

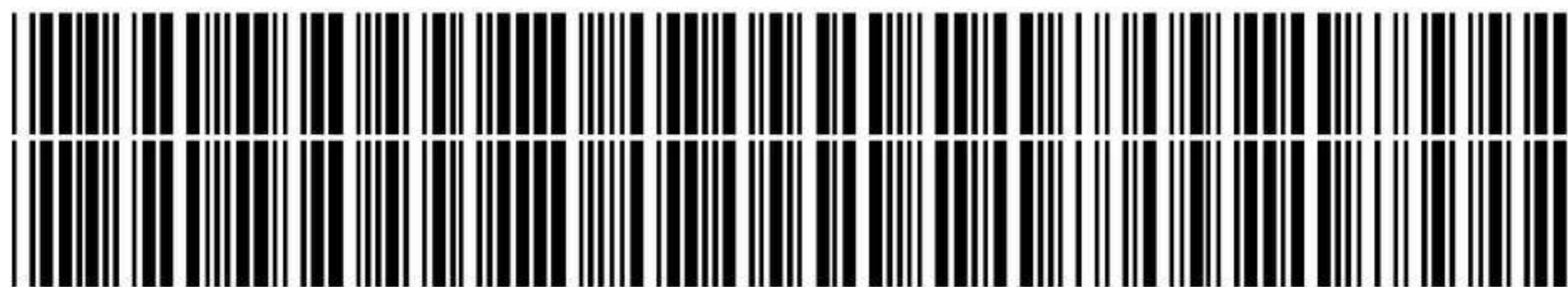
AWM38
Official History,
1914-18 War: Records of C E W Bean,
Official Historian.

Diaries and Notebooks

Item number: 3DRL606/276/1

Title: Folder, 1928-1937

Covers assessments of Sir John Monash, Sir William Glasgow, Brig Gen H E Elliott and Brig Gen J Heane; includes letters to Bean and the editor of "Reveille" from men who served with or under them.



AWM38-3DRL606/276/1

Appreciation of Individual Soldiers. 276.

1st SET

DIARIES AND NOTES OF C. E. W. BEAN
CONCERNING THE WAR OF 1914-1918

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.

16 Sept., 1946.

AWM 38
3DRL 606 ITEM 276 [1] OPEN C. E. W. BEAN.

Appreciations of ^{individual} soldiers

Sir John Monash
Sir William Glasgow
Brig Gen. Heane
~~Brig Gen. C. J. Fox~~ Elliott

Gla- ~~22k~~, 22le

Appreciations of

Major Gen. Sir T. W. Glasgow



J. M. C.

Risdon, Tasmania.

24. October 1936.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of 19th October sets me a problem I can't solve for the reason that commanders rarely meet except on definite business and for comparatively limited periods. I regret my inability to lend a hand because I had and have the very highest opinion of General Glasgow as a commander & a man - undoubtedly on the "hard" side. but a good man to serve under, alongside & over. which is the highest praise one can give a soldier.

I always thought that if it had been the fate of the M.F. to get into a really tight corner Glasgow would be the man to deal with the situation for he had the cold pluck and the staying power. I think he was singularly free from personal ambition and consequently, jealousy had no place in his mind. His methods were simple & direct showed sound commonsense - an easy man to work with - and I should think it extremely improbable that his performance ever fell short of his promise.

I think Colonel J. L. Whitlam, Comd^r Brisbane, would be as good a man as any to quote anecdotes & incidents you can rely on.

Yours faithfully

H. H. H. H.

The Editor

"Reveille", Sydney

JMG.JA

November 9, 1936.

Major - General Sir John Gellibrand,
KCB, DSO.,
RISDON. TASMANIA.

Dear General,

Many thanks indeed for your letter about General Glasgow. I think it is one of the finest tributes from one distinguished commander about another that I have read.

I propose printing it in a panel which will be inserted in the centre of the article, and I would very much like to add your name to it. Would you let me know if I have your permission to do this.

Yours sincerely,

J. Black.
Editor "Reveille".

JMC - LA.



Risdon, Tasmania.

14. Nov. 1936.

Dear Black.

In reply to your letter of the 9th I think the use of my name is for your discretion - I won't complain if it's used!

My reason for this diffidence is that I have really no right to make remarks except to repel an attack on an individual or by way of obituary - I mean in my own name. An anonymous statement on the other hand may come from any source and so far as I am concerned has to be regarded as either worth noting or to be put in the discard.

In the present case I am sure the majority of those who know Glasgow will say: the lad knows the fellow he is writing about. A few will say: the usual log-rolling, and the majority of those who were interested will say: wonder if that's correct, I'll inquire!

It seems therefore to me that you should decide according to the impression you desire to create!

Yours sincerely,
H. Ellibrod

From Sir
Benedict White

RECEIVED
9 NOV 1936

538 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

6th Nov. 1936.

Dear Mr. Black.

me

I am afraid you have
appealed to the worst person in the world
for assistance! I say it with sorrow for I
most like to keep you in connection with your
article on Sir W. Masfou. I rarely remember
a funny story for more than twenty-four hours!

Mr. Masfou & I are nearly the same age
& as boys were in separate banks in Sydney
- Queensland. Even in those days he was a
fine study youth - and he had a
beautiful head. He took the Exchange i.e.
Carrying the Cheques back to their own banks &
he & I used to spare each other by dividing the

2.

538 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

Zombs. Then Masfou became a Light Horseman
in the militia & I became an infantry man.
I remember rather enjoying the ostrich feathers
in his hat while mine was painfully plain.
However I had a scarlet tunic for ceremonial
occasions and he had it!!

Later on our paths diverged & I became
a regular soldier, but separation was not so
long because as a Light Horse militia man
to come to Benaul for "instruction". At
those instructional courses there was much to be
I am afraid horse play as well as work. But
it was not easy to let the best of Masfou
- either horse play or work.

Then I saw him off to South Africa
with the 1st Queensland Contingent. He never

538 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

met in South Africa but only when I
heard Sloroy's accounts of his Courage &
Efficiency.

In the field war I am afraid I
was responsible for diverting him from the
light horse. That he wd. have done brilliantly
in Palestine I have no doubt. But I am
convinced in the knowledge that the
Divisional Commander I met in France
there was no one more outstanding than Mr.
Kerley.

Fearless, straight as a die and
completely self sacrificing he is a perfect
soldier "a man what's fit for a man"

Yours sincerely
Brudenell White

honorary members of their mess and a permanent record of the
invited officers and the officers of his four battalions to be
the Regiment of the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsula War.

British Regular Army p. 18 March 1884.

Major-General, V.C., and Lieutenant-General, D.S.O., R.A. Officer of

the Order of the Australian Officers War Correspondent.

For example, General's and General's forces.

British Regular Army p. 22 Sep. 1884.
Officer of the Order of the Australian Officers War Correspondent.
Major-General, V.C., and Lieutenant-General, D.S.O., R.A. Officer of

to welcome them on the actual battlefield. It was the
that impressed the hard driven British troops and commanders
were favourable conditions. But it was none of these points
held the balance that advantage. It is undeniable that these
Australian divisions fought minus one brigade, which might be
battalions; and although throughout the fighting most of the
been made of the fact that their battalions still contained four
this campaign, to the 1st Australian Division. Much also has
which, however, does not apply to the New Zealanders, or, in
Companies, were grouped collectively in the same army corps -

Refce 7.C.B. J.B

Glenquich

by Torfar - Scotland

21 OCT 1936.

General MacLagan

mc



Dear Mr Editor.

I apologise, humbly, for leaving your letter of 14 Sept 1936, so long unanswered and trust the delay will not inconvenience you - I have been laid up and away from home and waited till I got back to write you.

I cannot recollect any anecdotes about my old friend Sir T.W. Glasgow which I could vouch for after this lapse of time, but I send you a few remarks about him which you can insert, or not in his "Celebrity" article:—

Major General Sir T.W. Glasgow served, and was closely associated, with me from early 1916 to the end of the Great War. He was one of the best types of leaders in the A.I.F.

His quiet but firm manner, courage & resource, military knowledge and powers of command inspired great confidence in those under his command, and also in his superior officers.

Before giving an opinion or carrying out an operation he probed the problem thoroughly

2

consequently his advice was sound and, at times, invaluable.

Quite rightly he refused to be jostled or "rushed", and his firm & determined opposition to being so, was especially exemplified in the brilliantly successful counter attack at Villers Bretonneux in April 1918 chiefly carried out by his -13th - Infy Bde and an Inf Bde of 5th Aust Div, supported by some troops of 8th Division (British). Here Glasgow refused to attack until he & his Staff had been able to reconnoitre the position & lay down jumping off ~~lines~~ tapes, and his men had had a modicum of rest after their march that day. The result was a brilliant success & had far reaching results on the rather precarious position - at that time - in front of Amiens.

I know that our Army Commander, Sir Henry Rawlinson & his M.G.G.S. were much impressed with the conduct of the action, and with the gallantry & leadership of the two Australian Brigades concerned.

If my tribute to my old friend Genl Glasgow would not be adequate without reference to his unmitigated care & vigilance as regards the

3.

comfort & wellbeing of the personnel under his command & he never spared himself in his efforts to get the best he could for them; realizing, as many Australian Commanders did, that the "Digger" would nobly respond to carry out, successfully, the most difficult tasks, if he knew - or felt - that his commanders were doing their best to look after him & supply his needs.

~~and
not
to~~

~~I would take this opportunity of again
Thanking you for your excellent Periodical
and with all my old friends & comrades of A.I.F.
the best of good wishes for Xmas 1936 and
for 1937.~~

Your sincerely

E.G. Sinclair Macfarlan
Maj. Gen.

late 3rd A.I. Bde 14th Aust Div A.I.F.

Held G.H. Bourne
2 Little
JMS

Bank of New South Wales
Christchurch
28th Oct 1936



The Editor
"Reville"

Dear Sir,

As requested in your letter of 19th inst I enclose a few notes re Major General Sir Wm Glasgow & only wish I had more of them with which to do honour to this splendid soldier.

If you have not already done so, I suggest that you ask "Sol" Green, the original Padre of the 2nd L. Inf Regt, to help. He followed Glasgow to France & was in close touch with him there. He kept a book of anecdotes & no doubt would have many good ones of our mutual friend.

His address I believe is:- Rev George Green M.A.
St. Kilda - Melbourne

Hoping to have the pleasure of reading your article when published

Yours faithfully
G.H. Bourne

When on the outbreak of War, the 2nd Light Horse Reg^t was formed, Major J. W. Glasgow was one of the first officers to be appointed. As second-in-command to Lt. Col. H. M. Stodart, he took a very active part in training the Regiment - his great energy and zeal being an inspiration to the younger officers. In those early days, what chiefly impressed us were his strict discipline, justice, forceful personality and knowledge of his job. During the voyage to Alexandria, and training at Maadi and Heliopolis, these characteristics were largely responsible for the high state of efficiency which the Regiment reached.

Immediately prior to the receipt of orders to embark for Gallipoli, he was straining at the leash - the most impatient man at Heliopolis.

Gallipoli gave him his chance, and as was only to be expected, he grasped it eagerly. He was appointed "Officer in Charge" of Popis Hill, in succession to the late Lt. Col. Powell (D.R. L.H. Reg^t) and at the head of the 1st L.H. Reg^t gallantly led the sortie on 7th August, capturing several trenches of the famous "Chessboard". That they had to be evacuated later was not his fault.

A few days later he was appointed to command his old Regiment, then, sadly depleted in numbers after its sortie from Quinn's Post, in reserve at old no 2 outpost & Fishermans Hut

2 During this period there was little that Colonel Glasgow could do, apart from keeping up the spirits of the men and doing what was possible to conserve their health & strength. We were all as poor as wood, and apart from his shaggy eyebrows, iron jaw, and voice, there did not appear to be much of him left.

When orders for the evacuation were received, Colonel Glasgow with a few of the original members of the Regt. were enjoying a brief respite at Lemnos. He applied at once for permission to return to Gallipoli, in order to supervise the withdrawal of the balance of his Regt. On this being refused, he took "French leave" & simply went!

Who, among those of us who were there, will ever forget the strains of those last few hours of the evacuation? We were weak - most of us were ill. The strain on the nerves was increased by the silence & the whispered orders.

