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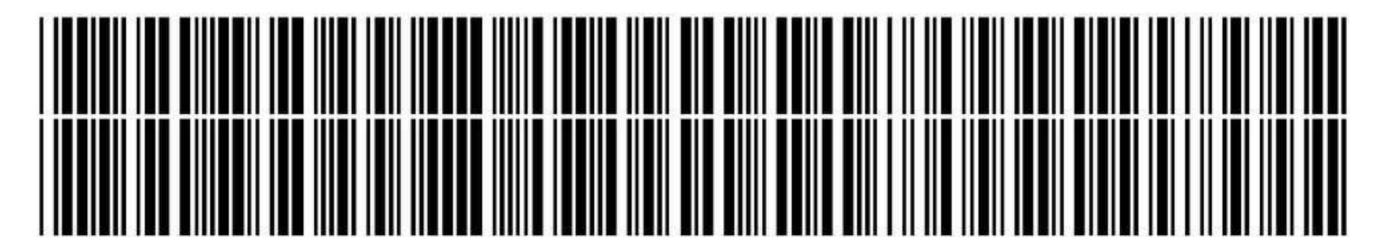
Official History, 1914-18 War: Records of C E W Bean, Official Historian.

Diaries and Notebooks

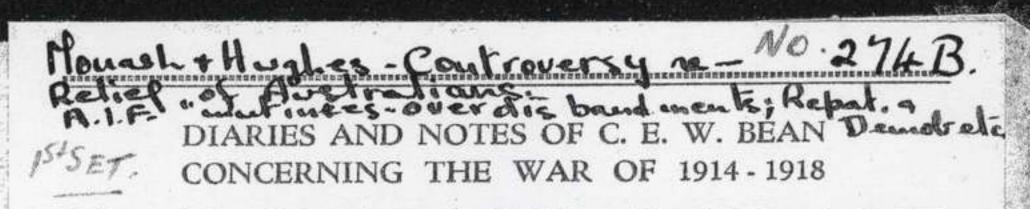
Item number: 3DRL606/274B/1

Title: Folder, 1918 - 1939

Covers demobilization and the W M Hughes -Sir John Monash controversy relating to mutinies and the relief of Australian units; includes Bean's notes, cuttings, extracts of official records and records of Bean's conversations with W M Hughes in 1926.



AWM38-3DRL606/274B/1



THE use of these diaries and notes is subject to conditions laid down in the terms of gift to the Australian War Memorial. But, apart from those terms, I wish the following circumstances and considerations to be brought to the notice of every reader and writer who may use them.

These writings represent only what at the moment of making them I believed to be true. The diaries were jotted down almost daily with the object of recording what was then in the writer's mind. Often he wrote them when very tired and half asleep; also, not infrequently, what he believed to be true was not so — but it does not follow that he always discovered this, or remembered to correct the mistakes when discovered. Indeed, he could not always remember that he had written them.

These records should, therefore, be used with great caution, as relating only what their author, at the time of writing, believed. Further, he cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of statements made to him by others and here recorded. But he did try to ensure such accuracy by consulting, as far as possible, those who had seen or otherwise taken part in the events. The constant falsity of second-hand evidence (on which a large proportion of war stories are founded) was impressed upon him by the second or third day of the Gallipoli campaign, notwithstanding that those who passed on such stories usually themselves believed them to be true. All second-hand evidence herein should be read with this in mind. CESS STATUS

16 Sept., 1946. 30RL 606 ITEM 274B [DPEN W. BEAN.

10 June 1930.

Dear Mr. Treloar,

In connection with the controversy between Mr. Hughes and Sir John Monash as to the relief in 1918 of the original Anzacs and of the reasons for the non-inclusion in the Army of Occupation of infantry from the Australian Corps, I expect you will get for the A.W.M. library the issue of the London "Daily Relegraph" containing the comments by its military correspondent? Would you let us see the cutting when it comes to hand, or better still send us a photostat copy of it?

Yours sincerely,

(los 6-7

(June 4 or 5)

Mr. J.L. Treloar,
Australian War Memorial,
Box 214 D, G.P.O.,
Melbourne.

TELEPHONE Nos. F 2597. F 2598.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"AUSWARMUSE."

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO

No. 12/3/49.

"They gave their lives. For that public gift they received a praise which never ages and a tomb most glorious—not so much the tomb in which they lie, but that in which their fame survives, to be remembered for ever when occasion comes for word or deed "

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL,

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE.

19th June, 1930.

Dear Mr. Bazley,

Anzac relief controversy.

Thank you for your letter, 5911 of the 10th June. We are arranging to obtain a copy of the "Daily Telegraph" containing the comments of its military correspondent in regard to the relief in 1918 of the original Anzacs and of the reasons for the non-inclusion in the Army of Occupation of infantry from the Australian Corps. A photostat copy of same will be sent to you immediately the paper is received.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. A. W. Bazley, c/o Official Historian, Victoria Barracks,

PADDINGTON, NSW.

Prom W.M. Hughes.

Notes of conscriction

Ostrik in 193506).

Restriction on use of A.I.F.1918

The Australian Prime Minister on reaching England

in 1918
in 1918
found the British Government deeply concerned with two

anxieties of which little evidence had leaked through to the

Dominion Governments oversea. The first was xxx as to the effic-

iency of British Military leadership/in France and Flanders; the

second as to the sufficiency of British man-power to last till

the end of the war. As to the first of these Mr Lloyd George

immediately took Mr Highes into his confidence. The Passchendaele

offensive, he said, had been a tragic disaster which he and the

War Cabinet had tried to prevent; but they had been powerless

against the determination of their military advisers. Maks The

British army, he said, was not, like these of the Dominions, a

field for the haskxxxxxxxx of the best talent xx the nation held;

almost all command in it, above the rank of mains

preserved for members of the old regular army, most of whom - especially the cavalry branch, from which most of the army commanders had been chosen - belonged to a limited and powerful said the British Prime Minister," and, if I had stepped in and stopped their offensive, they would have said that I had held them up on the brink of a great military success." If the protest/ had come from the Dominions, however, it would have carried results which it could not have effected if made by himself. He dephored the fact that the Dominion ministers had not been there in the previous autumn, when their action might have brought about a change in the command.

Both Mr Hughes and Mr Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, wethough strongly impressed by these representations,

were loth to become catspaws for the removal of Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander in-chief in France, without direct evidence that their own national forces were detrimentally British affected by defective/leadership.on his part. They were, howev er, deeply concerned through the notion that their troops might have to continue fighting, as was then expected, for possibly two/years under a dull and blundering command. As a sequel Ludendorff's to the critical situation that arose when the transmission offensive of March Sist 1918 almost separated the British army from the French, the Imperial War Cabinet referred to a committee of Frime Ministers the question of investigating the causes which led up to that disaster, with a view to determining the proper relationships between those in control of the fighting forces and the several Governments of the Empire. Mr Borden laid

4.

before this committee a/report from Lieutenant General Currie,

comanding the Canadian forces in France, himself/a civilian,

upon threetake aspects of the conduct of the weektake terment

there. The committee/was largely advised by Sir Henry Wilson,

then chief of the Imperial General Staff, was informed that

divisions in the field, which would not be before 1980. It

Great Britain found ascertained that therexxes great difficulty in providing even

half the Reinforcement that had been available in 1917,

and that any/continuance of such expenditure of *** as had

been incurred in 1917 would leave the British armies exhausted

and depleted. Enxisterexeirmentament The Frime Ministers

decisions which

intended to govern the future conduct of the war so far as the

British and Dominion forces were concerned. One was that in the Army "every post should be held by the best man avail-

able, irrespective of whether he is a professional or civilian soldier". X /XSee"The optendid Adventure" by the Rt. Hon. 4.M. Hugh es, p. 66/

Another was that it was the right and duty of the Government to assure itself that operations which might involve heavy casu alties were not undertaken unless there was a fair chance that they would produce commensurate results on the final issue of the war. **XIbid.p.67/* It had therefore a right that the gener

al lines of hearx major operations, involving possibly a heavy casualty list should be submitted for its approval.

These decisions had little effect upon the conduct of the war since the final offensive which led to its favour-able termination began shortly after they were made. But had

The second anxiety which beset the Imperial Har Cabinet concerned the question of man-power. It was apparent that Great Britain had reached the stage at which MEKKKEREK the end of her reserves was in sight, and her Prime Minister foresaw the danger that the end of the war would find her forces so depleted that she would cound for little in the settlement of the terms of peace. Ever since the Battle of Passchendaele the British cabinet had been following the policy, adopted six months before by the Government of France, of deliberately conserving the maxion delivered in conjunction with the Americans. Actually the

reinforcement originally allotted by the British War Cabinet

for the whole of the British Army in France during 1918 was

so?

Itual

this

conly 100,000 fit men - little more than were being asked from

information

Australia for the maintenance of the A.I.F. during the same yas

too. Most of the Maintenance of the A.I.F. during the same yas

too. Most of the Maintenance of the year. The actual num
formation.

bers forthcoming from Australia at that time were, however,

(?a third) less than half this amount./

At this time the most prominent role on the whole of the

western from was being played by the Australian Corps. It had

not been involved in the immerse fighting and immense losses

of the German offensive, but it had played the leading part

ever since, and it was certain that the British command

would use it for a shock force as soon as heavy fighting

less than half the required reinforcement coming recurred. With REENNKLENGKENKENKERKER

fighting of the heaviest nature certainly from Australia, and MENKENKEKEKEKEKE

ahead, Mr Hughes put to himself the same question that was

troubling his colleagues of Great Britain and France: Manka If

Australians took no steps to conserve it, would there be any an Austral-

ian army left when it came to the end of the war? Xkxx The memories of statesmen are short - what figure would Australia then cut in the peace negotiations?

Mr Hughes's presence in Europe had already enabled him

to bafluence the conditions under which Australian troops sewved

His request made to Haig in 1916, that the divisions should be

combined in a single army, had , katakaxkama after further pressur

from Australia, lately been satisfied by their inclusion in a

single corps. He now pressed for further concessions for which,

return on two months furlough to Australia; second, a rest for the corps, to commence in October; and third, an arrangement by which the Australian infantry should winter in the south of kex France or in Italy. The first of these concessions was granted

this approval was easier to secure than the ships,

the latter were eventually found and/the troops with longest

service returned xxx left France for Australia in September.

By direct pressure on General Monash, the Australian commander

in France, Hughes obtained the second- by October 3rd/the last

of the Australian infantry was being taken out of the line for

a month's clear rest, it being understood that zhrxauatxaktan

Government must be consulted before it was use again in

major operations. At the end of kkakxthe month it was marched

ended with the signing of the armistice.

rime Minister would have no objection to its employment in fighting then contemplated in order to force an early decision.

When, however, it was just reaching the front, histilities

Commonwealth of Australia.

Prime Minister.

Oct. 22/18.

My dear General Monash,

I have your letter referring to proposed use of 1st and 4th Divisions of A.I.F. in the immediate future and shall be glad to talk over the matter with you.

In the meantime you will of course do nothing inconsistent with the policy I laid down which was and which you approved, i.e., that the troops should have a long and unbroken rest before being called upon to go into the line.

I am, Yours truly,

(sgd) W.M. HUGHES.

P.S. I can see you to-morrow, Wednesday aftermoon, at say 3 p.m. at Australia House. WMH.

Note in Gen. Monash's handwriting: "Called on Mr. Hughes, 23/10/18."

8/5223.

AUSTRALIAN CORPS

Corps Headquarters, 30th October 1918.

Maj.Gen. Sir J.J.TALBOT HOBBS, KCB., VD.,
Commanding 5th Aust. Division.

Maj.Gen. E.G. SINCLAIR-MACLAGAN, CB., DSO.,
Commanding, 4th Aust. Division.

Maj.Gen. J. GELLIBRAND, CB., DSO.,
Commanding 3rd Aust. Division.

Brig.Gen. J.C. ROBERTSON, CMG., DSO.,
T/Commanding 2nd Aust. Division.

Brig.Gen. H. GERRON.BENNETT, CB., CMG., DSO.,
(For Maj.Gen. T.W. GLASGOW, CB., CMG., DSO.,
Commanding 1st Aust. Division)

- The question of the further employment of the Australian Corps in the near future has been the subject of lengthy discussion between the Honorable the Prime Minister, the War Office, the Commander-in-Chief, the Army Commander, and myself. As the result of these discussions, and for reasons which will be explained in due course, it appears inevitable that, in the event of the enemy not immediately accepting the armistice terms which are to be promunded this week, the services of the Corps will be required in the very near future, to take up a portion of the front now held by the Fourth Army.
- 2.- The date and nature of employment cannot be definitely foreshadowed as it is contingent upon the results of an operation on a very large scale which will take place in the course of the next few days. It is quite possible, however, that 2 of the Divisions of the Corps may receive orders to move forward by train early in the coming week.
- 3.- After careful consideration of the relative strengths of our Brigades, and of the periods of rest which the several Divisions have enjoyed, I have come to the conclusion that the only criterion, to determine the order of employment of the Divisions in future, is the period of rest which the troops have enjoyed. I propose, therefore, to adhere strictly to the order of employment of the Divisions according to their recent periods of service and rest. The order of employment will therefore be as follows:
 1st, 4th, 3rd, 5th, 2nd Divisions.
- 4.- The Army Commander foreshadows that the nature of the employment is likely to be very much less arduous than was hitherto the case, and the approach of winter makes it reasonably certain that no lengthy offensive period need be contemplated. It is probable, therefore, that the 2 Divisions first employed will not be required for longer than about a week or ten days, when they will be relieved by the next in 2 in order of choice.
- 5.- The Army Commander feels that he ought to explain personally to senior officers of the Corps the military aspects of the present situation, and he is therefore desirous of meeting senior officers for a short talk with him.
- In pursuance of this, I shall be glad if Divisional Commanders, with there G.S.O's (1) and, if awailable, their brigade commanders and C's.R.A., will assemble at the Headquarters of the 2nd Australian Division at BELLOY on the afternoon of Friday, 1st November. The Army Commander, who is travelling up from VERSAILLES, expects to reach this location at 4 p.m.
- 7.- In order to enable me to get in touch with Divisional

Commanders on Corps questions of Organisation, Appointments, and Training, I shall be glad if you will arrange to be in attendance at 3 o'clock on that afternoon. This will allow me an hour to deal with matters of routine before the arrival of the Army Commander.

8.- Please acknowledge safe receipt of this letter by wire.

Lieut.-General, Commanding Australian Corps.

AUSSIES BARRED

Wanted in War



Excluded in Peace

Why were not Australians included in the British Army of Occupation in Germany, after the Armistice?

The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes. P.C., K.C., M.P., who was Prime Minister of Australia during practically the whole of the war insists in this article that the Australian troops were placed first when there was fighting to be done, "but when the victory for which they had fought so magnificently was won, and soldiering became a holiday jaunt, they were contemptuously ignored."

The editor of "Reveille' has invited me to answer a question put to him by a correspondent, who wants to know why Australian troops did not move into Germany after the Armistice.

No official information has been published on the matter. I doubt whether a search of the War Office files would disclose any. Many of those who controlled and were responsible for the disposition of troops at that time are dead. As for me, I can only set out some facts and leave my fellow citizens to draw their own deductions.

I must take my readers back to the spring of 1918 and ask them to conjure up in their minds the dust and din of the awful conflict then raging in all its appalling fury. The world was a charnel house; millions of men had been killed.

The year 1917, with its terrible holocausts on the

Somme had seared deeply into the very soul of mankind. Passchendaele, the most prolonged, the most bloody, and senseless, battle in history, had drained the life blood of the Allies, and in the early spring of 1918 they found themselves panting and almost exhausted confronting the mighty legions of Germany, who had been rein-" forced by millions of

forced by millions of "Billy" tells the fresh men from the Diggers about it.
Russian front. The position was not only critical, but drenched with menace of disaster.

Our troops had suffered severely on the Somme; reinforcements were urgently needed, but the numbers coming forward were pitifully inadequate to replace the great gaps in their ranks. The Australian divisions badly needed rest, but for them rest was impossible. It was known that the Germans were preparing for a crushing offensive. On March 21, 1918, the long-expected blow fell. The full force of the German Army was hurled against the Fifth British Army, and, as everybody knows,

after a desperate struggle, the triumphant German legions broke through, inflicting terrible losses upon the British.

Mr. Hughes reveals that despite "chilling disapproval," he notified the authorities, after a visit to France in June, 1918, that he proposed to arrange for home leave for 1914 enlisted Diggers, and for the withdrawal of the Aussie divisions, which were worn out through incessant fighting, "into winter quarters in a good climate for a long rest."

The situation was acute. If the victorious enemy could capture Amiens they could drive a wedge between the British and French forces, and compel the Allies to evacuate the Channel ports.

A supreme effort alone could save the situation. This was made. Troops were rushed across the Channel in great numbers, along with vast quantities of guns and munitions, and the Australians were hurriedly withdrawn from the northern sector of the line and dispatched to hold back the victorious German armies.

Round the little village of Villers Bretonneux there raged for weeks the most desperate and sanguinary conflict. Within sight of Amiens the Germans struggled furiously, but in vain, to push towards their fateful goal. Fighting was incessant, and the casualties very heavy, but the Australians held the enemy at bay. Amiens was saved. Disaster had been averted. The Allies breathed again.

When I arrived in London in May, the position, though still critical, was no longer desperate. But week by week the war went on. Victory for the Allies seemed as remote as ever. Every day took its bloody toll; the losses of the Australians were grievously heavy—they had been fighting without cessation for months; the men were worn out; their turn for relief was long overdue, but for them no respite was possible. Every man was urgently needed if Germany was to be held at bay. And summer, when the campaign would gather fresh fury, was yet to come.

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No thought of victory in 1918 entered the heads of the Allied High Command. The Imperial Cabinet, of which I was a member, called upon to face the situation, was advised by the Chief of Staff, who, of course, was in daily touch with the British Commander in Chief and with Marshal Foch, that an Allied victory could not be hoped for before 1919, and that probably the wiser course would be to make their plans for the supreme effort in 1920, when the American forces would be available.

The plans for the 1919 and 1920 campaigns were submitted to Cabinet and considered in detail. Over these we laboured long and anxiously. The shortage of man-power was our great trouble. It was evident to all that if the war was to continue for another two years it was imperative that the Empire must husband its resources. And, of course, this applied with double force to Australia. Our divisions were already very much below strength; they were the only army dependent for reinforcements upon voluntary recruiting-and these from a country 12,000 miles distant from the seat of war. It was only too obvious that unless our available forces were most carefully conserved it would be impossible to maintain five divisions, or even four, in the field in 1919 and 1920. And yet, if victory was to be won, it was imperative that the five Australian divisions should be maintained at their present strength.

VISITS AUSTRALIAN HEADQUARTERS.

In June, I visited the Australian Headquarters in France, and saw something of the conditions under which the troops were living, and heard at first hand the opinions of all ranks, from generals to privates, and I came to the conclusion that if these splendid men, who had been fighting incessantly for months, and for whom there was no hope of rest or relief for many months more, were to have a chance to fight, and not merely stumble, utterly worn out, into the arms of death, it was imperative that the whole Australian Army should

go into decent winter quarters. This was the policy I resolved to adopt subject to the approval of my colleague, Sir Joseph Cook, who was with me in London, and the Government in Melbourne entirely agreeing with me, I took an early opportunity to discuss the matter with the Minister for War. I told him exactly what was the position; that our divisions were much below strength; that every day casualties were taking heavy toll of their depleted ranks; that reinforcements were falling off; and, in short, if the Australian forces were to be something more than an ever-dwindling band of tired, worn-out men, they must go into winter quarters in a good climate for a long rest. I added that I proposed to arrange for home leave for the Anzacs-men of the First Division who had been away from home for nearly four years-and that the other four divisions should leave the line for winter quarters on October 3.

I cannot, for many reasons, do more than refer in a very general way to the conversations and correspondence that passed between the Minister for War, the Chief of the General Staff, and myself. It is enough to say that my proposal was received in all these quarters with chilling disapproval. It was urged very strongly that the Australian troops could not be spared; but, while I accepted this as

Reciprocate. Sup

the highest tribute that could be paid to our men, I pointed out that shock troops-or, indeed, any first line forces-are useless unless comparatively fresh and fit.

The matter was referred to the Commander-in-Chief-not by me, of course-and I was informed that he was unable to agree to my proposal. I doubt if the position had been clearly explained to him, but, as I saw it, the need for getting our troops into decent winter quarters so that they might be fit for what might prove to be Armageddon was imperative. I thereforce notified the authorities that I proposed to make arrangements for home leave for the Anzacs and to withdraw to winter quarters all other divisions on October 3. And these things I did.

.....The Armistice provided for the occupation of certain regions of Germany by Allied troops. A zone was allotted to contingents from the Armies of the British Empire, but when the disposition of troops was made, the Australians were not included. Britain and the other Dominions were represented. Australia alone was ignored"

The weeks passed. The war went on; the enemy was held, but the dawn of the day of victory seemed as far off as ever. And then came the great offensive of August the 8th, which rent the curtains of gloom in twain and brought the warm beams of the sun of peace, with victory almost within touch. August 8, and the great days that followed, each bringing its heartening tale of victory, changed everything. No more was thereexcept in a few quarters-any talk of the 1919 and 1920 campaigns!

