australian goods direct to Marseilles, and this fact, perhaps, explains the lack of direct interest of agencies of London and Australian firms.

#### A Trade Entente.

The Commonwealth High Commissioner in London had the products of Australia well represented. The catalogues of Australian exporters which have been supplied to Continental buyers will probably lead to important business. Wool, metals, timber, fruits, meats, are matters of primary necessity, and only need to be made available to ensure a market. There is a good chance now of increased trade with the French,

who have a very warm feeling for Australia as the home of such a gallant fighting force as the A.I.F. has proved itself to be.

The temporary Australian community here collected by the official Australian exhibition at the Lyons Fair continues to excite considerable interest among the local populace. Mr. Hughes's visit early in the week has already been reported in the London press, and his speech at the Palais de la Bourse, which was delivered in French, was extraordinarily well received and greatly pleased his audience.

The only band in Lyons is the A.I.F. band, which was specially brought here. They are most popular, and, besides other performances, they march through the streets in full blast every afternoon. On the first two days the people of Lyons were so enthusiastic that they showered mimosa upon them, and the municipal authorities presented the men with a bouquet and a set of pipes.

# GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

## Retention of the Censorship.

Mr. Watt, in the House of Representatives, in justifying the extension of the operating period of the War Precautions Act, made reference to the censorship, which he thought could not entirely disappear. One matter that must be jealously watched was the publication of utterances likely to prejudice the relations of Great Britain with the Allies. That was a fundamental principle of safety. The public credit must also be safeguarded, and in this respect a measure of censorship was equally essential.

## Pay your Money and Take your Choice.

Mr. W. Morby, President of the Trades and Labour Council of N.S.W., speaking at a luncheon, said there could be no possible doubt that the One Big Union would become an accomplished fact. "If I and all my colleagues say 'No,'" he added, "it will come just the same. I have no power to stay evolution. There is no greater opponent of physical force than I am. It is intellectual force that we want to bring about the new era, and may that day come soon." The Minister for Works said: "God help the workers of this country if they fall in with this big union scheme. I hope this free country will go ahead with the work of reconstruction instead of destruction—rejoice in the spirit of co-operation rather than revolution."

## Soldiers' Federation.

### Shock Troops in Politics.

The men returned from the battlefield are determined to actively participate in the politics of the future. Men representing the Soldiers' and Citizens' Political Federation, from platforms in the Domain every Sunday, express the political views of the Association. Mr. J. Thompson, a returned officer, in a recent speech, said that the men could not trust the Federal and State Government parties. "They were not going to get all they deserve by either party," he said; "and when the next election comes round, the soldiers are going to give official complacency a shock. The soldiers' uniform may disappear, but the soldiers' spirit of self-sacrifice and loyalty to his country had come to stay. The new party, of true National sentiment, was prepared to link up with all loyal citizens in an endeavour to realise for this country the possibilities that were now presented."

## Dame, not "Madame" Melba.

At a recent "At Home" given by the Governor-General at Admiralty House, Madame Melba was invested with the D.B.E.

## N.S.W. Motorists' Association.

A Motorists' Association, with Mr. A. A. Cocks, M.P., as President, has been established in Sydney. It evolved out of a motorists' defence league which was formed some months since to protest against a proposal at that time made by the Government to double the tax on motor vehicles. The object of the association is to not only confer material and much-needed benefits on members, but also to protect them against adverse legislation.

## Producers' Enterprise in Co-operation.

New business premises in Sydney for the Coastal Farmers' Co-operative Society were opened by the Governor, who complimented the producers on their co-operative effort, which had secured an advance in turnover from £71,000 on the first year's operations eighteen years ago to £3,000,000 at the present time.

## General's New Job.

Brigadier-General T. H. Dodds, D.S.O., Commandant at the Administrative Headquarters in London of the Australian Forces, has been appointed Commandant of the forces in Western Australia, according to a Reuter message.

## "Deport Them All" Cry.

### Resolution of Returned Soldiers' League.

At a committee meeting of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia in Sydney, a motion calling attention to the release of interned Germans was considered, and the following motion was carried:—"That the Executive Committee of the N.S.W. Branch of the R.S. and S.I.L. of Australia most emphatically protest against the release from internment camps of any enemy aliens who are interned, and demand their deportation, as we believe that their free presence is an insult to all returned men and a menace to the community." The motion is to be conveyed to the Acting Prime Minister, pointing out that Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister, had expressed the strongest opinions on the subject, and that unless immediate recognition of this resolution followed, the committee feared a grave breach of the peace. It was requested that the resolution be cabled to Mr. Hughes, and especially in its application to Julius Blau.

## "There is no Wealth but Life."

### Australia's Population.

The announcement is made by the Commonwealth Statistician (Mr. G. H. Knibbs) that in September last the population of Australia, not including full-blooded aborigines, exceeded 5,000,000. Before the war it was anticipated that this point would have been reached late in 1914 or early in 1915, but the departure of troops and the cessation of immigration caused by the war resulted in a delay of about four years.

The figures below exclude aborigines:—

Year.	Population.
1800 ... ..	5,217
1858 ... ..	1,000,000
1877 ... ..	2,000,000
1889 ... ..	3,000,000
1900 ... ..	3,765,339
1905 ... ..	4,000,000
1918 ... ..	5,000,000

Since the attainment of the first million in 1858, the average addition to the Australian population has been a million every fifteen years. The years 1915 and 1916 are the first since 1895, in which the population figures for the whole of Australia exhibited a decline, although temporary retrograde movements have been in evidence in pre-war times in all the States except Queensland.

With the resumption of normal conditions of immigration and the repatriation of Australian troops now abroad, it appears not improbable that at the next census (about the end of March, 1921) there will be in Australia a total of upwards of 5,400,000 persons.

## Return of the Fleet.

It is expected that the units of the Australian Fleet will be allowed to return to the Commonwealth at an early date.

## Infected Troopship.

### Anzacs Work their Passage.

During the eventful voyage on the "Makura" the Anzacs had plenty of opportunities of showing their resourcefulness and usefulness. While detained in Auckland Harbour while somebody wrangled over the vessel's fate, the Anzacs had to coal her because the lumpers refused to board the infected boat. They were also requested by the Auckland merchants to unload the cargo of apples she carried, but this suggestion was not acted upon, and the apples were brought to Sydney. After leaving Auckland the ship's crew was so denuded by the plague that the Anzacs had to take regular shifts in the stoke-hole until the anchor was cast in Sydney Harbour.

### South Aus. and Capital Punishment.

South Aus., not having hanged a man since 1910, did not see its way to begin again with John Grindell, convicted of having murdered his son-in-law, George Snell. But it was a close thing, the death sentence being remitted only two days before the date fixed. The widowed Mrs. Snell was chiefly responsible, declaring boldly that she does not believe her father guilty, and in fact thinks that her husband has gone away somewhere and is not dead at all. In face of that it was hardly possible to send Grindell beyond the reach of re-consideration if fresh evidence ever turns up. That available so far is purely circumstantial; but it is terribly strong against him.

### The Quality of Clemency.

Mr. Watt has stated that, after the declaration of peace, the Government would give consideration to claims for clemency for soldiers now suffering punishment for offences.

### The New Unionism.

Considerable interest has been shown by unionists in the sittings of the State conference of the Workers' Industrial Union in Sydney. Not only has the number of unions participating increased, but the debates are said to have revealed complete unanimity as to the object in view. The unionists appear to have determined to scrap their craft organisations and establish a body based on the industrial principle. "Everyone in the workshop," its advocates declare, "must be in the one union." The principle of the plebiscite in deciding all vital questions is to be adhered to, though the proviso is made that this will not operate if time is lacking for the taking of the vote. Officialism, it would appear, is to take second place. Paid officials can speak at the grand council meetings, but cannot vote. No few than 28 officials are to be dispensed with by making departmental councils Federal affairs instead of State bodies. The departments number six, and each comprise the employees in a group of industries. During recent years the federating of unions in order to obtain Commonwealth awards has accustomed Australian unionists to the idea of federations covering the six States. By making the departments "national," as it is called, the State departmental councils have been abolished.