Picture a Signaller, with his head piece over his ears, under orders to come away with the last party. "All clear?" "Yes - all clear - Any news?" "No" Would all proceed according to plan? Was it possible that there could be no hitch, no misunderstanding? Would the minutes never pass? How many of us would miss the last boats & have to make a last stand with the Rear party? Is this one of our parties coming down the trench? or is Jacko already following up? Such, I confess, were my thoughts. The suspense was becoming unbearable! Suddenly I heard a

3

voice below me - a muffled voice certainly - but there was no mistaking it. It was the voice of Colonel Glasgow. He had come back to look after us! Anxiety left me. Now there would be no hitch - and there was none!

A few weeks refitting at Heliopolis, a few more in Upper Egypt looking for the elusive Senussi, and we lost our Colonel, who was appointed to command an Infantry Brigade. Notwithstanding his wonderful success in France, it will always be held by Light Horsemen that he would have been ^{even} more valuable with the Cavalry. What scope there would have been for his daring, initiative and instinct for mounted tactics, in Palestine & beyond!

We were amused to hear that on one of the first parades of his Brigade, General Glasgow gave the command "Regiment - 'walk march'!!" And no wonder. He had been a Light Horseman all his life, & we like to believe that in his heart, he still is.



Kirrak

147 Kambrook Road

Caulfield, S.E.8

October 24th 1936.

J. Black Esq
Editor "Reveille"
Sydney, N.S.W.

JME

Dear Sir, I am in receipt of your letter of 20th inst. re your contemplated celebrity article on Major-General the Hon. Sir Wm. Glasgow. I regret that I cannot recall any anecdotes concerning him which would assist you in the compilation of your article. I served on his Staff (1st Resst Div Hqs) as D.A.D.V.S. from the time he took over the Command of the Division until shortly before the Armistice and I have a very great admiration of his ability as a horsemaster and his keen appreciation of anything which tended towards maintaining the horses of the Division in a high state of efficiency. He was always ready to discuss with me any matters affecting them, and any recommendations which I had to make to him in my capacity as his Veterinary Advisor were always received sympathetically and were invariably carried out in so far as the military situation would allow. On the occasions when the Division came out of the line a considerable amount of his time was spent in the inspection of the horses of the various units. He was particularly interested in the work of his Mobile Veterinary Section in the care and treatment of sick and injured horses and discussed with the Veterinary Officers concerned the details of the measures taken for their relief. He loved his horses, and took a keen personal interest in all matters concerning them.

Yours faithfully,
G. G. Heston.

~~ONE~~ **BG White**

A. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
4 NOV 1936
RECEIVED

Monahool
Toogahool
Nov 1 - 1936

Mr J. Black
Editor of the Reveille
Sydney

INC

Dear Sir

Many thanks for your letter
of the 20 Oct re General Glasgow. I am sorry not to
have replied sooner but I have been fighting bush
fire - or was.

Re the General I was not his Personal A.D.C. but
Camp Commandant - so really did not see a terrible
lot of him - in France - though I have known him
for a very long time & both named in the original
L.H. he as 2nd in Command & I as Pst.

Capt Long LOUCH. - 19.C. 11th Bn I think but certainly
U.A. was with him on the 13th Bde - also Paddy
Macull D.S.O. - he is now in Sydney on the Hotel
Belmore I think.

Capt Macull D.S.O. 19.C. was his Personal A.D.C.

but I think he is somewhere on the track settlement.
There is no need to add he not only is a very hard
man but also stands no nonsense. He was in charge
of Popes Hill & during the attack in Aug/15 led
the men out & when returning led a wounded man
under each arm.

He has a cattle property near Singso Unit. Q.
& is a Service or road company.

Bill but with

Yours etc.

M. Chick

Extract from letter from Captain T.G. Clark, M.C.

"Although General Glasgow held the undying affection of all those who worked with him, they at the same time held him in the most profound respect, and I have seen strong men go into the General's office to be reprimanded and come out looking a wreck. One instance showing the force of character of General Glasgow does not seem to have ever become public; I was at the conference prior to the famous counter-attack at Villers-Bretonneux. General Glasgow had very little to say and the English generals under whose command he had been placed to make the counter-attack had decided on a certain plan of operation. This plan apparently did not suit General Glasgow, for all of a sudden he thumped the table with his fist, and, turning to General Elliott, who commanded the 15th Australian Brigade, said "No, I will go up here," and with a sweep of his hand on the map indicated ~~indicated~~ his proposed movement, "and you, Elliott, swing across and meet me here." General Elliott promptly replied, "So we will"; and that was the way the plan of the counter-attack on Villers-Bretonneux originated."

"The one unforgiveable sin for any of his staff was to show negligence or apathy in any shape or form towards the well-being and comfort of the troops. As an illustration of this, I remember on one occasion the general heard the movements of a large fatigue party as it arrived at the 13th Brigade H.Q. at 4 a.m. one morning; but coming out some quarter of an hour later he discovered the party still waiting, and found that the staff captain had not arranged to be waiting to despatch the party on time. What he said to the staff captain nobody but that individual knew, but it is a fact that for months afterwards the same staff captain got up in the small hours every morning just to see that no fatigue party happened to be about. Similarly some misguided individual once brought a gramophone to brigade headquarters from the comforts fund, but when the general found where it had originated from, it went back far quicker than it had arrived."

From Capt A.R. Novus
2 Lt. + Lance
lots.

SIR T. WILLIAM GLASGOW.

It was at the Camp at Hassan Pasha in the Egyptian Delta during the threat of the Senussi. The Regiment commanded then by Major Glasgow had gone into a semi permanent camp, thinking they would be there for some weeks; more than the ordinary work had been done by the men to make themselves comfortable, when without warning one night just after nightfall, and on the day the first beer had been available for weeks, instructions came that three troop trains were waiting on the railway at the nearest point to hurry the Regiment to Sohag some hundred of miles up the Delta to make a demonstration to quieten the local inhabitants. Soon the peaceful Camp was hurry and bustle, as Major Glasgow was generally known amongst the boys as Old Plugger, was here, there and everywhere in his usual manner, helping and assisting to move the Regiment in record time, and on this occasion a special report was compiled by Lt.Col. Herron, the English Transport Officer who came on one of the trains to watch the entraining, for the British authorities. He marvelled at the quietness, quickness and efficiency of the entrainment. This officer said unless he had seen the work he would not believe it was possible to load a troop of horses in pitch blackness without a ramp in 28 minutes. Anyhow during the move we had the usual percentage of drunks and passing through the lines accompanying "Plugger Bill," the following words were heard - "I'd fight for my -.-.-.-.-.country, but not for the -.-.-.-.-.running this Regiment. It was the voice of a drunk evidently perturbed at the hurried move. "Plugger" said, "Put him under open arrest, we can't spare men to put him under close arrest." This was done, Eventually when we got a breather at our destination the first job was to weigh off all the offenders during the move. Bill on an orderly room morning was an entertainment. Old John Wasson the old war horse was the R.S.M. and "Walrus" usually had the "birds" bordering on nervous breakdowns before they faced "Bill". The first "bird" was "Archie" - afterwards a Colonel with three decorations, -charged with creating a disturbance on line of march etc. I read the charge sheet and the written evidence from the Provost etc. and the "old man" asked Archie what he had to say. Archie with his chirpy manner - "Sir, we had a glorious time on the way down. We had a skinful of arrack, started a sing song and the Jacks came and upset arrangements. We cleaned them up, donged the Gippy Picquet, and altogether we had a good night and a royal time." "What sort of a soldier is he S.M.?" asked Bill. "Splendid, Sir, away from a town." "Right, 10 days C.B. - next Sergeant Major." Next was our hero previously referred to who would fight for his country etc. A little skinny chap with a pronounced Adam's Apple was brought in scared stiff by old "Walrus", his knees, almost wobbly. "Well read the charge." This was done, and Bill glared at the culprit, "Well, Well," and he paused, "Well", another pause. "When I heard that language the other night, I pictured you, yes, I pictured you, - Do you know how I pictured you?" Bill roared. "I pictured you a huge chap about 6 feet, broad shouldered, high cheekbones, a battleship chin, hands like legs of mutton, something that would take one and tear him into pieces, and what do I see. Well I am surprised." "I see a little unsized, weedy endurance like you, and fight for your country." "Well S.M. will it alter the campaign which side he is fighting on." "No Sir, said Walrus, He'd dodge any duty, generally sick or drunk when wanted." "Right," said Bill, "what have you got to say?" "Well Sir," said the "bird," "It was like this, I felt a little queer, and you know, Sir, not being accustomed to liquor I took a drink and it upset me and ----- 28 days F.P.No.2 cut in Bill. "March out S.M."

Major Glasgow as he was then would stand up against all the powers that be in support of a digger who did his best to do his job, The man who tried to do his best never had a better friend, but the dodger never had a harder man. A man could do wrong, own up to it, would get away with it, but the gentleman full of excuses was sized up like a flash and was out of the office like a flash.

I think the Major's biggest regret in leaving the old Regiment when the Brigade was offered to him that as a Brigadier he would miss the interesting task of justly judging mankind.

Novus
Vic 1915

Col G.H.L. Harris



Balpool
13th Nov 36.

To J. Black Esq
Editor "Revue"

JMC. JB.

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 20th Oct 15
has + duly noted. I am sorry I did not
receive it earlier but you addressed it
to Ironmonger Station I left there 18 months
ago + am now on Balpool Station Denilequin
They were some time in forwarding it to me
Re the Hon Sir William Glasgow. He took over
command of our Reg to 1st Lt. a couple of
days before the attack on the Bloody Angle
was wounded next day through the muscles
above his knee, he remained on duty would
not be evacuated. I was wounded on the 7th
on Bloody Angle + did not return to the Reg
for three weeks during that time Glasgow
returned to the 2nd + took command of it.
When I returned I went round to No 2 Outpost
where the 2nd were + thanked him for mentioning
my name in despatches his reply to me
was, You Bushmen are the men we want for

Officers not Bloody Gentlemen.
Rather a blow to me as up to then I thought
I was a Gentleman. I did not see much
of him after that date until he landed
in Sydney from France. But we all
looked upon him as a level headed
"Lactician & a gentleman" Although he was a "Bushman"
I am sorry that I have not been able to
remember any of these little Anecdotes that you
desire but I did not come in touch with him
a great deal. If you had been writing up
Johnny Meredith or Chas Col now I might
have been able to help you

Again apologizing for being late in
answering your letter

Yours faithfully
Guth Harrod.

Commanding the 7th Lt Regt
New South
Wales

This address will
always find me.
Yours truly

ROBINSON, COX, McDONALD & LOUCH.

SOLICITORS

ROSS McDONALD.

THOMAS STEANE LOUCH.

L/C

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES

ROBOX.

air mail

MS

20. Howard Street.
Perth
Western Australia.

23rd November, 1936.

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
27 NOV 1936
RECEIVED

Moya Louch

J. Black, Esq.,
Editor "Reveille"

Returned Soldiers & Sailors' Imperial League,
SYDNEY.
New South Wales.

Dear Sir,

I duly received your letter of 10th instant asking me to tell you some anecdotes about Sir William Glasgow.

I am afraid that I cannot help you very much; Sir William was in no sense a "character" - like Pompey Elliott for instance - and consequently the stories about him are not many as far as I know.

However, here are two that you may be able to make some use of -

At one time strict orders were issued by army that the prevalent practice of "souveniring" from German prisoners was to be ruthlessly suppressed. At that time there was at Brigade H.Q. an alleged German-speaker whose name I have forgotten but we will call him Schmidt. Schmidt's job was to talk with the prisoners and endeavour to find out quickly anything he could about the tactical dispositions or plans of the enemy. One night the 13th Brigade captured some prisoners and Schmidt was put on to talk to them. The General became impatient at the time Schmidt was taking, so he walked outside the dugout and said "Well Schmidt have you got anything out of them?" but was horrified to receive the reply "Only a couple of watches, Sir. Would you like one?"

The other story is about the 13th Brigade Sports at Buire on Anzac Day, 1917. It was very hot and dusty. There was an officers canteen tent that was freely patronised by the subalterns from early morning onwards. At the end of the morning the General was very thirsty and wanted a drink badly, but he would not go in to the tent while there were so many subalterns about who "had a drop of drink taken". Eventually the tent ..

J. Black, Esq.

2.

23rd November, 1936.

having been reported empty he and his Brigade Major made a hurried dash to get a drink. However, as they entered the tent a belated subaltern lurched up against the General and then remarked brightly "What again Sir!"

Many thanks for sending me the parcel of "Reveilles". As a matter of fact I nearly always read your paper at the Club as it comes out.

Yours faithfully,

T. S. Louch.

Major Ray Morell who is a Jackbootee in Sydney might be able to tell you some stories about the General - he served with him for longer than I did.