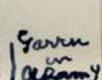
Back and back the legions of Germany were driven-back behind their Hindenburg Line, regarded by them-and by many others, too-as impregnable. And when this impregnable line bent and broke before the resistless Allied armies, the greatest war the world had ever known was all over bar the shouting.

The rest is known to all men. The Armistice provided for the occupation of certain regions of Germany by Allied troops. A zone was allotted to contingents from the armies of the British Empire, but, when the disposition of troops was made, the Australians were not included. Britain and the other Dominions were duly represented. Australia alone was ignored. Naturally, I sought an explanation for this extraordinary discrimination. The Chief of the General Staff wrote me a personal Yavan note, in which he gave the reason for the exclusion

of the Australians.

Unfortunately, I cannot make this note-nor my reply-public. But, from what I have said, the public can draw their own conclusions. And it will help them to do this if they remember that in the August 8 campaign, which brought the war to a victorious end, the five Australian divisions played a conspicuous part-that they, along with the Canadian divisions, made up the great bulk of the victorious forces. That the Australians had held the German legions at bay when, flushed with their victory over the Fifth British Army, they came rushing headlong towards Amiensthat the Australians held them at bay for five months-that the Australians had fought without cessation for seven months, and, in the end, were responsible, with the Canadians, for rolling back the German Juggernaut.

When there was fighting to be done, the Australian troops were first on the list; but when the victory for which they had fought so magnificently was won, and soldiering became a holiday jaunt, they were contemptuously ignored.



WERE AUSSIES BARRED?

What Monash Maintains



Hughes's Pressure Criticised

In the subjoined reply, General Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D., Commander of the Australian Army Corps in France, challenges several of the issues raised by the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, P.C., K.C., M.P., in his article in April "Reveille," dealing with the final phases of Australian participation in the Great War:—

There is no question that the then Prime Minister (Mr. W. M. Hughes) used the strongest possible pressure upon the War Council to secure the earliest possible return to Australia of the Field Army in France and the depots in England. Indeed, he went so far—without the knowledge of the fighting commanders—as to arrange for the return, in a special ship, which the Ministry of Shipping had alloted for the purpose, of all men of the Army Corps who had formed a portion of the first two convoys of troops which left Australia in 1914.

As a matter of fact, this came as a great surprise to the Commander and Staff of the Australian Army Corps, and caused considerable embarrassment as many hundreds of the men concerned were actually engaged in the last-hour preparations for the capture of the Hindenburg outpost line.

The order to withdraw these men from the battle and order them to proceed to England for embarkation to Australia came when the battle was al-

came when the battle was al- Sir John Monash. ready joined, and a great deal of confusion was thereby caused, seriously imperilling the success of the operation.

Immediately after the battle, a large body of men from the First and Fourth Divisions were sent, via England, back to Australia, rendering these two Divisions no longer available for serious battle operations.

On the day of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, the Australian Corps Headquarters had moved forward into the battle zone and established itself at Le Cateau, the identical headquarters from which French had commanded the retreat from Mons.

I immediately received orders from Lord Rawlinson to make preparations to send detachments from the Corps into Germany to form portion of the Army of Occupation, and was engaged in this work, when, on November 14, I received a personal summons from Mr. Hughes to see him in London. With the permission of the Field-Marshal I went to London and interviewed Mr. Hughes at his house on Monday, November 18.

As a result, he telegraphed for Generals Birdwood and White to come to London, which they did, and we had long conferences on November 20 and 21, during which Mr. Hughes insisted that it was the wish of the Commonwealth Government to get everybody back to Australia as quickly as possible. He requested me to assume office as Director-General of Demobilisation and Repatriation, a course in which General Birdwood concurred.

Mr. Hughes urged me to wind up my affairs in France as quickly as possible, and come back to London at the earliest possible date in order to initiate and organise the steady withdrawal of all the A.I.F. from France and Belgium, and to arrange for shipping to take them back to Australia.

With very great regret I relinquished command of the Australian Army Corps on November 27, after having conducted a great conference at Le Cateau with all my Divisional and Brigade Commanders, laying down the broad principles which would guide my work of demobilisation.

I opened my main headquarters in London at 54 Victoria Street on November 30, and the work of embarking troops for Australia commenced forthwith. In point of fact, under Mr. Hughes' authority, I had withdrawn over 30,000 men from the Continent to England, en route for embarkation ports, before I received permission from the War Office to move a single man from France.

Your readers will be able to judge from the above statement of facts to what extent it is now justifiable to accuse the War Office of refusing to allow Australian troops to form part of the Army of Occupation.

Whether or not Mr. Hughes had, by November 14, already received an intimation that Australian troops would not be permitted to enter Germany, I cannot, of course say, but it seems to me, at the very least, to be extremely doubtful that any decision to that effect, if reached, could have been come to within so few hours after the signing of the Armistice.—Yours faithfully, John Monash.

Birdwood's Ambitions.

In their own hearts, though they rarely admitted it in public, the British Army Commanders looked upon the Aussies as the acme of what fighting troops should be; and there was always a "tussle" going on among them for "possession" of the Aus-

If Birdwood had had his way, Egypt and Palestine would have been largely denuded of Anzac mounted men, his idea having been to convert them into reinforcements for the infantry in France.

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tralian divisions.

But General Murray, who took over the Egyptian command in 1916, got wind of Birdwood's "ambitions," and promptly told London that "I cannot spare a single man. . . . The Anzacs are the keystone of the defence of Egypt."

As the army commanders were all so keen on having the Diggers under their command when the big "scrapping" was going on, it would have been a gracious act on their part to have taken them on "a picnic parade" into Germany after the Armistice.—"Romani."

"Headstrong."

General Hobbs, who had not read the "Reveille" article, but relied on incomplete quotations from it in the daily press, has not quite grasped the point at issue.

For instance, the correspondent who first raised the question, and on whose behalf it was referred to Mr. Hughes (war-time Prime Minister) for answer, had never expressed disappointment that the Aus-

tralian troops were not drafted to Germany. He simply asked if there was any particular reason why the Australian troops were not sent, and his reference to Australian troops naturally referred to the divisions, because it was well known that a section of the Australian Flying Cerps had crossed into Germany.

Reading between the lines of Mr. Hughes's article, there are some, able to speak authoritatively, who might see their earlier opinions confirmed that the Lord Rawlinson.

Australians were not included because, as the records of the A.I.F. show, there were very many independent and boisterous spirits among them men who had been difficult of control in back areas.

This was a fact fully appreciated by the British High Command, which was anxious to impress the German people with the docility and discipline of the British troops. To the British High Command, in a sense, the Australians were a paradox—steady and staunch in time of crisis; but headstrong and aggressive in time of leisure.

Garrison duty in Germany for the British entailed grave responsibilities, which might have given rise to serious international complications if the garrison troops had not always been submissive to stern discipline—necessary measures which would have irritated the Diggers and caused a "boil-over."

-"Investigator." Liked the Frauleins.

The home-going of the Aussies would not have been delayed if they had spent a month or two with the British Army of Occupation. It's too silly to suggest that the Diggers were not anxious to have a spell in Germany. I was with a mob of them that skipped from camp around Charleroi and travelled to Cologne, only to be "pinched" by M.P.'s as we left the station. Still that did not deter us from having another try later—a successful one, too, and the welcome the Frauleins gave us was worth any bother. Cologne was a "dinki-di berg." It gave more comforts to the troops than they got in the miserable, unwashed villages where

the Aussies were dumped for months, after the Armistice, between La Cateau and Charleroi.
—"Anzac."

"General Billy."

Mr. W. M. Hughes will ever remain a politician, even though he did "command" the Australian Army Corps in the Field, as he states in "ReveiNe," and as Sir John Monash, brilliant leader of the A.I.F., failed to state in his war book, "Australian Victories in France in 1918."

Sir John did make passing reference to some of his generals who expected Corps H.Q. to provide the luxury of a first-class London hotel. Mr. Hughes' "chief of staff," Sir Joseph Cook, was a reputed growler in this respect.

"General" Billy Hughes is not consistent. If he insisted on his "command" being rested, away from the front—as it actually was in October, 1918, why is he angry at the Australian corps not being allowed to head the march into Germany? Where would the rest come in?

The historian of the famous 29th (English) Division records its hurried entry into Germany:

After the Armistice, the 9th and 29th (English) Divisions were selected to head the march into Germany. It was probably the sternest test of sheer endurance, as apart from bravery, that the Division ever encountered. Food and smokes were short all the way, the men were filthy and covered with lice, and utterly worn out. The marches were very severe, up to 20 miles a day, the roads bad, and the weather usually appalling. The food supplies for some 20,000 men depended upon one pontoen bridge across the Scheldt.

From the foregoing, Diggers can smile and feel that the joke was really in their favour, as they were saved the hardships that the 29th and 9th endured. Leave into Germany was also not unknown to a goodly number of Australians before they returned to Australia, so "General" Billy is seeking to make a mountain out of a molehill.

Incidentally, "General" Billy's wondrous interest in the Digger of late 1918 was quite contrary to his arrogance before them in early 1916, when he commenced to run round the Western Front showing how the war should be won.

Eighty-seven officers and 2658 of the 1st. Aust. Inf. Brigade, and 33 officers and 150 other ranks of other Australian units on June 1st, 1916, were paraded at 11 a.m. in a field on the north side of the River Lys in Belgium for his inspection. Platoon parades were at 10; company parades about 10.15; battalion parades 10.30; and a march to the brigade parade before 11—when "General" Billy was due.

He came along at 12.40; the brigade remaining on parade waiting upon his pleasure. The 1st Brigade staff expecting "General" Billy in good time, had prepared refreshments for him, and even on his late arrival, out of courtesy, asked if he would partake of refreshments before or after inspection. It is actually on record that "General" Billy "insisted" on having refreshments first.

Anyway, all good things must come to an end, and so did "General" Billy's banquet. The troops were eventually inspected and addressed by their "chief." "General" Billy told them that Australia was getting along quite well. The sequel—well, an enormously disgusted 1st Brigade got back (Continued on Page 32.)

Reciprocate. Support Advertisers.

"AUSSIES BARRED."—Continued from Page 9. to billets and lunch at 2.30 p.m., having spent four and a half hours upon the pleasure of Mr. Hughes.

So even if the self same warrior-statesman does take credit unto himself for having got the Anzacs leave and the Australian Corps a rest in spite of General Monash's wishes that it fight on—let him debit a little of such credit against that needless and thoughtless action of his in 1916, when he unreasonably inconvenienced the famous 1st Australian Brigade — something Fritz was never allowed to do with impunity.—Fred W. Taylor, 2nd Bn. (A.I.F.).

Race Towards Berlin.

A cobber of mine, an original member of the 10th Battalion, voluntarily relinquished his right to leave France with the 1914 furlough men for the reason that he had come away from Aussie with the determination to see Berlin, and did not intend to retire just at the time the Germans were leading the Diggers a great race towards Berlin.—"3rd Bde." (Broken Hill).

"Often Wrong."

In last month's "Reveille" Mr. Hughes writes, on the subject of the Army of Occupation in Germany, that "when the victory was won, and soldiering became a holiday, the Australians were contemptuously ignored. . . . Among the Allied troops sent to Germany the Australians were not included."

Mr. Hughes is often wrong when he comes to discuss the war in detail. Having heard him a number of times, I doubt whether even yet he can distinguish one battle at Villers Bret. from another. Someone else may be able to say definitely whether it was Mr. Hughes who decided that the Australian Corps should "go into decent winter quarters," and that this was decided in June, 1918. But the A.I.F. was represented in the limited number of troops selected for the British contingent of the Allied Army of Occupation. The British and Belgian area was Cologne and Dusseldorf, and the 4th Squadron of the Australian Flying Corps was sent to Cologne to represent the A.I.F. Major Ellis, their O.C., could probably write you some interesting stories of their stay there.—"K."

Canadian View.

Mr. W. M. Hughes' article makes one wonder if all ranks were so very annoyed at having been sent home instead of to Germany. Notions of what constituted honour and dignity differed considerably according to one's nearness to or distance from the front line. Any "buck" private believed that he would be kept in France indefinitely if it was for the sake of allowing the Brass Hats "to lead him into a conquered enemy country." The Canadians were not at all keen about going on into Germany—in fact, many considered the Australians had put one over us by getting out of it.

The Third Canadian Division captured Mons on the morning of the Armistice, and the town was filled with troops when the glorious moment arrived. Every available means of celebration was fully utilised, and all oratory bristled with the slogan "Home for Christmas." Days passed however, and it was learned that the First and Second Divisions were moving up behind the Germans and were going into occupation. The Third and

Fourth Divisions were to relieve them in January. This caused a great deal of unfavourable comment. and "Brass-Hatdom" received much more than the usual amount of abuse. Then it was learned that the Australians were not to be in the Army of Occupation, and this caused a fresh outbreak, everybody demanding to know why the Aussies were being "favoured." Cook-houses and other rumour centres were issuing "bulletins" daily. One story was that all available boats were to be used to take the Aussies home first, as they had the farthest to go. Another yarn was that Canada and Australia were to provide an Army of Occupation between them; Canada to do six months and then Australia six months. I remember one blithe spirit suggesting that a picked battalion of Canadians be matched against a picked battalion of Australians; the winners to have first use of the transports, and the one man that would be left of the two battalions to receive the V.C. and a life pension. Argument waxed hot until well on in December, when we started to move towards the coast .- H. W. Forrester (3rd Canadian Divis. Sigs.), 38 Macleay St., Sydney.

Address R.S.L. Hea

Jutterald 10/30.

THE GREAT WAR.

Part of the A.I.F.

MR. HUGHES AND SIR JOHN MONASH.

A remarkable tribute to Sir John Monash is paid by the "Daily Telegraph's" military correspondent, in a long reference to Sir John's statement regarding the attitude of the former Prime Minister (Mr. W. M. Hughes). He said it was no surprise to those who peeped behind the veil covering the autumn of 1918. Sir John Monash's facts tally with those already known regarding Mr. Hughes's constant pressure to secure relief for the Australian forces, which began weeks before the September attack on the Hindenburg line. One of the most amusing inner stories of the war relates to the attack on August 8, 1918. The secret of the attack on the front at Amiens was so well kept that the War Council at home knew nothing before it had been launched and succeeded.

During the meeting of that assembly Mr. Hughes was making a vehement speech demanding that the Australians be taken out of the line when the news came that the Australians were attacking with brilliant success and were already far inside the German line. The recall was too late. Mr. Hughes however, did not relax his demand for relief, but happily did not prevent the Australian line from repeating its triumph, first storming St Quentin and then breaking the Hindenburg line.

Mr. Hughes's attitude seemed partly inspired by internal pressure from Australia and partly by his feeling that the Australians were called upon to do more than the troops of the mother country Certainly the Australians played the star role more often than any fermation in 1918 although Mr Hughes's demand began before the chief run of success commenced.

It should be remembered that the Australians, had not, like the others, borne the brunt of the German hammer-blows earlier. though they came up each time to help in bringing the Germans' advance to a standstill, and one might question whether the majority of the Australians would have wished to avoid the vital role thus given. Perhaps the great part played by Sir John Monash in 1918 was never fully appreciated A civilian himself. perhaps the ablest of all the commanders on the Western Front, the war ended before he had a chance to reveal his full scope, but he had done enough to bring him his high honour among the citizen forces of the Empire

The latest revelations show the pressure from the rear which he had to withstand, in standing by the troops of the Motherland and the dominions.

MONASH FLAYED IN HUGHES' REPLY

ISSUE JOINED ON WITHDRAWAL OF **ANZACS IN 1918**

WAR'S END A SURPRISE

"HE WANTED TO FIGHT ON; TO BE IN AT THE FINISH"

In a characteristically slashing statement, Mr. W. M. Hughes replied last night to Sir John Monash's comments on his action in withdrawing original Anzacs from the firing-line on the Western Front for home leave in 1918.

Mr. Hughes says that the War Council, acting on expert advice, was planning for the big push, which they agreed



"You did-"

could not be faced before July, 1919. The sudden end of the war came as a surprise to the best informed of them.

Sir John Monash, says Mr. Hughes, allowed the soldier to submerge the citizen in him . . . "He Sir J. Monash: | wanted to fight on to be in at the finish."



Mr. W. M. Hughes: "Yes. but-"

"DRESS extracts from Sir article in John Monash's contain statements Reveille. which are calculated to grossly mislead the public," he said last night. "As they stand, they are mere travesties of the truth.

"Referring to the breaking of the

Hindenburg line, Sir John states that the order to withdraw the 1914 men 'came as a surprise to me and my staff."

"In the light of the facts this is a most amazing statement, because months before the Hindenburg line operations were even contemplated, he knew very well that home leave was to be granted to the original Anzacs, and that all the Australian divisions were to go into winter quarters early in October.

"How an operation which had been arranged months before could come as a surprise is quite beyond me.

"Sir John invites the people of Australia to believe that I used my influence on the Imperial War Council to effect this withdrawal.

"There is no truth whatever in this statement. The disposition of the Australian troops was never raised in the

"It was upon the advice of Sir Henry

Wilson, U.I.G.S., that the Council formulated its policy.

"THERE WAS NO MARGIN"

"On July 25-three weeks after the battle of Hamel (July 4, 1918)-Sir Henry Wilson advised that the best that could be hoped for in 1918 was to hold the enemy at bay, and that we should economise our man-power and prepare for the final offensive, which he advised should not be launched before July 1, 1919.

"He believed that victory was not possible until at least 65 American divisions, fit to take their places in the line, were available. The earliest date when this could be expected was July 1, 1919.

"Our course was clear: We had to resist the onslaught of the German legions until winter set in, and prepare for the offensive beginning July 1, 1919.

"There was no margin, and the utmost economy of man-power was necessary.

"Conduct of military operations was in the hands of G.H.Q., but the problem of

man-power was for the Council to grapple with.

"Sir Henry had advised that we must have 44 divisions (of which ten were to be Dominion troops).

"In these circumstances, my duty was obvious.

"The conservation of man-power was, for Australia, absolutely vital. Our divisions had been continuously in the vanguard of the fighting after the break of the Fifth Army on March 21, 1918.

DAILY WASTAGE

"From August 8 to October 5 (I quote from Sir John Monash's book) the casualties were 21,343-over 20 per cent.-and the casualties in the fighting around Villers Bretonneux had been even heavier. Every day the wastage was going on.

"Recruiting in Australia had fallen off. The troops in the line-who could not be relieved-were worn out with incessant fighting.

"They must have a prolonged rest in good winter quarters.

"It was decided that the original Anzacs—some 5000 odd in number—who had been away from Australia for four years, should have home leave, and that the main body of the troops should be withdrawn for a much-needed rest in October.

"I immediately notified C.I.G.S. and the Minister for War, and informed General Monash what had been decided.

"Sir John Monash tells us that the order for the withdrawal of the men due for home leave came 'as a surprise to him and his staff.' His statement certainly comes as a surprise to me.

"On August 30, 1918, Sir Henry Wilson wrote me that the only possible way to send home the original Anzacs was through America, probably in October (I have his letter before me as I write).

"Certain ships were earmarked for this purpose. "The date on which these were avail-

able was, of course, given, known to the C.I.G.S. and Headquarters, London, and it could hardly be unknown to Sir John Monash. "Sir John Monash knew all about it long before the approximate date.

END OF WAR WAS SURPRISE

"It was not the withdrawal of the Anzacs that came as a surprise, but the end of the war. That was a surprise! "It was the last thing that G.H.Q. or

the C.I.G.S. expected.

"Everything I did turned around the pivotal fact that the war would go on until 1919 at least.

"On September 5, 1916, Sir Henry Wilson wrote me again asking me to strain every effort to raise another 5000 infantry for France to be ready for the 1919 offensive.

"Sir John Monash seems to think I had no right to do these things. He complains because I gave instructions months before that these gallant men, who had been fighting so splendidly and dying in tens of thousands, were to have after four years what the British soldier had every few months.

"Sir John would have the public believe that I prevented the Australians forming part of the Army of Occupation. This is the very opposite of the truth.

"I was insistent in my demand that the A.I.F., which had done so much to achieve victory, should be represented in the Army of Occupation.

"IN AT TIME DEATH"

"As everybody knows now, for some reason or other the Australians did not go into Germany.

"When it came to a triumphal procession they were left behind. Whoever was to blame for this certainly I was not.

"Sir John Monash does not appear to understand the functions of a civil Government.

"He did magnificent work for Australia, but in this matter the soldier has submerged the citizen.

"He saw only one thing-he wanted to fight on—to be in at the finish!

"But upon me and my colleagues rested a far wider and more solemn responsi-

"Mothers, wives, and children of these splendid fighting men looked to us to see that not a life was unnecessarily sacrificed, and that we should do all that was possible to bring their loved ones back to them safe and sound.

