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ON, JUNE 20, 1919.

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



LEIST

1918

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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. 128 (New Issue).

LONDON, JUNE 20, 1919.

Price 4d.



Scene in Charleroi, Belgium. Just filling in time.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 5057.)

CABLE NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA

Proposed Victoria-Tasmania Aerial Mail.

Melbourne, 12th June.
The projected aerial mail service between Victoria and Tasmania is at present impossible, because no seaplanes are available.—(Reuter.)

Australia Preferred to Germany.

Sydney, 13th June.
Two steamers are sailing with German repatriated prisoners, but several Australian-born wives decline to go to Germany, and the Federal Government are not compelling them to accompany their husbands.—("Times.")

New Influenza Outbreak.

Sydney, 13th June.
The fresh outbreak of influenza is more widespread than the first. In Sydney and Melbourne thousands who attended balls and social festivities have been attacked.—("Times.")

Situation Unchanged.

Melbourne, 13th June.
There is no change to report in the present situation of the strike of Australian seamen, the extremists still being supreme. The coal lumpers, however, resumed to-day the loading of coal needed for the running of public utilities.—(Reuter.)

Wireless on Australian Shipping. Labour Conference's Resolution.

Sydney, 13th June.
The Labour Conference, at the resumption of its sittings here to-day, carried a resolution urging the installation of wireless on all Australian vessels.—(Reuter.)

Appeal of Brisbane Seamen.

Brisbane, 14th June.
The Brisbane seamen have requested Mr. W. F. Finlayson, the member for Brisbane in the Federal House of Representatives, to urge the Federal Parliament, on its re-assembly next week, to bring about an immediate settlement of the shipping strike.—(Reuter.)

Enthusiastic Reception of Admiral Jellicoe.

Melbourne, 14th June.
Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, the Governor-General, presented to-day two hundred decorations and war medals. Admiral Lord Jellicoe, who attended the ceremony, was given an enthusiastic reception.—(Reuter.)

The Shipping Strike.

Melbourne, 14th June.
The shipping strike continues, causing increasing unemployment and restrictions of industries in all States depending on seaborne coal. There are many signs of resentment against the strike by members of the Seamen's Union favouring reference to the Arbitration Court against those who denounce arbitrations and favour strike methods. The Adelaide Union steadfastly supports arbitration, and by legal methods resented the Federal Executive of the Seamen's Union using the Union funds. Strikers are making an effort to induce the waterside workers to make common cause, but so far unsuccessfully. Strikers are endeavouring to force the Federal Government to intervene, but the Government insists that the seamen have relief ready in an appeal to the Arbitration Court, which it would appear the seamen refuse to make.

The Melbourne Waterside Workers' Federation complain of unfair treatment, and the Federal Government has appointed a Royal Commission, which is now sitting, and is inquiring how far promises of support by the Government to loyalists who intervened in war time strikes of waterside workers have been kept, and other grievances of the Waterside Workers' Union. The industrial situation is very serious.

Ex-Italian Consul Sues Australian Defence Minister.

Melbourne, 14th June.
In connection with the deportation of Signor Ferrando, the ex-Italian Consul, for service in the Italian Army, Signor Ferrando is now suing the then Italian Consul, as also Senator Pearce, Federal Minister of Defence, in the Commonwealth High Court for heavy damages.—(Reuter.)

The Drought in Queensland. Decrease in Sugar Yield.

Brisbane, 14th June.
Owing to the continuance of the drought a decrease of 20,000 tons is reported in the Queensland sugar yield.—(Reuter.)

The Broken Hill Strike Situation.

Broken Hill, N.S.W., 14th June.
The strike situation remains unchanged.—(Reuter.)

H.M.S. "Australia."

Sydney, 16th June.
The flagship "Australia" was accorded an enthusiastic welcome on its arrival here to-day.—(Reuter.)

Australian Diamonds.

Sydney, 15th June.
A syndicate has obtained 150 diamonds from the Gulgong mines, the largest of them weighing 2½ carats. It is valued at £50, and is being sent to Hatton Garden to be cut.—("Times.")

The Australian Shipping Strike.

Melbourne, 16th June.
The shipping strike position is generally unchanged. The total loss of wages in Australia now amounts to £600,000.—(Reuter.)

Fruit Rotting on Wharves.

Hobart, 16th June.
Fruit is rotting on the wharves in consequence of the seamen's strike. Fruit-growers have offered to provide a crew if the Government will furnish a steamer.—(Reuter.)

Influenza in New South Wales.

Sydney, 16th June.
Forty-seven deaths have occurred in Sydney from influenza during the week-end. About seventy delegates of the Labour Conference are suffering from the malady.—(Reuter.)

Mine Closed Down in Queensland.