### Who would be a Banker?

During the year now closing the twenty commercial banks doing business in Australasia (New Zealand cannot be separated) announced net profits amounting to £3,319,000 (14.6 per cent.), an increase of about £100,000 upon the total disclosed in 1917.



Ypres, September, 1917.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2048.)

### War Service Bill for Soldiers.

The new War Service Bill provides for the acquisition of land and the erection of dwelling-houses for Australian returned soldiers who satisfy the Commissioner that they are married, or about to marry, or have dependants for whom it is necessary for them to maintain a home, or for female dependants of Australian soldiers. The total cost of the land and building is in no case to exceed £700.

### The Locking of the Murray. Storage Basin Site.

The Murray Rivers Water Commission was informed by the New South Wales and Victorian Governments that they had agreed upon the selection of a site at the junction of the Mitta Mitta and Murray Rivers for the Upper Murray storage basin. The Victorian constructing authority has in hand the plans of a weir and lock on the Murray River at Torrumbarry, near Echuca. To provide an adequate supply for South Australia, plans and estimates have been submitted for the Lake Victoria scheme, which is to have a storage capacity of 500,000 acre feet. The Commission has approved of the proposal and authorised the beginning of the work. Proposals by the South Australian Government for two additional locks on the Murray will be further investigated. An equitable basis for the charging of the various constructing States their fair proportion for the plant used has been adopted.

### Wanted—New Industries.

The Federal Government, in view of the post-war reconstruction period, has declared that all proposals for the encouragement of new industries shall be promptly and sympathetically considered, and invites definite and fully-detailed proposals from manufacturers and others who are contemplating the opening up of new industries in the Commonwealth.

An award was made by Mr. Justice Higgins in the claim of the Australasian Institute of Marine Engineers against the Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association and others. His Honour added £3 10s. a month to the rates all round. The hours are not to exceed 48, after which overtime rates are to be paid.

### Pensions for Mothers. "All of them Equal."

There is reason to believe that the Federal Government will take steps to alter the pensions regulations governing the eligibility of divorced mothers and the mothers of deceased soldiers born out of wedlock. A recent distressing case in which a woman's illegitimate son was killed and his mother's pension was stopped, leaving her with a young family on the verge of starvation, has awakened a large amount of sympathy, and it is understood that the Cabinet has been recommended to bring all mothers of soldiers into line. The case referred to has been relieved by a gift from the Returned Soldiers' League, and the re-granting of the woman's pension retrospectively. There are other cases where the divorced mothers of soldiers, through no fault of their own, have suffered hardship by the pensions regulations. It is understood that the pensions authorities favour the extension of full pension facilities to all deserving cases.

### A.J.C.'s Generous Gift.

In connection with the special appeal for the Jubilee Fund of the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, it is announced that the Australian Jockey Club has presented the sum of £1,120 for three specific purposes in connection with the treatment and accommodation of soldiers in the military pavilion, containing 120 beds.

### Soldiers' Sick Pay. Claim Against a Lodge.

In the small debts court, Private R. Trezise, returned soldier of the A.I.F., sued the local branch of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society for £22 odd sick pay, for the period he was lying sick from wounds received in battle. The secretary of the lodge said members recognised the notice of claim and were agreeable to pay it, but a resolution of the Grand Lodge said that any such payments would be misappropriation. Therefore the lodge could not pay.

The solicitor for defendant raised the point that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. This was admitted by the solicitor for plaintiff and by the magistrate, who, in giving his ruling that he had no jurisdiction, said he could not help expressing his disgust at the action of the Grand Lodge. If it were not for such soldier members as Trezise there possibly would now be no Grand Lodge. He was sorry he had to declare that the court had no jurisdiction, but added that the Grand Lodge's decision would really not prevent the local lodge paying the money if it still wished to do so.

**N.S.W. Motorists' Association.**  
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### Discharges of "Salts."

The Naval Board has arranged for the discharge of men who are in Australia on H.M.A.S. ships and others in shore establishments, who have completed their time, but whose services are still being utilised. They will be granted all leave that has accumulated during the war. All men of the Australian Navy who have been employed in sea-going ships of war during the war will share in the prize money distributed by the Admiralty.

### Voluntary Recruiting Ballot.

The expenditure by the various States on preparations for the voluntary recruiting ballot totalled £11,565. In New South Wales £1,095 9s. was spent and in Victoria £5,371.

### War Trophies.

The Assistant Minister for Defence has said that every effort would be made to allocate some of the captured German cannon and other war trophies to all the Federal electorates apart from the establishment of a war trophy museum in every State.

### Soldiers and Drink.

The tabling in the Senate of the final report of the Select Committee upon the effect of intoxicating liquor on soldiers was greeted with derisive cheers. The difference of opinion, the report states, was such that the committee could not recommend legislation in the direction of total war-time prohibition. The majority report favoured wet canteens and the introduction of anti-"shouting" legislation, to prevent excessive drinking, and stated that little or no trouble had occurred with members of the A.I.F. when wet canteens were allowed. A minority report by Senators Thomas, Bolton and Guy expressed the view that the drink habit had impaired the efficiency of the soldiers, retarded the recovery of the sick and wounded, and led to the rejection of many volunteers on applying to enlist, and of numbers after they had entered camp. It was recommended that prohibition for soldiers and civilians during demobilisation and repatriation be enforced under the War Precautions Act. The introduction of wet canteens was opposed. More effective steps to combat venereal disease were urged upon the Government.

### Circumnavigators' Club.

The first Australian dinner of the Circumnavigators' Club was held at the Hotel Australia, Sydney. There are twenty-four members of the club in Australia, the headquarters of which are in New York. Eligibility for membership consists, amongst other things, of having traversed the globe longitudinally. Circum-Chairman George Wright presided, and the "circums" present included D. H. Ross, W. Nevins and H. Cornforth, of Melbourne; E. Hollingdale, Captain J. D. S. Phillips, Justly Rawlings and Percy Hunter, of Sydney.

### Shortage of Houses in Sydney.

The opinion was expressed by several witnesses before the Inter-State Commission, which is inquiring into matters relating to house rents, that the housing problem in Sydney had been made more acute owing to the increased train fares having caused many people to seek homes closer to their work in the city. An officer of the City Council considered that the construction of new houses in the city did not keep pace with the demolition of old ones.



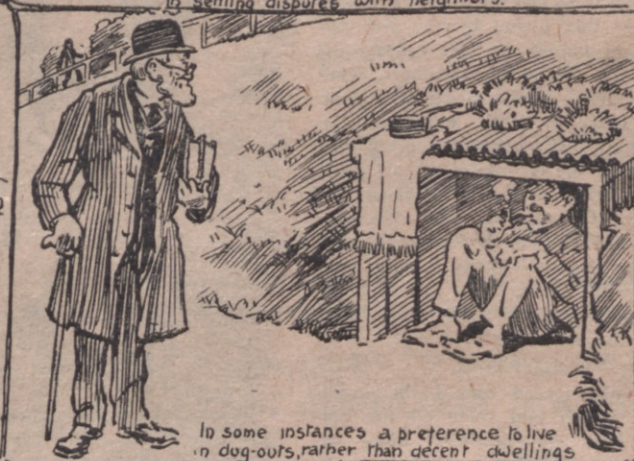
A weird habit of packing up & tramping to an unknown destination.



Adopting war methods in settling disputes with neighbors.



A sad tendency to appropriate small articles such as soap, matches, cigarettes, pocket-knives etc



In some instances a preference to live in dog-outs, rather than decent dwellings



A peculiar habit of closely scrutinising his under-garments



Some ex-officer employers insisting on parading & inspecting their employes every morning

Acquired habits, which according to some people, will remain with discharged soldiers in civil life.