"And Australia looked to us, too; we were at once the guardians of its honor

and its safety. "If there was to be another year's war, Australia must play her part, and she could not hope to do that unless the A.I.F. had a rest and its depleted ranks were filled up with casualties who had

been properly patched up. "When the war ended unexpectedly the duty of the civil Government was to make arrangements for their immediate repatriation. This was done.

"But no man did or could do more to ensure that Australia should be represented in the Army of Occupation than I did."

ANZAC-HIS VIEW

Most Diggers will be inclined to support Mr. Hughes' action.

There is no doubt that by the middle of 1918 Diggers were getting a bit sick of the war.

Rightly or wrongly they considered they were getting more than their fair share of the fighting, and there was considerable discontent in the ranks.

For some time they had been promised long spells in the back areas.

But when the Germans broke through in March, 1918, the hope of those spells vanished.

From then on Australians were used

as shock troops, a fact which caused further discontent.

With the politician's sixth sense, Mr. Hughes correctly gauged the feeling and made the welcome arrangements to give original Anzacs leave to Australia.

If it had been left to the Diggers to choose between the army of occupation and home there would have been an emphatic and practically unanimous vote for home.-F.K.D.

Sydney Sung/6/30.

MONASH v. HUGHES

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

MELBOURNE, Monday Sir John Monash to-day denied that he had blamed Mr. Hughes for the premature withdrawal of some of the Australian troops from the war zone in 1918.

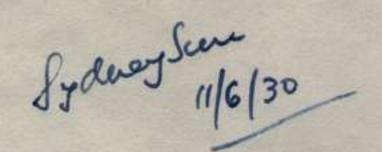
"I did not say that Mr. Hughes had exerted the pressure that was responsible for the withdrawal of the Australian troops at the critical moment," Sir John declared, "but that it was someone above. I did not say it was Mr. Hughes personally who exerted the influence on behalf of the Australian Government."

Commenting on Mr. Hughes's statement that the extracts from Sir John's article contained statements calculated to mislead the public, and which were mere travesties of the truth, Sir John added, "All my statements are on record. Everything I have said can be documented."

"All I did," added Sir John, "was to state a fact that the troops were withdrawn at an inconvenient time, without stating or implying that Mr. Hughes was responsible. I indicated that influence was exerted on behalf of the Australian Government. Who exerted that influence, I do not know. I only have my suspicions, which I did not air."

Sir John said he would like the mat-

ter to rest at that.



THE SUN, WEDNESD

AT MONASH

HUGHES'S COUNTER-ATTACK "PERSONAL BLAME"

With reference to the controversy between Sir J. Monash and himself, Mr. Hughes says:-

Sir John now says by way of reply that he never made any charges against me; he denies that he blamed me for the premature withdrawal of the troops from the battle of the Hindenburg line. He says: "I did not say that Mr. Hughes had exerted the pressure that was responsible for the withdrawal of the Australian troops at the critical moment, but someone above. I had suspicions, but I did not air them. I did not say that it was Mr. Hughes personally who exerted his influence on behalf of the Austfalian Government. Another man had said this."

He never blamed me personally! That is what he says now! Well, let the people of Australia judge for themselves. Here are his own words. taken not from the daily Press, but from the article in "Reveille." "There is no question that Mr. Hughes used the strongest possible pressure upon the War Council to secure the earliest possible return to Australia of the Field Army in France, and the depots

in England.

SUCCESS IMPERILLED

"Indeed, he went so far without the knowledge of the fighting military commanders as to arrange for the return to Australia, in a special ship which the Ministry for Shipping had allotted for that purpose, of all the men of the Army Corps who had formed portion of the first two convoys of troops which left Australia in 1914.

"As a matter of fact this came as a great surprise to the Commander and staff of the Australian Army Corps and caused considerable embarrassment . . . the order to withdraw these men from the battle came when the battle was already joined, and a great deal of confusion was thereby caused. seriously imperilling the success of the operation."

NOTES FROM Mr. W.M. Hughes (1926).

(from C. E. W. B.)

In 1916 the question of requisitioning ships was very urgent, there being a danger that Australia would be left with insufficient ships to remove her produce. Mr. Hughes, who was in England, had been taking part in War Cabinet meetings and was impressed by the fact that members of the Cabinet seemed to have no settled war plan. Decesions were arrived at in a most casual fashion, or else a matter was left undecided without any steps apparently being taken for its ultimate determination. Seeing this he said to himself: "The only way to act seems to be to take a matter strongs into one's own hands and act strongly." He accordingly determined to buy ships, and called upon Mr. Balfour, then First Lord of the Admiralty, to tell him so. He found Balfour very distressed over another matter. "We're in dreadful trouble," he said. "Joffre has been over here with Cambon, and they have made us reverse the decision we had just arrived at to withdraw the troops from Salonica." (For the Salonica decision, see below.)

Hughes informed Balfour that he had bought fifteen ships, but after some protest (which I have described more fully in my diaries) Balfour later brought the matter before the War Cabinet, and it caused rather heated discussion. Hughes said: "Very well, what are you going to do about it?" Mr. Runciman (at least, so far as Hughes's memory goes, it was he) replied: "Oh, we'll simply requisition the ships as soon as they come into port." However, after further discussion, they saids to Hughes: "Well, if we agree to let you have these fifteen, will you undertake not to buy any more?" He thought it reasonable to agree to that, and did so.

SALONICA. While Mr. Hughes was present in the War Cabinet the question of the presence of British troops in Salonica came up. Kitchener and Robertson were anxious to withdraw them; Mr. Lloyd George was against it. Robertson explained that he had been in that country as a young man twenty or thirty years before, and that it was very mountainous, and that operations there would require more

mountain artillery than the British Army possessed. Kitchener appeared to advance no arguments. Hughes asked: "What is the general plan?" Kitchener said nothing; Asquith mopped his lips with a handkerchief. Eventually it was decided to withdraw all the divisions except one. It was shortly after this that Hughes saw Balfour and was told that Joffre had come over to get the decision reversed. On that occasion Joffre, upon meeting the British Ministers, asked M. Cambon: "May I thump the table?" He had a very big square fist, and when Cambon said "Yes", he thumped with effect. He said that Britain's action would be taken in France as meaning the desertion of France by Englandsx Great Britain, and that, even if England left Salenica, France would go on there alone. The British Cabinet could only reverse the decision which had been come to. Hughes thinks that they should have known the attitude which would be adopted by France. or at any rate should have been more thoroughly informed about it before.

Australian advance of August 8, he was in the War Cabinet when future plans were being discussed. Sir Henry Wilson brought forward a paper in which he explained that steps which might prove final - the final campaign - might be undertaken in 1919 or 1920. Wilson himself was evidently contemplating a campaign in 1920. They had not the slightest conception that the war could end in 1918, and Hughes holds that the event which completely changed this outlook was the unexpected success of the Australian infantry, which, with the Canadians, formed the main force in the Battle of Amiens on August 8.

BRITISH LEADERSHIP. In 1918, after the German offensive of March 21, at a meeting of the War Cabinet Mr. Lloyd George explained the situation and informed the other members that, although affairs seemed pretty gloomy, there was no doubt that they could hold on until the Americans came in, and, if only they had the

courage and confidence, it was certain that they would win the war. Mr. Borden, Frime Minister of Canada, afterwards rose and, after speaking generally on the situation and on what Canada had done. said that he was in possession of information which made it impossible for him to feel confident that everything was being done for the best, and that his obligations to the Canadian people rendered it necessary for him to inform the War Cabinet of his misgivings. He said that Sir Archibald Currie, the commander of the Canadian Corps, who was only a surveyor in private life in Canada, had informed him that the British staff, even after three years of war, was guilty of gross bungling. He had given Mr. Borden several instances, which Mr. Borden proceeded to narrate to the War Cabinet. One was a case of a British division which was employed on the flank of the Canadians at Passchendaele in 1917. Currie said that he, the ex-surveyor, always ensured that his troops should be in the line at least 36 hours before they were altowed to deliver an attack from it. At Passchendaele, however, a British division came up on his flank, and its officers did not even know where they were going or what they had to do. When the attack took place the Canadians found themselves being fired into from a position on their flank and rear, and, assuming that it was German fire, they shot back. It was discovered shortly afterwards that it was the British division that was firing upon them, and losses had been firly heavy on both sides. Currie further said that the Canadians had been ordered to take Passchendaele and had eventually done so, but that it was his opinion that the taking of this position was entirrly useless, since, as soon as it was captured, they went on to the defensive. Nearly 300,000 men had been lost in the Ypres offensive, and this loss greatly impressed the Cabinet as it did the British people. (Although/I told Mr. Hughes, that the Somme offensive in 1916 was actually a far more bloody and less well-conducted battle, and, I think, more disastrous to the British Army and Empire in that it practically wiped out the first flower of Kitchener's Army and disillusioned all those splendid men and shattered their magnificent enthusiasm.)

As another instance, Mr. Borden stated that at a conference

during the winter of 1917/18 corps commanders were asked how much wire they put down in front of their lines against the event of a German attack. A British commander, who a regular soldier should have by this time appreciated the elementary needs of warfare, said said that he had 30,000 yards, and another 33,000. Currie had put down 350,000.

These were cited as instances of the failure of the class from which the British staff was drawn. Mr. Massey, to whom everything that the British Great Britain did was right, except where it conflicted with anything that New Zealand had done, then gave instances of a similar nature in connection with the New Zealand attack at Passchendaele. Hughes did not say anything, as he did not see for the moment what there was he could usefully say.

Lloyd George simply finished the session by saying that they must have time seriously to consider what they had heard. After this session Lloyd George, meeting Hughes, I think, in the passage, said to him that he wished he (Hughes) had been there in 1917. "If you had," he added, "we should have had a different leadership now," Hughes asked him what he meant. L.G., speaking with such sincerity as to impress Hughes, replied that he himself was not a member of the class with which all positions in the British Army were staffed. If he had made any move or taken steps to remove Haig, the cry would at once have been raised throughout the country that politicians were interfering with the generals. If they had stopped the Passchendaele offensive, the generals would have turned round and said: "You stopped us just when we could have got through. If it had not been for you we sould have broken through the enemy in that battle." But if the action had been taken on the initiative of the Australians, or of any other Dominion, the people would probably have accepted it.

Mr. Hughes and the three other Prime Ministers met and consulted as to what could be done. They all felt that a change should be made in the command of the British Army, and recognised that Lloyd George was looking to them, if anybody, to suggest it. However, it was clear that at that moment, when matters were critical, such a drastic proposal coming from them, and supported,

as it must be, 22 with public statements of a frank nature, would result in a complete disaster. They decided that the only thing they could do was to let things stand as they were.

Hughes said that it was only his vote, and he thinks only one other, that prevented the transfer of all white troops, except one division, from Palestine to the Western Front in 1918. He said that if Great Britain went down in Palestine her prestige in the East could not survive, the Suez Canal must go, and if Britain lost her position in the East it would be fatal to her. If she failed either in the East or the West it would be fatal, but of the two, if she were going to fail, he thought that failure in the West would entail less serious after-effects. The Cabinet voted, and either by one or two votes decided to retain its troops in Palestine.

In 1916 Hughes sitting in the War Cabinet formed the strong impression that if Asquith remained Prime Minister the Allies would lose the war. He said as much to Lloyd George, and asked him:
"Why don't you take control?" L.G. told him that the time was not yet ripe; he could not do sothen. Hughes was impressed with the fact that Long, who was an Englishman, was about the solidest man in the Cabinet - not brilliant, but sound and strong. Asquith had probably the finest intellect.

THE GENIUS OF SIR JOHN MONASH

Australia's Leader in Peace and in War

Being the Oration Delivered by Sir Isaac Isaacs Before the Victorian Jewish Graduates Association

T is my great privilege to-night, in response to your request, to deliver what you have called "The Monash Oration," established by your Association as an annual Memorial in honour of the late Sir John Monash

I speak of him simply as an Australian, as one of an immortal band of Australians, who, each in the place assigned him, greatly served King and Country, and through them the cause of human freedom, and then so far as life and limb and sense permitted, took up again with the same dauntless spirit their daily task of building up the land that gave them birth.

The Memory of Sir John Monash, in the greatest enterprise of his wonderful life, is the priceless possession not merely of his co-religionists, his compatriots, or his comrades. For not alone Victoria, where he drew his first and his last breath, nor our Commonwealth, whose wider national citizenship he proudly shared, nor even our world-wide Empire, among whose many distinguished leaders he held an honored place, can suffice to circumscribe the service he rendered or the renown he won.

Every nation, who, in that titanic struggle we still call the Great War, stood beside the Empire animated by the same spirit of freedom, the same love of international peace and good faith, and the same hatred of aggressive War as a method of national policy, and who, with those sublime motives, helped to beat back the tyranny that threatened our liberty and that of all mankind, has reason to give, has given, and will never fail to give to his name and memory grateful recognition.

It is of that great adventure I desire most to speak, because of its enormous general importance, its originality, its consequences, which penetrate many lands, its example, which speaks all languages, its spiritual and even its special national significance for Australia.

Endowed with Many Gifts

From the purely personal standpoint of Monash himself, it was no isolated incident in a fairly long life of earnest endeavour. It was the product of a half century of preparation by one endowed by Nature with a sound constitution and extraordinary mental gifts, impelled by high principles, and perfect patriotism, to fit himself, bodily and intellectually, to discharge in the most efficient manner possible, whatever duties of Australian citizenship he might be called upon to fulfil.

The story of the strenuous and single-minded preparation and performance that preceded the four years of leadership that meant so much to Australia, and have left their mark upon the world, has been told with simple moving eloquence by his affectionate son-in-law, Dr. Gershon Bennett, to whom we must all be indebted for the admirable personal portrait he presented. It is unnecessary, and would be tedious on my part to repeat that story, I shall touch upon it rapidly and only so far as it seems to bear upon the formation and development of the man, who, in the novel and responsible circumstances with which he was confronted, applied his "education"—using that term in the highest and most comprehensive sense, to original and triumphant solutions of difficulties and complications that by ordinary methods seemed insoluble.

He was born in 1865. Entering Melbourne University at the age of 17, in ten years he graduated successively in Arts, in Engineering—he was Master of Civil Engineering—and in Law.

In the meantime, he had turned to public duty, by enlisting in 1884 as a private. He became Sergeant at 19. At 22, he was Lieutenant, and passed through every grade until, at 43, he was Lieutenant Colonel, and at 48, in 1913, Colonel of the 13th Infantry Brigade.

His Early Years

In August, 1914, came the Great War. In December, 1914, Colonel Monash embarked with the 4th Australian Infantry Brigade.

His great adventure had begun, but before I refer to its incidents, let us take stock of Monash as he then stood. I am tempted to say, that though naturally Dr. Bennett can and did speak more intimately of him, I too had known him many years, personally and professionally. He had, on many occasions, assisted in various engineering and municipal cases in which as a barrister I was concerned. Sometimes he was on my side; sometimes on the other side. But one characteristic was invariably manifest. He came to the Court with a perfect grasp of the points at issue, a perfect understanding of the rights and wrongs of the dispute, a perfect power of expressing with lucidity the opinions he held, and of pointing out whatever fallacies lay in contrary opinions. More than once, he was invited, instead of waiting to answer questions, to state in his own clear and connected way, how the matter stood from his professional standpoint. I believe his view was almost always accepted, for its accuracy and its sincerity. I shall add just one more personal word at this point. On the Saturday before he left Australia with his Brigade, I met him walking quietly down Lonsdale Street, with his two little grandchildren. He realised the sternness of the struggle we had entered into. His main concern for the moment was the welfare of his men, their training and preparation, and their getting the best chance possible in the task that lay before them.

Now going back to his private career as outlined, and as supplemented by what Dr. Bennett has given to the world, Monash had consciously formed his character, had consciously sought light and learning from all sources, with a catholicity of mind that indicates the man looking for truth, for power to do his civic duty, for all the possible equipment to play, with honor, whatever part in national affairs, private or public, that he might be called upon to play. He had moulded his mind and his body to a condition that enabled him to use his natural powers most effectively.

And this was the man who, as Colonel in command of his Brigade of fellow Australians, sailed in 1914 from Australia, on the most tremendous mission that men can undertake.

Of his career in Gallipoli Peninsula I shall not speak in detail. It was the first chapter of the epic story of Australia's immortal contribution to the freedom of the World. Monash and his comrades—for they can never be severed in appraisement of what was achieved by them in co-operation—even there won imperishable glory. At the ever-memorable landing on April 25th, 1915,—a day forever consecrated in every Australian heart—Monash and his Brigade began, with their brother Australians, that glorious course of endeavour that has written, as Mr. Lloyd George has so truly said, "the name of the Anzacs in inerasable glory upon the barren rocks of Gallipoli."

I do not dwell on the services there that gained for him the rank of Brigadier General and the distinction of C.B. But I must refer to the signal instance of the superb soldiership characteristic of all he did, that marked his part in the evacuation when he brought off his troops without casualty or loss of any kind, and thereby closed a chapter which seemed to foreshadow the brilliant future awaiting him on the larger and more vital theatre of war.

Complete Command of the A.I.F.

I am compelled to pass over many thrilling incidents of his service in France, and to come at once to the 31st of May, 1918, when he was given command of the entire Australian Army Corps of 166,000 men.

He tells us in his letters with glowing fervour of the historic occasion when the Commander in Chief of the Australian Corps was himself a native-born Australian, and of the Council of War held at which every member present was a native-born Australian. And then came some masterpieces of strategy and tactics, that in their originality illumine military history, and place an everlasting stamp of national and individual worth and honor on the men who took part in them, from the Commanding Officer to the youngest private.

The first of his notable exploits to which, in this connection, I shall refer, is the battle of Hamel, on the 4th July, 1918. It was important to utilize the Tanks, but the experts who were consulted beforehand pronounced it not practicable for them to follow close behind an artillery barrage. As Monash observes, "The battle of Hamel proved that it was." Hamel was notable for several other reasons. In speaking of that battle, Sir John compares a battle plan with an orchestral composition in needing the harmonious co-ordination of all its parts as written. Let us add in justice, that in both cases two things are also necessary for a great production, the genius of the composer and the excellence of the executants.

Hamel was further notable for the fact to which he refers that it was there "Americans became blood-brothers of Australians." But still another notable circumstance. When about the middle of July, Monash laid before Lord Rawlinson, as Army Commander, his proposals to attack the Somme Salient, a point of tremendous strategic importance, it was

(Continued on p. 9).

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FASCISM FLIRTING WITH SOCIAL CREDIT

Mosley Makes Overtures Palestine Airport to Major Douglas

(From our Special Correspondent) LONDON, Sept. 17.

Sir Oswald Mosley, the leader of the British Union of Fascists, is making overtures to Major C. H. Douglas, the Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, and the leading exponent of the theories of Social Credit. In a special article on "National Socialism and Social Credit' in Saturday's issue of "Action," "the half-conscious antipathy between Social Creditors and National Socialists" is examined.

credit. Each stands for a policy of Economic Nationalism as the prerequisite to the realisation of this aim." He continues, "In view of these essential similarities Social Creditors and National Socialists should surely regard themselves as belonging to the same front. . ." After an examination of the differences between the two bodies, he concludes that "the closer the matter is studied, the less do the differences appear to be irreconcilable ones. . ."

The author of the article, a Mr. A. R. Reade, is, I am informed, "a The contributor goes to great pains casual supporter of Social Credit," to make clear that "there are many and not a member of that organisapoints in his (Major Douglas's) tion. His are not, therefore, official scheme which are compatible with the views. It is interesting to note that creed of the National Socialists." He in 1924 Mosley was a believer in points out, for instance, "that each Social Credit and published a pamphdesires first and foremost to create let, "Revolution by Reason," which a Britain run for the benefit of the expressed his ideas on the subject. In British. Each is acutely aware of the his book, "Fascism: 100 Questions fact that this objective cannot be at- Asked and Answered," he states extained without the defeat of the finan- plicitly that "in regard to the Douglas cial oligarchy and the establishment proposals," he agreed with them in of a national control of the Nation's principle, but disagreed upon methods.

Ignorance on Jewish Question

authoritarian ideals of Fascism.

attention because the Social Credit an answer to the indictment of the movement, although it contains a number of Jews in its ranks - as be emphasised that it is the Jews as there were in the B.U.F. in its early a group, and not as individuals, who days-has shown the cloven hoof of are on trial, and that the remedy, if anti-Semitism. Major Douglas him- one is required, is to break up the self, in the third edition of his stan- group activity." Compare Mosley's dard work, "Social Credit," refers to absurd statement that: "The Jews, as the "Jewish Question," and displays a curious ignorance about it. "At the moment it can only be pointed out," he writes, "that the theory of Nation and to set their interests berewards and punishment is Mosaic in fore those of Great Britain."