~~Walter Henderson~~
Harwood
112 Yarbark Av
Balwyn
28/10/36

M. J. Black
Editor "Reveille"

Colonel C.R.E.
Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge your letter J.M.C - J.B of the 20th instant and regret that I cannot recall any anecdotes concerning Major-General Sir William Glasgow.

I served under the General on Divisional Staff as C.R.E, during the whole period of his command of the 1st Aust. Div. and I can only write of his attitude to his Staff and the officers and men that came in contact with him.

He personally endeared himself to all ranks by his unflinching courtesy and calm manner in which he dealt with those under his command, and under no conditions, even during the height of an attack, did I ever see him excited or ruffled out of his usual manner.

The comfort of the men was always in his mind, and during the rest periods he made frequent inspections of the billets, conversed with the men and discussed front line conditions.

Yours faithfully

William Attenderson

P.S. Thanks for the copies of Reville.
W.A.H.

To be returned to the Editor
Reverence - Letters etc
re my ~~son~~ T. W. Clayton
W

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. DIVISION
- 8 DEC 1936
RECEIVED

Bukit Kledek Estate,
Ayer Kuning South, N.S.
F. M. S. 30.11.36

Editor,
Reveille,

Dear Mr. Black,

Major General Sir William Glasgow.

Many thanks for your letter reference the General.

I am very pleased to know he will be the subject of your "Celebrity" series in the January 1st issue.

It is very difficult to give you many anecdotes, one is apt to tell a story so often that the final yarn bears very little resemblance to its origin so take any of the following on that basis.

The thing that always struck me most about Glasgow was his extreme simplicity in small every day things and I have always noticed that the "bigger" the man the more simple and unassuming he was in little things.

In the line either the General with a man from "Q" or the G. I. visited the line every day. They generally took it in terms.

I rember when he was in charge of "Pope's Hill" on Gallipoli he came around the ~~front~~ line every morning and if there was so much as one match or cigarette butt lying about the old eye-brows came into play and pity help the O.C. trenches.

He treated the war as a business and when the British Divisional Commander tried to make the time of the counter attack for the recapture of Villers Bret earlier the 13th Bde could get into position he haggled like he would over the sale of a mob of bullocks.

"We will attack at 6.30 p.m." said the G.O.C. "But Sir ! I cannot possibly have my men round to the other side of Villers-Bret and ready until midnight". "Impossible the attack must start at 6.30 p.m.". "Well Sir : my men might be ready by 11 p.m." "General ! the attack must begin by 7 p.m.". I tell you what Sir, we'll split the difference and make it 9 p.m." and the attack started at the time Glasgow wanted. I have forgotten the exact times.

The 13th Bde were the only troops to start on time in spite of the long march they had to do to get into position.

His left elbow was his usual method of drawing your attention. Once when H. R. H. The Prince of Wales was visiting the billets he and the General moved about talking to the men who were sitting around and "carrying on". The left elbow came into play and a whisper "Ask that man where he comes from!" said H.R.H. "Aberdeen Sir" said a broad Scots voice. A minute later H. R. H. turned on the General and said "Why the hell did you make me ask him that". "Well any fool could see he was a Scots man and not an Australian " said the General.

A few minutes later H.R.H. offered the General a cigarette. "Have one of my cigarettes General". Thank you Sir ! said Glasgow who hated smoking anything except his special Abdullas and tried to light it. After about his 3rd match H.R.H. said " I'd try the other end, you are trying to light the "holder" end. The General looked at the other end and " A fool of a bloody cigarette" he said as he threw it away. The Prince kept those cigarettes to trap people when he handed them the wrong end round.

Billy Hughes visited division when we were billeted around Charbroi after the Armistice.

The Billy Book had just come out and was lying on the table in the General's room. That book caused me more anxious moments than anything in the war. It was too true.

I am afraid these will not be much good, and I would sooner my name was not mentioned.

Yours sincerely,

William Glasgow

Sorry my check has made rather a mess of the typing.

" And where do you come from "

ms

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
16 NOV 1936
RECEIVED

Hearn
Newbury Road
Pleasant Hills W.S.W.
13.11.1936

Butler

J Black Esq
Editor Reviewer . Argus Memorial
Hyde Park Sydney

Dear Sir JMC - JB.

Your account of the 20th Oct 1914 and
Anecdotes about Sir William Glasgow.

It is very difficult after so many years have elapsed
to think of any thing.

The following is one.

The 2nd ^{Inf.} Bde Group was moving from a rear area
up towards the line. A Group of Officers consisting of
Gen Glasgow. The then Premier of Wales and Bde Officer were
chatting during the halt period - and the Premier having
handed round Cigarettes politely checked a match to light
the General's but suggested to him he had better reverse
the Cigarette (a cork tip) having put the wrong end in his mouth
of course the laugh was on Sir William.

Another occasion when the Premier of Wales had refused
a drink as Sir Dalton Hobbs had refused me.
Sir William was asked replied in very polite

language. said My B. Bath. Inlet The Premier
changed his mind to keep him company.

(don't know if you can do the last up.

R. W. Wain was always bluff and outspoken &
exceptionally well liked by all his officers & men.
Sorry I cannot think of anything more.

Yours faithfully
J. H. H. H.

You can send me Review regularly.

(JMC./JB.)



Jmc

5 Liston Street,
Parkside,
2nd November, 1936.

The Secretary,
Returned Sailors and Soldiers
Imperial League of Australia,
Anzac Memorial,
Hyde Park,
SYDNEY.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, I wish to impress upon you that General Glasgow would not appreciate any effort on my part to supply you with a "write up". He would undoubtedly proceed to "twist my tail" to use a favourite expression of his, if he could see any of my handy-work in any article appearing in your paper.

However, I would like to mention the affection and respect which all ranks held for the General. The General was never served by a very brilliant staff, and he was very tolerant of them, but the one unforgiveable sin for any of his staff, was to show negligence or apathy in any shape or form towards the well-being and comfort of the troops. As an illustration of this, I remember on one occasion the General heard the movements of a large fatigue party as it arrived at the 13th Brigade Head Quarters at 4 a.m. one morning, but coming out some quarter of an hour later he discovered the party still waiting, and found that the Staff Captain had not arranged to be wakened to despatch the party on time. What he said to the Staff Captain nobody but that individual knew, but it is a fact that for months afterwards the same staff Captain got up in the small hours every morning just to see that no fatigue party happened to be about. Similarly some mis-guided individual once brought a gramophone to Brigade Head Quarters from the comforts fund, but when the General found where it had originated from, it went back far quicker than it had arrived.

Although General Glasgow held the undying affection of all those who worked with him, they at the same time held him in the most profound respect, and I have seen strong men go into the General's office to be reprimanded and come

Returned Sailors
and Soldiers League.

- 2 -

2nd November, 1936.

out looking a wreck. One instance showing the force of character of General Glasgow does not seem to have ever become public; I was at the Conference prior to the famous counter attack at Villers Bretonneux. General Glasgow had very little to say and the English Generals under whose command he had been placed to make the counter attack had decided on a certain plan of operation, this plan apparently did not suit General Glasgow, for all of a sudden he thumped the table with his fist, and turning to General Elliot who commanded the 15th Australian Brigade said "no I will go up here," and with a sweep of his hand on the map indicated his proposed movement, "and you, Elliot swing across and meet me here." General Elliot promptly replied "so we will," and that was the way the plan of the counter attack on Villers Bretonneux originated.

I could, of course, relate personal anecdotes about General Glasgow, but refrain from doing so as he would spot from where they originated. General Glasgow's extremely verile personality and his undoubted qualities as a leader of men made him one of the greatest soldiers Australia has ever produced.

Yours sincerely,

T. S. Clark

10017.

14 December 1936.

Captain T.G. Clark, M.C.,
5, Liston Street,
Parkside, S.A.

Dear Captain Clark,

The Editor of "Reveille" has shown me your letter about General Glasgow. I have not been able to get any other information as to General Elliott's presence at 8th Div. H.Q. at Glisy at the same time as General Glasgow. Are you sure of this, because the account we have from General Glasgow relates to an interview with Elliott at Blangy-Tronville later, when Elliott was instructing his battalion commanders.

I should be grateful if you can give me any other details.

Yours faithfully,

C.E.W. Bean.

10045.

13 January 1937.

Major T.S. Louch, M.C.,
20, Howard Street,
Perth, W.A.

My dear Louch,

I hope you will not mind my troubling your memory concerning a point in the Battle of Villers-Bretonneux. Some accounts say that Generals Glasgow and Elliott were present together at one of the two conferences held by Glasgow with the staff of the 8th Division on April 24. General Glasgow and Morell do not think that Elliott was there; T.G. Clark and another officer (Capt. White, 30th Bn.), who were present, think Elliott was there; Elliott himself makes no mention of it in his records.

Glasgow saw Heneker twice on April 24 - first, early in the afternoon, before going up to the Bois de Blangy; second, later in the afternoon, when Glasgow settled the final plan.

I am asking merely for confirmation, as the chapter dealing with the fight is in print and the volume will be published next month.

I understand that Glasgow and Morell are both very well, and I hope you are also.

Yours sincerely,

C.E.W. Bean.

11/11

Milton
18. 1. 37

To Editor
Reserve

W. Curran

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
21 JAN 1937

RECEIVED

Dear Sir

In the January issue of "Reserve" I read an article on a famous A.I.F. celebrity in the person of Major Gen Sir Ian Glasgow. The article referred to him carrying down a badly wounded trooper after the charge on the "Chessboard" on Aug 7th 1915.

I happen to have been that badly wounded trooper and Ian Glasgow was assisted on that occasion by Lt Cpl Brian Hayes of the 1st 2nd (now 1st) Brigade on the staff of Hatfield's Sydney. What a flood of memories that

article brought back to
my mind especially reading
it after twenty odd years
and also to think the
action of these two great
diggers was witnessed by
others. The position in brief
was just this I was badly
knocked on the morning of
the 7th and a mate of mine
named Collett carried me
down part of the way & I
pleaded with him to drop
me as I could not stand
being carried any further
with a smashed arm & leg
I was lying there for some
time when Glasgow & Hayes
came down I heard the
jokers say we will take
this lad down with us
Brian which they did
otherwise I would be
still here since coming
home I have had

The pleasure of meeting keeps
a manking him and I hope
to live long enough to do
the same to Sir James Glasgow
Could you knock this into
shape & publish it in your
next issue. & sign it No 365

1st Regiment

Yours with best wishes

J. W. Garratt
Mulhousby

Gen. Monash

General Monash

- ✓ Extreme thoroughness of 116/18
- Dr Bean's opinion of 82/37
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117/3
 - ✓ 115/56-7 (June 1918.)
 - ✓ 116/47, 74 (Aug 1918)
- ✓ W. Dyson's opinion of. 109/29 (May 1918)
- ✓ Comparison between Holmes + Monash 94/55-7
- ✓ His dread of an unfixed objective 116/63
- ✓ His views as to his own responsibility to GHQ. 90/18
- ✓ Illustration of his "bigness" - less crime in 3 Div. than in others (1918) 116/4
- Gelibrand's heart to heart talk with Monash 30/9/18. 117/14
- Unwillingness to disband bus. 116/121
117/1
- W.M. Hughes's negotiations with re relief of Aust Corps 117/25, 54
- W.M.H.'s opinion of. Oct 1918 117/54
- (Edw. Bunge's his appointment as Director of Repatriation 116/4
117/54
188/2
- Hughes + Murdoch's opinions 117/54
- ✓ W.M. Hughes keeps information from, re 1914 leave 116/124

H. J. Oliver
and my room.
Synopsis.

~~Gen Monash~~ + Gen Monash

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in Aust Corps Dec 1917 94/93

Haig's opinion of M. Oct 1917 90/11 }
May 1918 114/90 }

Dines with Haig Oct 1917 90/17

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(Ewbank + Dyson cross to England + 111/23-32
interview Murdoch

Birdwood's recommendation May 1918 111/3-4

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Retains Gen Lamater on staff 113/46 }
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Tries to persuade (Ewbank that Birdwood can 113/37
still administer A.C.F. 31/9/18

(Ewbank discussion with Tol Dods 113/49-53
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Monash

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See also #N No. 253

Unofficial History of the A.I.F.

THE MONASH ORATION

ON Sunday night, October 24, the former Governor-General of the Commonwealth, Sir Isaac Isaacs, delivered the Monash Oration. It was a magnificent tribute to Australia's greatest soldier by an eminent citizen and scholar for whom Australians cherish the deepest affection.