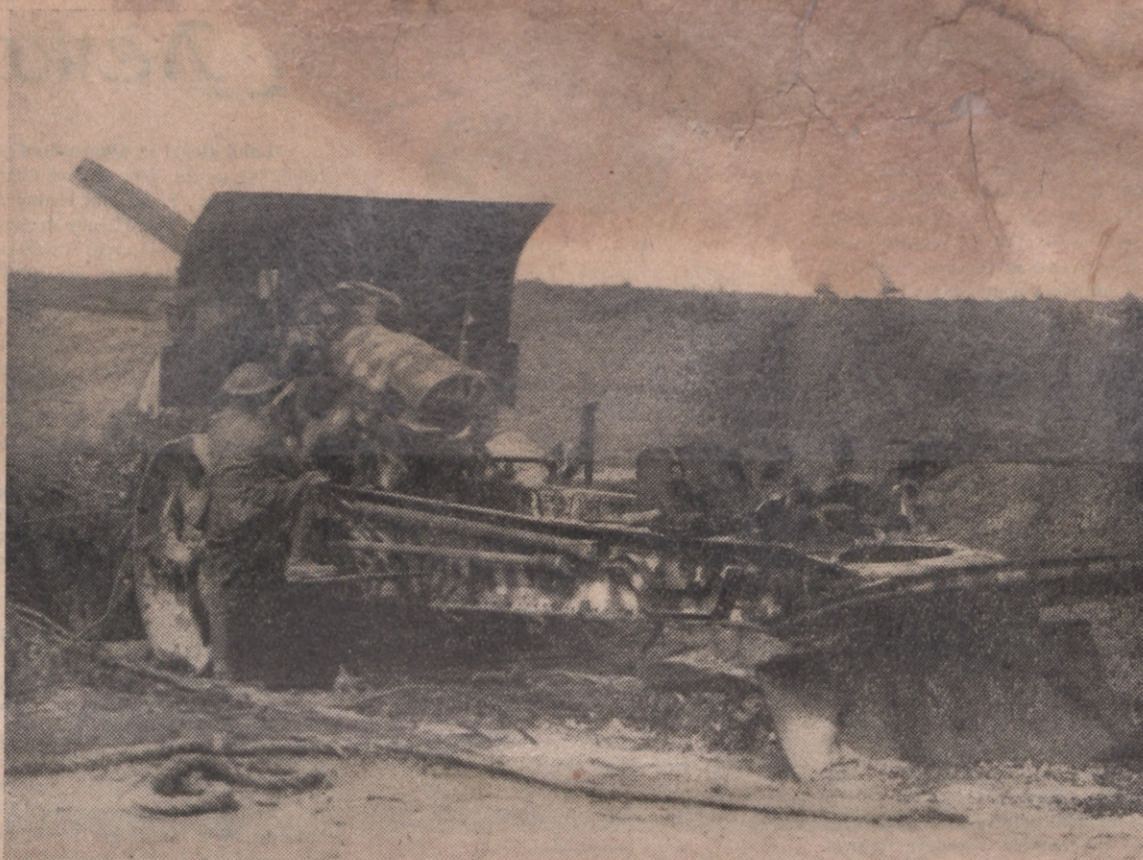
Brisbane, 16th June.
The Mount Morgan mines have closed down, rendering 1,500 workers idle, and indirectly affecting several thousand others.—(Reuter.)

The New South Wales Mining Strike.

Broken Hill (N.S.W.), 16th June.
Justice Higgins decided to summon a compulsory conference of employers and workers in connection with the strike, but the Miners' Association has refused to participate.—(Reuter.)

Australia's Pacific Claims.

Melbourne, 16th June.
Mr. Ryan, the Premier of Queensland, arrived this morning from Europe. Questioned regarding the Pacific Islands, Mr. Ryan said: "The Australian delegates failed in consequence of the secret treaty with Japan, conferring on her the Marshall and Caroline Islands." Regarding indemnities, he claimed that Australia should first be repaid £132,000,000 spent above her proportion.—(Reuter.)



A German high velocity gun, which shoots shells known as "Slick Dicks."

(Australian Official Photograph No. 2888.)

Tidal Wave in Tonga Islands. Disappearance of Two Islands.

Auckland (New Zealand), 11th June.
A tidal wave has been experienced in the Hapai Group. There was no loss of life, but two small islands of the Tonga Group have disappeared.—(Reuter.)

Australian Mines Closing Down.

Brisbane, 16th June.
The Acting Premier, referring to the closing down of Australian mines, including the Mount Morgan Copper Mines, says the Federal Government, in the interests of the copper industry and Australia, might attempt to find a local market or to arrange for the Imperial Government to give some assistance in view of the continued closing down of mines and the consequent disorganisation of the industry, which might possibly prevent supplies of ore from being obtained later when they are required.—(Reuter.)

Australian Airmen Return Home.

Melbourne, 17th June.
A large number of Australian aviators have arrived by the "Kaiser-I-Hind," and were warmly welcomed.—(Reuter.)

New South Wales Gold Yield.

Sydney, 17th June.
The New South Wales gold yield for May was 4,000 ozs., valued at £16,000, as compared with 11,000 ozs., valued at £45,000, for May last year. The yield for the first five months of this year amounts to 24,000 ozs., valued at £98,000, as compared with 39,000 ozs., valued at £158,000, for the corresponding period of last year.—(Reuter.)

Lord Jellicoe in Tasmania.

Melbourne, 17th June.
Lord Jellicoe has inspected the River Derwent, but he did not land at Hobart owing to quarantine restrictions.—(Reuter.)

Australian Labour Conference.

Sydney, 17th June.
The Labour Conference has instructed its Inter-State delegates to endeavour to secure the repeal of the compulsory clauses of the Defence Act. Messrs. Catts and Gardiner, Labour members of the Federal House of Representatives, opposed the motion. The election of officers to the State Labour Executive resulted in a victory for the Moderates.—(Reuter.)

A.I.F. Repatriation.

Projected Sailings.

"Karmala," on 23.6.19, from Devonport.
"Prinz Ludwig," on 24.6.19, from Liverpool.
"Main," on 25.6.19, from Devonport.

Are the Soldiers' Clubs to Go? A Permanent Centre Suggested.

The Victorian League wants money. Founded to promote on non-party lines the closer union of British subjects living in different parts of the world, the League (one of whose hon. vice-presidents is the High Commissioner for Australia) has done valuable work during the war in providing the machinery for carrying on Soldiers' Clubs all over London.