When I spoke to Mr. Bardsley, the origin, that finance and law derive Secretary of the Social Credit Secre- their main inspiration from the same tariat, about this matter, he said that source, and that countries such as while he did not wish to misunder- pre-war Germany and post-war Russtand the Fascists, there was one sia, which exhibit the logical consething which distinguished his organi- quences of unchecked collectivism, sation from theirs. "We believe," he have done so under the direct insaid, "that the end of man, whilst un- fluence of Jewish leaders." He conknown, is something towards which tinues, on a note peculiarly redolent most rapid progress will be made by of certain anti-Jewish bodies, "that the free expression of individuality." the Jews are the protagonists of col-In effect, he expressed a disapproval lectivism in all its forms, whether it of individual persecution and a belief is camouflaged under the name of in liberty which runs counter to the Socialism, Fabianism, or 'big business,' and that the opponents of col-This article, however, merits serious lectivism must look to the Jews for theory itself. It should in any case a whole, have chosen to organise themselves as a nation within the

Blackshirts Back

December's issue of "The Fig Tree," the Fascists. a Douglas Social Credit quarterly rethat hoary, oft-proved forgery, "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion." "Whether they are a forgery or not rence of the events, and alleged to be those of a self-appointed hierarchy which has been scheming the enslavement of mankind for many centuries." He then goes on to identify "the financial hierarchy," which "is just such a hierarchy as this publication alleges established by the Jews.

Furthermore, in an article in last exists," with the Jews, exactly as do

The Blackshirts, then, in devoting view, a certain validity is given to the central pages of their most important paper to an article on Social Credit, seem to be hopeful of certain possibilities in regard to the Social seems immaterial (!)" writes L. D. Credit movement. They may, how-Bryne. "The important fact is that ever, have once again backed a loser; the pattern of the world to-day con- for at the conclusion of the article forms with extraordinary accuracy to in the Review, the author states that the plans laid down in this document is would be absurd "to suggest that many years before the actual occur- because the perilous and intolerable position in which mankind finds itself can be traced to a group composed mainly of Jews (the bankers), therefore all Jews are a menace." In fact, he recognises that "the principles of a society organised as a brotherhood," which is a Social Credit ideal, was

Nears Completion

(J.T.A. Airmail Service) JERUSALEM, Oct. 8.

Construction of the Lydda Airport, which is already in use, is rapidly nearing completion, it was stated to-day. When improvements now under way are finished, the airport will be the best in the entire Near East.

A wireless installation incorporating all the latest devices is part of the airport's equipment. The installation has not yet been completed. The airport also has a meteorological station and will have complete facilities for night landings.

A hangar large enough to accommodate two big air liners and several smaller craft has been completed. Still under construction are an hotel and restaurant for the accommodation of passengers, and a large underground petrol storage tank. Quarters for the airport personnel are also planned.

The airport is now regularly used by Imperial Airways, the Dutch Line, K.L.M., the Polish Line "Lot," the Misr Airways, and the recently established Palestine Airways.

BETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE Saturday, October 30th, "Chaye Sara."

11 a.m.—Sanctification of the New Moon.

11 a.m.—Dr. Saenger's talk, "From the Jewish Angle."

Saturday, November 6th, "Toldot." 11 am.—Dr. Saenger's talk, "From

the Jewish Angle." Sunday, November 7th,

7.45.—Public Lecture. Dr. Saenger will speak on "Judaism and Religion in the Big Cities."

KADIMAH YOUNGER SET

Thursday next, November 4, has been set aside for a table tennis match against the J.Y.P.A. A team of six (three ladies and three gents) will be selected to represent the K.Y.S.

The following syllabus has been prepared: - Thursday, November 11, social and dance; November 18, lecture; November 25, concert; December 2, break-up social; December 9, annual meeting and elections.

It can be seen that the term of office of the present committee has nearly expired. The annual subscription is but 3/6 per year, and entitles members to 12 months of membership from the date of payment. Although our numerical strength is most satisfactory, we invite Jewish youth (over 17) to join the club to further augment our tally of financial members.

Sunday, October 31 (for the hike) we meet "under the clocks," Flinders Street, at 10.15 a.m. Fare will be approximately 2/-.

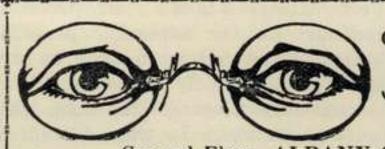
MELBOURNE HEBREW LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY AUXILIARY

On Sunday, November 14, the auxiliary of the Melbourne Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society is organising an all-day mixed American tennis tournament. Entry fee is 5/- a pair and entries must be in by November For further information ring UY6088.

SOUTH JUDÆAN GYMNASTIC CLUB

Classes are still in full swing and members are training hard for the forthcoming combined gymnastic display to be held at Monash House, on Wednesday, November 24.

Parents! give your sons a chance to show what they can do by letting them come along to the Phillip Harrison Memorial Hall every Wednesday at 8. p.m.



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THE LIFE AND WORK OF MONASH

(Continued from p. 7).

the deep impression made upon Rawlinson by the Hamel attack, that induced his agreement.

Speaking particularly of this period, Captain Ellis, M.C., in his story of the Fifth Australian Division says:

"Of all the Allied Commanders he (Monash) appears to have gauged the most accurately the precise moment at which the development of new weapons, and the adoption of new tactics would permit the launching of an offensive of a scope and nature not hitherto dreamed of in the Allied attacks of the past."

And so Monash got the permission he sought to attack that dangerous Salient. He did so in the first week in August with complete success. Captain Ellis writes further: "It was the greatest battle that Australian troops had yet undertaken. The perfection of its conception was rivalled only by the perfection of its execution."

Australia's Greatest Battle

Too great homage cannot be rendered to Corps Commander, Divisional Commanders, and the whole glorious brotherhood of Australians, who in the valiant company of Canadians and British, who delivered what was in truth a decisive blow at the German offensive, and annihilated all thoughts of success that the German Commander-in-Chief had entertained.

"Perhaps," says Captain Ellis, "only one man in the world realised immediately the full significance of the operations of the 8th August. On the Allied side, everybody felt that the enemy had been given a tremendous blow. The far-sighted Monash saw further. Foch, perhaps, further still. But Ludendorff alone knew at once that the blow was mortal. He writes in his Memoirs: 'After the severe defeat of August 8th, I gave up the last vestige of hope August 8th was the black day in the history of the German army'."

As Captain Ellis observes, "A wonderful tribute to the Australian soldier who has instigated the victory, and to the troops Canadian, Australian and British that won it."

"Let the 8th of August," he continues, "therefore be forever a day of rejoicing and fetes and thanksgiving throughout all free lands, but especially in Australia. The Armistice was signed on the 11th day of November, 1918, the Peace on the 29th June, 1919, but both were won on the glorious 8th of August."

It would be wrong to omit the splendid recognition of this feat by the Army Commander, General Rawlinson, who had sanctioned it. He says, "It was by the lessons learned at Hamel that they (the Australians) were able to organise and carry through the extraordinarily successful offensive of August 8th. This was the only instance he remembered in the War when a corps who had been allotted certain difficult and highly important objectives were able to carry out a complete success by winning those objectives exactly as previously arranged, and half an hour before the scheduled time."

The third, and perhaps the greatest of the three specially notable events was Mont St. Quentin. That Mount lies a mile north of Peronne, and dominates the approach to the Somme. Monash wanted to make that river useless to the Germans as a defensive line, and drive them back to their last hope, the Hindenberg line. He wanted, as he says, to make this an exclusively Australian achievement.

Ludendorff resolved to hold Mont St. Quentin as the key position, at all costs. He sent the Second Prussian Guards Division, one of his finest reserves, to hold it. Peronne was also to be held by volunteers and picked men,

Plans Prepared for Attack

On August 29th, Monash had his plans prepared for the attack, and needed only the consent of the Army Commander. On the 30th, he laid them before Rawlinson, who said: "And so you think you are going to take Mont St. Quentin with three battalions. What presumption!" "However," he added (no doubt with recollections of the two previous triumphs), "I don't think I ought to stop you. So go ahead—and I wish you luck." Rawlinson was there speaking of the Mont itself, the key position. Monash lost no time. At dawn on the 31st the general attack took place. Three Australian Divisions fought heroically till the evening of September 3rd.

Let me quote from the "Times' History of the War" as to this combat. Having given Lord Rawlinson's tribute regarding the Salient, the author says: "More remarkable still as a combination of valour and skill was the capture of Mont St. Quentin, the Citadel of Peronne. General Rawlinson had described it as a Gibraltar, commanding the passage of the Somme, and the access to Peronne. So strong was the position that he could not bring himself to order troops to attack it, and the suggestion that they should be allowed to make the attempt came from the Australians themselves. The German Commander of Peronne, who was captured in the fighting, expressed his admiration of the feat. He had believed the position, which was held by picked volunteer troops, to be

absolutely impregnable. But the story of Mont St. Quentin, told a dozen times already, would need a volume to itself to have full justice done to it."

Monash tells us that Rawlinson has more than once referred to the operation as the finest single feat of the war. It is in truth a landmark in our Constitutional development.

At this point, I may aptly quote the Times' Historian's appraisement of our troops generally. He says: "The Australians undoubtedly had more of the fierce joy of battle than any of the troops engaged in the Western Front, and Macaulay's celebrated description of Cromwell's Ironsides has been not inaptly applied to them by one of their recent historians, Mr. Cutlack, who says, 'They moved to victory with the precision of machines, while burning with the wildest fanaticism of Crusaders'." The Times' historian adds, "They marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence." He recalls Clemenceau as saying to them: "We knew you would fight a real fight, but we did not know that from the very beginning you would astonish the whole Continent with your valour."

And also Marshal Foch's memorable praise of the Australians as "Shock troops of the first order."

With such a Leader and such men, no enemy position could ever be impregnable.

It was a magnificently planned and gloriously executed performance, and for its swift decision, unflattering advance and complete triumph, not-withstanding desperate resistance, must, by general consent, stand among the most perfect military feats the world has known.

Let us gratefully remember how ably Monash was seconded by his Divisional and Brigadier Generals. He specially mentions the rain of congratulations that fell on the head of General Rosenthal.

The enemy was now driven to retire on the Hindenberg Line. This line, thought to be secure, collapsed definitely after the Battle of Montbrehain. It was fought on October 5th, and was the last Australian battle in the Great War. The Germans sued for peace. Monash's responsibility as he tells us, came to an end as a fighting Corps Commander, which he had borne for a section of the battle front in France, varying from four to eleven miles for 128 consecutive days without a break.

Renown Rests on Sure Basis

His renown as a soldier of genius rests on a sure basis. Witnesses of acknowledged capacity to judge have attested his power in a mass of circumstances, by recognizing the essential in novel situations, to mould accustomed methods, and to re-arrange and weld familiar instruments so as to give them new and effective force. He knew the difference between principles and formulas, and never hesitated to re-shape the formulas to fit new environment. His mind was wide enough to take in all details, clear enough to select those important for the moment, strong enough to rely on his selection, and convincing enough to instil in others the necessary confidence to act upon his judgment.

Without repeating earlier meeds of praise as from Lord Haig, we are familiar with the striking testimony of Mr. Lloyd George to the surpassing genius of Monash. Captain Liddell Hart says that if the War had lasted another year, Monash, by his transcendent ability, would have risen still higher in Command, perhaps to that of British Commander in Chief.

(Continued on page 13).

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LEAGUE TO CONTINUE AID FOR REFUGEES

Recommendations of Special Sub-Committee

date on which present efforts are to voting on the question. terminate, is recommended to the League Assembly by the sub-Committee of the Sixth (Political) Commission.

The sub-Committee, after study of Refugees from Germany. the reports of the Nansen Office and the High Commission for Refugees from Germany, as well as the resolution introduced by Norway for continued refugee assistance, adopted both reports and urged the Assembly to make provisions to continue League endeavours for refugees after December 31, 1938.

vote by the Assembly is required. The their present domicile.

GENEVA, Oct. 3. | sub-Committee therefore decided to Continued assistance by the League submit their conclusions to the plenof Nations to German and other ary meeting and seek to induce the refugees after December 31, 1938, the Soviet representatives to refrain from

> The sub-Committee's report is divided into two sections, the first dealing with the Nansen Office and the second with the High Commission for

In the first part, the report expresses appreciation of the work done by the President of the Nansen Office, Mr. M. Hanssen, and requests the members of the League to adhere to the Convention of October 28, 1933, and of June 30, 1928. The report also requests members of the League not to deport refugees from the The Soviet representative on the countries of their present residence sub-Committee opposed these recom- before the refugees obtain permission mendations. Unless the Soviet dele- to settle in another country. It gates to the Assembly modify their further asks the Governments not to opposition, the recommendations can- make difficulties for the refugees in not be adopted, since a unanimous obtaining work in the countries of

High Commissioner's Report

The second part of the sub-Comwork.

The resolution empowers the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League, to call an International Conference early in 1938, in order to work out an international convention for German refugees.

The resolution requests the Govern-1936.

The report of the sub-Committee mittee's report accepts the report of further states that the problem of the the High Commissioner for Refugees refugees, both from Germany and from Germany and expresses the ap- from other countries, will continue to preciation of the Assembly for his exist after the end of 1938, and measures have therefore to be taken for aiding them. The report therefore suggests that the League should continue this work for a further stated period. The report draws attention to the fact that the work of the League in aid of the refugees was a humanitarian work not influenced by political considerations. It confirms the principle that only the expenses of ments of the countries where German the administration of the Nansen refugees now live to facilitate their Office and the High Commissioner for settlement. It also expresses the wish Refugees from Germany should be that a definition of the term "German covered from the budget of the refugee" be decided upon by the League of Nations. The report also international conference, based upon recommends that the general problem Article 1 of the agreement of July 1, of refugees be considered by the Assembly of the League in 1938.

Plan of Work tor 1939

High Commissioner for Refugees were doing essentially the same work. from Germany, a plan of work in aid of the refugees after December 31, 1938. This plan should be submitted sembly has decided to recommend to 1938.

The report concludes with the re- | In the course of the sub-Commitcommendation that the Secretary- tee's discussions, President Motta, the General of the League be requested representative of Switzerland, sugby the Assembly to work out, on the gested combining the Nansen Office basis of the principles stated in the with the office of the High Commisreport and in conjunction with the sioner for Refugees from Germany President of the Nansen Office and the He declared that both organisations

The Second Commission of the Asto the various Governments for ex- the Assembly to put the question of amination not later than May 15, emigration on the agenda of the next session.

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Jewish Doctors Hit in Austria

(J.T.A. Airmail Service) VIENNA, Oct. 8.

The Federal Council, it is reliably learned to-day, is now engaged in drawing up new regulations governing the medical profession which would have the effect of making it almost impossible for a Jewish medical student in Austria to obtain his doctorate.

It is understood that the measures under consideration follow those outlined by Dr. Resch, the Minister for Social Welfare, in an article published in the "Neue Freie Presse" last month, providing that medical doctorate degrees are to be given only to those who have completed a year of practical training at a hospital. Since at present Jewish doctors are not admitted to the public hospitals here, adoption of such regulations would mean that the Jewish medical students would not be able to obtain their degrees.

A further restriction would be provided by a clause in the new regulations making it obligatory for a doctor to receive a special permit from the district authorities before being able to practise. This provision would enable the local authorities to limit the number of Jewish doctors still further.

HAKOAH CRICKET CLUB

The second round concluded on Saturday, October 23, the first eleven's game resulting in a draw, time again foiling a victory for our boys, while the seconds in a disappointing display were again defeated.

West Brunswick, batting first, declared at nine wickets for 136. Joe Klooger, taking advantage of splendid conditions offering for pace bowlers, collected four wickets and was at all times most troublesome to the opposing batsmen. Max Cohen was in fine form with two wickets at moderate cost.

With 35 minutes left, Hakoah batsmen flogged the West Brunswick bowling and at stumps had 49 on the board for the loss of two wickets. Jack Silver in an attractive display knocked up 22 not out in effortless style, whilst Ben Molinski is gradually running into top form.

The seconds registered a very poor performance, and to have a chance for final honours must improve considerably. With the ball, Henry Silver, Abe Bardas and Morry Edelstein were outstanding.

This coming Saturday, October 30, the third round commences when the first eleven meets Mayston Cricket Club on its home wicket, No. 8 Princes Park, whilst the seconds are to play St. Nicholas, also at Princes Park.

JUDÆAN TENNIS CLUB

Club Singles Draw Announced

November will be a month of oppor- [Club Singles Championships. tunities for the Jewish community as ample opportunity to renew old matches automatically. friendships and make others.

The first function will be in the next, 31st inst .:form of a card night at the home of Mr. Louis Epstein, 56 Balaclava Road, Rosen (a); Mr. B. Le Branski v. Mr. ber 14 - subscription being 2/6. On Sackville (c). Saturday evening, November 20, the City, from 8.30 p.m. till 2 a.m. There J. Metz (f). will be numerous novelties and prizes be at least two speciality artists. Goldberg (h). Tickets will be 5/6.

Lewis and Mr. Albert Josephs our Winner of (c) v. Winner of (d). heartiest congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their en- Rogers; Winner of (f) v. Winner of gagement.

Competitors who do not attend the a whole in as much as the Judæan courts punctually at the times stated Tennis Club is arranging two social will not be given a second chance in functions at which you will have the future, but will forfeit their

Following is the draw for Sunday

9 a.m.-Mr. R. Sackville v. Mr. B. Caulfield, on Sunday evening, Novem- H. Haskin (b); Mr. N. Pizer v. Mr. H.

10 a.m.—Mr. J. Rose v. Mr. L. club is holding their annual cabaret Rosenfield (d); Miss I Rose v. Miss ball at The Commodore, Howey Court, V. Goldhill (e); Miss M. Metz v. Miss

11 a.m.—Miss M. Cainer v. Miss P. and for your entertainment there will Rothstadt (g); Mr. L. Lewis v. Mr. S.

12 noon.—Winner of (a) v. Mr. M. We wish to extend to Miss Ouida Levin; Winner of (b) v. Mr. A. Sacks;

1.0 p.m.—Winner of (e) v. Mrs. F.

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THE MONASH ORATION

(Concluded from page 9).

As a soldier that an enemy had every reason to respect, his title to fame is clear. But let us note that his humane regard for those under his command was always conspicuous.

He had honors showered upon him-G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honor, Grand Officer of Belgian Order of the Crown, the American Distinguished Service Medal and English and Melbourne University distinctions. But as Mr. Cutlack touchingly reminds us, his success left him "essentially unspoilt."

He came back to Australia to prove once more that "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War."

Great Yallourn Achievement

I need only briefly remind you of his magnificent Yallourn achievement, a constantly eloquent memorial to his genius as an engineer. Here again when others failed to see the possibilities or practicability of the work, or to gauge its progress, and impatiently demanded results, his clear vision fully discerned and his balanced judgment accurately weighed the promise and ultimate advantages. When severe criticism was directed at his efforts, he boldly and bravely, in true Mont St. Quentin spirit, came forward, dispelled all doubts and fears, and carried on the undertaking to a triumphant conclusion and enormous national benefit.

He died on the 8th October, 1931, and was accorded public honours. I believe that, as Governor-General, I expressed universal sentiment when I said:-

"With all Australia I mourn the loss of one of her ablest, bravest and noblest sons, a loyal servant of King and Country. He served Australia and the Empire well, and in his passing he has left us an example that will be a beacon light of patriotic and unselfish endeavour."

A yearly pilgrimage is made to his grave.

But above all is the memory of John Monash enshrined in the hearts of his fellow-countrymen. Homage comes from many quarters. As a military strategist and tactician he stands in the first rank, and the lessons he taught are a treasury of information, example, expedient, encouragement and inspiration to be studied by both friend and foe.

Champion of Justice

Lovers of freedom and of peace throughout the world think of him and his comrades as noble undaunted champions of Right and Justice, whose valour, self-devotion and knightly skill did prodigies to rescue mankind from an impending fate that no description can adequately portray, that no civilised beings on this earth would ever voluntarily endure.

But in our Australian hearts there is also the special love we bear him as one who shared our Nationhood, our pride and patriotism for the land of our birth; one whose example is convincing proof to any loyal Australian that here in this land of ours a man can qualify himself for the highest duties that Australian citizenship can be called upon to perform.

The example of the Australian Corps inculcates a special and a lasting truth for us with a clarity that leaves no room for doubt and a force that, in my opinion, overpowers contradiction.

It is the truth which our brave men wrote with their lifeblood on the battlefields of Gallipoli, Palestine, Belgium and France, and sealed with finality at Mont St. Quentin-Australia's proud equality in the British Commonwealth of Nations-years before statesmen round a Council table formally traced it with ink at the Imperial Conference of 1926.

It is not too much to say that in our constitutional development as an autonomous Dominion, Mont St. Quentin was the final hour of our Runnymede as was the Imperial Conference Resolution our consequential Charter.

The full national significance of all these momentous events by which Australia won her title to be no longer a Dependency, but to possess full Dominion status is, as Kipling expresses it, "another story," which falls more fitly into another setting.

But the facts themselves are soul-stirring. And one fact stands forth among the rest with challenging impressiveness.

At Mont St. Quentin, the Australian Corps under Monash was in very truth-AUSTRALIA. Its Corps Commander and its Divisional Commanders were Australians. All the men they led were Australians. And there Australia, from Corps Commander to junior private, was playing in her own way and without a trace of inferiority complex, with her own trusted leaders and men, her arduous part, within the Empire, and in making her own great contribution to the welfare of the World.