**Anzac Day.**

Every Anzac Day celebration in London has seen pilgrimages of Australians to the burial places of those "Diggers" who died in Britain. Hitherto, in addition to the wreaths placed by relatives and friends,

flowers have been laid on every grave by the Australian Natives' Association. This year the London branch propose to place an Australian flag on the crosses surmounting the graves—fit reminders of the land that sent these crusaders forth.

**An Anzac One-Step.**

Reginald Leyland, well known to British and Overseas troops as an entertainer, has composed "The Anzacs' March," and dedicated it, by permission, to Mrs. Frank C. Craig, née Nancy Birdwood.

**Anzac Brothers' Burial.**  
**Scene at Williamstown Cemetery.**

From early afternoon on a recent Saturday a little group waited by a newly-dug grave in Williamstown cemetery. In this one grave were to lie the Anzac brothers whose tragedy of two days earlier was among the tragedies of war time one that approached most nearly the Victorian people. These two Anzacs—Sapper Charles A. Thomas, of the 1st Divisional Signalling Coy., and Driver Frederick G. Thomas, of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade—having fought through the war, had returned to Melbourne, the one a week and the other three weeks earlier. Now for their bodies from the railway disaster of the Thursday morning waited the open grave—dug in a green plot under the shade of gum trees and pines.

For hours this group by the Anzacs' resting place waited the last coming of the brothers. These two brothers, who had fought through the Great War and had come home to death, were in their early twenties. The tragedy seemed the more bitter for the records of the old grey stones mouldering among the grasses and the flowers. On this summer afternoon the sun burned white in the blue sky. The flowers were gay with many colours, and burdened with scent. The wind blew joyously up from the dazzling Bay. The sighing of the pines was ceaseless.

**THE LAST POST.**

Up the white road moved the great procession, which had come on the hot afternoon from the brothers' home at Altona. The melancholy of the march plucked at the heart-strings. The sound grew pitiless and clear, then died. The mourners passed in silence into the cemetery. Sunburnt Anzacs, bandsmen, firing party, with arms reversed. Drawn by horses—ridden by Anzacs, big brown men in the full flush of health and strength—rumbled the gun carriages that bore the two caskets, draped each with a flag; and after rolled a carriage burdened with white flowers.

They passed by amid the crowd, the flag-draped caskets lifted high, the group of mourners. The voice sounded still the words of the service.

A tall figure in uniform, telling the honour of the men, the cause for which they had offered their youth. Words of sorrow for the men and pity for the mourners. The volleys broke over the grave. The Last Post sounded.

**Put it There!**

Through the medium of the Hospitality Section at the Headquarters of the Australian Imperial Forces at Horseferry Road, Westminster, more than 10,000 men have been entertained in British homes for periods up to fourteen days.



**Making it easy for him.**

Jacky: "Lend me five bob, boss?"

Jackeroo: "Sorry, Jacky; only got a bob on me."

Jacky: "Well, lend me that, an' owe me four bob."

(From the "Sydney Bulletin.")

**The King's "So Long."**  
**Royal Farewell Letter to Departing Overseas Troops.**

On the departure of overseas troops for home a point is made of handing to each soldier, before his embarkation, a personal message from the King and Queen, and also one from the Government, wishing him a safe return, and cordially thanking him for his services to the Mother Country. In order that the returning soldiers may be able to carry home with them a memento of these good wishes and thanks, the message is not merely delivered, but a copy is handed to each man, and is printed on the King's notepaper headed with the

Royal Arms in red relief and dated from Buckingham Palace. The message is as follows:—

"The Queen and I wish you God-speed and a safe return to your homes and dear ones.

"A grateful Mother Country is proud of your splendid services, characterised by unsurpassed devotion and courage.—  
 GEORGE R.I."

**Moving.**

The transport "Czaritza," with one thousand Aussies on board, sailed from Plymouth for Australia last week.



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**DYSON'S "DIGGERS"**  
OR  
**'AUSTRALIA at WAR'**

With an Introduction by G. K. CHESTERTON.

"To you, and you, I dedicate these things—  
That have no merit save that they, for you  
Were woven with what truth there was in me;  
Where you went up with Death athwart the wind,  
Poised like a hawk a-strike—to save the world,  
Or else to succour poor old bloody Bill  
Beleaguered in a shell-hole on the ridge."—W.D.

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## Yarns from "Sydney Bulletin."

### The Balance of Hats.

The "Aussie hat," to which the Digger on the other side hangs so pathetically—and magnificently—has won him many a glad eye; but it has earned him one or two other things as well. Practically everybody in eastern Europe knows that hat: it is a thing worn by the Australian and nobody else—which, incidentally, is why the Digger can get "three quid" almost any day for a spare one in London. But it is just because it turns every eye its wearer's way, being different from everybody else's lid, that every Australian who is having a rollicking time is known for an Australian. Put a man in a pot-hat and tangle his legs and everybody will look at him and most of them will frown. Put him in a sort of hat that ninety-nine men in a hundred wear, and the same leg-tangle will get hardly a frown. Old Billjim doesn't rollick more than the rest; but, figuratively speaking, he wears the pot-hat when he does go gay.

\* \* \*

### The Genius of the Abo.

A half-caste abo.'s tracking is often extraordinary. A half-caste, called Albert, whom I knew in 1885 with Mill's tank-sinking party between Warrego and Paroo rivers (N.S.W.), was the best I have come across. He was about 20 then, and knew the hoof-prints of every horse in the party. One morning Albert was late in bringing in the nags, and on Mills growling at him, he replied: "I been tracking Blossom." Mills said: "Rot! Blossom been gone 12 months." (She had been stolen.) Albert replied: "She been come back alonga foal; gone alonga Paroo." This proved correct, and Albert got her and foal later on. He had remembered her tracks all that time.

\* \* \*

### New Jerusalem—New Type.

I've walked into some queer printing offices since I went forth to biff Abdul in 1914, but I struck the limit when I visited the only jobbing office in Jerusalem. Prior to our entry into the Holy City this plant had been working at high pressure turning out propaganda pamphlets which were circulated amongst the Arabs to impress them that the Hun was their friend for life. The office contained an immense amount of German, Turkish, Arabic and Hebrew type, but English founts were missing. Most of the machinery had been made in Italy. When I last visited the office the Jewish proprietor was busily engaged in digging up the back yard in hopes of finding the English type which he planted when war was declared.

### A Juggling Bomber.

"If he was not killed after I left Palestine, the ending of hostilities on that Front saved the life of the most death-defying Billjim I ever met. On the Peninsula he earned a reputation as a bomb-thrower, and when his unit returned to Egypt he was appointed instructor at a grenade school, but his reckless juggling with bombs of all kinds put the wind up on his pupils, and they refused to come within a mile of him. Afraid that he would finish by blowing some of his comrades to pieces, his O.C. transferred him to the A.S.C., and when I met him some months back he was cooking for 'Sloper's Cavalry' in the Jordan Valley. In spare time he strolled around the surrounding landscape and generally returned with a bag of grenades or unexploded aerial bombs which had once been the property of the enemy. These were scattered around his dug-out, under his bed and in the fireplace, and his chief delight was pulling them to pieces and studying the contents. One evening while experimenting with a broomstick bomb his comrades around the dump at the foot of the hill heard a deafening explosion, and when they hurried to the cook-house they found the bomb expert sitting amongst the wreckage of the kitchen and a half-cooked dinner. 'Struth!' he said sadly, 'that was stiff luck; there was some sort of new explosive in that bomb and I don't know where to find another.'"

\* \* \*

### Billjimima "Blows the Gaff."

Of course our dear old kids are the pluckiest, cheeriest things in the world. They are the best patients in the world—and the worst convalescents. They can pick jokes out of a coffin. The other day three blind boys were sitting at a table; two of them were writing. A visitor who was filling in a form about something or other couldn't make out one of the questions; so he went across to the table, and putting it down among the three, asked them to see if they could make it out. There was a shriek of joy. The tragedy of it never occurred to them: it was just a gorgeous joke that this fellow should have picked on them to see what he couldn't make out himself.