It is thought that the traditions of these clubs should be carried on by a centre in London to which soldiers and ex-soldiers from the Dominions and Colonies can turn for welcome and friendly intercourse.

An appeal from this "Overseas Hospitality Centre" is to be made at a public meeting of the League to be held in the Guildhall on Wednesday, June 25th, at 3.30 p.m.

GENERAL AUSTRALIAN NEWS

Nearly All Fit Men Employed. The Federal Housing Scheme.

Mr. Millen, Minister for Repatriation, speaking at Bunbury (W.A.) recently, said that only 3 per cent. of the men who had returned fit for work were out of employment. The average time throughout the Commonwealth during which sustenance allowance was drawn was only three weeks. Speaking on the Federal Government housing scheme, he said it was one of the biggest ever attempted in the world. It had a possible liability of ninety millions. In providing homes for married soldiers, widows, or dependants, the maximum amount available was £700, interest 5 per cent., with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. No deposit was required.

Veterans for N.S.W. Railways.

Between 800 and 1,000 returned soldiers are to be trained at the expense of the Repatriation Department for employment in the New South Wales Government railway workshops. The men, who will be absorbed in the railway service during the next two years, will only replace those who fall out of the service through natural causes or to meet expansions in the service. A training school to train men for employment in the Railways Department is to be established.

A Republic's Gift to the "Diggers."

A gift of £2,086 6s. 8d. was received from the Republic of Cuba for the assistance of sick and wounded Australian soldiers.

Temperance Lecturer Withdraws.

At Albany, Mr. Gifford Gordon, formerly of Victoria, who was conducting a Strength of Empire campaign, was called to book for having stated that 100,000 Australian soldiers were venereal patients. He thereupon signed an apology for this misleading statement, which, he said, he had taken from a printed document, and withdrew it. He moreover engaged never to repeat the statement.

The Antis' Trades Hall War Memorial.

The Trades Hall Council of Melbourne intends to erect an anti-conscription memorial, consisting of two large marble slabs, bearing inscriptions, let into the wall of the vestibule of the Trades Hall. The memorial will commemorate the men of the A.I.F. who voted "No" in the conscription referendum of 1916 and 1917.

"Abo" Discovers Wolfram Field.

A discovery of wolfram in central Australia has been reported to Mr. Glynn, Minister for Home and Territories. It was discovered by an aboriginal about fifteen miles east of Sterling station, near Barrow station, on the overland telegraph line. So far as is known, the area of the find is only about twenty acres, but it is possible that much of the country is wolfram-bearing.

Land Graft in Queensland?

Speaking at the first annual meeting of the Auctioneers', Land and Estate Agents' Association (Q.), Mr. Hurley declared that a system of graft had crept insidiously into the State Public service. Everybody was aware that such was the case, and he was sure the Government could not be entirely ignorant of it. He was in a position to make specific charges, but dared not do so publicly. The Acting Premier, referring to the statement, said that it amounted to a grave charge against the Government service, and that the Department of Justice had been instructed to get into touch with Mr. Hurley, in order to have the allegation investigated. "Mr. Hurley need have no fear to speak out," added Mr. Theodore. "He will be fully protected."

Perth Peace Committee Wants Government Aid.

The Peace Celebrations Committee in Perth is perturbed by the fact that the Premier, after calling the initial meeting, now says he thinks that the Government will give no financial help. In the meantime, city firms have spent about £3,000 in preparing their buildings for illumination. The committee is not inclined to go any further until it knows exactly what the State and Federal Governments mean to do.

Tasmanian State Elections.

The General Election for the State Parliament took place at the end of May. The chief features of the campaign were the revision of the liquor trade and the repatriation of soldiers.



German dead on the battlefield after an Australian advance.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4765.)



Near a battlefield. One of the many pieces of consecrated ground in France.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 29286.)

Sewing 86 Wheat Bags an Hour.

Mr. Percy C. Roberts, of Calca, says the Adelaide "Observer," congratulates Mr. Clem Tank on his fine achievement in sewing 515 bags of wheat in a day, but points out that this does not constitute a record. "Mr. T. Daniel Cash," he says, "sewed 620 bags of wheat as they were turned out from a motor winnower, at Kalka station, on February 5th, 1912. He lifted each bag clear off the ground and 'dumped' it three times during the process of sewing. Mr. Cash first established a reputation as a fast sewer in 1910, when, in endeavouring to do the 'bag a minute,' he exceeded his expectations by sewing 17 bags in 15 minutes. He always keeps pace with my motor winnower, which generally runs from 60 to 80 bags an hour. His best hour's record has been 86 bags. Although now a student in Melbourne University, and only home in vacation, and with hands that have become rather soft for 'hard graft,' he has, notwithstanding the drawback, on two occasions this season sewn 220 and 250 bags between midday and sunset."

Nationalist Win in N.S.W.

Major Shillington (Nationalist) was successful at the Petersham bye-election for the Legislative Assembly, with a majority of 256 over B. C. Olde (Labour). The Labour candidate polled 124 more votes than the Labour candidate at the last general election, while the Nationalist polled 1,808 votes fewer.

The World's Best-Dressed Women.

The Sydney Correspondent of the London "Times" states that Lord Jellicoe's visit to Australia is creating a most favourable impression, and adds that certain of Lord Jellicoe's officers describe Melbourne ladies as the best dressed in the world.

Sub-Artesian Water in N.S.W.