And so, by this glorious history, culminating on St. Quentin's Mount, was Australia's standard raised to a glittering height. To us was left the sacred duty, for ourselves and our children, to maintain it there, that never shall so noble an example perish, never such devotion to Australia go undeserved, never such pure and perfect patriotism be unworthily forgotten.

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MANDATES' COMMISSION

The Discussion on Partition

The Permanent Mandates' Commis- | descriptions of the possibilities affound that the period of political aptwo sparate Mandates for the two States until either of them is fit to govern itself.

official communique published here on the report of the last session of the Permanent Mandates Commission:-

"The report of the Mandates Commission contains:—(1) the preliminary opinion of the Commission on the Palestine problem; (2) the general observations on the disorders of 1936 and on the steps taken by the Mandatory Power; and (3) detailed observations on the administration of the country.

"Speaking of the disorders, the Mandates Commission recognises the difficulties that stood in the way of preventing such disorders, but it declares that it is not convinced that it was impossible to take more energetic steps earlier to break the armed resistance. On the other hand, the Commission states that the disorders have created a strained political situation which increased the difficulties of suppressing them.

"In its preliminary opinion on the future of Palestine, the Commission. after referring to the information supplied to it, the recommendations and the political Statement of Policy of the Mandatory Power, gives a brief summary of the advantages and disadvantages of all the possible solutions of the problem. The Commission declares that, on the one side, the growth of anti-Semitism and, on the other, the growth of the Arab national idea, contributed to the increase of the difficulties of the Mandatory Power in keeping the necessary equilibrium. At the same time, a certain tendency of the policy of the Palestine Administration resulted in the intensification of the conviction among the Arabs that they would be able to stop Jewish immigration by sheer violence.

Professor Selig Brodetsky, head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency, in London, said that he spoke freely on the question as there was no collective opinion of the executive. He was opposed to the exaggerated

sion, it is officially announced here forded them by a Jewish State. Dr. to-night, has agreed in principle to the Weizmann estimated the future Jewestablishment of two States, a Jewish ish population at two million and and an Arab, in Palestine, but has others suggested even larger estimates, but he doubted whether even prenticeship for both Jews and Arabs a smaller estimate could be realised, must be prolonged by the creation of as that would mean 1,000 persons per square mile. But that was no reason, he said, why they should not carefully examine the project. The attack by The following is the text of the the Arabs had been countered by the growth of the Yishub. It was difficult for the Jews to become a majority in Palestine under present conditions.

"Our political rights under the Mandate have been progressively reduced, both in regard to immigration and other matters," said Professor Brodetsky. "If there was a possibility of getting the Mandate properly fulfilled, everybody would prefer it to a little State. It would have been better if the whole discussion had taken place last January. The publication of the report has been welcomed by the British people and press with relief, as it enabled the British Government to shake off the burden of the Mandate."

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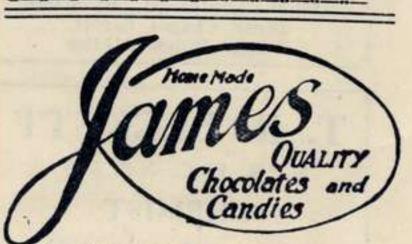
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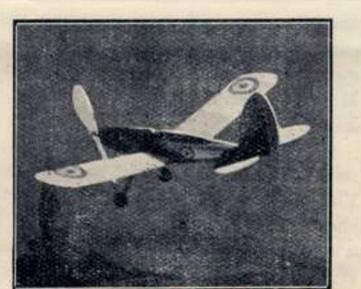
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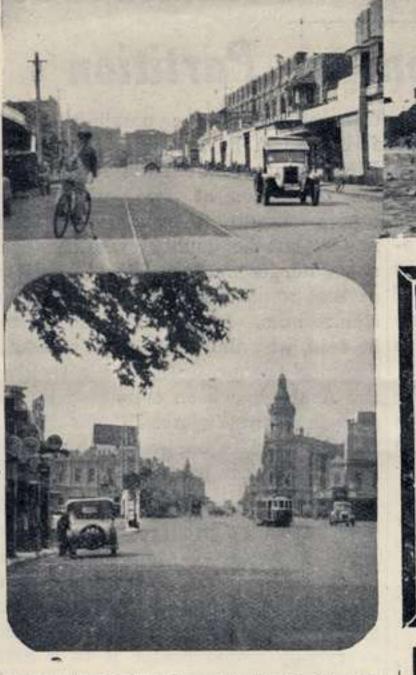
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SHOPPING CENTRES

KADIMAH'S WELCOME TO PRESIDENT

travels given by Mr. I Sher, president Sher also thanked them all. of the Kadimah, last Sunday evening. mah.

and Mrs. Sher were honoured with a where, round beautifully appointed place this Sunday night, 31st inst., way, was the work of Mrs. N. Silberberg and the Sisters Zacharin, members of the committee, members of bid welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Sher, "Don Isaac Abarbanel." Mr. Alec Mushin, acting-president of lowing gentlemen addressed and wel- at 8 p.m. comed the guests: - Dr. Patkin, Mr. | The Kadimah annual picnic will be A. S. Rose and R. Marks. Mr. Sher Lavender Farm.

Highly interesting and most infor- | thanked the Kadimah and all present mative was the description of his for the honour bestowed on him. Mrs.

We wish to rectify here an unpar-The gathering was a very large one donable omission in that Mr. S. Wynn, and all present eagerly followed the on behalf of the Kadimah managespeaker in his account of the Jewish ment, presented Mr. M. Shechter with communities in America, Poland, a beautiful box of cutlery in recog-Soviet Russia, and Palestine. Mr. S. nition and appreciation of his very Wynn, who was in the chair, welcomed valuable service rendered to the Mr. and Mrs. Sher on behalf of the Kadimah. The presentation was made committee and members of the Kadi- on Sunday night, October 17, after the termination of the second per-At the termination of his talk, Mr. formance of "Blood."

We regret being unable to announce banquet in the dining-room upstairs, the nature of the function to take and decorated tables which, by the but, in most probability, a Yiddish literary evening may be the programme.

On November 7, Mr. Newman H. the Kadimah and numerous friends Rosenthal, B.A., B.Sc., will lecture on

The 26th annual general meeting the Kadimah, presided, and the fol- will be held on Sunday, November 14,

Okno, Mr. Rothman, Dr. Mushin, Mr. held on Sunday, November 28, at

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

In response to the appeal made in all synagogues on Yom Kippur for season on Saturday last saw members the relief of Polish Jews, we have opened a relief fund. Subscriptions to date have been received from Mrs. S. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Slutzkin, Mr. and Mrs. R. Renof, Mrs. B. J. Burman, and Mrs. A. M. Davis.

please send their contribution through get in touch with the president, Madame Renof, 1 Dickens Street, St. Kilda.

On Thursday night, November 4, we showing will be "Lost Horizon." The in second place over the same diswhole of the proceeds will go towards tance. Phil Cpas, with a third over Madame Renof, Dickens Street, St. sprinters as they were all "placed."

afternoon, November 8, for our car and jump. drive to Fern Tree Gully. Mrs. Her- Details will shortly appear in these man has generously lent her home and columns of the open handicap events will provide afternoon tea. Subscrip- to be conducted by this club next tion 3/-.

A.J.A.X. ATHLETIC CLUB

The opening of the inter-club track of this club well to the fore as all those competing performed most encouragingly.

Amongst the distance runners, Harry Lazarus won his division of the mile brilliantly. Alf Levy with a Will all members wishing to help second, and Harry Borowick and Jack Lipshut each with a third in the 440 the Council. If any member would yards showed that we shall not lack care to arrange some function, please talented performers in this event, although there has not previously been an interstate contest over this distance.

Sam Hyams and Simon Shinburg will hold a picture night at the Regent | both won their respective races over Theatre, Collins Street. The picture 220 yards, and Dave Cohen finished W.I.Z.O. work. For tickets apply to 100 yards, kept up the average of the

Kilda (L5754), or Mrs. Lew, 19 Oak- In the field games, Jack Barnett hill Avenue, East Preston (JU1275). Itied for first in the high jump and Remember to keep free Monday Phil Opas was second in the hop, step

month.



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monash Volvi monas h was not a leader whose operations were economical of men - although he claimed to be so. His constant raids, not always in favour able ceramertances, and such operations as bose of 28 mar. 1918, were as expensive as trose of any commender. Nobbs did save his troops where possible. The Bes Dw bost more than any other w 1917.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1066714

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Historical Note.

Birdwood and Command of A.I.F.

Murdoch tells me that at the very end of the war Hughes had sent a letter to Birdwood telling asking him to fix a date upon which he would relinquish the command of the A.I.F., but the end of the war made it unnecessary to proceed with the matter.

If Birdwood had given it up, Monash would have taken the command of the A.I.F.- at least that is almost certain. It would have been offered to him, or more probably he would have been offered his choice of remaining with the corps and taking the command of the A.I.F. Whichever he chose, the other would have gone to White.

Monashs qualities. Note also that, capable though he was, Monash's account of events after they happened (whether personal matters, e.g. his took part in account of the evacuation as he xxx/it > or matterers concerning his troops) can never be relied on. His elucidation of a scheme of operations before it occurs is unequalled in clearness . I am not sure that Murdoch and I were not wrong in trying to get these changes made in the A.I.F. command, because the method was dangerous, though it was the only one. What guided me was the knowledge that Monash's/motive was ambition, and that the lives of his troops and the greater interests of his side were not his paramount cares, or at any rate, his ambition, I believed, would weigh heavily in the scale whenever it came to a decision. with white, whose capacity was in some ways greater, those interests would be absolutely safe. Monash's selexction was largely justified by his great successes in August and September; but I do not think he was the man to handle men - for all his great qualities he was not, I fancy, quite straight and courageous enough. If the mutinies which began in September had max been followed by others (the ending of the war prevented it), Monash was not the kharakar to deal with them. At least that is my reading of him.

He was a big man, nevertheless, and one of extraord-

Brig. for HEV. Lloyd solid in conversation with me + others about this after the war: "Monach had no moral courage."

Command Jast Corps.

Holbs was in many ways like Bird wood; by nature full of kindness; morally of physically brave; a keen intelligence; more in him a very good well to aims soldiers probably as a craftoman

Both were small men in stature. Both

Now Good like Holles had a slight heatdation solwood a

Some stammer in his speech. But where as

Bood gave the unpressed by decision the appeal

one crisis Hobbs made a decisive stand) of Hobbs personalet was Hobbs dis so

rates by argument of appeal. His mounts wan

deprecation or tentative which hid the decisiveness of with his character.

He has driving force, to independence;

Lok Le & Bard were not unevible of the capable of posing. Bath were well likes
But Holbs world have made an Eace Munt corps commender of the Commander of the Castralian Corps required something of the personally of a Cris C.

monash. monast coals not prive the Hay's place. He had an exceptionally fine or parising Frain, a great grave power of week, emposition his staff - colore by to all the him, thou he did not At the Tasauration He has Truped of many of his commanders though here were striking Exceptions (Egflangow & fellebrand But he has little moral courage - he could not resist political pressure or it of powerful His ideals were not so high as Berowoods he really has a lower conception of the new minutes He was also. never distriguido by personed binvery hes His military capacity consisted transfer told the his Creat Pelevil in organismy but his conceptions were often pelestier op Widely wrong. His deals were His hand ting of the American devicion at I Handenbury Line - allowing The 29th to attack with barrey 800 atend - was gross misuragement, & was directly responsible for I loss supposed by I devin & posets failure; but he municipalificant the blance on the Other came of see my drames) His conception of I battle merely as "an enjurierry tack" was completely independent of lack of making rappreceation of the human factor - he never really

grasped 1 mentalet of his mous-Has greatest fints were tramel, and, (wh of course was Foch's, Haejs, v Rawlerson's place in the main details) a mont A Revount. This last was louly one in which there was any tactical inservaits. His planning of Propart (1) was Through new atilised the capacity of her soldiers by planning whooks methods of attack similar total of I Germans. But he die keep them effectivity supplied of administration - or provided all was right a reas The austre Solves was then capable of going through doing I forward work almost for hunsely. 18 Camey wo probably quite is clean as white without his personality and while If The was her force on mount with one been ap against &t difficulties of discipline, part due to his method of flathering he troops is & he would not have had I nevrale to face these difficulties. J'ee Glasgow's account of how (monted least on him for dealing with the mulinj in the 1st Ba - monach has not 1 Caurage (The God have some to Lowbon as govern appointment of houset. (from fellihous 9/1/35).

Sen white. It's fellibrands that Hother was one of those considered for promotion to comps Color. Buthe was discarded as the Bird felt that he had not the personality to impress those who dealt with

him. Certainly the anyac staff, working logally

but walker apparently was not considered.

Latre (when there arese some question as to home the print to ment them - probably when they was known the print to ment them - home his armany) Glasgow, fellebrand, or me hagan - possebly Rosey descused knowash's appointment. Markagan was the only one who possibly thought him ineficient - That is he trought homesh was

lacking in military knowledge. The others recognised that at Hamel he had piven proof of his reparation - Comparations sportking with but was reputed to have

been successful sometimes & unsuccessful at others. They

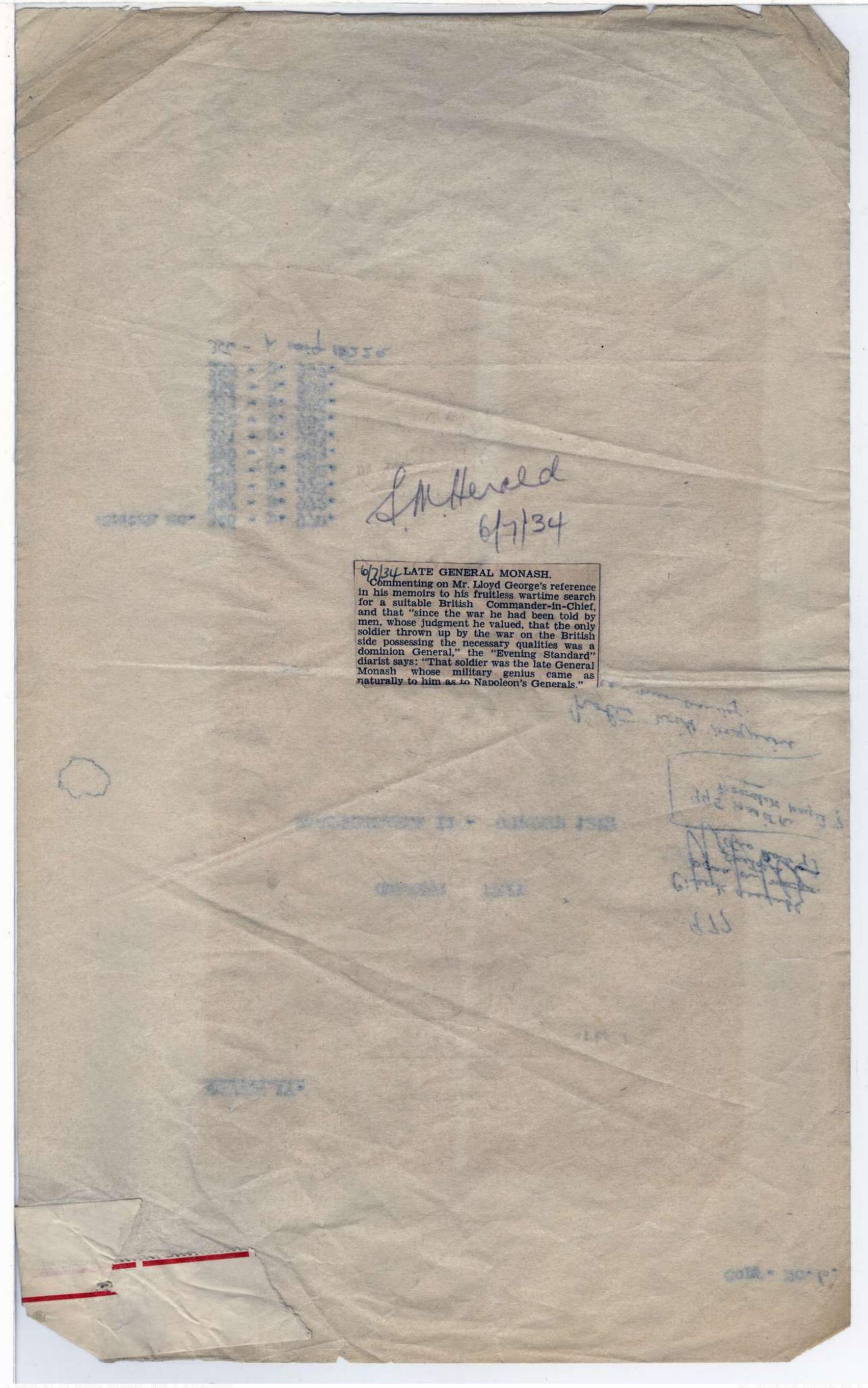
agreed that no action should be taken to unesal houash -

if he lacked in anything the team could pull him through.
Birdwood when he visited australia
Whete told Gellibrand that golden opinions had

been recorded concerning Monach - Congress, who had lottely had him under him, had written (! to Rawlinson)

Sagaing that he was the best devisional commander with whom he had bad contact.

Hughes told Gellibrand when they were both in Parling that the has practically offered white the command of the Corps of but white would not take it. Ohis, of course, aspoint when I already know).



BQURBIES (State p. 238; Map p. 156; Sk. pp. 161, 168, 223).
155, 162, 172m, 208m, 226 et. 291. 356, 395, 475, 476m;
description of, 232; attack on, by 3 Minus Ede.: plans,

GENERAL MONASH.

Some Sidelights.

E.s 233-7. attack,

ataog .nE it bms & d

nE Bn. patrola

abliance, 393,

(BY NORMAN CAMPBELL.)

A man so various that he seemed to be not one but all mankind's epitome.

In his informative article on the "War Letters of General Monash," R.G.H. says: "When, fter the war, he led 5000 picked men through ondon, it must have been truly the most plendid moment of his career."

Once I asked General Monash that very question, "What was the proudest moment of your career?"

He knit his brows for a moment in his characteristic way, and then said: "I've had two proud moments which I recall. One was when I called a council of war just before we broke the Hindenburg line, the other was when I had a yarn with Ned Kelly."

Of course, I asked for details as to both events. "I was a school kid at Jerilderie." explained Sir John, "when Ned Kelly and his gang took possession of the township and held it for three days. That was in February. 1879. Like all the other youngsters in the place, I was keen to get a glimpse of the famous outlaw. So I went round in the morning, rather early, to the hotel which Ned had made his headquarters, and saw him come out of the place and squat on the verandah's edge to have a smoke. He beckoned me over, asked me my name, and so forth, and then gave me a short lecture. A Sundayschool superintendent couldn't have given me better advice as to human conduct.

"The council of war I called on the Western Front on the occasion I have mentioned was a ticklish business. I wasn't afraid that I couldn't convince my Australian generals that I was right, but several British generals were also present. Each one of these was a professional soldier. Each had been born into the cast-iron traditions of the British Army. Each subconsciously felt some disdain for my views-I, a mere citizen soldier. Well, I had to convince these men that my plan was the best possible in the circumstances, and not only that, but send them away from that council enthusiastic about it, and eager to carry it out. I did it," he concluded simply, "and that, I think, was really the proudest moment of my life."

THE GALLIPOLI EVACUATION.

I once sat next Sir John at a long and rather dreary political banquet, and as usual he chatted freely on all kinds of things. The subject of the evacuation of Gallipoli came up, and he told me many details concerning that masterly operation. "We had strict orders to leave no scrap of writing—and not even a newspaper—behind. Well, my party was almost the last to leave, and, just as we had got to the embarkation point, I suddenly

remembered that I had left all my private papers and diary-letters in my dugout, three miles away. I simply told the others to 'carry on,' and dashed back through the night to retrieve my precious documents. I ran all the way, got my papers all right, and then dashed back safely. The point of the story is that there was not a man between me and the entire Turkish army."

One pictures the sturdy little figure scudding through the night! A few days later

技术的技

I wrote and asked Sir John if he would allow me to print the story. Here is his reply:
"Thanks for your letter of the 18th inst.. and for the enclosure from your little niece. Please tell her that I appreciate her letter of thanks just as much as she could have appreciated my autograph.

"Regarding that story I told you about the night of the evacuation, by all means use it if it is of interest to you. I should add that the despatch case which I went back to find contained not only the whole of the orders for the evacuation—which we had been strictly enjoined to destroy after perusal. but which I had wickedly hung on to as an historical souvenir—but also contained the strained a detailed account of everything that had happened in my part of the Anzac position from the date—some ten days previously—when senior officers first became aware, deconfidentially, that the evacuation was to a take place.

"It would have been very disastrous if hands,

"As regards the diary-letter above referred to, I managed (again against orders) to get this smuggled into Australia so as to escape the censorship, and subsequently, during 1916, at circulated among my acquaintances and interested strangers.

"I hope that in writing about these matters, bre you do not deal too hardly with me for an 'disobeying orders.'"