Any day of the week you'll see "stumpies"—most of them with one leg missing, a few of them with both feet gone—come in from Southall and take the travelling staircase at the "tube." A travelling staircase takes some negotiating, even if you've got two whole legs; and though many a dear old British soul has to wipe a tear out of her eye, the bumps these boys get in hobbling on and off—well, from the chortling and the barracking among themselves, you'd think that to have lost a foot or a leg or two was the best joke in the world.

### The Light Brigade.

In the way of dinkum excitement give me a sudden order received by a unit resting miles in the rear of the firing-line to proceed at once to the Front. Take, for instance, a certain attack some months back by the Turco-Germans in the Jordan Valley. We were camping under canvas at Kantara when we received orders to entrain. This, by the way, is the regimental and classic word for scrambling into a horse-truck. When there are 42 troopers in a truck and everybody is cursing and growling and sitting on the end of their iron rations, the train makes a start, and we take it in turns to breathe, commencing from the right. We went around Sinai and Palestine several times. I can take my oath on this, because I began to recognise some of the inhabitants after the third time around. These evolutions were performed in order to deceive the enemy's intelligence staff, who at the finish was not quite sure whether we were going into the front line at Cairo or to occupy the supports in the Gulf of Riga. By the time we reached Jerusalem we felt in the mood to go six rounds with the A.S.C. horse. On the way to Jericho we halted at a brigade dump and proceeded to load up properly. I knew that the arsenals of England had been mighty busy, but I had no idea that they made so much stuff as I was detailed to carry. By the time the brigade had finished with me I was a wonderful and inspiring example of what the munition-workers of Great Britain could do, and an anarchist would not have approached me with a flash-lamp. These brigade people filled our pockets with bombs and flare-ups. If a chap was unlucky he got a sack of trench-mortars. I happened to be an N.C.O., so I gave my lot to a private. Add a rifle, bayonet equipment and 300 rounds of ammunition, and we had just about reached the Plimsoll mark as an explosive force. The motor transports all being in use, we had to follow a donkey-track over the Judæan hills until we reached the front line, where we found, to our disgust, that the Maori-landers had repulsed the enemy's attack and that our assistance was not required. To make matters worse, we had to carry all our gear back to the brigade dump. That settled it!

\* \* \*

### Just a "Spell."

When burying their dead the Westralian blacks generally lowered the corpse with a supply of provisions into a pit, and covered it over with sticks and bushes. On the edge of the hole they placed a finger-post with a cross-stick indicating the direction in which the tribe was going. The idea was that the spirit after a rest would arise and hasten to rejoin the tribe in its wanderings.

## War Honours for the A.I.F.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the undermentioned award on the following Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men:—

### Awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

**553 R.S.M. A. R. Baker, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This W.O. kept well in front guiding and controlling the advance, and although twice wounded, collected his men and led them round the safest way. Later, he collected and detonated enemy bombs and placed them in dumps, a task which was carried out at great personal risk. He was of the greatest assistance in consolidating the line.

**2446 Pte. R. E. Barrie, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He kept well ahead in the advance and rushed machine-gun posts and snipers, causing them to surrender. Later in the day when the battalion runners had become casualties, he acted as runner and got valuable information through to battalion headquarters. He worked untiringly with great determination and initiative.

**2518 Sgt. G. A. Bliss, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an advance through a wood in a dense fog many men became separated from their units. This N.C.O. collected a scattered platoon and led it forward under heavy barrage until he joined up again with his company. He led a party of these men against a machine-gun post, capturing ten prisoners and three guns. Later, with another party, he captured two more guns and twelve prisoners. He inspired his men with confidence, and was of great assistance to his company commander.

**1672 Sgt. W. H. Boyes, M.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. While this N.C.O. was in charge of a liaison post between two battalions the enemy, under cover of an intense barrage, attacked on the left, forcing back the troops on that flank. He at once organised a party, shooting the leading man and dispersing the rest with rifle grenades. While working along the trench directing fire on the retreating enemy, he was severely wounded. Owing to his immediate grasp of the situation this attempt of the enemy was checked and the line reoccupied.

**148 Sgt. C. Carlson, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On his commander becoming a casualty he took charge of the platoon, handling it with skill and initiative. He rushed a machine-gun which was checking the advance, killing two and capturing the remainder of the crew, as well as thirty more from a dug-out just behind. He set a fine example to the men of his platoon.

**1578 Cpl. (A./Sgt.) C. J. Clarke, M.M., Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. assisted in maintaining communications throughout the operations, personally running lines and maintaining them over bare ground swept by field-gun fire over open sights. He worked for forty-eight hours mending breaks, and remained four hours after the unit was relieved helping the incoming unit in a village under shell fire of all calibres.

**3058 Sgt. S. Collett, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. was in charge of the Lewis-gun teams of his company and kept moving from post to post under heavy machine-gun fire, keeping the guns in action, and when casualties occurred often firing the gun himself until a fresh gunner was sent up from the rear. His coolness and determination under difficult conditions was of the highest order.

**88 Sgt. D. B. Cowan, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the platoon was held up by artillery and machine-gun fire, the commander being killed, and several others wounded, this N.C.O. grasped the situation, reorganised the platoon, and arranged for the evacuation of the wounded. His coolness and resource reduced casualties and ensured an unbroken line.

**398 Sgt. (T./C.S.M.) G. Cowen, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This W.O. was responsible for touch being kept with the next unit, advancing in a fog. He was eminently successful, and, moreover, single-handed rushed a machine-gun nest, capturing eight of the crew, though the gun was got away. He subsequently organised a party to clean up a valley, and made many prisoners. He did splendid work throughout the action.

**1803 L.-Cpl. T. Cox, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. In company with another N.C.O. he rushed a strong point, capturing two machine-guns and fourteen prisoners. With the same N.C.O. he rushed and captured another post in the next wood, and also assisted in the capture of twenty-four prisoners. Throughout the advance he showed the utmost determination to get forward, and his courage was most marked.

**2472 Sgt. T. O. Davies, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O., who was signalling sergeant, took charge of all headquarters signallers and runners when his officer was wounded, and supervised the arrangements under heavy machine-gun fire. The final objective was captured at 12.10 p.m., and by 1.10 p.m. he had all companies connected by telephone to battalion headquarters.

He kept these lines in repair, going out for this purpose under heavy shell fire. His incessant work kept battalion headquarters in touch with the situation.

**2547 Sgt. S. Dempsey, Pnrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a runner, who was sent back to report the situation, was wounded before he had gone thirty yards, this N.C.O. at once went back with the message, which he knew to be urgent, binding up the wounds of the runner on the way, and brought back necessary instructions, having to crawl 300 yards across the open under sniping and machine-gun fire. Later on he crept out with a Lewis gun and silenced a machine-gun which was enfilading the platoon. His daring initiative was a fine example to his men.

**1701 Pte. H. V. Emery, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an advance he rushed a trench occupied by the enemy, and alone captured thirty-two prisoners. Later, he rushed a machine-gun post, capturing its five occupants and a gun. He also directed a tank to another strong point, which was destroyed. He set a brilliant example to his comrades.

**3930 L.-Cpl. C. Finch, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. At the commencement of the attack he was No. 2 of a Lewis-gun section. Early in the advance the whole crew except this man became casualties. He took charge of the gun and carried it and the spare parts in addition to his panniers to the final objective, several times bringing it into action with great effect, and covering the consolidation by his fire. Finally he rushed out and bombed a machine-gun, killing two and capturing five of the crew, bringing them and the gun back with him single-handed.