Excellent sub-artesian water has been found at Kirkup, Parkes, at a depth of 109 ft. The flow equals 17,000 gallons per day, and it is good drinking water. Some four months ago sub-artesian water was struck on Messrs. A. S. and H. H. Balcombe's Coradgery estate. Since then from one bore 4,500 ewes have been watered, as well as all the big stock on the station, and the tank has not been emptied.

Black Hat—Decree Nisi.

Albert Ernest Gudey, a prospector, of Maldon, recently sought a divorce from Margaret Ellen Gudey, on the ground of desertion. The reason why his wife had left him was that he had insisted on wearing a black hat at his mother's funeral. She objected, and said, "If you wear a black hat I will never live with you again." He got the hat, and at the church she tried to snatch it off his head. She went to Broken Hill, and four years later wrote asking if he was coming to Broken Hill, and he replied that she had better come to Maldon, where he had to stay with his father. A decree nisi was granted.

Timothy Bowes Bailed Up.

Two men, armed with revolvers, entered the house of Timothy Bowes, V.A.T.C. ranger at the Caulfield race course, and robbed him of £900 in bank notes. The men, after gaining admission to the house by pretending that a young lady wanted to see Bowes at the front gate, made him give up the money by threatening to shoot him. He had been carrying it about for several days, in anticipation of clinching a property deal.

The Aviation Flight to Australia.

New Conditions.

At a conference convened by Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, to consider the proposed aviation flight to Australia for the prize of £10,000, at which there were present Senator Pearce (Minister for Defence), Lieut.-Colonel Williams (Australian Liaison Officer at the Air Ministry), and Commander Perrin (of the Royal Aero Club), the position in regard to the conditions under which the flight should be carried out were reviewed. It was decided that the present arrangements and conditions under which the flight should be carried out were reviewed. It was decided that the present arrangements and conditions did not afford a reasonable prospect of success. No commencement of flight will therefore be permitted until subsequent to September 8th, 1919.

In addition to the conditions already published in the Press, the following stipulations have been made:—

1. All machines entering must have flying radius of 500 miles.
2. All machines entering must carry a competent navigator, not necessarily certificated.
3. Proper provision to be made for the supply of spare parts, and for their carriage where necessary.
4. Satisfactory proofs that properly marked

landing places are available, and the necessary stores, petrol, etc., have been provided.

In order to meet the cases of those competitors who might be financially prejudiced by the postponement of the flight to September 8th, the Commonwealth Ministers have agreed that competitors who were, but are not now, members of the Australian or Royal Flying Corps, may be paid equivalent rates of pay to that provided for members of the Australian Imperial Force Flying Corps from the date of their notification of entrance for the competition to the date fixed upon when the flight may commence, viz., September 8th, 1919. In regard to other (civilian) competitors, in the event of their being able to demonstrate that they have been financially prejudiced by such postponement, action on similar lines will be taken.

The Commonwealth Government has appointed the Royal Aero Club to be the judges as to whether these and the conditions already published have been complied with.

The Commonwealth Ministers have also indicated that in the case of competitors who are not at present competent navigators, they are prepared to provide facilities for such competitors to attend a navigation course in the interval.

The Composition.

Sol Solomon der olt clo'es sdore
 He run in Veeliam sdreet,
 Und Michael Cohn he lif nexd door,
 Und sell der poiled pigs' feet,
 Der picklet herrink, under der nice
 Cucumper soused mit plenty spice.

So Solly to dis Michael Cohn
 Von untert pounts he owed,
 Und von day ven der leedle Shon
 Is playink by der road
 Der come a tram alonk. Py Shim,
 It fery near runt oafar him!

'Tis Michael Cohn rush oop so prave,
 Und risk to lose hees life
 Der leedle Solomon to save;
 Und Solly und hees vife
 Run oud, und, mit tears in der eyes,
 Thank Cohn for save deir darlink prize.

Says Sol: "Nod effer more can I
 Pay half der debt I owe!"
 "Dond mention id," der hero cry—
 "I vould not ask it so."
 Kvick Solly jumpt der chance: "Den,
 say,
 Six shillinks in der pount I pay."
 Victoria. SILAS
 (in the "Sydney Bulletin.")



Australians resting on the way to take over the front line. (Australian Official Photograph No. 2939.)



Poacher (to gamekeeper who has been chasing him for twenty minutes): "Now, sonny, if you've 'ad a good rest we'll set off again."
(From London "Punch.")

Nature's Healing of War's Wounds.

Landmarks Eradicated. Song Replaces Shooting.

(From L. G. SHORT, A.I.F. Correspondent.)

France, June 14th.

Already Peace is having her gentle way with the scarred surface of the Somme battlefields. Summer flowers deck many of the graves, and old women can be seen filling the shellholes and men are ploughing where last year the guns roared day and night. The original inhabitants are drifting back to their villages and patiently rebuilding from the ruins with battered walls towering above the new corrugated iron roof. German prisoners are working everywhere, and also many companies of Chinese rolling up into neat bundles the wire on the Hindenburg Line. Mont St. Quentin is little changed, with the Elsa Trench plainly visible, containing much soiled equipment. Round Bellenglise the country is cleared of wire, while the valley between the Somme, Amiens and Villers-Bretonneux road, that last summer was alive with guns, is now resting quietly beneath cultivation. Ploughmen pass up the hillside at Blangy Tronville, familiar to the infantry supporting the Villers-Bretonneux line last year. Not a single

brick marks Pozières, but the concrete top of Gibraltar dug-out shows the battle site.

Of the famous old German trenches all but one or two are lost in a mass of grass-grown shell-holes. A solitary tree-stump indicates Courcellette, and of Gueudecourt (which brings memories of the Somme winter of 1916) grass-covered brick mounds remain where houses stood. Reminiscent of Australian pioneers were one family rebuilding their home amongst the desolation.