THE KING AND THE AUTOGRAPH BOOK.

The allusion to a letter from my little niece recalls another matter of some interest. I had asked the General for his autograph for this little girl, and he willingly gave it. "You know," he said. "I am very fond of collecting autographs myself. I have a book containing specimens from every notability associated with the war-a most catholic collection. One day in France I was in my H.Q., and this autograph book was lying on the table, when the King strolled in. Casually, he picked up the book and glanced it through it. 'By jove, Monash,' he said, no 'you have a wonderful collection here.' 'Yes, th Sir,' says I. Then the King said, 'Do you mind if I take this?' 'Not at all, Sir,' says I. and his Majestv slipped my precious book into his overcoat pocket and walked off.

"Some weeks later he strolled in again. 'I've brought you back your book, Monash,' he maid, and handed it to me. The signature the fevery member of the Royal family from Ne King George down, had been added to my recollection, with a word of good cheer from the cach."

When Sir John came back from India, pre where he had been representing the Common-Wealth at the Durbar at Delhi, I remarked to him that he seemed to work harder as the grew older.

"Yes," he said, "I'm a busy man. Some- of times I wish I could find time to play with of my toys."

"What are your toys, General?" I asked.
"Standard roses and the piano," he
answered, "I never seem to get time to

mo

ter

Not many people knew that he was quite an accomplished musician.

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

guns and shelled a pillbox seross the valley. After a well-Tient ditim two emes meatrage out commine ett to Liens becale mands up. On the northern side of the valley fire came from the direction of a long, bigh mound whose bure, battered sides ut (SEE TO HUMBER WE SHE To attag Lis teomis no much besto ti busows old wesedo tusmowom Now, good people, don't worry about me or my advancement. For me it counts for very little. If they want me to command a division they was evidently a headquarters know where to find me. So far nobody has passed over me. McCay, Chauvel and Legge are all my seniors. I might have had the southern border of the "wood", and an ous 4th Division. Pearce cabled Birdwood asking that either Brudenell White or I might get it; but Birdseld eld in .eroneum-parisioner wood preferred to entrust it to Cox, a Kitchener man, and an old Indian colleague of Birdwood's. The times and blues amend it My thoroughly successful command L h or my own brigade, and my satisfac- A s. tory performance of every task set my brigade is quite good enough for bo me, and I know what Cox and God- of ley and Birdwood, and Commander- En n in-Chief (Sir Archibald Murray) Ca think of me and my brigade think of me and my brigade. e AUSTRALIA'S "ABLEST SOLDIER" Rice . My sid bild . accla 8 Brudenell White, brigadier-general, lie, daug was Director of Military Operations rak, in Australia. He was Bridges's right- and formation cuickly and hand man. He was the general staff of officer, first grade, of Bridges's division. Later on he was chief of the general staff of Birdwood's Army Corps. He is far and away the ablest soldier Australia has ever turned out. He is also a charming good fellow. Since last writing, the only two things of interest that have happened are, firstly, the successful raid by a portion of our front line here on an advanced Turkish post, in which we captured 33 Turks and one Austrian officer, with the loss of only one man, and, secondly, the visit to Serapeum of the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Archibald Murray).

He came along with his great retinue of generals and staff, with Godley and his staff, the Prince of hand man. He was the general staff Coll his staff. I put up a star turn with reorganisution. Ment to all the brigade at work all over the Wales, now gazetted a captain, with Jeoula need bad seinun desert—musketry, bayonet fighting, grenade fighting (real grenades) and machine-gun practice galore. The old Commander-in-Chief was mightily pleased, and said so. ened out largely by the effort exect of bebiech manifellementally foncied . Iledones mintenso to 130 It had presumably once formed part of a shooting range. The Felygoine had been an estillent training ground. 138 bas shelltag had coused the fails of the 9th and 8th .frate suit rol stall slittle se se st anoillattall of molifibbs mi - ameedific o wime misiw June le nontioned, Lieutenants H.H. Miyon and R.McM.C. McMensie of the gen and F.H.C.N. Horitage of the 10th lost their lives. (Flynn of engineers and Heliangie belonged to Brishage; Heritage to (.faug. E .olliveetl referred .nd mister description of the state of the same of the state of the same of the s and solicitor; of Adeluids; b. Adeluids, 4 June 1889. his certying companies here to fill the gap in the Blue Line left by the 12th Hattalion's swing to the north; and to advance

JOHN MONASH—The Boy Who Made The Man

PERHAPS no man is better qualified to bring under review the boy-hood and early life of the late Sir John Monash than Dr. Felix Meyer, his lifelong friend. Dr. Meyer is one of the best-known figures not only of Collins Street medical circles, but of those groups of men prominent in the community's life who draw together in their moments of relaxation to share their interests in art, literature and fellow-man. Here, too, the late General moved among his peers.

No better, no more convincing illustration of the truth of the saying that the child is father of the man, could be found than in the life of this boy who was destined to make history for his country and for himself.

John Monash I knew almost from the day of his birth. To look back now, through the crowded gal-lery of the years, is to be aware that his was a life that marched on like a splendid army in which all the forces of heart and mind and will moved in unison to a pre-destined goal. The career of the man was implicit in the ways of

the boy.

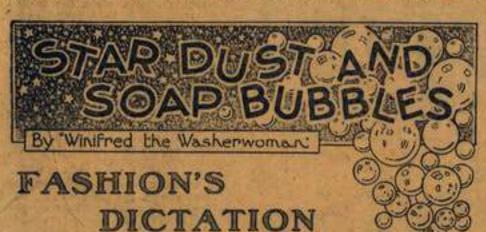
His parents had come to Australia from their native Poland. His father, Louis Monash, was a thoughtful man of wide sympathics, who brought to the building of his new home here the personal qualities that make a warm household. Interested though she was in her domestic round, the mother of John Monash was not the type to take for granted her son's studies; her kindly interest was as a light upon them. Harmony ruled in the Monash home, and my earliest recollection, from the intercourse between our two families, is of a pleasant circle that had a great capacity for friend-

John was born in Melbourne in 1865. His early years were spent with his family in Jerilderic. Here, as a pupil at school, he greatly impressed his headmaster, Mr Elliott, who urged that the boy be given the

JOHN MONASH, AGED 8.



wider opportunities of a public school. John was only too anxious for this, as I remember from a talk I had with him soon afterwards, when he came to Melbourne. I had been at Wesley College, under Professor Irving, and



HAS mere man any moral right to criticise woman for her obedience to Fashion's laws? In the stony, and dusty outback, where Winifred lives, with an Afghan's camel team crossing a sun-scorched horizon before might be thought that such a question would not be debated. But Winifred has her own ideas upon the subject, and here she tells what she thinks of masculine weakness, when it comes to clothes and "the right things to wear."

man! I'd bet anything you like that even that weighty decision can be prohe's not married-to dare to write such perly arrived at. Slaves, indeed! drivel about us women. I really don't Who'd ever want to be a man? know what the newspaper was about to print it. This ridiculous shrimp of

over the waters in Paris. He further says that men never-never were, and never-never would be, such nose-led

He terms Husbands "poor henpecked creatures, deafened by the wails of restures, deafened by the wails of 'Not a decent rag to wear,' etc." etc. He then has the downright cheek to say that we women leave off dressing at just the point we should start!

I just wish that writer would come up north, close enough for me to get at him, and I'd make him wish he had finished before he was started. Finish dressing where we should start, indeed!

WELL upon my word! Just think the coat shall have one button or two; of it-the sheer impudence of the and it takes nearly a century before

T REMEMBER once how my late houa man dares to criticise us women, and says that we are self-conscious and shear slaves to the tyrant Fashion.

He says that we blindly follow the dictates of a few stubby "embonpointed" men with vandyke beards, who call themselves Dress Dictators somewhere always had been; that there was no

James said a man was a man, and always had been; that there was no tailor's dummy about men, and that they knew what they wanted and wore it; and, moreover, they always dressed decently. He added that women powadays were a discrete women nowadays were a disgrace,

"All right, Jimmy, dear," I said meckly, "I always knew you were of the He-man type. But I bet you are not game to cricket next Saturday wearing anything else except your usual flannels."

He snorted and said he'd wear any-thing, and that at any old time. I said.

"All right then, Jamesy

suit for you on Satur-day. And if all you have said is correct, and you, as a man, are no slave to rags, I dare you to wear it and go "I say," he said, doubtfully, "you don't want me to go in my nightshirt, do you?" "Certainly not," I

"I even polished his boots."

Why, do you know there was an army man up this way the other day and he was wearing that curious garb they call "Shorts." I tell you I absolutely blushed for him.

His bases was a marmy answered, reassuringly. "I simply dare you to wear something different from the flamels."

And we left it at that.

His knees were more knobbly than a camel's, and his shapks looked like a decrepit hearth brush, with nasty wispy blobs of black hair bunching out here and there! And actually the man was complacent and didn't seem to realise his incongruous appearance. He just stood smirking down at his hairy legs and switching his boots with a switch.

A NYWAY, take them all round, what A NYWAY, take them all round, what are men that we are mindful of them? They cover themselves with four yards of rags (they, poor wretches, can only boast of three kinds, serge, tweed, and flannel), and, without a murmur, they cheerfully pay anything up to fifteen guineas for that trumpery covering! Of course, thinking of the army man's legs, I can easily understand why their latter ends are so skimped. It would be too awful if they wore them wider on a windy day. But, as I was saying, they can't even do as they like with those three materials.

The black dinner suit must only be worn for dinner. Your bold male dare not even go bathing in it. The brown morning suit is sacred to the office, and should the owner wear it to play ten-nis—why, next day the papers would report his eccentric behavior in gaunt headlines! For tennis the man must wear flannels; why, goodness only knows.

knows.

The shape of all his suits was decreed some time after the cave-man decided to make a change lest scientists should consider him as yet a monkey. Indeed, there is but one dress innovation upon which men can ring a change—and that is whether

SATURDAY came, and I laid out his clothes on the bed. This husband of mine had been getting too "uppish" for some time. So I felt it was my wifely duty to bring him down a peg or two. In other words, I was going to made him eat his hat!

So I laid out his clean khaki shirt and socks, and then his new blue blazer. I even polished up his boots for him. Then, lastly, I spread out my chef-d'ocuvre—a lovely pair of trousers that I had made for him myself. They were a delicate green shade of organdie.

I had made them rather full and gathered them into a neat ankle-band. Down each leg at the front I had worked a nice large yellow and black butterfly. I finished them off with a beautiful bow of cerise ribbon on each hip! Really, they were works of art.

I had to go out before my husband came in! So I left a note to say that his bath was ready and his things were on the bed. Returning home later, I found my lord fast asleep, with the chest of drawers ransacked, showing that he had most thoroughly searched for the garments that I had carefully planted behind the wood-

carefully planted behind the woodheap.

The floor was strewn with the wreck
of the new green pants!

I woke him up, and what he said
was—Oh, well. I don't think you
could really print it, so we'll leave it!
But, there it is—the impudence of mere
man in accusing women of being
slaves to Fashion. You can't play tennis without flannels; and they tell me
no man is a golfer unless he wears
those quaint contraptions known as

naturally I wanted young Monash to go there. However, it was de-cided that he go to Scotch College. Even then, the particular choice mattered less to him than the oppor-tunity offering. It was no surprise to those of us who knew him—or to Dr. Alex. Morrison, who had a flair for detecting the brilliance of boys under his charge, that at Scotch Col-lege John Monash passed his matri-culation at the age of fourteen. Two years later, in 1881, he was dux of

It must not be thought that here was a schoolboy prodigy with the virtues and shortcomings of the mere bookworm. Sensitive to life the boy was. There is a quality in the mind of a young Jew that would ensure that. But he was not shy, nor did he draw back into sullenness or introspection from the unness or introspection from the un-folding interests of boyhood. He loved the open air and all that was natural in the world. A little later he was to roam over the Buffalo Plateau when it was still in its wild state, translating his pleasure into the practicality of surveying as he

John Monash was not devoted to sport as we now understand that word, but he was a great out-of-doors schoolboy. He made friends, but he chose them. And all the time, in harmony with a purpose that lay deep in him, that was as a stream flowing through his life, he gave to study a great deal of the time that many would give to sport. Unconsciously, perhaps, he was anticipating the years that bring the "Youth and wisdom is genius,"

says the strange poet who plays Elisha to the Elija of Walt Whitman. If that be so, the gift of genius must have been given to John Monash. In those school days the qualities middless which days the qualities which were

to go to the making of the man were forming. Singlemindedness of purpose, simplicity of tastes, an insatiable desire for knowledge, and an extraordinary capacity for method and detail, were joined to a warm and affectionate nature. These qualities grew with his growth, and developed into the harmonious whole. Upon this splendid basis, as John Monash passed from boyhood to young manhood, was pillared a great mental superstructure. He was to be a builder of things, and it is easy to think of his young manhood as a

temple rising steadily in terms of a design which he had wrought, simple and strong. Like a fine building, he was to be a man in harmony. In his blood there was the romanticism of his race. This was not to be seen at the surface of John Monash, for the qualities of head and heart were balanced. As a schoolboy, and certainly as a young man with the horizon of life widening before him, he deliberately set himself to educate

That is why, in his University life, he took Arts and Law: he felt that



A RECENT PICTURE OF THE LATE SIR JOHN MONASH

to me, personally, for patriotic services. From this point of view a

he needed contact with both the humanities and the practical things. With equal deliberation he went on to a course of civil engineering. He had armed himself with knowledge; he would now go out to seek the practical creativeness which he knew to be his career. In 1893 he qualified as a master of civil engi-

he became keenly interested in military affairs. Those were years in which rumors of the dangers of invasion were current in Victoria, but I think that to John Monash the appeal of the science of war was similar to the appeal of chess. He mastered chess as he mastered the logic of war. From now on his life was devoted to two great interestsengineering and the army. It is unnecessary to stress the brilliant results of his application to them. He has built his own enduring

I do not think that young man-hood brought him strife of the mind. Psychological influences could not arise to trouble him seri-ously; he knew no difficulties or hostilities, because he had the power of taking his emotions in hand and not allowing them to over-ride his life. This is not to say that he did not feel deeply. His was the sensitive awareness of the lisciplined soul.

One remark of his shows the man. He had scarcely set foot on land here after the war when he said, "And now to get back to our jobs!" Yes, in truth, life, for him was one great job after another.

The simple modesty which he knew in the midst of his greatest

"job" was revealed to me in some of the letters which he made time to write from France. It is worth quoting extracts from one of these, which I received in 1918. He had

long rollers, like a sea-bird about to

From the stern-sheets the Torpedo-Lieutenant is watching the rise and fall of the sea with an experienced and

the force of her rudder she shears away from the ship's side. "Cast off for rard-out oars-give way together!" and the boat is away

From his elbow comes the plaintive whistle of a voice-pipe. It is the engine-room asking, "What's it all about, anyway?" now that there is a moment to breathe, for though they cannot see, those below always take a keen interest the plainting on "always decks."

in what is going on "above-decks." Succinctly the O.O.W. describes the scene to his brother officer far away below, and finishes with the warning-

"By the way, watch out for your con-densors. "Torps' has taken a 'granny' with him!"

A mighty column of green water, surmounted by yellow foam, shoots

skywards from the doomed vessel, and pieces of flying timber send up minia-ture imitations all around her. She gives a convulsive lesp, and hangs for

long moment once more on an even

Then, with a last pathetic flutter from the rags of canvas still adhering to the remnants of her masts, she takes one steep plunge and is gone for ever.

Ten minutes later the boat is hoisted in, and the telegraph bells from the bridge clang as the ship gathers way and swings back on to her course. The voice of the turbines fills the engine room again. And up on the bridge the O.O.W. resumes his bored expression as he stares ahead and settles down to routine once more.

written it from Divisional Headquarters of the Third Division, after the critical engagement which resulted in the saving of Amiens, "I often have to carry on my heavy correspondence, official and personal, in the short interludes between stirring events," he wrote, "It is astonishing how one learns to do a number of things simultaneously, for I have frequently had to keep going with dictated correspondence in the very midst of directing a battle. This isn't, in the least, 'swank,' but only the bare truth; and I find that to do so is the very best way of relieving the tension, of filling the intervals between moments of stress, and of keeping one's mind elastic and one's thinking machinery cool. . . . Now, the purpose of this letter really is to thank you most warmly for your kind congratulations on my knighthood, conveyed in your letter of January 28th, just received. I observe, with some interest, from the tone of yours and letters from many others, that my friends in Australia have only vague ideas about this event. It seems to be regarded as a recompense

Knighthood of the Bath would be a reward far beyond my deserts. It is really, however, something much more than that. It is a distinction to the magnificent division of which it has been my good fortune to be placed in command, in recognition of the series of brilliant victories achieved by the Division during the Spring, Summer and Autumn campaigns of 1917. To exercise the command of such a division, and of such men, is an honor far greater than can be accorded by the grant of any titles. The troops consist of the very flower of our Australian youth; from every point of view they are magnificent; the officers (the great majority of whom I have promoted from the ranks) represent the cream of our professional and educated classes—young engineers, architects, medicals, accountants, pastoralists, public school boys, and so on. . . I am interested in your question whether



JOHN MONASH, AGED 16. thing is always to have a plan; if it is not the best plan, it is at least better than no plan at all."

If one can read a definite purpose into all the forms of energy in which John Monash expressed himself, one could, I think, safely say that

he had intense desire to build, to right wrong things. In any work that he was engaged on his alm brought within measure of perfec-tion. That was his ideal. He be-lieved that his life lay in realising it. His aim was service.



SOME folk would have us believe that we are too much devoted to games. However that may be, sport has its beneficial effect on employmentin the manufacture of sporting goods.
In this article is described the method of turning out cricket balls and

bats-which are now coming again into summer use. KING Cricket has come to the wicket. Battalions of batsmen and bowlers are taking the field bired by a patch of fine weather (scorer, chalk it upl), and after today the thud of ball on but will replace that of football on bot. And the season should be a busy one, although it is expected that the difficulties of the times will be reflected in a lesser number of teams in most competitions. Finance is the obstacle that confronts junior clubs, and is hard to skittle. There is the pitch to be hired from the Parks Committee, the next for practice, the matting for matches, the bats, balls, pads, gloves and other.

Into Australia for the 1929-30 cricket season a reason for manufacturing Australian bats. The result is that in this, the second year of manufacture, many Australian bats are on the market. It remains to be seen how the bats will stand up to the test. It has been asserted that Australian willows grow to equickly, a tree of four years' growth attaining the same size as one of seven years' growth in England, when it is cut. The keeper has to take many a ball low down; he could get no lower than the tree feller who saws through the tree only about an inchable that the difficulties of the times will be reflected in a lesser number of teams in most competitions. ket. Battalions of batsmen and bowlers are taking the field lured by a patch of fine weather (scorer, chalk it upl), and after today the thud of ball on but will replace that of football on boot. And the season should be a busy one, although it is expected that the difficulties of the times will be reflected in a lesser number of teams in most competitions. Finance is the obstacle that confronts junior clubs, and is hard to skittle. There is the pitch to be hired from the Parks Committee, the net for practice, the matting for matches, the bats, balls, pads, gloves and other impediments. On a conservative estimate it costs £20 to obtain the requisite material to start a season in addition, there is the umpire's fest to be collected every week, and with a few unemployed cricketers to be carried in most teams, the paying playing member usually pays 3/ a match for his cricket, in addition to member ship fee.

ship fee.

One feature of this year's equipping is the amount of Australian made material that is likely to be used. Five years ago Australian cricket halls were little used. Now tariff restrictions have enabled local manufacturers to set their houses in order, and one firm last year turned out 12,000 balls, another 10,000. The story is told of Charles II, musing over an apple dumpling and wondering how the apple got inside. Let us go under the cover of a cricket ball.

The apple in this case is the 'quilt.' Around a little cube of cork successive layers of thin cork strips are wound with worsted and heavily hammered. The quilt is most import-

house slip" releases both falls together, and the boat drops neatly on to the crest of a wave. With a creak the big

The trunk is split into clefts about 77 inches long, 41 inches wide, and 3 inches thick. These are knocked into lat shape with an adze, and put away into a seasoning shed for at least a

One Melbourne firm is importing its lefts from England, and manufacturing the bats itself. This enables a big saving, tariffs being circumvented. The process is simple—when you know

The knife is applied to make the cleft nore like a bat, heavy pressure is applied to harden the soft willow, the edges are hammered and the blade edt for the handle. This is usually of Sarawak cane, with double of treble rubber inserted to ease the shock. The handle is then fitted, glued and bound. Now comes the balancing — that sensitive shaving here and there to give the bat lift—so much so that a beavy bat of 40oz. of perfect balance may feel much lighter than a light bat of 36oz.