**536 Sgt. E. P. Foster, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and able leadership when his company was temporarily checked by direct fire from a field battery. He did excellent work in rallying the men and working them forward. After reaching the final objective he cleared the ground for several hundred yards in advance, inflicting severe casualties on the enemy. His example was eagerly followed by his men.

**4818 L.-Cpl. E. B. Gibson, Infy.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his company was held up in front of a strong post and no Tanks were available he pushed forward alone in face of heavy machine-gun fire, bombed the post and captured twenty-five men and three machine-guns, bringing them back to the lines. He has always displayed exceptional courage and initiative.

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

- 8133 L. Cpl. J. A. Gill, A.M.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When a battery on the forward slope was being heavily shelled, the officer and most of the gunners being killed or wounded, this N.C.O. led his squad up at the double, collected the wounded and carried them to comparative safety. After dressing their wounds he helped his squad to carry them to the motor loading post. He undoubtedly saved the lives of the wounded by his quickness and resource.
- 2913 Sgt. J. E. J. Golden, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O., leading his platoon in the attack, rushed two machine-gun posts, capturing the crews intact. He then pushed forward with a Lewis gun team and engaged a field gun firing over open sights, and put it out of action. His energetic initiative prevented many casualties.
- 6182 M.T. Sgt. C. J. Graham, A.S.C.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in driving a motor ambulance along roads which were being heavily shelled and searched by machine-gun fire. On his return he took out and posted other ambulance cars, so that the evacuation of the wounded was carried out quickly and systematically. Two days later he repeated this by night, his coolness and resource on both occasions being the means of saving many lives.
- 5845 Cpl. (T./Sgt.) R. H. Grant, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. with one man rushed an enemy trench, from which the advance was being held up. He killed several and captured two officers, forty-seven men and a machine-gun, thereby clearing the way for a further advance. This magnificent action had an inspiring effect on the men with him.
- 1842 Sgt. H. Greer, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his platoon commander became a casualty he took command and cleared out two large dug-outs, taking about fifty prisoners. On reaching the final objective he established a forward machine-gun post in face of heavy machine-gun fire. His organising capacity and skilful leadership were a great asset.
- 2290 Pte. W. A. R. Harris, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When his section commander became a casualty he took command and, pushing forward, was the first to reach a battery of 5.9-inch guns which were in action. These were quickly silenced and the crews captured. In several days' fighting he showed keenness and resource as a patrol leader.
- 948 C./Q.M.S. J. C. Hayes, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during an attack on a village. Seeing a unit on the left flank held up by rifle and machine-gun fire he took a patrol of five men across the river, and by skilful leadership succeeded in locating and rushing several enemy posts, capturing or killing the garrisons and clearing up the area in front of the right flank of the attacking troops for a considerable distance. In particular he rushed one strong post, capturing one officer, thirty-one other ranks, and seven machine-guns. Altogether his party accounted for one officer, seventy-one other ranks and nine machine-guns. He did splendid work and showed great courage and initiative.
- 4540 2nd Cpl. R. Huddy, Engrs.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During an advance the enemy blew craters at some cross roads in a village. This N.C.O. was in charge of a party of sappers clearing the route for transport, and worked unceasingly under heavy fire for three hours. Although more than half his party became casualties, he completed the task and got the transport through. This was solely due to the example which he set to his men.
- 5609 Pte. A. James, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This man crawled forward by himself, and, throwing a bomb into a machine-gun post, rushed it. His bomb killed one of the gunners, and he shot two others and bayoneted one. He then assisted in rounding up twenty-five prisoners and another gun. Later, he captured another gun by bombing down a trench, when the crew jumped up and surrendered. He set a fine aggressive example, which had a great effect on the men with him.
- 6290 Sgt. R. A. Jeffers, M.M., Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On his platoon commander becoming a casualty, he assumed command and led his men with great dash across a bare ridge swept by artillery and machine-gun fire, capturing many prisoners and several machine-guns. He then cleared some low ground along a river, and, seeing an enemy battery of field guns enfilading the front line, he took a Lewis gun on to the bank and dispersed the gunners, in spite of fire from two machine-guns. This daring act saved numerous casualties.
- 190 Sgt. A. Jones, M.M., Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. single-handed attacked an enemy machine-gun which was interfering with the progress of a platoon on his flank, capturing the gun and crew. He successfully reorganised and led to their objective parties which had become scattered in the thick fog. On arrival at the objective he gave great assistance in consolidating it, under heavy fire, setting an excellent example all round.
- 1164 Sgt. R. J. Kealy, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the officer in charge of two platoons was wounded during an attack, this N.C.O. took charge, and, handling his men with great skill, surrounded a strong point, which he rushed at the head of his men, capturing twenty prisoners and three machine-guns. This minor attack cleared the front for the remainder of the company to advance on its objective.
- 4521 Pte. W. C. Kelly, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. After his section leader was wounded he took charge and led it forward through heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, and continued fighting after being wounded himself. He stuck to it until the consolidation of the final objective was completed, when he had to give in. Right through the attack he showed coolness and daring, inspiring the men with him.
- 4774 Pte. F. M. Klemm, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This man, as No. 1 of a Lewis gun, handled it with great skill, pushing forward and attacking a hostile machine-gun post, killing two of the crew and capturing the remainder. The following day he pushed his gun forward into No-man's Land, and by his fire covered the advance of another battalion. Although his gun was plastered by bullets, he kept it in action.
- 864 C.S.M. J. McD. McCash, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This W.O. was responsible for guiding two platoons through a thick fog on the first day of the attack, and got them to the right place by the time the fog lifted. The following day, when the advance continued without the assistance of Tanks, he swept aside all opposition by his determination, and it was mainly due to his action on the right flank of the company that the advance was successful.
- 886 Sgt. (T./C.S.M.) J. McConnell, M.M., Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. When the platoon commander was badly wounded, he took command, although wounded himself, and handled the men with skill in a difficult situation. On being checked by machine-gun fire from a flank, he personally went out to the flank with a machine-gun, and by his fire drove the enemy back. He showed coolness and judgment throughout, and kept his men on the move forward.
- 6602 Cpl. T. W. McDonald, Inf.**—For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. This N.C.O. led a fighting patrol, under heavy fire, and captured a hostile gun against heavy odds. The enemy then attempted to surround his party, but, taking the attack in flank, he captured fourteen prisoners and two machine-guns. His determination led to this success.

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

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

### LIST 297, DATED OCTOBER 2, 1918 (continued).

#### WOUNDED.—INFANTRY (continued).

Tarrant, 6908, G.; Taylor, 6425, J.; Terry, 3192a, W.; Thomas, 3677, C.; Thomas, 6611, C.; Thomas, 3254, M.; Thomas, 4650, W. J.; Thompson, 6805, F. L.; Thompson, 6345, G. C.; Thompson, 6901a, H. F.; Thornborough, 5782, H.; Tichborne, 2617, G.; Tiesemann, 520, W.; Tighe, 290, T. W.; Tindall, 7093, C. L.; Tinsley, 7600, W. N.; Train, 4274, R.; Treanor (M.M.), 6560, J. E.; Tull, 5222, F.; Turnbull, 7787, R.; Turner, 6901a, A. J.; Twiddy, 3962, W.; Underdown, 4650, J.; Usherwood, 299, F. J.; Wade, 5443, A. W.; Wales, 2670, S. G.; Walker (M.M.), 792, A.; Walker, 3956, C.; Walkerden, 6340, J. A.; Wallace, 4534, J. A.; Ware, 4148, B.; Warren, 7563, R.; Waters, 1443, H. W.; Waters, 3275, H. J.; Way, 4622, R.; Webster, 2167, D. C.; Webster, 1018, V.; Westcott, 249, L.; Wetzel, 3408, L.; Whalan, 6570, L.; White, 1705, W. H.; Whitfield (M.M.), 5780, D.; Williams, 3681, F.; Williams, 3662, G.; Williams, 4934, G.; Williams, 2414, G. E.; Williams, 7053, V. C.; Williams, 1731, W. H.; Willis, 2828, W.; Wilson, 4796, D. T.; Wilson, 3198, F. L.; Wilson, 1086, J.; Wilton, 3234, A. T.; Wise, 1936, F. J.; Womsey, 3147, V. O.; Woodhouse, 3296, J. R.; Woodhouse, 3649, H.; Woods (M.S.M.), 4635, A.; Woods, 6842, N.; Worthington, 3974, W. J.; Wright, 1923, J. R.; Wright, 2846, S.; Wright, 2757, W. J.; Yea, 5242, T.; Zahner, 5146, J. G.