At Bullecourt, where the Australians entered the Hindenburg Line in 1917, one or two of the old German trenches are still plainly visible, with their huge island traverses. Noreuil village, with the famous sunken road under reconstruction, is totally gone, although many of the shelters are still standing. Above Morcourt, where the Fourth Division advanced in August of last year, the ploughman's voice mingles with the lark's song. Everywhere famous landmarks are disappearing, although it will be many years before the country assumes full peace conditions.

A Book of the Day.

"The Man from Australia" is the story of John Darling, who comes from the Antipodes to find his Irish cousins. How he finds them amid tragic circumstances: how he loves his cousin Aileen, over whom the clouds of tragedy hangs darkest: how he loses and finds her, is the main theme of the story. The scenery is that of the West of Ireland, studied at close hand.

("The Man from Australia," by Katharine Tynan. Messrs. W. Collins and Sons. 6s. net.)

Three Years with "The Enzeds."

This book is another war-diary to swell the regiment of existing war-books. The author was a lieutenant-colonel, and takes us with him from the training camp in New Zealand, through Gallipoli and France.

The narrative suffers from being personal, but it will be read with interest by all who have an affection for the big men from Maoriland.

Many good photographs illustrate the pages, in addition to several good maps.

("Three Years with the New Zealanders," by Lieut.-Col. C. H. Weston, D.S.O., LL.B. (N.Z.). Skeffington and Son, Ltd.)

SPORT.

A.I.F. Sporting Fixtures.

The appended list shows the engagements of the various A.I.F. sporting teams for the current month:—

TENNIS.

June 23rd.—Wimbledon—World's Grass Championships.

CRICKET.

June 20 and 21.—Hampshire, at Southampton.

June 23 to 25.—Gentlemen of England XI., at Lords.

June 26 to 28.—Northamptonshire, at Northampton.

June 30 and July 1.—Western Union XI., at Glasgow.

ROWING.

June 21.—Second Eight, at Marlow.

June 28.—Second Eight, at Walton.

July 3 to 5.—All crews, at Henley.

July 10.—Second Eight, at Kingston-on-Thames.

July 14.—Second Eight, at Metropolitan.

July 26.—Second Eight, at Staines (probable).

BOXING, SWIMMING, ATHLETICS.

June 22 to July 3.—Inter-Allied games, at Paris.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

July 9 to 19.—Bisley Meeting.

Rifle Shooting.

The rifle team has continued its practice at Bisley during the week, over 200, 500 and 600 yards ranges, with the short rifle. The scoring has not been high, owing to the match rifles not having been received. The shooting is under these circumstances patchy. Arrangements have been made to obtain sufficient new long rifles on loan through the War Office, and delivery at Brookwood has been promised this week. This should enable the team to get used to their vagaries in time for the Bisley meeting, which commences on July 9th. A team of New Zealanders has been messing with the A.I.F. team pending making their own arrangements.

Boxing.

Twenty-three members of the A.I.F. boxing and wrestling team left by an early train on Wednesday morning, 11th instant, for Paris. They were in charge of Capt. G. Coghill, M.C., and have been doing hard training at the quarters at Warwick Square for some time past. They are fairly well advanced, and the team is a good one.

Their early departure for Paris should give them an advantage. Apart from the acclimatisation process, they should be able to learn something of the opposition with which they will have to contend at the games. Every hope is held for their success.



Tennis.

The tournament which was played at St. Cloud, Paris, under Davis Cup rules, and which was open to the Allied Armies, ended in a victory for the Australian team. The most notable feature was the defeat of Capt. G. L. Patterson by Gobert, in the qualifying round of the singles. Patterson was twice on the point of winning, but Gobert gradually drew level, and eventually won with 6-4, 1-6, 5-7, 7-5, 6-4. The hard courts apparently do not suit Patterson, whose play on the grass has proved quite unsurpassable up to the present. In the singles Capt. O'Hara Wood defeated Samazenilh, 6-2, 6-4, 8-2. This left America and Australia to play the final. Washburn and Patterson met in the Singles, and Patterson won after five sets, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5. O'Hara-Wood beat Matthey 0-6, 8-6, 6-0, 6-4. Final victory came in the doubles win of O'Hara-Wood and Lycett against Washburn and Matthey, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Australian representation has now been strengthened by the arrival of the world's champion, Major N. E. Brooks, who was with the A.I.F. in Egypt. He is to be partnered by Patterson in the doubles matches at the Grass Courts Championship at Wimbledon, and the pair will certainly be a formidable combination. In the meantime, the Australians have entered the tournament at Beckenham, and in the first and second rounds of the doubles Brooks and Patterson have had very easy victories. Thomas and O'Hara-Wood have also got through the third round successfully.

Tug-o'-War.

The A.I.F. tug-o'-war team is now quartered comfortably at 70, Warwick Square, and is working hard at Queen's Club Ground, Baron's Court. The team has little time to get into form, but, having excellent equipment and great enthusiasm, they should be able to cut down some of this handicap.

Training has been done with weight, medicine ball, rope, and on the road. Swimming has also been part of the syllabus. On the evening of the 10th instant a trial pull was made against the police team at Plaistow. Though their opponents were a highly trained team, and knew all the finer points of the game, they found the "Diggers" an exceedingly tough lot.

NOTES.

Athletics.