The Oration, which was broadcast through the National network, was warmly acclaimed by thousands of listeners, and when "Smith's Weekly" requested permission to publish it in full this privilege was most generously granted by Sir Isaac and the A.B.C.

It will be read with admiration, we feel sure, by all readers of the "Unofficial History of the A.I.F." It is a magnificent and moving eulogy of the General who, if the Great War had lasted much longer, might quite possibly have risen to supreme command of the whole of the Empire's land forces. It was delivered by a great Australian, now in his 83rd year.

"I SHALL be only too pleased to have the Monash Oration published in 'Smith's Weekly,'" said Sir Isaac Isaacs, P.C., K.C.B., G.C.M.G. "Monash was such a great Australian that his memory deserves the greatest national publicity. I greatly appreciate the additional publicity the memory of this great Australian will receive through publication in 'Smith's Weekly.'"

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 valor 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 appraisal 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 aptly 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.'"

"No Position Could Be Impregnable"

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 organize and carry through the 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 need of 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 exponents."

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 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

It fell on the head of General Rosenthal. The enemy was now driven to retire on the Hindenburg Line. This line, thought to be secure, collapsed definitely after the Battle of Montreuil. It was fought on October 5, 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 123 consecutive days without a break.

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 Hindenburg line. He wanted, as he said, 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.

On August 29, 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 Mount 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 2.

Let me quote from "The Times":



Mr. President and Gentlemen,

It 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 honor 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 to 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 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, and 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.

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 person 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 1855. Entering Melbourne University at the age of 17, in ten years he graduated successfully 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 1912, Colonel of the 13th Infantry Brigade.

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 words the more or less connected way how the matter stood from his professional standpoint. I believe his views were 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 Lansdale Street, with his two little grand-children. He realized the strenuousness 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 indicated 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 appraisal of what was achieved by them in co-operation—even there won imperishable glory. At the ever-memorable landing on April 25, 1915—a day forever consecrated in every Australian heart—Monash and his Brigade began, with their brother Australians, that glorious course of endeavor that has written, as Mr. Lloyd George has so truly said, "the name of the Anzacs in ineradicable 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 C.B. But I must refer to the signal in the conception was rivaled only by the perfection of its execution.

TOO great homage cannot be rendered to corps commander, divisional commander, and the whole glorious brotherhood of Australians, who in the valiant company of Canadians and British, delivered what was in truth a decisive blow at the German offensive, and annihilated all thoughts of retreat. The German Commander-in-Chief had entertained, "Perhaps," says Captain Ellis, "only one man in the world realized 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 8, 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 17th 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 organize and carry through the 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 need of 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 exponents."

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SIR ISAAC ISAACS whose splendid tribute he graciously allowed "Smith's" to print.

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 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 fully 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, 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.

Let Me Forget.

News About The Diggers

POSTED MISSING AT "SMITH'S"
W. J. CARTER, who served in the 6th Gordon Highlanders as a private, number 1202, went to Australia from Aberdeen, Scotland, shortly after the end of the Great War. For a time he corresponded with his mother, who resides at 476 St. Northern Road, Woodside, Aberdeen, Scotland. Mrs. Carter has not heard from her son since he was employed with Mr. J. M. Mallick, of Island View Station, Egungwa, N.S.W., in July, 1916.
 N.O. 35292, J. E. Ramsey. Last known address: 43 New North Road, Kleg's Land, Auckland, N.Z. Brother inquiring, Reply to: T. J. Baldwin, B.S.S.I.L.A., Sandale Sub-branch, Canale, N.S.W.
WOULD Mr. Smith, late of the 8th Royal Scots, please get in touch with John Cooper Rae, of 12 Blakesley Road, Hurstville (N.S.W.).
W. A. GAY, who remembers C. A. White to him at 268 Grange Road, Carnegie (Vic.).
GEORGE McGRATH, ex 18th Batt., and G. F. J. McLOUGHLIN, who in pre-war days was with Mumford Bros., of Dubbo, Reply to: C. Weber, Hon. assistant secretary, Totally and Permanently Disabled Soldiers, 4th Floor, Wembley House, Hallway Square, Sydney.
GEORGE FISHER, last heard of 34 years ago. Left N.Z. 24 years ago for Australia. Twice Fisher has advertised in English papers for news of his family, but adverts. were not seen till too late. Mr. Fisher was in South African Police one time, and had knocked about Australia. Two sisters are inquiring. Write to Charles Courtney, c/o Returned Soldiers' Association, Wellington, N.Z.
FESTIVAL OF REMEMBRANCE
 Diggers are reminded that the Festival of Remembrance concert will be held at the Sydney Town Hall on Armistice night, November 11. Tickets are 2/- each and are available at Faling's or the Poppy Day Headquarters, 209 George Street.



Laughter and Tears

LAUGHTER IN HADES

THE woman, gently but firmly, freed herself from the man's passionate embrace.

"No, Ronnie"—her voice was hoarse with the strain and emotion of the moment—"it's no use. I can't go away with you unless we can be married. There might be children, and they wouldn't have a name. I couldn't stand that."

"But if your husband doesn't believe in divorce," began the man, "how—"

"My darling boy! I don't know. I've thought and thought about it until I hardly know what I'm doing, and still I can't see a way out. I love you, you know I do, but I can't—"

Tears welled in her eyes and she added bitterly: "Oh, life's a horrible failure. I wish I was dead!" "Please, dearest, don't talk like that. There must be some way out. I'll see your husband and explain. I'll make him understand!"

"Oh—No! Don't Ronnie, I—I..."

"Why shouldn't he know?" demanded the man. "He's got to know sometime. Let us make up our mind to see it through."

Two men sat facing each other across a table.

"So you want to take my wife?" commented one as the other finished a halting explanation. "Suppose I don't agree?"

"What can I say? She is yours—yours by every right in the world. But she has ceased to love you. She is breaking her heart to come to me, even as I crave her. There is no reason or excuse to offer except that we love one another. Perhaps we don't deserve it, but please give her her freedom. For pity's sake, let her go."

"No! Damn you! Why should I! She is mine and I'm going to keep her. Before I'd consent to a divorce I'd see you rot. Do you hear that? Rot!"

The lover rose suddenly and took the other by the throat.

Before the red mist cleared from his brain the latter was dead.

They hugged the lover, and a broken woman slipped into the Great Beyond a few moments after him—suicide. Deep down in a particular corner of Hell the husband grinned. The woman had never been his wife. His marriage to her had been bigamous!—J.B.J.

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DRY ARGUMENT

THE local pub had just changed hands and the taking-over celebrations had been of such high standard that its new owner had been carried to bed early that day. Next morning, several "furry-tongued" celebrators were on the door-step at six o'clock.

They were joined at intervals by men just knocking off, and others on their way to work, and still at six-thirty no sign of life in the hotel. At a quarter to seven they agreed they'd waited long enough, and then commenced a series of knocks, thumps, kicks, and, finally, stones on the roof.

There was a rattle as a window overhead was opened, and the new publican, cloth around his head, leaned swaying over the window ledge.

"Wosh up down there, hic, can't a fellow, hic, have a little peash?"

"When are you going to open up? It's seven o'clock, Boss; some of these chaps have been waiting for a drink since six," said their spokesman.

"Too right we have; come on down, Boss, we're dry," others joined in.

"No, boyah, you're stiff, hic, pleash go 'way," pleaded the publican, as the curtains fell around his already draped head.

"Nothin' doin', hic, ta-ta, hic."

Cries of "But it's seven o'clock, Boss." "Come on, he a sport." "Pretty tough, you are," assailed him.

"D'ya want the bloomin' place all to ya bloomin' self, do ya?" hurled one of the furry tongues.

The window above was closed with a crash, the pane falling out, and splintering among the men below. Through a cloud of dust the publican's head reappeared.

"Hic, wosh yer think I bought it for, anyway?" "Ghen."



"Ashes to ashes, and bust to bust!"

Forgetful Women

At the Brisbane Tramway lost property sale recently over 90 per cent. of the miscellaneous collection were women's belongings. Every one of the 1000 umbrellas offered in bundles of three had belonged to some forgetful woman. Gloves, shopping bags, and small attache cases were there in hundreds, and found a ready market. Millinery and women's shoes were well to the fore, and large quantities of women's underwear. There was nothing in the collection that could be said to belong to a man. What's the reason?—"Jo."

Old Seadog

Night after night he is seen at the intersection of Collins Street, and Collins Place, Melbourne, patiently strutting a few yards in the belief that he is on the bridge of an overseas liner. Now and again his hand will shield his eyes as he looks into space, searching for icebergs or derelicts that may foul his vessel. Behind this is the story of a sea-captain who lost his reason—and his ship—during the strain of a heavy fog. Ever since, wet or fine, he takes up his post nightly and solemnly proceeds to do his four-hours watch—"Lightning, J."

Strange but True

Those Names

Though his name suggests it, JOHN WHITE BLACK was not a gentleman of color, but only "saw red" when following his calling of butcher at Yanco.

JACK SMITH is an Orange blacksmith, whose place of business is in White Street, and the family of graziers named SAFE, who ran several properties on co-operative lines, had as their registered signature the apt title of "UNITED SAFES."—"Aqua."

Happy Married Life

It is not generally known the aborigine is not allowed to speak or look in the direction of his mother-in-law or any female of his wife's family.

Woman must give way to the man in this direction, and I have often seen the former go 100 yards out of her way to avoid coming in contact with the latter. The reason for this is obvious, of course, when you consider the length of time the abos. are supposed to have been here and they have not in-bred. Defiance of the law is death to the culprit.—"Walamulla."

Dog Horse-hunter

A drover bought a horse from a traveller who had done his cheque in at Nourunda, on the Wilson River, and drove it away with his own mob, camping at night about two miles from the pub. Next morning the new horse was missing from the camp. The horse-tailer followed the tracks back along the road, and found the moko in the hotel yard, with the traveller's dog keeping guard in the gateway. The dog had been used to going after the horse and bringing it to camp every morning while the owner was boiling the billy and rolling up; and he had gone after it as usual while his boss was sleeping off the effects of the night before.—J.B.S.



MOTHER: What did you like best about Sunday school?
SON: The pea-shooting!



"Henry, have you no national pride? What about our pledge to pinch nothing but Australian-made goods?"

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Wild & Wide

Strange Blackwood Tree

On the banks of Sturt Creek (N.W. Australia) is a tree known as Sturt Creek blackwood. It is said that it grows in no other part of Australia, and is different altogether in grain and foliage from what we generally know as blackwood in Queensland and other parts of Australia. It is a hardwood, as black as ebony, with a wavy grain of slightly lighter color. I have seen a verandah post of this wood as solid as when it was put in the ground 50 years ago, but the trees are not plentiful enough to be a source of supply in wholesale quantities.—"Walamulla."

Cannibal Shark

CAN you swallow this?
Recently H. C. Freeman got hooked into a shark in the deep-water channel off Southport, Queensland, and, after a fight that lasted nearly an hour, managed to bring the monster ashore. It was a grey nurse that was 8ft 6in overall, and, unfortunately, there were no scales within 50 miles capable of weighing the brute. Inside it was a shore-nose shark 4ft in length, which had been swallowed in one piece.—"Betul."

Good Tucker
About the Diamantina and Koopa Creek native rats—big lively fellows—are plentiful, and many a bushwhacker has made a meal of them. Musterers on Currawilla, when W. H. Watson was in charge, travelled with packhorses, making round-up camps at main watering places. A temporary camp was made down Farrar's Creek, and there Watson amused himself shooting rats as they came out of their burrows at dusk. At the next halting place the cook, a grizzled waybacker who had been picked up for the tour, made a pot of stew, which the men enjoyed. "That's a good stew," said the boss. "But what's the meat?" "The bush rats you shot at the last camp," said the cook. "What?" cried Watson. "Feeding us on rats?" "Why not?" questioned the cook. "They're good tucker. The blacks would rather have them than any other game in the bush." When the musterers returned to the homestead that cook was paid off.—E.S.

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Nazis Prepare Law to Expropriate All German Estates

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Sept. 22.

The existence of a bill which will enable the Nazis to deprive Jews of their real estate holdings in the Reich in a legal way was made known today by the announcement that the draft of the new law had been sent to a number of party leaders and Government officials "for expert examination."

The proposed law is based entirely on the "Voelkische" (national) principle based on the Nazi theory and, if adopted, will give the Government the authority on payment of a small compensation to confiscate land, buildings from anyone not considered to be capable of owning land from the point of view of "national" interests.

The projected law provides:—

First, that the State is the supreme owner of all estates and lands in the Reich.