**PIONEERS.**—Abbott, 3000, J.; Anderson, 4132a, O. E.; Barnett, 1101, L. A.; Barrie, 377, A. R.; Brenton, 1099, T. M.; Brown, 3625, T. A.; Caley, 1106, R. J.; Coventry, 172, J. T.; Craig, 2532, C. G.; Donovan, 1130, J. D.; Finegan, 3524, J. F.; Fleming, 2554, W. J.; Gravett, 1834, W.; Hayball, 105, R.; Higgins, 3141, C. R.; Hislop, 800, W.; Hobbs, 801, G. T.; Ives, 3492a, H. E.; Jarvis, 3541, H. H.; Jones, 3060, R. E.; Larsen, 829, A. J.; McEwen, 2854, A.; McKenzie, 2928, S. E.; Mills, 548, A.; Morrison, 4140a, W.; Morrissey, 3148, J.; Mossop, 2616, H.; Nelson, 2861, H.; Osborn, 1224, J.; Price, 4273, W. E.; Scott, 1258, R.; Shipley, 907, D. W.; Stiles, 900, L.; Thomas, 4405, C.; Thomas, 2991, F. R.; Willan, 2922, T.; Williams, 563, A.; Wilson, 3320, N.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Barry, 3341, P. J.; Blackwell, 12885, R. F.; Boothby, 266, F.; Brown, 752, J.; Campbell, 593, D.; Carr, 2795, N. G.; Chandler, 5675, R. E.; Charge, 606, A.; Clarke, 461, W. A.; Collins, 105, R. N.; Corbett, 337, D. W.; Cox, 1817, E. V.; Daniel, 3699, L.; Deeney, 7234, J.; Donohue, 336, C.; Dow, 89, M.; Fitzpatrick, 1706, J.; Geary, 790, G. E.; Halloran, 2076, F.; Heath, 753, T.; Howden, 394, W.; Howell, 6504, W.; John, 677a, E.; Judd, 4651, O. R.; Keetley, 630, R. S.; Marlow, 2103, M.; Maxted, 882, L.; Maxwell, 804, F.; Milhinch, 2470, A.; Musson, 2955, W. J.; Nicholls, 776, A.; Pearce, 5753, S.; Pedder, 702, A.; Radnedge, 5621, P.; Ritchie, 757, C.; Ryan, 524, A. E.; Sadler, 647, A.; Stillman, 1706, K.; Stumer, 2043, A. C.; Thomson, 2149, A.; Walker, 211, R. E.; Wallace, 521, T. H.; Ward, 144, L. L.; Watkins, 2418, S. E.; Watt, 2957, R.; Wild, 3137a, W.

**ARMY SERVICE CORPS.**—Arnold, 15152, S.; McKay, 12462, G.

**ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.**—Chalmers, 6856, F.

**ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.**—Baylis, 6610, H. B.; Bott, 18773, E. G.; Bourke, 8169, J.; Campbell, 2557, W.; Coney, 18199, G. B.; Constable, 3268, T. W.; Crawford (M.M.), 9067, F.; Eaton, 18770, G.; Ferris, 8888, T.; Finch, 15463, S. A.; Flanagan, 19105, J. T.; Flegeltaub, 2881, T.; Graig, 7658, N.; Gregan, 9125, T.; Hodson, 3406, W. D.; Hutchison, 2394, W. C.; Pedder, 15013, J. H.; Rowett, 8289, J. A.; Scott, 201, D.; Stewart, 17052, E.; Troughton, 4877, H.; Wilson, 10438, W.; Wooller, 6680, A.

#### MISSING.

**INFANTRY.**—Duncan 2602, A. E.; Fitzpatrick, 2424, J.

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

**INFANTRY.**—Evans, 6090, J.

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

**ENGINEERS.**—Westwood, 798, J. Y.  
**INFANTRY.**—Pedgribt, 1727, A. E.

Previously reported missing, now reported wounded and prisoner of war in German hands.  
**INFANTRY.**—Lawrence, 1859, G. A.

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

**INFANTRY.**—Bryans, 3271, C. R.; Owens, 1948, R. E.

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

**INFANTRY.**—Benecke (M.M.), 2624, A. C.; MacGowan, 4558, M. K.; Tibby, 4392, E. H.  
**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Columbine, 2543, J.

Previously reported wounded, now reported not wounded.

**ARTILLERY.**—McLaughlin, 35648, H.; Smith, 4828, J.; Style, 31897, G. A.

**INFANTRY.**—Ashcroft, 821, I.; Beams, 1691, A. H.; Boucher, 1618, C.; Costelloe, 77, E.; Devereaux, 515, T.; Fawcett, 1643, J.; Hanney, 444, J.; Liddell, 4853, W. W.; Lockwood, 3543, W. G.; Miller, 404, A.; Parker, 4166, E.; Scott, 3389, C.; Shepley, 2149, M.; South, 3150, H. T.; Thomson, 3142, L. J.; Vains (M.M.), 3951, V.; Ward, 3240, W. F.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Brown, 757, A. J.; Champion, 4576, H. H.

**ARMY SERVICE CORPS.**—Peach, 405, G. J.

Previously reported missing, now reported not missing.

**INFANTRY.**—Smith, 6868, F.

### LIST 298, DATED OCTOBER 4, 1918.

#### OFFICERS—KILLED.

**ARTILLERY.**—Bell, S. G., Lieut.  
**ENGINEERS.**—Davidson, F. S., Capt.; Kerslake, G. K., Lieut.

**INFANTRY.**—Bull, L. M., Lieut.; Butler, B. N., 2nd Lieut.; Byrne (M.C.), L., Lieut.; Dietze, J. H., 2nd Lieut.; Hallahan (M.C., M.M.), W. R., Capt.; Hill, S. J., Lieut.; Hillman, E. M., Lieut.; Hines, H. T., 2nd Lieut.; Horne, W. J., Lieut.; McGuire (M.M.), N. J., Lieut.; Maddock (M.M.), J., 2nd Lieut.; Ryan (D.C.M.), P. F., Lieut.  
**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Williams, H. E., Lieut.

**ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.**—Young, R. P., Capt.

#### OFFICERS—DIED OF WOUNDS.

**AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.**—Machin, R. F. C., 2nd Lieut.

**ARTILLERY.**—Delany, N. J., Lieut.  
**INFANTRY.**—Day, N. F., Lieut.; Elliott, D. M., 2nd Lieut.; McDonald, C. J., Lieut.; Moffatt (M.C.), H. H., Capt.; Sheen, S. J., Lieut.; Simmons, J. G., Lieut.; Warne-Smith, W. E., Lieut.; White, A. D., Lieut.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—McFadden, G. A. G., Lieut.