The holiday period during the last weekend gave opportunities to our team of athletes, for there was a large crop of sports meetings in and around the Metropolitan area. On Saturday, 7th June, the A.I.F. Team had entries for a meet of the Vickers Crayford Athletic Club, at Crayford. T. Fraser, from 28 yards, won the Open Half-mile Handicap in 1 min. 55 3-5 secs. L. R. Spencer won the 220 Yards Handicap from 13½ yards in 21 2-5 secs. W. Johnson, whose mark was 12 yards, added to his list of wins by annexing the 440 Yards Handicap in the splendid time of 50 2-5 secs. The mile was won by C. W. Manley, from 85 yards, in 4mins. 20 2-5 secs. These were the four best events on the programme.

On Monday, 9th June, several members of the team went to a meeting at The Den, New Cross, and brought home more honours. T. Fraser followed his Crayford success by winning the half-mile from the back mark of 20 yards. The team's sprinter, W. Johnson, also repeated his success of the previous Saturday, and won the 100 Yards Handicap, after a close finish, in 10 1-5 secs. Two of the team were in the Herne Hill four which won the Mile Relay Race, and L. R. V. Spencer was second in the 220 Yards Handicap.

One member of the team, C. W. Manley, went to a meeting at Bath, and won the two-mile in fast time.

The team has had a very successful week, and although they have not yet arrived at the condition generally known as "in the pink," they should be nearly at the top of their form for the games in Paris. They crossed the Channel on Thursday, the 12th instant.

Swimming.

Training for the Paris games is proceeding satisfactorily. The entries for the various events have now been made, and the team will leave for Paris next week. A test over 800 metres was held at Highgate Ponds on Monday of last week, with the result that Hardwick won by four yards from Morris. Longworth, who swam an erratic course, was a yard away, third. The members of the team are in good form. The fresh water has proved rather a handicap to those who have cultivated what is known as the "crawl" stroke. The fact that they sink further into the water considerably lessens the power of the stroke. Nevertheless, they will hold up their end when the time comes at the pond in the Bois de Boulogne.



Australia's crew for the King's Cup for Allied Forces at Henley.

The eight includes three members of the Sydney crew—Hansenstein, Middleton and Ross-Soden—which won the Grand at Henley in 1912, and lost to Leander in the Olympic Race at Stockholm.

Cricket.

The results of the two matches played by the A.I.F. XI. during the past week have been one win and one draw, the latter being the closest call that the team has yet had.

Against the M.C.C., at Lords, on 5th and 6th June, the A.I.F. XI. won by ten wickets. M.C.C. made 133 and 228; the A.I.F. Team made 297 in the first innings, Gregory making 55, Trenerry 55, and Willis 36 and Taylor 31. In the second innings, Willis (35) and Oldfield (3) made the requisite runs without loss of either wicket. In M.C.C.'s first innings Gregory took four wickets for 56 and Lampard five for 40; and in the second Stirling secured three for 28 and Gregory four for 74. The match was set down for three days, but was completed in two.

The match against Sussex was played at Brighton on 9th and 10th June. The Australians secured a lead of 62 on the first innings, and had 180 to get in the second innings to win the match. They went in to make them quickly, and had one hour and fifty minutes in which to do it. However, the wickets began to fall rapidly, and it seemed when the eighth wicket had fallen for 73, that Sussex would secure a win. Winning and Long saved the side. They batted during the last thirty-five minutes of the game with so much caution that neither of them scored a single run. Sussex made 227 and 241, and the A.I.F. 289 and 77 for eight. In the first innings Willis made 46, Pellew 44, Collins 42, Stirling 33, and Winning 30. In the next,

Bull headed the list with 29 and Collins made 19. Collins took five wickets for 45 and Lampard three for 55 in the first innings, and Collins three for 41 and Lampard four for 52 in the second.

Lancashire Up Against Fine Bowling by Lampard.

Beaten by An Innings.

After the disastrous experience of the previous day, Lancashire had no hope of staving off defeat from the Australians at Old Trafford, on Saturday last, for the top of the pitch had been badly scarred at both ends.

At 3.25 the tourists had won by an innings and 157 runs. This result was almost entirely due to some fine bowling by Lampard, who took the first four wickets for 14 runs, and all the remainder, with the exception of the fifth, at a total cost of 42 runs, in the Lancashire second innings.

Making full use of a treacherous pitch, only three or four batsmen played him with any degree of confidence, for he made the ball do its work very quickly. Scores:—

AUSTRALIANS.

First Innings: 418 (H. L. Collins 103, W. L. Trenerry 81).

LANCASHIRE.

First Innings: 125 (Makepeace 59, Hal-lows 33). Second Innings: 136.

Bowling: Lampard nine wickets for 42, Gregory one for 32.

Rowing.

Further alterations are reported in the composition of the Australian No. 1 Eight at Henley. F. A. House, who occupied No. 3 seat, has moved to 4. J. A. Begg, who had No. 7 in the second Eight, has gone to the third seat in No. 1 Eight, and T. McGill has gone from the first to the second Eight.

The personnel of No. 2 crew is now as follows:—H. R. Newall (stroke), T. McGill (7), J. K. Cogle (6), W. A. Audsley (5), A. V. Scott (4), E. J. Harrison (3), G. M. Penny (2), and G. Mettam (bow). Their first engagement will be at the Marlow Regatta, on the 21st instant. They are rowing particularly well at present. The sculler, A. S. Cox, is also an entrant at the Marlow fixtures.

On Tuesday, 10th instant, a visit was paid to the House by Major-General Sir J. J. T. Hobbs and Brigadier-General Blamey. They followed the crews' trainings rows in a launch, and were pleased with what they saw.

World's Highest Jump at Quirindi.