Secondly, that no one can claim absolute ownership of real estate in the Reich. The owners of real estate have only the right to maintain, administer and utilise the estate in their ownership.

Thirdly, that the State is entitled, on payment of compensation, to deprive anyone of his estate if he violates his obligations towards the German nation. It can also appoint the management of real estate holdings.

Fourthly, the State is entitled to issue orders as to how real estate holdings should be managed, and can also order alterations in estates. If any of those changes result in damages to the landowner, the owner will have the right to demand compensation.

Fifthly, the State can compel anyone to sell his real estate, if his holdings are considered too extensive.

Jews Not to Deal in Swastika Toys

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Sept. 22.

Jews in Germany were advised today by the Nazi papers not to deal in toys bearing swastika emblems and in picture postcards depicting Nazi scenes or leaders.

Although the sale of these items by Jews is not forbidden by the Nuremberg laws, the papers point out that the advice is given "for the benefit of the Jews."

The attention of the police is drawn at the same time to the fact that any policeman has the right in an administrative way to prohibit Jewish-owned shops from displaying toys—such as toy soldiers, storm troops, airplane models, etc., which bear the swastika emblem—"since such displays may lead to public disturbances by inciting German youth."

Jews were also advised not to display the blue and white Zionist colours—although provision for the display of these colours was included in the Nuremberg laws—since this also might lead to disturbance of public order.

Jewish Archives to be Compulsorily Opened

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Sept. 22.

The archives of the German branch of the Rothschild family and of other Jewish families and institutions in the Reich are to be opened to Nazi experts following the issue of an order shortly, Dr. Wilhelm Grau, head of the Jewish section of the Reichs-institute for the History of the New Germany, announced to-day.

Dr. Grau declared that Nazi experts who were now compiling data for use against the Jews, would be assigned to these archives to find material which would reveal the Jewish role in history.

The institute has established at Munich "the largest library on the Jewish problem," Dr. Grau declared, and he described the purpose of the institute as being "to inspire other countries, too, to similar study of the Jewish problem; if not to-day, then to-morrow." The institute will also compile data on mixed marriages and Jewish converts.

Wilhelm Gustloff Foundation Established

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Sept. 22.

Establishment of a Wilhelm Gustloff Foundation to perpetuate the memory of the Nazi agent who was shot dead by a Jewish student in Switzerland, was announced here to-day. Chancellor Hitler appointed the Gauleiter of Thuringia, Herr Fritz Sauckel, as Director of the Foundation.

The Foundation, according to today's "Frankfurter Zeitung," is to be given the ownership of the large "Simson" munitions concern, confiscated last December by the Thuringian authorities from its Jewish owners.

Law to Segregate Jewish School-children

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Sept. 22.

Further corroboration of the belief that the Nuremberg laws of 1935 did not mark the completion of anti-Jewish legislation in the Third Reich was furnished to-day by the disclosure that a law requiring the segregation of Jewish from "Aryan" school-children is now under preparation.

Although segregation of Jewish children has been in actual practice for many months, this has been only on the basis of administrative orders by the Ministers of Education and the Interior, and not because of any law.

The projected law, according to the Nazi press, will require the teaching of Jewish children only by Jewish teachers in complete segregation. The law will also emphasise that "Aryan" pupils may be taught only by "Aryans."

GERMAN TAX COLLECTORS FORBIDDEN TO LEVY FLIGHT TAX ON JEWS RESIDING IN THEIR OWN HOMES

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
BERLIN, Sept. 22.

Tax authorities in Germany have no right to demand that anyone residing in Germany should deposit 25 per cent. of his capital as security not to leave the country without paying the flight tax, so long as the individual in question still keeps his home in Germany, a ruling issued by the Reichsfinanzhof, the supreme authority on taxation matters, states.

The ruling was given in connection with the activities of certain tax officials who, on their own initiative demanded from a number of Jews the deposit within eight days of the flight tax equivalent. These demands were based on the ground that "they might leave the country without paying the Reich emigration tax."

Letters containing this demand, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency learns, were sent chiefly to Jews who had given up their homes and taken up residence in hotels or boarding-houses.

A.J.A.X. Tennis Board

The first of the series of matches in the triangular tennis contests commenced on Sunday last, October 11, when the J.T.C. met the M.J.S.C. at the latter's court.

The following are the results, the first-mentioned names being those of the M.J.S.C.:—

Ladies' Singles: F. Zilber lost to I. Rose, 3-8; J. Cowen lost to H. Kirsner, 6-9; V. Fetter lost to F. Piser, 1-9; E. Hinson defeated V. Goldhill, 9-2.

Ladies' Doubles: V. Fetter-J. Cowen lost to F. Piser-I. Rose, 3-9; E. Ellinson-F. Zilber lost to H. Kirsner-V. Goldhill, 7-9.

Gentlemen's Singles: F. Freedman lost to R. Sackville, 0-9; D. Mandie lost to A. Sacks, 2-9; H. Sackville defeated M. Levine, 9-6; A. Goldsmith lost to L. Lewis, 4-9.

Gentlemen's Doubles: D. Mandie-J. Freedman lost to A. Sacks-R. Sackville, 3-9; H. Sackville-A. Goldsmith lost to L. Lewis-M. Levine, 6-8.

Unfortunately rain disturbed the concluding set, and it was not possible to continue, the scores standing at 6-8. The following totals therefore, will include the last match in games only:—

Judæan Tennis Club, 9 sets, 97 games, defeated M.J.S.C., 2 sets, 53 games.

Commencing at 10 a.m. on Sunday next, 18th inst, the M.J.S.C. will meet the N.J.T.C. at the N.J.T.C. courts, and all interested are welcome to witness these matches.

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Recently payment was made by the Society on a policy held by an officer who lately retired from a well-known public institution. His investment of this money will show a definite return of £5 per week for the rest of his life, and to-day, after 40 years of that work and worry which is the lot of every man, he will enjoy the luxury of complete relaxation, secure from any financial worries for as long as he lives. An Assurance Policy guarantees this financial independence.

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"TO THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY"

Jewish Graduates Association's First Monash Oration

Dr. Gershon Bennett Reveals the Man, His Work and His Ideals

Being An Address Delivered by Dr. Gershon Bennett before the Victorian Jewish Graduates and Undergraduates' Association — Sunday, October 11th

I deeply appreciate the honour done me by the president and members of the Victorian Jewish Graduates and Undergraduates' Association in inviting me to deliver the inaugural "Sir John Monash Memorial Oration."

I must ask you to realise that it is only at the special request of the association that I am prepared to speak on the life of Sir John Monash.

You must accept the fact that my thoughts of this man are coloured by deep affection; and that I do not possess the powers of oratory adequate to deal with such an illustrious name.

John Monash was an Australian-born Jew, a graduate of Melbourne University, who, by his ability, perseverance, and strength of character was able to be in infinite service to the community; it is therefore of interest to trace the life of this man, first as a student of Melbourne University, and later, as to how the academic knowledge gained at the university was applied to the problems of life.

It is now five years since his death, and looking back down the 20 years I knew him, one often wonders how a young man with so little of worldly wealth, and so little of outside help, could achieve so much—a man who, at his death, was mourned as perhaps no other Australian citizen has been mourned within our memory.



Sir John Monash

We must assume that he possessed in his youth, a quick and capable brain well above the average, a good strong physique, and an intense desire to achieve for himself a position of importance in the world of affairs.

But, well equipped as he was, both mentally and physically, for his struggle with the world, his mind had still to be trained.

There are men to whom life is a continuously developing pattern, whose education and character lead them on to a career that carries them to a place in the world, John Monash was one of these men. In the end, with his university education super-imposed upon his natural attributes, he was capable of dealing with almost every situation in life.

The inspiration of his life to us Jewish university men should be that,

by his culture and his integrity, he was able to be of infinite service to the community. It is perhaps not possible for us to render such signal service, but John Monash believed that the educated Jewish citizen could and should render such service as is within his power.

It is, therefore, fitting that, as an inspiration to the Jewish youth of the State, the Victorian Jewish Graduates and Undergraduates' Association should inaugurate "The Sir John Monash Memorial Oration."

John Monash was born on June 27, 1865, in Dudley Street, West Melbourne, in a terrace of houses overlooking the Flagstaff Hill, so named because one of the earliest Government Houses stood on the hill, and on its flagstaff a flag was flown whenever the English mail arrived in port.

The family resided in Melbourne until 1874, and John Monash's first schooling was at St. Stephen's School on Docker's Hill, Richmond. Chief Judge Dethridge, of the Arbitration Court, was a pupil of this school at the same time as young Monash.

In the early part of 1874, the family took up their residence in New South Wales, in the then rather primitive township of Jerilderie, on the Bilabong Creek, and young Monash lived there until 1877 when he was taken to Melbourne to continue his education. During the three years of his life in New South Wales, young John, as a growing boy, had a vividly interesting experience of country life, learning to ride, and also much bushcraft.

The teacher at the local school was a young man named William Elliott, who took a personal interest in him and taught him many things outside the school curriculum, such as higher mathematics, etc. The story goes that the young school teacher found his pupil so responsive that he doubted his own ability to teach him further, and was so impressed with the promise of the boy that when young John was 12 years old, Mr. Elliott went to the boy's parents and strongly urged them to take him to Melbourne. Mr. Elliott gave up school teaching in the 'eighties and became a newspaper proprietor in Jerilderie. The friendship between these men continued until Sir John's death, Mr. Elliott outliving him by several years.

Towards the end of 1877, his mother brought him to Melbourne for further education, and he attended Scotch College and matriculated in 1879. In his last year at school, 1881, he was equal Dux of the school, Dux in mathematics and modern languages, and gained exhibition in mathematics in that year.

He entered the University of Melbourne in the year 1882, at the age of 16 years, and commenced the arts course with the ultimate purpose of becoming a civil engineer. The whole time he was at the university he was handicapped through lack of funds, and he did much coaching of students for matriculation in order to pay his way. In those days there were many

young men similarly situated who afterwards became distinguished in public life, such as Sir John Mackay, late Speaker of the House of Assembly in Victoria, and Mr. George Maxwell, member of the House of Representatives, the eminent criminal lawyer.

To convey to you some idea of the life of our young university student in 1882, 54 years ago, I have had to turn to his diaries, which disclose that the university exhibition was a lump sum of £25, and it is of interest to note, that at that time, the arts course cost £4 per term of three terms, in other words, £12 per year.

As I read his diary, his first year at the university seems to have been an amazing experience. In those far off days, when our university was so small and young, lectures do not seem to have been compulsory, and he did not attend very many of them—instead, at the age of 16, he seems to have spent his time reading every conceivable book, ancient and modern, of any real worth, that he could get his hands on. He had regular painting lessons; attended the Supreme Court to hear legal arguments, and the Houses of Parliament to listen to debates, did carpentry as a hobby, wrote articles and letters to newspapers, belonged to debating societies in which he took a prominent part, wrote essays on many and varied subjects, played the piano for long periods, and interspersed all this with short bursts of attending lectures and preparing his work. His day usually began at 6.30 a.m. and did not finish very often until 1.30 the following morning. I might add that this habit of rising early, and retiring late, continued right throughout his life. The reading was mostly done either at the Melbourne Public Library or the University library, and he must have spent many hours every day in either of these libraries, besides reading at home usually until the early hours of the morning. After paying the year's university fees, most of the balance of the exhibition money seems to have been spent in the purchase of innumerable books. He started off right away the day after the receipt of the money, and purchased the following modest list:—The *Electra* of Sophocles, an English-Latin dictionary, two volumes of Carlyle, Adam Smith's *Essays*, and *de Quincey*, and followed this up shortly afterwards with Hume's *Essays*, the poetical works of Tom Hood, Gibbon's *Life and Letters with his history of the Crusades*, Sale's translation of the *Koran*, the works of Shelley and of Coleridge, Josephus's *"Wars of the Jews,"* and Pepy's *Diary*, and spent the sum of 2/10 on penny biographies of famous men; a fairly solid beginning before one's seventeenth birthday.

But let the diaries speak for themselves:—

May 27th, 1882.—Went at 10 a.m. to the Melbourne Public Library, where I read part of Hallam's "Middle Ages," chapter iii., the *Encyclopedia Britannica* articles on "Harun al Ras-

chid," and finished Congreve's "Love for Love." In evening went to Archibald Forbes's lecture on "The Armies of Europe."