THERE are a few other points on choosing and using a hat, always remembering the glorious uncertainty of cricket. Hold the bat with face up and look down the handle to the bottom of the back of the bat and a straight line will be found in best bats. Some betsmen look for eight grains on the face and discard bats with alight blemishes and marked



Stitching a Cricket Ball

ant. Too hard a quilt is severe on the bat; too soft a quilt means the ball will not retain its shape. Next we go to the covers. This is best Australian oxhide, tanned but stiff and workable. First of all the leather is softened by smearing with a paste of flour, salt and oil, then stretched, and then colored red. It is stretched, and then colored red. It is next cut into strips, dyed and dried. The quarter-pieces are cut and marked for the sewing process called "closing," which brings the two corners together into a half cover. Inside the covers are glued false quarters to back it up. The quilt now is placed beneath the covers. The seamer grips the ball in a vice — a cup-like contrivance — and puts in the central row of stitching, binding the cover to the quilt. Then it goes to the stitcher sewing with two needles at once, who puts in the treble or double sew of ten stitches to the inch. Finally it is pressed into a sphere, and the last treatment is the gold imprint.

were appearing in the papers at frequent intervals. English cricket hats were dealt a blow. Here are some figures which explain the high price of good imported bats. A bat which could be purchased abroad for 28/and landed in Australia for 38/6, before tariff increase, now costs to land about 65/, and would have to sell at 59/ to return the sports dealer a fair margin.

margin.

Australian manufacturers saw in Mc
Forde's statement that 22,453 cricket
bats valued at £12,133 were imported

discoloration. It is as foolish to do this as it is for a prohibitionist to reject raspberry vinegar because of the injunction "to look not on the wine when it is red." As a matter of fact, a bat brown one side and light yellow the other is often favored. The line of demarcation marks the start of another year's growth and the bat is usually very sturdy at this point.

From willow to wicket, the manufacture of bats possesses a history of its own. It seems that the industry was established in 1750 by Messrs Duke and Son, and nine generations have follow "in father's footsteps," making bats and runs. This firm was first to introduce the treble seam ball, one of which was presented to George IV., then Prince of Wales, in 1788.

In recent years there has been some In recent years there has been some talk of an epidemic of willow blight or water mark, but communications received from English manufacturers received from English manufacturers state that harm has been caused by incorrect publicity. This blight affects trees in the same manner as pests, causing the leaves to die and ruining the tree. As soon as the trouble is noticed, the tree is cut down. The effect rising from referring to the disease as a water-mark is that the public confuse it with the butterfly stain which appears on the majority of leading makes of bats. Contrary to being a defect, this stain appears only in true bat willow, Salix cercelea, and is the hallmark of a good bat. Well - informed club secretaries, noticing a good butterfly stain well down on the blade, will realise that there is a bat capable of giving good service.

Away Sea Boat's Crew Stopping A Big Ship At Sea By Julian Storm



ORED - distinctly -is the expression on the face of the officer of the watch as he stares aheed from his position, high up on "Mon-key's Island," as the

It is a little after noon, on the third ing pointers swing in reply. And in the tional circumstances) a ship can be sedately along at her "cruising speed" exactly what is happening.

The officer in question has already automatically checked the compasscourse, tapped the barometer and glanced at the revolution indicator, as of relief that he turns to have a word with the Commander and the navi-gating lieutenant, as the two step out of the charthouse, where they have been working out the noon "fix," Sud-denly their conversation is interpreted

dealy their conversation is interrupted by the port look-out. "Sailing ship two points on the port bow, Sir." bow, Sir."

With a muttered apology the Officer of the Watch moves away to have a look, for even a mighty battleship must keep out of the way of "sail."

Idly he raises his telescope, for the vessel is still some distance away, but iff a moment his whole attitude changes. Gone is the bored expression, engendered by three days of monotony, and in its place is lively interest; for even at that distance he can see, through his powerful glass, that here there is something radically wrong.

"What do you make of her, Sir?" he asks, handing his glass to the Commander.

"H'm-adrift. Derelict, I should say."
says the latter a few minutes later.
"I can't see any distress signals."
And at the word "derelict" everyone is on the "qui vive," for to every sailor that dread word spells DAN-GER; danger sudden and awful; the deadliest menace to all those who go down to the sea in shire. down to the sea in ships.

HALF-AN-HOUR'S steaming, and the doomed vessel is a bare mile away. To the watch-keeper, still studying her through his telescope, she now presents a forlors spectacle. With her bows completely submerged and decks awash, she wallows and staggers under the pitiless battering of the beam swell. Aboft the shattered whoel-house, on her high flung poop, can be seen the unattended wheel, spinning giddily as the flailing rudder crashes to and fro with each frantic yaw.

The poop itself is a mass of broken spars, tangled rigging and splintered woodwork, while the long falls triling astern from the empty boat davits show that she is indeed abandoned by her course.

by her crew.
"Must be full of timber, or she'd never have kept affoat. We'll heave to, and put a demolition party aboard It is the Commander speaking, and immediately the big ship springs to

The voice of the Officer of the Watch rings out, "'Way first sea-boat's crew," and the bosun's pipes begin to sound as the word is passed.

The Commander steps across to the engine-room telegraph, and the bells clans musically as he moves both

engine-room telegraph, and the bells clang musically as he moves both pointers from "Half Ahead" to "Slow Ahead"—for, unlike the Merchant Service, the indication "Full Ahead or Astern" is only used in an emergency in the Navy, the required speed, on normal occasions, being shown by the revolution indicator.

Next he moves across to the telephones, and rings the Captain's cabin: "Commander speaking, sir. I am stopping to put a demolition party on board a dereliet windjammer."

"Right." comes the quiet voice in reply, "Carry on, please, I'll be up in ten minutes."

Then the Commander returns to the

WHEN a big ship-such as a was Persel is stopped in mid-ocean it seems to the layman but a simple matter of a signal from the bridge.

But there is a good deal more to it than that.

In this graphic naval sketch, the author shows what goes on when the gongs ring, "Stop"; how the engine-room staff, far down below, is galvanised into sudden, watchful activity; and how the great engines are slowed down and brought to rest. And he shows, too, what happens when a sea boat's crew is "called away."

leisurely Atlantic swell, as she ploughs to inform the engineer officer below escape pipes, which run up the fore-NOW, to the onlooker, it would seem that one had but to ring that

cryptic word "Stop" through to the engine-room, and behold!-the ship he took over the bridge for the after- obeys. Little does the layman realise noon watch, and it is with something the scene of feverish activity into which those regions far below are plunged by the brief signal from the bridge.

bridge.

As the loud clang of the tell-tale gong rings out above the soft croon of the giant turbines, the engineer seems to become a dozen men all at once! First and foremost he grahs the telephone to warn the boiler-rooms. That done, he starts to wrestle with one of the huge brass wheels, that seem to grow like weird mushrooms through the steel floor of the tiny control platform. And as he tugs at the one labelled "Main Steam Valve," fleeting figures disappear into the mass of machinery and under a maze of canvas-lagged pipes, opening draincocks, alowing down pumps, testing pressures and temperatures.

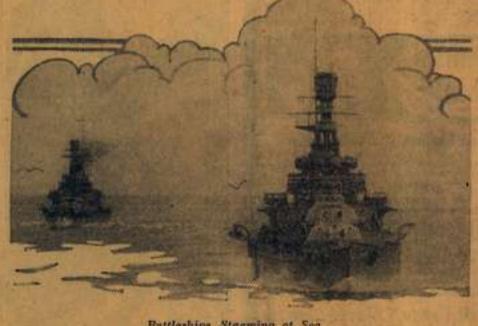
For the modern turbine is as delicate as a giant invalid, and has to have its temperature taken regularly! Moreover, it is check full inside of tiny

day of an uneventful trip, and the meantime the officer of the watch has brought up almost "all standing," withhuge battleship is rolling gently to a moved to the engine-room voice-pipe, out so much as a whisper from those most face of the funnels. For the men know their job, and there is no need for orders as they jump to ease down the fuel pumps and fan engines. As the deep roar of the forced

draught and the staccate splutter of the oil burners die away, the E.R.A. (engine-room artificer) in charge of the boiler-room, is watching anxiously -his glance darting from steam-pres-sure-gauge to water-gauge. A moment ago that level was as steady as a rock, but now the water is leaping frantic-ally up and down the glass, as under his controlling hand the screech of the calculating eye. A moment later he snaps the one word, "Slip!" and, with feed pumps drops a note or two.

Too much water, or too little will equally spell disaster, and all the time he is keeping one car cocked for that peculiar, soundless vibration that heralds the lift of a safety valve. And already the big ship is slowing up. a single tug on the lanyard, the "Senboat rope, the last link between ship and cutter, takes the strain, and under

MEANWHILE, on deck, the other actors in this tiny drama are moving with the same smooth smartness Within two minutes of being called away, the members of the sea-boat's crew are in their places. The "gripes"—those crossed strips that keep the on her errand to the derelict, now only half a cable's length (100 yards) away. THE officer of the watch, from his position on the bridge, can watch every phase of the next movements with interest. He sees the boat go alongside, and the nimble figures of the Torpedo-Lieut, and his assistant L.T.O. (Leading Torpedo-man), as they scramble aboard on their dangerous task.



Buttleships Steaming at Sea

blades, as numerous and fine in comparison, as the bones of a fish, and a very little water collected inside there will do irreparable damage.

In the boller-rooms things must move rapidly, too, for here lies the most difficult part. In these days, thanks to oil fuel, no longer does the word "stoke-hold" conjure up a picture of a lurid interno, in the pit-like depths of which dim figures move incessantly, their dirty half-naked bodies cessantly, their dirty half-naked bodies glistening with sweat as they wield their giant instruments. Instead, you have a spacious chamber, filled with cool rushing air, whose walls and bulkheads gleam white in spotless purity, and where the strong light twinkles brightly on the brass wheels of the burners in neat rows along the boiler faces.

"Commander apeaking, sir. I am stopping to put a demolition party on board a derelict windjammer."

"Right." comes the quiet voice in reply. "Carry on, please. I'll be up in ten minutes."

Then the Commander returns to the telegraph and rirgs down "Stop" to both engines, and watches the answer-

"Granny" is short for "Grandmother's Pill," which is a double charge of explosive used for special occasions, when a ship is so full of timber that she cannot sink, unless most of the bottom is blown out of her. And the warning is necessary, for, strangely enough, it is the engine and boiler rooms that feel the jar of an underwater explosion most, and as the condensors contain a vacuum they are more easily damaged. most, and as the condensors contain a vacuum they are more easily damaged. In an incredibly short space of time the cutter is on her way back to the ship. And now at last there comes to the listening ears a most peculiar sound. It is not a boom or a roar, but a deep metallic "clank," as though some giant smith had struck his anvil right under the keel of the ship. boat "housed to" firmly against the davits—have been cast off, and each man, already harnessed in his life-belt, is standing by his thwart, his life life gripped in both hands.

The Torpedo Lieutenant, armed with two boxes of explosive, has fallen in his party, some of which are carrying detonators and fuses. Up the ladders and into the stern-sheets of the cutter they go, with as little emotion as that shown by the average citizen boarding a tram. They are old hands at this game. Then the boat falls are manned and from the bridge above comes the

Smoothly the boat drops away on her journey to the sea 40 ft. below, while bow-man and stern-sheet-man haul desperately on the steadying lines, so that she will not dash against the rolling side of the ship. "Handsomely, now. Handsomely," calls the officer of the watch as she nears the water; and the speed is checked to a crawl.

"Avast lowering," he barks next, and the boat hangs poised just above the

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

RCDIG1066714

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The introduction of these Super Specials on Friday created a positive furore—response was phenomenal. Here are further equally dramatic values for Monday—but, a word to the wise—shop early!

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2/6 Crepe Fuji Bloomers .

2/11 Silk and Cotton Vests

Shaped at waist, deeper and British Puli

Crope and British P

2/11 Colored Shantung at 5/11 Crepe de chene for .. 6/11 Linora Smocks for .. 4/6 X.O.S. Bloomers now

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Best quality with Glinve Colored Towels 10 and 10 an

2/11 Silk Mixture Hose Pure 5th feese with a slight mixture of rayon for extra
weer. Quij finish and fice weave, double heels and tons
and wide lists expanding tons, all wented shedes. Cash

4/II Mercerised Lisle Hose

6 Easy Lay-by_ 4/11 British Fuji Nights - W. and O.B. British Fuji Nights. Two protty styles with

Use Our Free

2/11 Suspender Brassiere 10/11 Girls' Blazers now

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1/3 Pillow Cotton, 40 inch

5/11 Honeycomb Quilts Bingle Bed White Honeycomb Quilts with frieged ends.
Effective designs. You will like these for their delntlines and long life. Usually 5/11 Manton's Sceotal. 3/.
Cash at Counter unity.

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1/11 Pompa. Flouncings -

Prices that build greater business! Manton's 240 Bourke St.



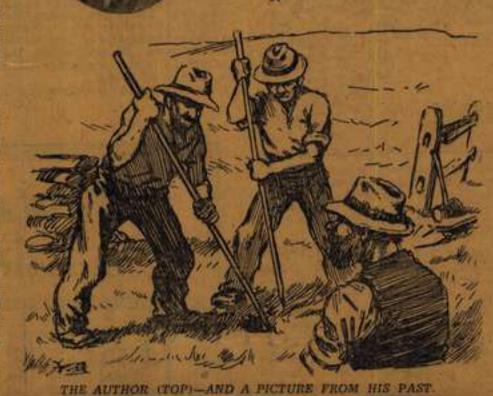
I'ROM our camp on the edge of the line we could hear the train strugg-ing up the steep hill from Muckadilla.

MR W. M. HUGHES, before he became a politician and a Prime Minister — or even a Trade Union leader — had a varied career in industry of different kinds, turning his hand to any job that offered.

Looking back on the past, he relates here an amusing yarn of the days when he was a handyman in Queensland, whither he had come with his companion, George, in search of anything that might offer in the shape

He tells of a man who drove a hard bargain in the bush.

meet us outside the bank in Roma on Saturday morning at 11 o clock.



ing men. Now, I'm telling you," went on George, "Orsetraylana are the most law-abiding people on earth. Why, he said, warning up to his subject, "look at those men at Adayale three years ago last Christmas."

"What about them?" "Toil us about them, George," we begged.

"Well," began George, "three Christmases ago I was in Adayale. The town was full of shearers and tank-sinters driven by the drought. Some of them had good cheques, and there was plenty of money knocking about. They were a pretty tough mob," George admitted, reminiscently.

"Any of youne blokes know Sandy Macdonald?" he inquired, looking round his audience.

"Yes," said a tall, loose-timbed man known to un as Ringer. Ringer was by way of being a bit of an aristocrat, for he was the only man who had a herse. "Yes," he repeated, "I know him well. Him and me was mates on the Diamantins."

"Well," pursued George, "H you an' "m was mates you know there" al-



IN YOUTHFUL DAYS

THEY were taken from jungle-land in their infancy, some of these ill-tempered inmates of the Zoo, and were signed on as perma-nent lodgers at that big institution —as milk babies.

twenty years in many instances; appetites have reverted to meat and vegetation, weights have increased by pounds, hundredweights, tons; fondling playfulness has changed to ferocious animosity, and still the Jimmies and Willies, Andys and Jacks, as they are known to their monitors, accept this suburbanised life under the stupid gaze of the humans as if they knew no other.

Do many of the animals remember much of their homeland?

AS one looks at The Kaiser, the oldest lion at the Zoo-looks this old fellow full square in the eyes,

BABIES AT THE ZOO GROW UP

that of the rabbit warrens across the the shoulder.

Such is destiny. It cannot be said that the Zoo animals live such a "ter-rible" life. They are safe and they are well fed, though their activity is

The years have seen The Kaiser grow rosy in health, reach maturity, pass it, and today the veteran knows that he has honored his race.

the bars to him each day at I p.m.

Adelaide! She is the leopard. About as old as The Kaiser, but, in keeping with her family, a trifle "catty".

Now, Adelaide knows all about human beings, and is absolutely and definitely "through" with them. When a romping ball of fluff she came to Melbourne from India with a woman who was unselfish enough to allow the funny little cub, still on the milk battle, to travel about with her in The cub grew, and when three years old it showed its spicen for the first

there seems to be no reflection but time. It tore its mistress painfully on

prisonment at the Zoo the next day.

But she soon got tired of that, got nesty in fact, and the space below the bars had to be boarded up.

Adelaide is now one of the most ferocious animals at the Zoo. Even Mr Wilkie has falled to make friends with

Similarly the Zoo has been the only home known to a number of the animals. There is Jimmie, the popular erang-outang and darling of the crowds.

Jimmie reached the Zoo with three other haby orangs, and he was the youngest. From the outset Jimmie took up life philosophically—the other three died in despondency, but Jimmie went ahead to win friends and happi-Those 30 years weigh heavily, but Seven years ago at the gardens Jim-

Inwas with the children.

Today Jimmie gots no porridge. But his breakfast comists of a bottle of milk and another of warm tes, a couple of raw eggs, hot buttered toust, bread and jam and fruit. And Jimmis occasionally bends the thick iron bars of his cage, just for exercise.

Willie, the hippopotamus of jugger-nautical proportions, was about a ton in weight when he arrived at the Zoo. His stocky legs now support more than two tons.



a ton in those days, but now the tun of the track is pounded down each day by a four-ton mammoth.

Then there is Bob, the old spotted hyens. A remarkable animal. He is

He is troubled with rheumatism, and is not expected to live much longer.

Jack, the Canadian elk or Wapiti deer, is another old-timer. He was born at the Zoo 20 years and more ago, but is now on his last legs. He has been seriously ill of late, and when he shids his antiers he is expected to pass away.

Vol VII. Konech was not always a big australian where he trought bis personal culturests lay the other loan - of his altitude in claiming that the Bde was not part of the A. L.F. (ned. Host. Chap. 4 footste)

John knowsch & the Separates of Gettelions

Slargen holds that Enomand was fortunate in having command of the A. I. F. only in times of success - (2 tothe him that this is my opinion too).

howard was an apportunist or could not have led the A.I.F., as Beidwood avult have done, if affaires has fone against him. He could not inspire men with a high motive, v has not the mor al Courage to support his own views where strong men were conceraed.

When 100 wen of the 1st Battalion materiet, Glasgow, entering a village behent the times, saw a number of ratur shawefaces men walking about. He taught they must be worn out by heccut fighting but young Low Inackag come up to him v. sais. Fre bas new & for your, Sir - " tots him of the

" blat have you done? "sais flangows. " I've pat Tem all ander arrest to be tries by court martial," so mackay.

glasgow approved & they were tried o

Sembras but thouast would not act. They were kept under arrest for 6 weeks, Actionica of the bryade has to carry them about and with it _ & great in convenience, & a highly condeserable circulatance pour the point of view of discipline. at the end, when the armistice was arrowped, howash or Hobbs to flagour acide atti before a conference, & monach asked him wheter, in view of the armistics, he dis not think her could recommend the release of Rest men. Graspow, whose first principle in discipline was That everyman mens stans up to the coverequences of his own acts, refuset. Monest said "Oh, verey well, feneral. quite so " + They want back to the Conferma, r the men were sent to preson. howash, if he trought is right, coult have made the recommendation, but he would not take the responsibilit. Slasfow says that he showed

Some law weakness in Splining up the battelines. In the 13 Bde there was no seps of repeated to obey. Slasgow let the opinions know that, to obey. Slasgow let the word have to be come what might, they would have to be taken by the units they were posted to, of laken by the unit commanders that they had to the total three unit commanders that they had to made theat them fairly in the malter of most theat them fairly in the malter of most theat them fairly in the had one appointments of series it. He had one sight difficult with Christie, but after sight difficult with Christie there was he had spoken to Christie there was he had spoken to Christie there was

house arrayed that when officers
when, who materied at the splitting up,
returns from convales were though wounds,
returns from convales were though wounds,
they should be sent to the 1st I wan. Flasgow
they should be sent to this method as being a
was attend opposed to this method as being a
was attend opposed to this method of the
seaking of them "lang way out" instead of the
staight out course. But the order having been
straight out course. But the order having been
given, he supported it. On some of these troops

Coming back from England, Com Robertion who evenanded the 2m2 Div., asked Glaspow if he would not aprece to the hausfer of a party which shower itself multinous ? wanter to jam the hur Dir. "Not on your life" sais flus pow, ? gave order for the arrest of the party. as soon as they heard what his attitude was, the party at once gave in. glasgow says to Rosenthal was a pood dist. che in the live, but was welvier & go on leave as soone as the chivision was out of live, r leave I responsability for training to others.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Extract from 21st Battalion History - Disbandment of Battalion.

This sudden and unexpected blow caused great dismay amongst all concerned. During the afternoon the C.O. attended another conference at Bde. Hqrs., and, in his absence the situation was keenly discussed by the members of the Unit. On his return a deputation from the Officers and also one from the Other Ranks waited on him. These deputations put forward the views of the members of the BN. on the subject. Our seniority, our services, our record, our decorations, were all brought forward as arguments against this action, which was distasteful to all, on account of the pride we had in our Unit. The C.O. arranged by telephone for these deputations to wait on the Brigadier next day. At 10.30 a.m. a special parade was called, but owing to the unexpected length of time taken by the deputations whilst waiting on the Brigadier, the C.O. was unable to address the men.