Mr. N. Judd's Suddown won the champion high jump at the recent Quirindi Show at 7ft., and subsequently cleared 7ft. 8in. in an attempt to beat the Australian record of 7ft. 7in., established by Mr. Colleancis' Lone Star at Maitland the week before. Seven feet eight inches is declared to be a world's record.

Mr. Hughes and Empire Safeguards.

Where We Now Stand.

In a speech delivered at the luncheon to the Commonwealth Premier by the British Empire Producers' Organisation, last Wednesday, Mr. Hughes made the following points in his speech:—

Where we now Stand.

Out of the depths in which little more than a year ago we seemed engulfed, we have struggled to the topmost peaks, with what effort and at what fearful sacrifice of blood and of treasure cannot be set down in mere words—disaster has been averted, defeat turned into glorious victory. The mighty legions gathered under the banner of military despotism for the destruction of liberty are humbled into the dust. That complete and overwhelming victory which many faint hearts in this country declared to be impossible has been achieved. By the Armistice of November 11th the greatest war of the world was brought to an end. But although over, seven months have passed and peace is not yet with us. But we are told that it is now at hand. Let us hope so, for the world, imperatively needing peace to deal with the complex problems that the war has brought in its train, has suffered, and its future been grievously imperilled by this long delay.

Peace so long delayed in coming, has encouraged Bolshevism, unrest and unemployment, and intensified a hundredfold all those complex problems of labour, trade, finance, which everywhere confront the peoples of the world. I shall say nothing by way even of comment on the Peace Treaty itself just now—which I believe the Germans will sign, lest a worse thing befall them—for although the right of freest criticism of the Peace Treaty will and must be given when it has been signed or rejected, criticism is to be deprecated while the Treaty is being considered by the enemy.

Let us turn, then, to a brief review of the past, present and future of trade and production within the Empire, and consider to what extent they have been and are likely to be affected by the war and the Peace Treaty.

Trade Conditions before the War.

As to pre-war conditions, we know quite well what the position was before the war. It reflected little credit either upon our patriotism or upon our common sense. When I had the honour of speaking before this Association in 1916 and 1918, I set out the position as I saw it, and I think as the great bulk of the peoples of these islands and throughout the Empire recognised it to be. I reminded you of the greatness of our heritage, of the unrivalled potentialities of this great Empire, of its

abundance of nearly all those raw materials which the modern industrial world demands and without which not only the prosperity but the very existence of Britain as a great manufacturing and trading nation absolutely depends. And then I ask a question which unhappily could only be answered in one way. Into whose hands had passed the control of these things, vital to the body national and economic as is the blood to the body physical.

The question we have to ask ourselves to-day is, Are we going back to this policy that so nearly destroyed us and so nearly gave Germany mastery of the world—that would most certainly have given her complete mastery had she been content to but rely upon it a few years longer? If we are not going back to things as they were, what is our policy to be? What is it to-day?

Where is our Economic Policy?

What is Britain's economic policy? Questions easy to ask, but hard to answer. When we scan the economic heavens for a sign, what do we see? Are we to accept as an omen of the dawning of a new day the adoption of the principle of Imperial Preference? Is this the grain of mustard seed destined to grow into a mighty tree? The war has created conditions which, as I see them, can only be dealt with by organisation. Even those who deny this will surely admit that there should be certitude—that the Empire should be told plainly what is to be done. Nations like ours can adapt themselves to almost anything, but one thing necessary is certitude. Let us know where we are. We must know, too, to what extent, if at all, it makes for the re-establishment of the conditions that existed before the war.

Well, peace in the sense I spoke of last year has come. Victory complete, overwhelming has crowned the arms of the Allies. Did it find us any better prepared than did war? There can only be one answer to such a question.

Secure the Home Markets.

How can the Empire make for the men who saved it a place worthy of them, if it has not control of its own trade and industry? The workers demand, and rightly, their place in the sun, better wages, better conditions of labour. But how are these things to be assured unless the Empire has a policy which will ensure the development of its great resources in raw materials, ensure trade for its mercantile marine, and such control of its home markets as to ensure employment for its own people. There are the home markets and the foreign markets; both are good, but the foreign market without the home

Our Economic Policy.

market is like a house built upon quicksands—it cannot endure. That nation which has a policy which ensures its home markets for its own producers is best equipped for the intense competition that will most certainly exist in the foreign markets. Organisation is essential to success in modern industry and commerce. Effective organisation is impossible without some control of the home markets. And Germany is still the best organised country in the world.

The Bonds of Empire.

Nothing is more certain than that, unless a definite policy is adopted that will give British manufacturers a preference in the home markets and to the Overseas Dominions a larger market within the Empire for their raw materials—not only will Imperial trade suffer, but the Empire itself tend to disintegrate. For the surest tie is that of mutual self-interest.

The Dominions must develop their great heritage, and to do this they must find regular and profitable markets for an ever-increasing supply of raw materials. Already there are more than 15,000,000 of white population in the Overseas Dominions. In twenty-five years the Dominions will have a white population at least equal to that of Britain of that day. Is the Empire to endure, throughout the years to come, or are we to drift apart? It would seem from the utterances, or at all events from the attitude, of some people in Britain, that the Empire is only another name for Britain. I need hardly say that this is a view the great Dominions do not share. And it certainly is opposed to the obvious facts. An economic policy for Britain that does not recognise the facts of Empire will—it may be slowly, but nevertheless surely—destroy the Empire.

At the Cross Roads.