June 30th, 1882 (three days after his seventeenth birthday).—In the morning went to Melbourne Public Library and read Carlyle's "Everlasting No" and "Centre of Indifference," also a review on this book in the *North American Review* of 1835. At home in the afternoon, and went into town in the evening to Parliament House. At 11.20 I started from Parliament House and ran all the way to the station, catching the last Hawthorn train. Read a short biography of the Earl of Beaconsfield, to bed at 1.30.

July 14th, 1882.—In the evening went to the Debating Society and heard an essay by Mr. Beaver on "Australian Exploration," the greater part of which I recognised as copied, word for word, from Sutherland's *History*.

July 18th, 1882.—Although I went early to the university, I only attended the Science lecture. The remaining time I spent reading Macauley's "Life, Letters, and Diary," by his nephew. It will probably have the effect of altering the style of my diary.

August 11th, 1882.—Went this morning to the Supreme Court and heard two splendid speeches by Purves and Madden, each occupying one and a half hours. And later the same day. "Took six closely written pages of extracts from Sale's "Preliminary Discourse on the Koran." Will read the *Koran* after the fashion of the old priests — by sections, at least a section per day.

We cannot accuse our young student of not being catholic in his tastes, but time will not permit me many references from those most interesting diaries.

John Monash went to the university at the age of 16 with an insatiable desire for knowledge, and found there lectures incapable of giving him anything provocative of thought, and who delivered lectures so that the mass mind of the student could easily digest them. He wanted his teachers to inspire him to read and think. I often heard him speak in after years of the monotony of the lectures, and the inability of the professors to keep up with the trend of modern thought in that era of the quickening of interest in research.

All these multitudinous activities did not help to pass examinations, and the diary tells the sad tale.

November 25th, 1882.—It is all over at last. I went to the university in the morning to inquire about results, and stayed till 1 o'clock receiving condolences from everyone. I then returned home. When the result became known at home, there was great mourning, and I soon felt fit to drown myself. For your peace of mind. I am delighted to inform you that the supplementary examinations held early in the following year were eminently satisfactory.

(Continued on Page 7)

The Monash Oration

(Continued from Page 6)

It is of interest to note that young Monash formed a friendship in 1882 with Mr. Alfred Deakin, a friendship which was only to be broken by Mr. Deakin's death in 1919.

We now enter the second year at the university, 1883, this seems to have followed closely the lines of the first year, but more attention is given to lectures, and he passed his second year brilliantly. Owing to financial difficulties, he was now obliged to act as tutor for pupils sitting for matriculation, and for the same reason he applied for a job at the Melbourne Mint, but was not successful in obtaining it. Much chess was played this year, and he was also elected to the committee of students of the university. Innumerable hours were spent watching dredges work, and buildings being erected, and in making pieces of furniture at home. He seems to have walked all over Melbourne to watch all forms of construction work.

In 1884, he was compelled to suspend his university studies in order to earn his living, and at the age of 19, he obtained an appointment on the construction works of the new Princes Bridge, which were then just commencing. Having done a little surveying at the university, he rapidly became accustomed to engineering field work and during the next two years, he rapidly advanced his position on the works at Princes Bridge, being ultimately given charge of the whole of the earthworks, both on the banks and in the river bed, and of the whole of the masonry.

In 1886 and 1887, the firm for whom he was working (David Munro and Co.), employed him on other bridge works such as the Queen's Bridge, Fall's Railway Bridge, and the bridges on the railway to Royal Park.

During this period the Victorian Militia was formed and he joined the University Company. He steadily rose through the ranks and was appointed colour-sergeant in 1886. The University Company was disbanded in 1887 as the university students were unable to attend parades with sufficient regularity.

He immediately applied for and obtained a commission in the Garrison Artillery and a diary entry on March 6th, 1897, is of interest:—"The undercurrent of my thoughts has been running strongly on military matters. Yesterday things came to a finality. I have been attached to Major Goldstein's battery with the prospect of appointment before Easter; a combination of military and engineering professions is a possibility that is before me."

Early in 1887 he received an appointment from another firm of contractors to take entire charge, at the age of 22, of the construction works of the Outer Circle Railway, extending from Fairfield Park to Oakleigh. It was during this period that he was able to finish his university studies and to take out the degrees of B.A. and B.C.E.

Finding that acquaintance with legal principles was very valuable to an engineer, he decided to qualify for the Law and did so in the years 1892 and 1893, obtaining the degree of L.L.B. and also that of Master of Civil Engineering.

About this time the historic land boom burst, and immediately, practically all engineering works of any magnitude ceased. The community seems to have gone through a period

in many ways comparable to the depression of the last few years, but young Monash was able to obtain an appointment as assistant engineer and chief draftsman of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, which position he retained for three years, during which time he designed many of the works now extant in the Port of Melbourne, such as the transit sheds on the Yarra wharves, the Maribyrnong Swing Bridge, and many roads and drainage schemes. During this period he further qualified as a municipal surveyor, as engineer for water supply, and as a patent attorney.

Owing to the aftermath of the boom and consequential retrenchment in all

periods. For example, he was employed in connection with the construction of the railway from Bundaberg to Gladstone in Queensland, the Mullewa to Cue railway in Western Australia, and the railway from Kelly Basin to Gormanston in Tasmania, and designed the King River bridge on the railway from Burnie to Zeehan.

All this travelling enabled him to make a detailed acquaintance with a large part of Australia. He soon became a much sought after expert witness in engineering cases in the law courts, and figured in a large number of celebrated cases, some of which went to the Privy Council and were decided largely upon his expert evidence.

The story goes that on one occasion he was being cross-examined as an ex-

The period from 1904 till the outbreak of war in 1914 was a period of great commercial prosperity for him.

In 1912 he was elected president of the Victorian Institute of Engineers, an office he held for three years, and he was also elected a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London.

In the same year, 1912, he was elected a member of the Council of the University of Melbourne, a position he was to hold until his death.

In 1924 he was president of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1922 he was elected Vice Chancellor of the University of Melbourne. Had he lived, this man who had devoted his life to the application of science, had just one desire in the end of his life, that he should be allowed to devote his remaining years to the service of his university as Chancellor. But that was not to be. But to go back in our story; about the middle of 1914, he was acting on the Australian executive to arrange for the Australian meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, but unfortunately the Great War broke out just as several shiploads of scientists, many of them foreign, were landing in Australia.

Being appointed Chief Censor on the outbreak of war he had the disagreeable task of temporarily intern-ing a number of German scientists who had been invited to Australia as visitors.

During the whole of the years from his university days till 1914, the fateful year, he steadily applied himself to militia soldiering, rising to the rank of Major in the Artillery, then Lieut-Colonel in the Intelligence Corps and in 1914 we find him a full Colonel commanding the 13th Infantry Brigade.

Within three weeks of the outbreak of war, he was requested by the Australian Government to assume command of the Fourth Australia Infantry Brigade of the Australian Imperial Force. It is not my intention to attempt to describe the next 17 years of this man's life till his death in 1931, it is a story familiar to most of you. There were many men who said that war had come too late in the life of John Monash although most were willing to admit his preparedness for war and his ability to command. We all know how brilliantly he was to confound all criticism.

Picture this middle-aged man of 50, grown heavy with the years, after four months of incessant fighting on the Peninsula, leading his ragged and battle worn brigade of Australian infantry, in the dead of night, after the guide given him had been killed, over that mad conglomeration of hills and gullies men called Gallipoli, in an attempt to capture an unmapped spur. Later, after three and a half years of war he was triumphantly to command his army of over 200,000 men, but John Monash with his heroic brigade are as I like to picture him. This man, who was essentially a builder, hated war—a letter from France in 1917, reads:—"For myself, I am very heartily sick of the whole war business. Its horror, its ghastly inefficiency, its unspeakable cruelty and misery have always appalled me, but there is nothing to do but to set one's teeth and stick it out as long as one can."

His summing up of war and the future is worthy of note, at the end of the Great War he wrote:—"From the far off days of 1914, when the first

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THE LAST SCENE
The funeral of the late General Sir John Monash passing St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne.

government departments, he was compelled to relinquish his position with the Melbourne Harbour Trust in 1894.

We now have the unfortunate situation, so common of late years, of a young man, 28 years of age, recently married and without employment. He was highly qualified in all branches of civil engineering, and also in the law, he had won a small amount of recognition as an able engineer with much promise, but his attainments were not required in a community suffering the recovery period after a boom.

I have often thought his answer to all this was typical of the man—he entered private practice as a consulting engineer and patent attorney. Starting off when all the world seemed wrong, without financial resources of any kind, the next few years were very lean ones; but his professional standing gradually improved, and work slowly but surely began to flow in. Much of this work was in other States, and he was involved in a great amount of travelling which kept him absent from Melbourne for long

pert witness, and he intentionally consulted a pocket book before answering one of the questions. This book was immediately demanded by the opposing counsel as an exhibit. It contained the complete answer to all the engineering problems of the case, and when the case finally reached the Privy Council, the decision in favour of Sir John's side was given upon the evidence of the pocket book.

The protracted litigation against Samuel and David McCaughey in the Riverina over riparian rights engaged his attention off and on for over two years, and frequently took him to the Sydney Law Courts.

It was in 1896 that he first took up reinforced concrete as an engineering specialty, and in that year he built the bridge over the Yarra at Anderson Street, near the Botanical Gardens, now known as Morell Bridge. This was the forerunner of a large and extensive practice in bridge building and general engineering construction, mainly in reinforced concrete, which extended beyond the limits of Victoria into South Australia and Tasmania.

The Death of Meir Dizengoff

Palestine Jewry Mourns His Passing

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)

JERUSALEM, Sept. 23.

Mr. Meir Dizengoff, Mayor and founder of Tel Aviv and one of the most outstanding personalities of the Yishub, died at 4.20 this morning in the presence of the three doctors who had attended him through his illness, the councillors of the Tel Aviv Municipality, a number of his friends and his nephew, Meir Dizengoff.

The Municipality of Tel Aviv held a memorial meeting at the Tel Aviv Museum half an hour after Mr. Dizengoff's death. It decided to hold the funeral at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It also issued a proclamation announcing Mr. Dizengoff's death to the inhabitants of Tel Aviv.

The body of Mr. Dizengoff was placed in the big hall of the Museum, and large crowds are paying their last tribute to the Mayor. Ten thousand people passed Mr. Dizengoff's coffin by 11 o'clock this morning. The Municipality is flying its black-veiled flag at half-mast and all the Municipal institutions have been closed.

The "Davar" to-day publishes Mr. Dizengoff's last article which was written on July 12, when he was recovering from the serious illness which preceded his last illness and death. In this article, Mr. Dizengoff imagines his own funeral and expresses the wish that his death might come to him very lightly as if by a kiss.

"I face the thought of death without any feelings of sorrow," Mr. Dizengoff wrote. "My life has given me full inward satisfaction. I have not spent my days in vain. The brethren of my beloved country have benefited from them. I can see all Tel Aviv's children, my beloved angels and cherubim, following my coffin, and I seem to hear them crying 'Dear grandfather, don't leave us!' Following the children I can see the youth of Tel Aviv, of whom I have always been the closest friend, and then there are crowds of women, and following them are huge crowds of citizens of Tel Aviv. Then my body has been put into the damp and cold grave and covered with sand—and it seems to me as if by this demonstration, rays of sunshine are bursting through the sand and lightening me on my new way."

Mr. Dizengoff's Career

Mr. Dizengoff was born in February, 1861, in the small village of Akimowzi, in Bessarabia. He was the son of middle class, well-to-do parents, and in his youth he attended the secondary school at Kishinev. It was while attending the school that he fell under the influence of the Russian revolutionary movement, and he took an active part in the abortive attempt to liberate the Russian peasants. Even

at that time, however, he was deeply attached to the Jewish national renaissance movement, and his knowledge of Hebrew brought him close to the sources of the Jewish national culture. He was a keen reader of Smolensky's Hebrew monthly "Hashachar," which was devoted to the discussion of the political problems of the day.

In 1882, he joined the Chovevei Zion. He was then serving in the army and lived in Zitomer, where he met his future wife, Cina Chaja Brenner. In 1885 he was arrested for taking part in the revolutionary movement, and he spent eight months in solitary confinement in Zitomer. In 1886 he was freed; in 1887 he went to Odessa, and it was in that year that he began his Zionist activities. It was at that time that the Jewish renaissance movement was launched among the Jewish students, a movement which was linked with the rebuilding of Palestine as a Jewish National Home. Mr. Dizengoff threw himself enthusiastically into this movement, and it was while he took an active part in it that he first met Mr. M. M. Ussishkin, the veteran Russian Zionist leader.