#### OFFICERS—WOUNDED.

**ARTILLERY.**—Archer (M.C.), C. A., Capt.; Game, C. P., Lieut.; Hicks, C. W., Capt.

**ENGINEERS.**—Clinton (M.C.), R. A., Capt.  
**INFANTRY.**—Abson, M., Lieut.; Adams (D.S.O., M.C.), W. G., Capt.; Alcock, E. L., Lieut.; Angel, F., Capt.; Bailey, L. H., Lieut.; Blake, W. H., Lieut.; Bone, W. J., Lieut.; Bridgman, J. S., 2nd Lieut.; Burt, L. E., Capt.; Carter, T. G., Lieut.; Chataway (M.C.), V. M., Lieut.; Clark, L. J., Lieut.; Curtis, H. W., Lieut.; Dalgleish, S. R., Lieut.; Fifeid, F. W., Lieut.; Fitzpatrick, F. G., Lieut.; Fletcher, R. N., Lieut.; Fraser, H., 2nd Lieut.; Garton, S. J., Lieut.; Gaskell, G. E., 2nd Lieut.; Graham, E. A., Lieut.; Granville, E. L., Lieut.; Harvey, E. C., Lieut.; Hawkshaw, E., Lieut.; Holman, S. J., 2nd Lieut.; Houghton (M.C.), S. R., Capt.

James, A. V., Lieut.; Jamieson, J. H., Lieut.; Judd (M.M.), C. C., Lieut.; Kelly, A. A., 2nd Lieut.; Kinchington (M.M.), P., 2nd Lieut.; Lambert, W., Lieut.; Lane, T. W., Lieut.; Leith, E. A., Lieut.; Loutit, N. M., Lieut.-Colonel; McKenzie, G., Lieut.; Morris, J. A., Lieut.; Morris, J. W., 2nd Lieut.; Newth, E. W., T./Capt.; Nicholas, F. D., 2nd Lieut.; Norman, E. R., 2nd Lieut.; Orchard, G. D., Lieut.; Page, H. F., Lieut.; Palstra, C. E., Lieut.; Parsonage, W., Capt.; Paxton, R. A., Lieut.; Perry, W. H., Capt.; Robertson, L. J., Lieut.; Stott (D.C.M.), P. S., 2nd Lieut.; Sreet (M.C.), G. A., Major; Tavener, N. G., Lieut.; Turner (D.C.M.), W. H., 2nd Lieut.; Walduck (M.C.), R. G., Lieut.; White, J. W., 2nd Lieut.; Winner, E. A., 2nd Lieut.; Young, C. E., Capt.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Harris, R., 2nd Lieut.; Prendergast, E. P., Lieut.; Sinclair, L. D., Lieut.; Warne-Smith, I. P., Lieut.

#### OFFICERS—MISSING.

**AUSTRALIAN FLYING CORPS.**—Cox, G., Lieut.; Jeffers, J. P., Lieut.; Peel, J. C., 2nd Lieut.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Marsden (D.S.O.) T. R., Lieut.-Col.

Officer—Previously reported prisoner of war, now reported died as prisoner of war in German hands.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Coolahan, J. S., Lieut.

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

**INFANTRY.**—Cox, E. J., Lieut.

Officer—Previously reported missing, now reported prisoner of war in German hands.  
**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Carne, W. A. C., 2nd Lieut.

#### KILLED.

**ARTILLERY.**—Bean, 5344, N. M.; Feneley, 35604, C. B.; Grugeon, 17147, S. G.; Harris, 20798, G.; Johnson, 32119, H.; Kenwood, 10180, W. B. H.; McLaren, 33508, H. N.; Munro, 31017, A. A.; Newton, 5164, C. R.; Pearce, 29768, R. A.; Pentney, 11121, T.; Smith, 5438, J. W.  
**ENGINEERS.**—Morgan, 18388, J. B.; Rand, 2194, F. W.; Young, 16245, W.

**INFANTRY.**—Bailey, 695, R.; Bain, 3039a, R. B.; Barton, 756b, D.; Blomfield, 3756a, C. V.; Bradley, 4658, W.; Brown, 5312, N.; Butler, 1227, F.; Carrall, 3780, L. McN.; Cashman, 4669, D. L.; Castoldy, 2906, F.; Charter, 1575, A.; Cocks, 6893, H. B.; Corps, 3799a, E. J.; Cracknell, 6072, L. C.; Cunningham, 18, L. N.; Daft, 4386, A. T.; Davis, 4489, A. W.; Douglas, 6543, F. J.; Edwards, 6332, R. G. C.; Ellis, 6415, S. W.; Eriam, 2393, T.; Evans, 6824a, W. A.; Foster, 7785, N. W.; Frawley, 5817, M.; Goman, 6522, W. T.; Harding, 6079, B. J. S.; Harrington, 717a, G. J.; Harris, 3596, D. J.; Hastings, 7013, S. M.; Henderson, 6350, T. C.; Hinchy, 2161, J. F.; Holford, 3401, H. V.; Hooper, 6442, C. G.; Jackaman, 7014, V. J.; Jenner, 6652, R. H.; Jensen, 7082, R. J.; Johnson, 6540, E. J.; Johnston (M.M.), 4346, G. V.; Jones, 50075, W. S.; Kadow, 3078R, H. C. H.; Keogh, 3122a, J.; McCombe, 190, S. R.; McDonald, 6601, J. E.; McEwan, 6362, F.; McLure, 6114, O. P.; McIlwee, 1562, J.; McKinnon, 2446, C. N.; Madden, 6645, C.; Malone, 2934b, W. J.; Matherson, 6901, H.; Melehan, 393, J. J.; Meyts, 3221, J. H.; Moore, 3658, A. E.; Morris, 2972, F. F.; Nankers, 4510, W. C.; Nyman, 7021, A.; O'Neill, 727a, D. D.; O'Neill, 4925, J. J.; O'Rourke, 3832a, C.; Oxley, 619, H. J.; Page, 7757, E. H.; Patterson, 5079, R.; Peteris, 3268, E. C.; Pollock, 2431, G. D. B.; Russell, 5392, R. A.; Schwartz, 7323, C. F.; Searle, 5643, F. H.; Seaton, 6933, G. C. R.; Shannon (M.M.), 5628, H. S.; Skarratt, 5881, E. H.; Tainton, 7568, P. W.; Thompson, 1560, C. E.; Tierney, 3789, A. F.; Toomes, 6589, G. H.; Trembath, 5918, H. E.; Whelan, 363, N. J.; Winning, 6662, C. J.

**PIONEERS.**—Lampitt, 3847a, E.; Naismith, 3367, S. J.; Ness, 2393, H.

### Roll of Honour—continued.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Baillie, 633a, H.; Frewin, 678, E. A.; Gates, 2410, F. J.; Harding, 923, F.; Harrison, 2376, P. B.; McEllin, 4225, C.; Macklin, 912, G.; Nicol, 2707, P. J.; Quelch, 630, C. R.; Taylor, 898, A. Y.; Walker, 1957, T.; Whalan, 477, R. P.

Previously reported wounded, now reported killed.

**INFANTRY.**—Campbell, 4347a, A.; Cust, 4472, W. G.; Foran, 2413, V. C.; Gaul, 5329, J. J.; Grono, 6807, W. H.; Honeychurch, 595b, H. G.; Pinchin, 2496, L.

Previously reported wounded and missing, now reported killed.

**INFANTRY.**—Kellaway, 1918, F. J.; Roberts, 2770, E. A.; Tuke, 2521, S.

Previously reported missing, now reported killed.

**INFANTRY.**—Ball (M.M.), 470, P. J.; Hagan, 2330, R.; Kershaw, 7088, F. J.; Scriggings, 2801, L.; Smith, 1239, T. W.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Stoessel, 3142, C. E.

#### DIED OF WOUNDS.

**ARTILLERY.**—Boswell, 17615, C. G.; Chambers, 34127, J. H. F.; Hudson, 1404, R. W.; McDonald, 12206, R.; Mackay, 4948, J. T. M.; Simpson, 32406, G. G.; Willmot, 4079, J. W.