All things are now possible. We have come to the cross roads. The passing hours are deciding the destiny of the Empire. Are these self-governing Dominions inspired as they now are by a keen sense of national sentiment—born of the part they have played in the great war—to be bound to Britain and to each other by ties of blood and traditions only, or are we to have a great Imperial partnership, in which the national and economic interests of each are conserved?

Is Britain to be swept clean of every enemy interest, or is the voice of the so-called pacifist, or the defeatist, or the interests of Germany, or international finance, to prevail?

These are some of the questions to which we all earnestly desire early answers.

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WORK—the expression of energy in terms of thought or of action—is, in a scientific sense, a process of self-poisoning. The body's fuel-cells, consumed in the production of that energy, generate by-products which, *in a measure*, poison blood and tissue and give rise to the sensation of fatigue: the measure of fatigue is thus the measure of self-poisoning.

It is the function of the organs of elimination—of the liver, kidneys, bowel, lungs and skin—to expel those poisons so fast as they are formed. If the process of elimination fails to keep pace with the process of self-poisoning, *over-fatigue* follows—and the consequence of habitual *over-fatigue* may be a nervous breakdown. It is not *over-work* which is the true cause of that breakdown, but the cumulative self-poisoning of which *over-fatigue* is the sign.

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The man or woman who has learned the secret of the Kruschen Habit has learned, too, the secret of unwearied work—or play; for play is only work "with a difference" when all is said and done! And the greatest need of the nation to-day is that one and all should work unweariedly and play unweariedly. How else can we hope to reconstruct and recreate all that makes life worth living and the joy of it?

So get the Kruschen Habit—persevere with it! Work hard—play hard; no fear of getting "overtired"!

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The Ruling Passion.

The youngster asked the soldier to buy a box of matches. The "returned man" refused, whereupon Australia's hope said: "I'll tell you what I'll do, digger; I'll toss yer to see whether you give me sixpence or take the lot!"

* * *

A Strange Strand Story.

Stewey returned from final leave wearing a disgusted look. He told us his troubles. "Struck a bonza little bride in the Strand on Christmas Day, and thought I was home and dried. Chats her if she's had her dixie-lee, and gets 'Bli'mey, no!' for an answer. Into a joint we goes and has a screw at the meen-you. I asks what she's having, and she says 'Turkey.' I says 'Twice!' to the waiter. Then we gets served and she smiles at me, and, cripes, she's old as Eve and only got one tooth in her head! Along comes the bill, and I sees turkey's three-an'-six a time; and, what do you think! The old tart couldn't worry her hindquarter of bird—only eats the crimson stuffing and lets me in for three and a zac. Finish Strand brides for mine!"

* * *

Beer Through the Hose.

What may fairly be claimed to be the longest drink on record was in evidence in a Gippsland Police Court case the other day, when a blacksmith was convicted of stealing beer from a barrel in a hotel out-house per medium of 50ft. of garden-hose.

A Deserving "Hard Case."

Our hard-case, Private Digger, had got furlough and gone to Scotland; and from there on the day before he was expected back came this wire to the O.C. :—

"Pulled off proposing stunt successfully. Delightfully happy. Gratitude boundless if you grant 48 hours' extension to consolidate. Compre Golden Rule."

To the grief of every subaltern in camp the Old Man turned him down.

* * *

Obviously.

The road from Zillebeke to our waggon line near Café Belge was sometimes noisy. A four-horsed team with a G.S. waggon had left the gunpits for the waggon lines. When about a furlong from Shrapnel Corner a bursting 5.9 startled the leaders. By the time Shrapnel Corner was reached we were doing 30 miles an hour. A British M.M.P. directing traffic was annoyed. He failed to check the avalanche, and even his question, "What unit do you belong to?" had to be repeated before the driver on the seat shouted, "Cripes! can't you see we belong to the Flying Corps!"

* * *

Same Old Turk.

A small Syrian village clinging to the side of a sheer mountain-slope on the coast near Beyrout bears the name of Junee. The houses, precariously jutting out from the steep hillside, resemble rock staghorns in withstanding wind and weather. These dwellings, through which flow small aqueducts supplied by springs, are reached only by long tortuous paths. On the topmost ledge of the mountain is a massive stone figure of a man stands with hand extended. Don't know what or who he is welcoming. Perhaps he is asking for bakshesh.

A Desert Life-Pass.

The yarn of the Bedouin who turned out to be an English officer disguised recalls an experience when the Light Horse were patrolling the desert on the West Egyptian border. Our patrols used to go 20 or 30 miles out along the tracks to the Baharia and other oases where the Senussi were. One day we were told that "an agent"—which is a politer word than "spy"—was to be expected on a certain route. His credentials would be "a small piece of india-rubber 3in. by 1½in., much hacked and cut at the edges." The gentleman was duly located and went through on his free pass like an M.L.A.

* * *

A First-Class "Gutzer."

Bill Bluegum and Jack Stringybrook were timber-getters. Bill never worked without holding a license, but Jack proudly claimed never to have been guilty of such extravagance. One day while they were on a job they failed to hear the approach on horseback of the district ranger until he was almost alongside of them. "Go for your life," Bill, yelled Jack; "here's Williams." Bill, grasping the situation in an instant, dropped from the staging and tore down the track, with Williams after him at full gallop. Naturally Bill was overtaken, but not before he had gone close on three hundred yards. He was coldly urged to show his license. With great agitation he slowly fumbled in every pocket and at last produced a grimy, sweat-stained purse, from which he extracted the document. It was now Williams's turn to grasp the situation, and after parboiling the air with his language he galloped back. But Jack had done a break.



Australian infantry watch the shelling of a town where they had been billeted.

(Australian Official Photograph No. 4752.)

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