In 1888, Mr. Dizengoff went to Paris, where he studied chemistry at the Sorbonne and where he acted as "ambassador" of the Russian Chovevei Zionists. It was as one of the most ardent adherents of the Chovevei Zion movements that he first met Baron Edmond de Rothschild, and it was in the employment of Baron de Rothschild that he went to Palestine in 1892 and founded there a glass factory at Tantara.

In 1893 he married Cina Chaja Brenner at Alexandria. In 1894 he left Tantara after the glass factory had closed down, and went to France and Belgium to get practical experience in the manufacture of glass. In 1895 he went back to Odessa as manager of a Belgian glass manufacturing company. In 1901 he published an open letter to Baron Edmond de Rothschild in "Voskhod," in which he criticised the management of the Baron's representatives in Palestine. In 1905 he went for the second time to Palestine as the manager of the Jewish Land Purchasing Company, "Guellah." In 1906 he was one of the founders of the Achuzat Bayit. In 1909 he laid the foundation stone of Tel Aviv.

Tel Aviv—A Tribute From Lord Melchett

Lord Melchett writes as follows about the foundation of Tel Aviv in his book on Palestine, "Thy Neighbour," which is to be published to-morrow:—

"The most romantic story in urban development that perhaps has ever been told is that of the city of Tel Aviv. A small group of Jews living

in the seaport, or rather fishing village of Jaffa, found conditions so intolerable from the point of view of sanitation, education and social existence that they determined to found a small colony of their own on the sand dunes outside the confines of the municipal area. The leader of this group was Mr. Dizengoff, who proceeded to Europe, and there succeeded in borrowing, through the agency of Dr. Sokolow, a few thousand francs for his enterprise. The city was founded by a handful of settlers in 1910, and has grown from a population of 15,000 in 1922, to 150,000 today. It is one of the largest centres of commerce in the Near East. It holds a biennial Levant Fair, which is undoubtedly one of the most important commercial events of the whole of the Eastern Mediterranean; it is entirely unique in the fact that it is the only wholly Jewish city in the world."

During the war, between 1914 and 1917, Mr. Dizengoff was exiled from Palestine by the Turkish military authorities. Before his exile he acted as the only accredited representative of the Jewish population of Palestine. Most of the Jewish settlers at that time were Russian citizens and were, therefore, enemies of Turkey, and it fell to Dr. Dizengoff to act as intermediary between them and the Turkish authorities, and particularly the Turkish Commander-in-Chief of Palestine, Jamal Pasha, and it was owing to his entirely fearless attitude that he was deported from the country.

Mr. Dizengoff's Crowded Post-War Years

In 1918, Mr. Dizengoff returned to Tel Aviv, and in 1921 he was elected as Mayor of the city. In 1922 he undertook a journey to America in order to raise the first foreign loan of £75,000 for Tel Aviv, in which he was successful. In 1925 he resigned from the Municipality of Tel Aviv following a disagreement on policy. In 1926 he was elected as a councillor of the Municipality of Jaffa. In 1927 he was elected as a member of the Sixteenth Zionist Congress, and became also for a short time a member of the Zionist executive and the director of the Department of Commerce of the Zionist Organisation. In 1927 he again became a member of the Tel Aviv Municipality. In 1928 he was appointed Belgian Consul in Tel Aviv. In 1929 he took a prominent part as one of the original founders in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of Tel Aviv. In 1930 his wife died. In 1931 he founded the Tel Aviv Museum, to which he presented his own house. In that year he published his personal memoirs of the war days.

In 1931, Mr. Dizengoff's 70th birthday was celebrated by the whole Yishub, and the Municipality of Tel Aviv decided to lay out a park in his name which is now known as "Gan Meir." In 1934, during the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of Tel Aviv, a street

(Continued on Next Page)

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Death of Meir Dizengoff

(Continued from Page 8)

was named after him. In January, 1935, he fell seriously ill; on December 18th of that year he was elected as Mayor of the sixth Municipality of Tel Aviv. In 1936 his 75th birthday was celebrated throughout Palestine and a special memorial volume on his work was published by the Tel Aviv Municipality.

Mr. Dizengoff's Open Letter to Palestine Government

During his last illness, Dr. Dizengoff took an active part in the tragic occurrences in Palestine. In July, after a blood transfusion in the Hadassah Hospital, he insisted on being carried out on a stretcher to the place where the Tel Aviv jetty was being built, in order to encourage the people. At the beginning of the disturbances, when delivering the funeral oration from the balcony of the City Hall during the funeral of the first ten Jews killed in the disorders, Mr. Dizengoff declared that every Jew killed by Arabs would be replaced by thousands from abroad.

On August 21, Mr. Dizengoff addressed an open letter to the Palestine Government in which he accused it of being responsible for the reign of anarchy in the country.

"To us," Mr. Dizengoff wrote, "you solemnly proclaim your adherence to all your obligations, while in practice you have outlawed the Jews who put their trust in you and handed them over to a criminal mob. You have likewise handed over the carrying out of the mandate vouched for by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Balfour to colonial officials, who are opposed to the idea and who are used only to dealing with natives. You should rather stop Jewish immigration and affix notices on the gates of Palestine: 'Abandon every hope, you Jews, who wish to build up a Jewish National Home in Palestine for your people. Do not enter this country, for disaster awaits you there.'"

Mr. Dizengoff Welcomes Lieutenant-General Dill As Saviour and Helper. A Second Allenby

Mr. Dizengoff's last political act was to address an open letter to Lieutenant-General Dill, welcoming his arrival as supreme commander of the British armed forces in Palestine.

"Before the British occupation, between 1914-1917, Mr. Dizengoff wrote, 'The inhabitants of this Holy Land were subjected to the hardship of the Turkish regime and suffered greatly from the confusion and neglect which, as is well known, then obtained in this country. All eyes were raised in Great Britain whence salvation was to come and the Lord of Hosts sent us his good angel Lord Allenby and his army who captured and freed this country and made it possible for all who wished to return in peace to their work, the creative work of reconstruction in town and village. For nearly twenty years, thanks to Allenby's victory, the country prospered under unity and normal development in agriculture, industry and trade, education and culture, and the Government Exchequer accumulated a surplus of £600,000. All inhabitants without distinction benefited from a progress and prosperity which became the envy of many great countries. A brilliant future was in store for this small country but for the outbreak which came as a sudden visitation.

"To-day the inhabitants of this land are once more suffering hardship and undergoing a crisis. Confusion, anarchy, organised insubordination and disobedience to law and order. Our eyes are once more raised to the salvation which must come from the banks of the Thames.

"You come, General, as a saviour and helper, as a second Allenby, and we pray that you may succeed in the shortest time in bringing peace and good order and obedience to law and order among all the peoples and religions of the Holy Land."

120,000 at Funeral

(Jewish Telegraphic Agency)
TEL AVIV, Sept. 24.

The funeral of Mr. Meir Dizengoff, Mayor of Tel Aviv, took place here this morning amid scenes of unprecedented impressiveness. About 120,000 people attended the funeral. The crowds were grief-stricken, and the funeral procession moved along the ten kilometres from the museum to the municipal building in deep silence. From the early morning tens of thousands of people who arrived from all over the country lined the streets where the funeral procession was to pass. Black-draped flags fluttered from the roofs, balconies and windows. A large force of plain-clothes police were guarding the route to prevent any possible act of provocation.

The cortege halted before the municipal building, where the prayer "El Mole Rachmim" was recited. After that the cortege proceeded to the cemetery.

It was preceded by the Jewish Tel Aviv and British police, who were followed by detachments of the Red Magen David, and of the Maccabi, Hapoel, the Boy Scouts, and the Betarim. Next came the school children and members of the various youth organisations, and after them their mothers—strictly in accordance with Dr. Dizengoff's wish expressed in the last article he wrote and published in the "Davar" yesterday. The aide-de-camp of the High Commissioner

Sir Arthur Wauchope Sends Messages of Condolence

Sir Arthur Wauchope, the High Commissioner, sent a telegram to Mr. Rokach, Vice-Mayor of Tel Aviv, expressing condolences on the death of Mr. Meir Dizengoff, in whom, he states, he lost a personal friend. "May his spirit," Sir Arthur telegraphed, "dwell for ever in Tel Aviv, which will remain a monument for his high qualities."

The High Commissioner also sent messages of condolences to Mr. Ben Zvi for the Yishub, and to Mr. Moshe Shertok for the Jewish people.

Messages for condolences were also received from Mr. John Hathorn Hall, Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government, by the judges, consuls, and the chiefs of all the Government departments.

came next, followed by Mr. Israel Rokach, the vice-mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Robert Crosbie, the District Commissioner of the Southern District, and Mr. Gerald Foley, the District Superintendent of Jaffa. Next came the Palestine consuls, including the German Consul. After them other police detachments followed, and then cars with wreaths followed by Mr. Dizengoff's chauffeur, who was carrying a cushion with Dr. Dizengoff's orders and walked in front of the black-draped coffin which was covered with a tallith.

The hearse was followed by various delegations representing the different organisations of the Yishub. After them came a large number of Sephardio worshippers, who were chanting psalms.

Along the route the silence was broken by the loud weeping of women who were crowded on the balconies. Some of the balconies collapsed and several women were injured. One of them is reported to have received serious injuries and was taken to the Hadassah Hospital.

Mr. M. M. Ussishkin threw the first shovel of earth into Mr. Dizengoff's grave, next to that of Mrs. Dizengoff. He was followed by members of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, the chief rabbis and members of the Municipality Board and the Vaad Loumi.

No eulogies were delivered at the graveside.

BRISBANE HEBREW CONGREGATION

The annual general meeting of the Brisbane Hebrew Congregation was held on Sunday, September 6, 1936. The following gentlemen were elected to office for the forthcoming year:—

President, Mr. I. Meerkin, J.P.; vice-president, Mr. A. G. Myers, J.P.; treasurer, Mr. S. H. Hoffman, J.P.; committee, Dr. J. Barr-David, Messrs. N. G. Max, I. Unger, I. Eshensky, L. M. Boock, J.P., D. Moses. Mr. J. H. G. Meerkin was elected honorary secretary.

The treasurer, Mr. S. H. Hoffman, will be remembered in Melbourne as president of the Judean Club, St. Kilda, and president of the Jewish Young Men's Philanthropic Auxiliary, some five years ago.

A.J.A.X. GYMNASTIC BOARD

It's only a matter of days now! Next Wednesday week, October 28, at the Centenary Hall, Exhibition Street, Melbourne, will see the crowds rolling up to the annual combined display of the three gymnastic clubs comprising the A.J.A.X. Gymnastic Board.

JEWISH LITERARY AND SOCIAL SOCIETY

(Constituent of the Judæan League)

Next meeting, Friday, October 16, 1936, at 8.30 p.m., at Monash House.

Syllabus

October 16.—Debate: "That the school leaving age be raised to sixteen."

November 6.—Lecture: "Talmudic Medicine," by Dr. M. C. Davis.

SOCIETY OF JUDÆANS

A long and eagerly awaited moment will soon be with us. In other words, after the intense interest and excitement of three heats and two semi-finals, we now come to the grand final of the Society of Judæans' Open Dancing Championship, 1936. This Sunday evening, 18th October, the Society of Judæans will be holding their usual fortnightly dance at Monash House, Carlton, and during the evening the grand final will be held. Mr. Bert Deen (the well-known dancing instructor, of the Betty Lee Academy), will be present to adjudicate, what promises to be, a most thrilling conclusion. The four couples competing are as follows:—Mr. M. Edelstein with Miss T. Absalom; Mr. M. Rosenberg with Miss J. McGregor; Mr. P. Cohen with Miss S. Bear; and Mr. S. Pinkin with Miss S. Rockman.

A record crowd is expected on Sunday night, and make sure that you are one of those present to view the grand final, as well as to enjoy the novelties galore. If you were present at our last dance you will naturally come again after having had a marvellous time, so all newcomers take notice that you are cordially invited to come along, and enjoy dancing from 8.15 p.m. to Len Davies' orchestra, with many attractive prizes to be won during the evening, and items presented by the winners of last week's amateur half-hour. A really splendid supper will be served also, and as for sociability, we can assure everybody that this club is second to none.

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The Monash Oration

(Continued from Page 7)

call came, until the last shot was fired, every day was filled with loathing, horror and distress. I deplored all the time, the loss of precious life, and the waste of human effort. Nothing could have been more repugnant to me than the realisation of the dreadful inefficiency of, and the misspent energy of war. Yet it had to be, and the thought always uppermost was the earnest prayer that Australia might for ever be spared such a horror on her own soil. There is, in my belief, only one way to realise such a prayer. The nation that wishes to defend its land and its honour must spare no effort, refuse no sacrifice, to make itself so formidable that no enemy will dare to assail it.