At 9.30 a.m. the C.O. waited on the Brigadier and placed the views of the Unit before him. The Deputations waited on the Brigadier at 21st BN. Hqrs. at 10.30 a.m. The views put forward by the Deputations were reduced to writing and a copy of this was handed to the Brigadier. Nothing definite was obtained from this interview. After Church Parade the Bn. formed up in rear of Hqrs. and was addressed by the C.O. He informed them that the disbandment had been definitely decided upon by the authorities and exhorted the Bn. to render full obedience to any orders they might receive. He also stated that the date of disbandment would not definitely be decided upon until the return of the Divisional Commander, and that the Brigadier would then place the views of the Unit before the Divisional Commander before the disbandment took place.

In the afternoon Lt.G.R. Dearden proceeded to 2nd Aust. Div.

Rft. Camp, en route for Australia on 1914 furlough.

Administrative notes on the disbandment of an Infantry Battalion were received. The following day passed quietly although everybody was very anxious to know what action would happen.

Training was carried out according to the syllabus laid down. Lt. J.A. Gray, M.C. was detached for duty with the 6th A.L.T.M. Battery, and on the following day Lt. L.J.A. Buchanan was evacuated to Field Ambulance, and 2/Lts. G.F.V. Grenness and C.W. Stewart joined us from Off.Cadet Bn.

At noon on the 24th Sept., the Divisional Commander received the deputations representing the Officers and Other Ranks of the Battalion. They put before him the views of the Unit on the subject of disbandment, in writing.

The Unit was informed through them, by the G.O.C. that the orders of the Higher Command would be put into force immediately.

At 3.30 p.m. a special Bn. Parade was held at which the Divisional & Brigade Commanders addressed the men. The Unit then marched back to Bn. Hqrs., where the C.O. spoke to the men and told them that the decision of the Higher Authorities was final and definite, and that the orders were expected that evening.

During the evening it came to the knowledge of the C.O. that the men had decided to carry out all duties required of them, with the exception of falling in in marching order to proceed to another Unit. The C.O. immediately notified the Brigadier of this and, after a personal interview withboth the Divisional & Bde. Commanders, the C.O. again addressed the Officers at 10 p.m.

Written orders for the disbandment of the Unit were received at 10.10 p.m. These were in turn issued to Companies and Hqrs., together with necessary nominal rolls, etc., at 3.15 a.m. on the 25th.

The Divisional Concert Party tended a special invitation to the Unit for the evening of the 24th, but, owing to the situation, this was not attended, though it had been accepted some days previously. A Bn. Parade was ordered for 9.30 a.m., 25th, when Companies were to fall in in marching order ready to move off to their new Units. At 9.30 Coy. Commanders reported to the C.O. that the men refused to fall in in marching order, but would fall in in drill order, and were prepared to carry out the training syllabus, and carry out the training

regular routine. The C.O. then ordered the Companies to be paraded in drill order at 10 a.m.

On this parade he addressed the companies in the following order (1) "A" (2) "B" & "D", (3) "C" & HQ.

Verbal orders were then given to the Coy. Commanders to fall their men in in marching order and to move them off to the respective Battalions to which they had been allotted, by noon. At 11.30 a.m. Coy. Commanders reported that the men did not intend to obey this order. The Officers were then instructed to personally report themselves to their new Units. This was done after they had held a meeting and decided that the men would stand a better chance of making good with them out of the way. The C.O. then personally reported the situation to the Brigadier.

After dinner the men, who were now without Officers, and were not officially recognised, held a meeting and decided to maintain order, to carry out all ordinary routines, and to obey every order received with the exception of marching out to another Unit. At the same meeting it was decided that any man who gave offence or went absent without leave would be drastically dealt with by the men themselves.

In furtherance of this policy the companies, without orders, changed over the existing guards and duties, and, at parade time, fell in in a methodical manner and marched to the Sports Ground. Organised games had for the last week been the general man afternoon routine.

At the ground a football match was played, after which the men returned to billets in an orderly manner. Throughout the afternoon there was an entire absence of any disorder. All complimentswere paid to Officers, and general discipline was maintained. During the evening the band played as usual and rations, which had been drawn for the following day, were issued to the Companies by the R.Q.M. Staff in the usual manner. This was done on the authority of the men themselves. At 6.30 p.m. the C.O. was informed by the Brigadier, who had just attended a conference, that for the present the disbandment would be in abeyance, and that, in the meanwhile, the Battalions in the Brigade would be reorganised on a three-Company basis. This news was communicated by the C.O. to the Officers and men at Bn. Hqrs. where it was received with deafening cheers.

On the following day it was announced officially on parade. After this parade the Bn. marched to Herleville to witness a practice attack with tanks. On return the Bn. was divided into three Companies. "C" Coy. was divided into three Platoons one of which went to each of the other three Companies.

Nov. 1908.

HN.

Glas jow. Austinees. Armest arranged that The men of other divisional desbant of God who were away consasties the shot be sent buck to (STDir. Glas gover divisit like it but acceptant. Other Some went back to one of Cam Roberton's bus (2 Dir colo vice Rosenthal on Cearl)

Stargow Most for the police, & the ween returned at once writigned except.

The Gates meeting after the armeitice Raderion 665 flasfow that he was anxion to get back to the Brit army. ("He saw trouble coming," sol Starforo.) Glasfow row Hobbs who tots him he dedn't know what to do with Lloys. " Jeve hum to aux"; sais f. "I 4 rake him dlogd toth flasjow 12 years later that he overheard This. Llogd come to? Près le v glasjour anked A. in his presence if he wishs to give hier a statument as & the present condition of the artillery. Lloyd saw he was satisfied without it, o playour said dispund at once with anderson. flasgow then turned to Lloys. the too Din' artillery have multinies," he sd. " and before you know where you will have delejates, or

Whatever they are called, over from them among your men, or you are certain of trouble unless you get un friet. Det your fellows at once and tell them attat the men will be couning , & that if the howour of Kumselves of the division are to be preserved they mens of the hear of this thing at ouce, & crush it out as they would a snake in the grass." Loyd sais: Leave it to the Sir. "He for them into a hell - He is a good speaker a the user flasfow's phrase, & they cheered him - T

Bole of army artillery as well as his own Bole of army artillery as well as his own they were very stack. In a Cartaly to a sent to him to take it over. Alasgow with macartury veside him; boassing - said one knowld to M. - " which of track have men riding on the himber is properly dresses?" and then went on Talking to someone close. When the Typs had passed of soft M.

Then right on a fortnight M. had colinct thanged in appeared of but.

they dis turn a deaf sar of the

PHONE: B. 4650

2nd BATTALION A.I.F. ASSOCIATION.

(NULLI SECUNDUS)



Formed on the Return of the 2nd Battalion, A.I.F., from 5 Years' Active Service, 1919.



President :

Lt -Col. E. E. HERROD, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. Watson House, 11 Bligh Street Sydney.

Hon. Secretary und Erensurer : F. W. TAYLOR, "lmmarna." Hawkins St., Artarmon.

BATTLE HONORS.

Landing at Anzac (1915)

Sari Bair

Pozieres

Bullecourt

Ypres (1917)

Hazebrouck

Dear m' Bagley

a copy of the last movement hundled over to a. J. 7 H. G

London by Rt. W Jarves an onymal Birke who became list adjutant after knose stanked

after a stang of post on three months at-Villan Potterie Me Bir moved to Bouffeoulse, a veleuge much neare

to Chaleroi. Thave anom combe up un from Col Janden nelature bothe Pof wales vent. Sweet seemed our a colony lake

The following were the movements of the 2nd. Bn. after the signing of the Armistice.

Under the command of Col. Youden the Bn. moved off in easy stages from Busigny, passing through Mazinghin, Prisches, Flamong, Solre le Chateau, Solre St. Gery, on the long march to Germany, where it was intended that the Bdge. would form a part of the Army of Occupation. This order was later countermanded, and after marching well into Belgium, the Bdge. was billeted about 10 miles out of Charleroi, the 2nd. Bn. occupying Villers Poterie early in December, which was the last town in Belgium that the Bn. was billeted in as an entire Bn. From there repatriation commenced and drafts were sent to England for return to Australia.

Our stay in Villers Poterie was a very happy one, receiving the best of treatment from the Villagers, accounted for, no doubt by the fact that we were the first English troops to stay there any length of time. Rifles having been handed in the daily routine consisted of route march in the morning and sports in the afternoon. Football matches were the main item of interest, several games being played against the 9th. Bn. at Chatalet creating great interest. The last sports meeting of the Edge. was held at this time, consisting of foot-ball, tug-'o- war, foot racing, quoit tennis etc., points being allotted to each Bn. for a win. Football being the most important sport, five teams from each Bn. were entered. The 2nd. Bn. finished up as winners of the competition and held the shield for the last time.

Christmas 1918 was spent at Villers Poterie, and a special dinner was served up for the men. Horse racing was started at Chatalet, the Bn. entering "Mick" (Capt. Moy's mount) for the light

draught race over four furlongs. To the delight and profit of his followers, he was first past the post.

During the early part of January 1919, the first batch of traces including Col. Youden, who handed over to Major Gilder, were dispatched to England for repatriation, shortly after being followed by another which greatly thinned out the members of the Bn. It was then decided to form the Bdge. into two composite Bns. consisting of 1st, 4nd, 42nd, and 2nd. Band 3rd. Bns.

on 11/3/19 the Bn. ceased to be known as the 2nd. Bn. and joined up with the 3rd. Bn. at Boufficula, the two Bns. then being known as the 2nd/3rd Bn. Attached is the last movement order No. 48 issued by command of Major Gilder. At Boufficula the dataly routine of marches and sport continued, under command of Col. Moore, who commanded the composite Bn. After the dispatch of the next quota to England, the two composite Bns. 2nd/3rd, and 1st/4th amalgamated as one at Couillet, and as such went to England for return to Australia as the 49th. Quota.

During December, while the Bn. was at Villers Poterie, the Prince of Wales visited the Bn. and inspected the billets in the morning and during the afternoon witnessed the inter Bn. football matches.

SECRET

Copy No. 13.

Second Australian Battalion

Order No. 48.

Reference map Namur 1/1000000.

- 1. The Second Australian Battalion will move by route march from VILLERS POTERIE to billets in BOUFFIOULX on the 11th. instant.
- STARTING POINT. G. 2.62.30 Cross roads between school and FIGOTREE.
 - ROUTE. -gg.2.62.30 ACOZ BOUFFIOULX, Battalion will be at starting point at 1000.
- 4. TRANSPORT. Transport allotted for use of 2nd. Battalion will follow in rear of unit.
- BILLETING PARTY. One N.CO per Company and Headquarters will report to Lieut. D. Tennant at Battalion Headquarters at 0900 on 10th. and will meet the Battalion on arrival at BOUFFIOULX.
- 6. ORDER OF MARCH. H.Q., "A" and "B" Companies, strict march discipline will be maintained throughout. Halts will be made at 10 minutes to each clock.
- 7. COMMAND. On arrival at BOUFFIOULX the 2nd. and 3rd. Battalions will become SECOND/THIRD Battalions and will be commanded by Lieut.Col. D.T.Moore (C.M.G., D.S.O.)
 Major Gilder (2nd. Bn.) will be 2nd. in command.
- 8. Acknowledge.

(sgd.) J. Knox Lieut.
A/Adjutant, 2nd. Austr. Bn

DISTRIBUTION.

1st. A. I. Brigade. 12345678 C. O. 3rd. Battalion. 2nd. O. C. A Company.

O. C. Headquarters Details.

Q. M. and T. O. R. M. O.

9. War Diary.

File. 11. Spare.

ADMINISTRATION.

- Dress Full marching order, less blankets; waterproof 1. sheets to be worn under flap of pack.
- Officer's Valises of Headquarters and A Company will be 2. dumped at R. Q. M. store and B Company's headquarters, at 0830. Blankets (rolled shortwise in bundles of 10, and clearly labelled) will be stacked at Coy. H.Q. at 0830; H. Q. blankets at R. Q. M. store. Mess Gear will be dumped at Coy. H. Q. at 0830.
- Tatches will be synchronised at 0900. 3.



TELEPHONE. CENTRAL 4780.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE,

MELBOURNE, 6th April 1934

Dear Bazley,

In response to your request for files dealing with repatriation and demobilisation, I am forwarding herewith the following:-

Defence C588/1/248 re Repatriation.

Defence AB500/1/160 re Repatriation Conference

D.A.G., A.I.F. 193/22 re Demobilisation - Policy File

D.A.G., A.I.F. 193/35 re Repat. Demob. Dept. - Organisation

A.M.S., A.I.F. 200/ - re Educational Scheme - Org. & Policy

A.I.F. 4334/1/15 Files No's 1 & 2 re General Schemes and

Procedure regarding Repatriation.

I think you will find that these files contain all that you will require, if however you need additional records you may be able to give me a reference number from the files which will simplify tracing others. I am advising Mr.McAllan that I am forwarding these files to you, and shall be obliged if you will return them to me when you have finished with them as Colonel Butler has not yet finalised his chapter covering this subject.

Yours sincerely,

A.W. Bazley Esq.,
Victoria Barracks,
PADDINGTON.N.S.W.

Reliand 34

GENERAL MONASH'S NOTES ON DEMOBILIZATION.

Question of permanent ship staffs? Not attractive.

We must retain, throughout period, officers, nurses, and N.C.O's of all classes, requisite for (a) ships' staffs, (b) embarkation port staffs.

Questionof gathering in all odd and small units and definitely attaching them to one or other of the divisions, to simplify communications and control.

Arrangement by C.O's of all personnel, in order of priority, on definite basis to be laid down.

Preliminary Demobilization Memo re Demobilization Morale. Bad co-operation or want of sympathy by any, imad impede all.

Draw up pro forma ships' staffs.

Full census of A.I.F. personnel.

Full list and distribution of all A.I.F. units.

Liaison with Egypt.

Liaisons with G.H.Q., France, Reportage Depots, etc.

Dissolution of English Depots - see M'Cay.

Amply strengthen Somerville's staff.

Take over December shipments from Dodds.

Question of Ration Pay for officers on duty in England.

Tabulation and numbering of all decisions.

Liaison with Australia.

Employment of Major Lyons.

Abbreviated terms throughout.

Use necimal classifications for categories.

Commence draft earlier circulars.

3 rooms for Gens. B., White, and Ward.

Attaching odd units to divisions.

Following to be signed by me (or in my absence by Foott) - except mere routine -

(a) to War Office (? Dodds)

(b) to G.O.C., A.I.F. (c) to Prime Minister.

(d) to Australian Defence or Repatriation.

I shall deal with all subordinates direct, but will give no orders except thro Foott.

Settle terms on which officers and men ar can be discharged in England, and releases to be given.

COPY.

Mr. Hughes wishes to see General Monash at "Carfax",

29 Elsworthy Road, Hampstead, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday,

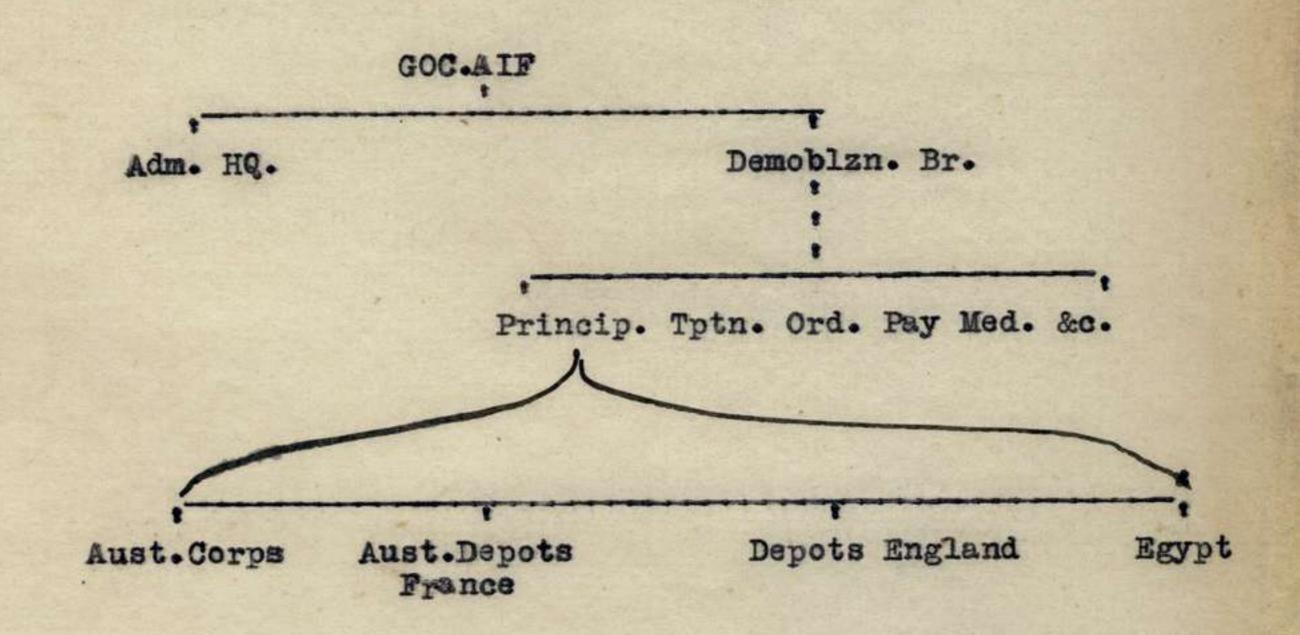
18th (Nov. 1918).

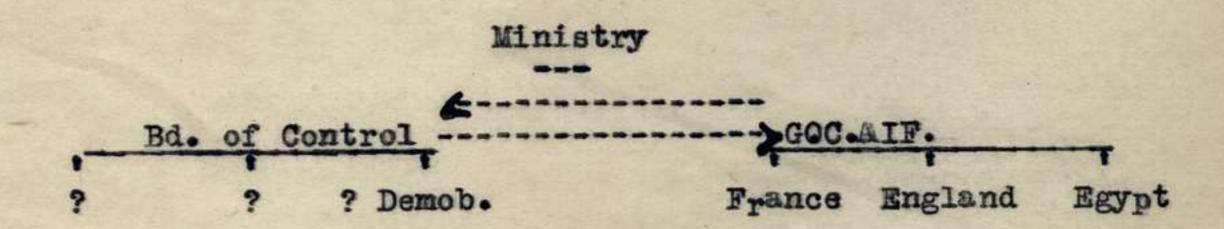
- (1) Seats arranged on staff train on Tuesday.
- (2) Cabin arranged for on Tuesday's boat.

 Colonel Leane re car.

GENERALISE

GENERAL WHITE'S SCHEME.





Doubtful as to location of Demob. Br.

(\$191°)

HN. For vol VI... Dearobelisation.

> 538 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

1st November, 1939.

Dr. C. E. W. Bean, D.Litt.,

Historian,

Victoria Barracks,

PADDINGTON, N.S.W.

My dear Bean,

Butler's statement is only correct in parts! It is true that General Birdwood had arranged for a small branch of A.I.F. Headquarters to study demobilization and to try to fix certain principles. How much the branch achieved I cannot say from memory.

Monash and me over to a Conference in London to consider demobilization and repatriation. It was quite an amusing gathering. The little Prime Minister was in an execrable frame of mind, threw the chairs about and said a union of Generals was the hardest one he had ever had to deal with.

As a matter of fact he wanted to be sure of two things and he succeeded. Firstly he had his mind cleared as to the need of a Demobilization and Repatriation Department and secondly, but not quite so easily, he reached a conclusion that Monash had better be given charge of it.

When this new Department was set up it was done under the orders and was responsible to General Birdwood as G.O.C.

A.I.F. and I know of no reason for the statement that there

was no liaison with A.I.F. Headquarters; indeed the reverse was the case, although naturally the new Department gradually grew and became more independent until finally it usurped the place of A.I.F. Headquarters.

I hope that this hurried explanation may be of some value to you. If there is anything else you want from me I know you will let me know.

Yours ever,

MEDICAL HISTORY, Vol.II.

Extract from Chapter XXV (p.26) -

The Department of "Repatriation" and "Demobilisation". The problems relating to repatriation and demabilisation of the A.I.F. had been a matter of concern to the G.O.C., A.I.F. (General Birdwood) and his advisers from as early as 1916, and a tentative plan had heen designed by his chief-of-staff. Major-General White, whereby the return of the troops should dovetail in with the existing system of the Command Depots and of "invaliding". A small department of Administrative Headquarters had been formed to study the involvements of the problem - particularly that of adapting the machinery of Administrative Headquarters to the purpose of repatriation. An educational scheme had been devised and was already working. When the problem actually arose, however, on 21st November, 1918, the G.O.C., Australian Corps (Lieut.-General Monash) was made by the Australian Government responsible for devising and carrying out the necessary plans, and on December 1st he was appointed "Director-General" of a new and entirely independent "Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation". A great office was created with its premises in Victoriastreet, London. After some misunderstanding liaison was established with Australian Administrative Headquarters, Horseferry-road; in particulary it was agreed that the department of the D.M.S., A.I.F., should be directly responsible for all action relating to the medical service in France.

706 m White 257,0/39