**INFANTRY.**—Arnold, 5174, F. J.; Bailey, 3277, H. S.; Bampton, 2783a, G. W. D.; Bawden, 3764, C.; Billing, 2379, S.; Blum, 3694, J. H.; Bowles, 6707, J.; Campbell, 2630, W. G.; Cheetham, 7715, H. T.; Cole, 281, F. W. D.; Cooper, 6244, C. V.; Currie, 4158, J.; Davies, 2240, B. C.; Denham, 2409, H. C.; Dewes, 6491, H.; Dwyer, 1644, J. J.;

Fibbins, 868, A.; Fox, 6735, T. J.; Gore, 6028, A. E.; Gover, 6937, E. E.; Graves, 5689, V.; Griffiths, 7479, T. A.; Hanned, 6314, H.; Hinde, 6266, T.; Hyde, 2178, C. E.; Jenkins, 3862, S. J.; Jones, 6651, D. J.; Jones, 5132, T.; Kelley, 7818, W. E.; Kennedy, 803, F. D. J.; Kirby, 6285, N. A.; Lowen (M.M.), 396, A. J.; McColl, 534, A. J.; McDonald, 5717, W. McR.; Nicholls, 3172, E. G.; Nolan, 3436, E.; Parks, 1271, L. R.; Plunkett, 2221, A. A.; Pyke, 7532, R. D.; Roberts, 580, O.; Searles, 4902, E.; Sloan, 7315, R. A.; Stanford, 541, L.; Stein, 7075, T.; Stewart, 2747, H.; Strochetter, 7323, F.; Sugden, 2488, N.; Watt, 3510, T. O.; Watts (M.M.), 358, F.; Wilkes (M.M.), 3229, H.; Williams, 3681, E.; Williams, 2414, G. E.; Witt, 7578, J.

**PIONEERS.**—Jenkins, 2705, M.; Mills, 3396, W. H.; Morrison, 4140a, W.; Watson, 488, A. T.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Barry, 3341, P. J.; Carthron, 634, T. W.; Ireland, 2203, C. C.; Lehane, 2636, W.; Milhinch, 2470, A.; Rogers, 113a, W. M.; Southern, 1934a, C. H.

**ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.**—Eldridge, 6714, J. H.; Williams, 70, G. A.

Previously reported wounded, now reported died of wounds.

**INFANTRY.**—Collins, 33, E. M.; Finlay, 2659, D. J.; Kafer, 134, F.; Scott, 2788, R.; Upton, 2010, C. L.

#### ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

**ARTILLERY.**—Wills, 5479, O. D.

**INFANTRY.**—Topham, 3509, W. A.

**MACHINE GUN COMPANY.**—Skinner, 5190, E. L.

#### DIED.

**INFANTRY.**—Lenneberg, 7264, F. B.; Spendlove, 1509, A. G.; Walker, 1197, E.

**ARMY SERVICE CORPS.**—Appleby, 914, F. W.

Previously reported died of wounds, now reported died.

**INFANTRY.**—Horsey, 3293, H. N. J.

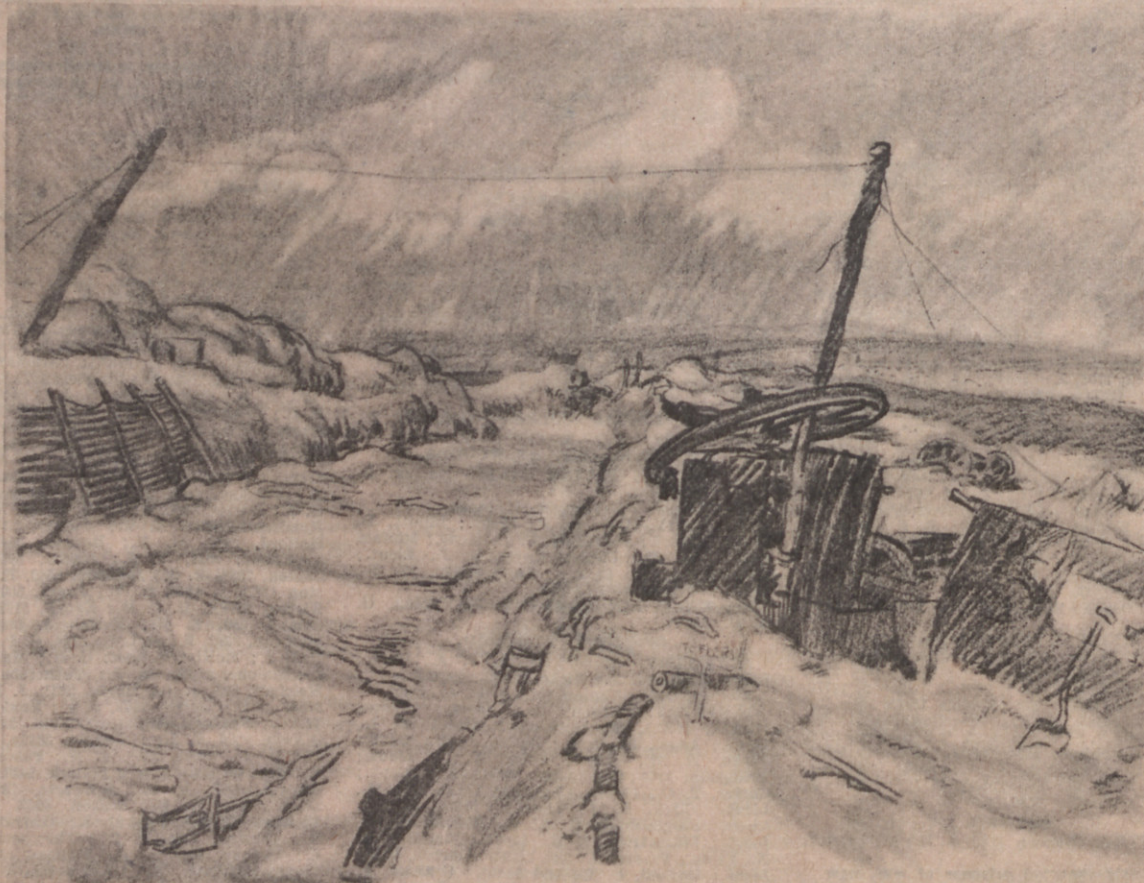
Previously reported accidentally killed, now reported died.

**INFANTRY.**—Coyne, 3347, D.

#### WOUNDED.

**LIGHT HORSE REGIMENT.**—Leatham, 220, C.

**ARTILLERY.**—Anderson, 8738, C.; Appleby, 38931, A.; Appleyard, 26629, W. O.; Armitage, 37306, A. E.; Bass, 21051, F. S.; Birch, 32565, C. J.; Bland, 31117, A. H.; Brannelly, 27160, C. R.; Brennan, 30679, J.; Carseldine, 1705, E. J.; Casper, 26430, R. K.; Cooksley, 22922, F. J.; Cooper, 3282, R.; Duke, 19974, G. S.; Dunn, 1642, L.; Dowell, 4008a, E. G.; Fanning, 877, J.; Fogarty, 26636, J. M.; Garton, 3153, A.; Gibbons, 527, A. G.; Giles, 21959, J. A.; Goodsir, 28130, N.; Gray, 38734, D.; Harlow, 2376, E. A.; Harrod, 2045, R. H.; Hobbs, 2373, C.; Horley (M.M.), 27108, T. S.; Johnston, 2622, J.; Jones, 2385, L. M.; Jones, 2945, R. C.; Kennedy, 4813, J. S.; Kidd, 897, N. H.; Lang, 72a, A. W.; Lobban, 34767, C. R.; Lumb, 10185, R.; MacGregor, 33282, D. F.; McLeary, 1725, A. A.; McMichael, 34214, D. A.; Meehan (M.M.), 145, P.; Merrett, 19168, A. W.; Perrot, 1930, E. O.; Phyland, 16447, S.; Rankin, 23087, C. H.; Reid, 28556, D. B.; Ridout, 1168, L.; Stephenson, 9060, A.; Stone, 442, J.; Sullivan, 15684, G.; Thompson, 9095, W.; Veale, 3665a, C. R.; Warland, 19941, W. E.; Wells, 1062, H. G.; Whitworth, 2035, H. J.; Williams, 2902, J. L.; Wilson, 5142, H. S.



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