A League of Nations may be an instrument for the preservation of peace, but an efficient army is a far more potent one."

On his return from the war he submitted his book on war, "The Australian Victories in France in 1918," a treatise on the application of the principles of engineering to war, for examination for the degree of Doctor of Engineering and he was the first recipient of that degree in Australia.

The war is over, and after demobilising the Australian Imperial Force, he returned to Australia on Boxing Day, 1919, and resumed for a short while his practice of engineering; but the Government was planning the electrification of the State, and what more suitable man than John Monash could be found. Once again, at the age of 55 years, he was to be launched into an immense task of construction, once again he was to build for posterity, after an agonising period of five years of destruction. For the next 12 years he was to help in every big State conception which built for the future, and it was here that he found happiness. His last task was to be the driving force and brain behind the Shrine of Remembrance, and this was a work of love, for to him, the Australian soldier, with all his complex human traits, stood for all that was best in the citizens of our country.

Of all the minor tasks attempted and achieved, I shall not speak; but, for the few remaining minutes I will try and convey to you some idea of this man as I knew him, but I fear I sadly lack the ability to paint a word picture.

An outstanding trait was the method he employed so that all references would be ready to his hand, his whole immense library was cross-indexed, and I have a copy, properly filed and indexed, of every letter he ever wrote or received. The whole day was properly planned out, and every task and interview given its correct amount of time in the day's work; and, like a good soldier, he always allowed that extra ten minutes which could be used to make up leeway if he got behind with the programme; or for a few minutes' relaxation if the programme was up to schedule. He had a passion for tidiness, and this showed itself in his garden where he loved to spend a half hour each evening tending the roses he loved so much—to him the garden was lovely when every blade of grass was in its place, and every dead twig satisfactorily disposed of.

He liked to converse with all kinds of people, or should I say he liked all kinds of people to converse with him,

for there never was such a listener; he always talked with a man about the things of interest to that man, and about that man's special subject, and much of his knowledge came from being a good listener. His every thought and action seemed to be dominated by a sane optimism and he carried right through life the creed he laid down for war. In 1918, he wrote from France, "I have erected optimism into a creed for myself, and for all my brigades, arms and departments."

Perhaps his greatest gift was that of exposition, the power to put before people the facts in such an easily digestible form that nobody could misunderstand. Good examples of this are in his desire and ability to teach; he wished to teach my sons to read, so, first, he taught himself phonetics, and

subject, and whose only thought was service. He requested that he be heard in silence, and stated that later he would deal with all questions and criticisms. There were no criticisms. For the first time, Parliament heard a consecutive and correct story of what the Electricity Commission was planning, and the reasons for that plan. The men who heard him that day never again doubted him or his plans. How true his statements on that day have proved to be is now history.

In his recreations and hobbies he covered many fields, he used to read aloud to my wife and myself every evening spent at home, for a hour and a half, and by that means we three knew, discussed, and enjoyed, innumerable classical and modern writers, books of travel, biographies, poems, plays and fiction all came alike to him, and were eagerly devoured.

He took up astronomy and spent many hours with his telescope, erected

His masterpiece in this direction was a dolls' house, built for my little daughter, it is a two-story house in miniature, made to scale from working drawings, and is complete even down to electric light, bathroom fittings, and staircase.

In his earlier years he climbed many a peak of our mountain ranges, particularly the Buffalo, but of later years he was content to walk with the Wallaby Club through the bush, admiring our lovely Australian landscape and at the same time conversing on all manner of subjects with the members of this cultured club.

But his greatest solace was music, he played the piano beautifully, and at one time, in his youth, performed at a concert in the Melbourne Town Hall.

Early this year I was present at the opening of "The Monash Memorial Gates," erected at Scotch College in his memory. They are beautiful wrought-iron gates and near the top



AT THE MONASH PILGRIMAGE

Chaplain Rabbi J. Danglow, M.A., V.D., paying tribute at the graveside of the late General Sir John Monash during the annual pilgrimage which took place on Sunday last at the Brighton Cemetery.

all the latest teaching methods for small children; then for a quarter of an hour, 9 till 9.15 every morning he taught reading, and at five years of age the boys had learnt to read.

Again in war, he perfected what were known as conferences, and these took the form, in his case, of a clear and lucid exposition of his plans, and how he intended to carry them out. No officer ever left a conference with John Monash, wondering what his plans were, and with any problem baffling him—he knew exactly what was expected of him.

Again in peace, when the Electricity Commission was spending millions and so far had produced no electricity; for it took years to construct and bring into operation such colossal plants; numerous members of Parliament began to have doubts as to whether the scheme would ever work. Criticisms were being whispered abroad that the whole scheme was a white elephant, that it would never pay, that large sums of money had been lost, and that the scheme was over-capitalised, and the assets of doubtful value. A real whispering campaign was afoot. He obtained permission to address Parliament and on that day, perhaps for the first time in their lives, those men came under the sway of a master mind, a man who was complete master of his

on a platform in the garden, and he used to delight in working out all the complex astronomical formulae. His enjoyment of the miracles of the heavens, as he worked with his telescope, was delightful to watch. He did very little painting in his latter years, but continued his sketching till the end of his life, and even in France, during the tense periods of battle, while he anxiously awaited news of how his plans had worked, he used to sketch some little scene or the head of a soldier who had impressed him.

He was interested, peculiarly enough, in all forms of legerdemain and conjuring, and many a child remembers happy hours spent in watching his performances, although they were never of a very high order.

Carpentry was another hobby and he had his own workshop filled with every conceivable tool, and here he spent many happy hours.

of the gates are a set of ten bronze panels comprising the decorative frieze. They refer to those phases of scholastic, public, and commercial life, the foundations of which virtually comprise the spirit and aim of public school education.

The gates were opened wide and through them marched the school, a 1,000 strong, and at their head, marching alone, went John Monash's grand son. As I stood and watched youth stride through those gates, I thought of John Monash, and how typical it was of his life.

Always opening and going through new gates of knowledge and of life, and how his wish would have been, that "beloved youth" should so march with him.

On the outer side of those gates is written, "He devoted his rare genius to the service of his country."

"IONA."

ST. GEORGE'S ROAD,
TOORAK. S.E.2.

H.N.

John Monash.

Aug 28th 1937.

Dear Dr Bean,

I am glad to have an opportunity of being of service to you; and I deeply appreciate your kindly remarks on my address to the Jewish Graduates on the life of Sir John. I would like to state in answer to your note re intrusion upon the family privacy, that the family welcome all your inquiries and will be delighted to answer them. I must apologise for my tardy answer to your letter but I had to consult Sir John's sister (Miss M. Monash) with reference to your questions. I enclose her answers. I regret that I did not call on you when I was in Sydney a few

2.

weeks ago, but you can count on me if
I can assist in even the smallest way.

yours sincerely

Gershon Bennett

Miss Monash's (Six John's sisters) answers to your questions!

Quest. I. Louis Monash born 1831 in Protoschin, Poland, sailed from London for Australia in the Julius Caesar in 1853, intending to go to the goldfields. He entered into partnership with Mr. L. Martin - as Martin & Monash, importers of all classes of fancy goods - at 19 Little Collins Str.

Towards the end of 1862 Mr. L. Monash returned to Europe for the first & only time ~~time~~ - to purchase new goods & to visit his people. While there he met Bertha Manasse, the sister of his brother's wife & married her in 1863 - returning at once to Australia.

Quest. II I have no recollection of John, himself, having met & yarned to Red Kelly! My father, however, very frequently spoke of the "raid" & of how Mr. Elliot figured in it, of how Red Kelly had come into ^{my father's} ~~the~~ business, purchasing in the normal way. - I do know, however that John did spend one of his holidays with his father, but I cannot say whether it was as early as 1879. I John's schooling began

at St. Stephens School on Docker's Hill,
Richmond.

Question III

The family consisted of
John born 1865 at Dudley Str, N. Melbourne
Mathilde born 1869 at Church Str, Richmond
Louise (Mrs. H. Rosenhain) born 1873, at
Clifton Str. Richmond.

The whole family went to Jerilderie
in the Riverina in 1874

At the end of 1877 Mrs Monash
returned to their Richmond home,
for the sake of her children's
education.

Mr. Monash stayed on in N. S. Wales,
first in Jerilderie, then in
Barrandera - paying a couple of
visits annually to his family -
till 1883. After that date he
remained in Melbourne till
his death in 1894.

5. May. 1937.
Yea.

H.N.I.
App't. of Monash.

My dear C.F.W.

Your letter reached me the day I began to throw a sort of cough-cold-asthma bronchitis which developed about 7.15 pm. on Tuesday, when Paul, Norman & I walked the streets with the 6th Bde. - good company & good numbers.

When Birdwood was out here I drew him by saying that it was a most fortunate event for the A.I.F. that the 3rd Division did so well on first reaching the Somme. Since up to that date the 4 other divisions did not appreciate the Division or Monash. I don't suppose our talk was confidential but it led to Birdwood saying that the choice of a Corps commander was a very difficult one for him, & that Monash had stood very well indeed with every British General he had served under, and that Congress had volunteered the statement that "he was the best divisional commander he had come across on the Western front." It would have been impossible to pass him over. I got the impression that Birdwood viewed the appointment at first with some anxiety, but I think that would be normal when a commander and his Chief of Staff are related together.

I read most of VOTV whilst staying with Ramsay - and am reading it again slowly now. My first impression was that it was not as "lucid" as its predecessors but then I was in the incipient stage of the dog disease, & was mighty glad to see Glasgow come into his own, and I thought you dealt good measure to Pompey. Your V Army comments will, I think, surprise many who judge only ~~but~~ by what they saw. The Germans I met held the view that "once he came across fresh troops he knew our goose was cooked." & that their method of attack was of no use against newcomers. I can't quote authority, but I believe that the general outline of their attack orders was to allot "lines of attack". the unit allotted to a lane to push on

without support or relief till they came to a standstill - and then "hang on".
I thought the 5th Army had "broken the teeth" of the Germans but were no longer
in a position to put up a real fight themselves.

My daughter & I are sort of picnicking in the reconstructed house
full of Builders & Painters errors and sins - and are engaged in evolving
some sort of order against my wifes animal about mid June. It is
an inexpressible delight to have real water running past our pond door
and stock eating grass instead of being hand fed. I am hoping we shall
make this our permanent home.

Bed time & the night is cold for.

Yours ever

Hellbraud

TELEPHONE Nos.
F 2597.
F 2598.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"AUSWARMUSE."

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO
"THE DIRECTOR."

IN REPLY, PLEASE QUOTE

NO. 12/3/71

"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.

POST OFFICE BOX 214 D.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE.

12th July, 1928.

Dear Mr. Bean,

Shortly before I returned to the War Memorial Mr. Heyes received a letter from Sir John Monash. This read as follows:-

"A very few weeks hence there will occur the 10th Anniversary of the great Australian feat of arms of August 8th, 1918.

"At the time (in 1919) that, in London, I wrote my book on the 'Australian Victories', I did not have access to the official war records, and I had, therefore, to rely on my memory of the very important question of the inspiration and genesis of this very decisive operation. At that time, I held the belief that the initiation of this enterprise rested upon definite suggestions which I had personally made, either verbally to Major-General Montgomery, at that time the M.G.G.S. of the Fourth Army, or in writing to the late Lord Rawlinson, the then Commander of the Fourth Army.

"I never had the time, nor the opportunity of verifying this impression, but, in view of the passage of a decade in time since those stirring events, I am prompted to appeal to you for some assistance, in the interests of future history, to clear up this point.

"The definite question is whether, between July 4th 1918 (the date of the Battle of Hamel) and before the end of July 1918, there is in existence any record of my having put up to my Army Commander (Lord Rawlinson) specific proposals for such a battle, with an outline of a battle plan.

"No history, published since the Armistice, has ever given credit to the Australian troops for any initiative in this respect, and I am therefore interested to know whether there is any real foundation for my very definite belief that we did take the initiative on this occasion.

"I should be obliged, therefore, if you could have an examination made of the Corps H.Q. records of that period, to see if there can be found an office copy of any letter signed by me, or on my behalf, from the Australian Corps to the Fourth Army Command, bearing date between July 4th and July 30th 1918, containing suggestions for a large scale attack on the enemy front, and outlining a plan for such an attack.

"I am really very sorry to put you and your staff to the trouble involved in this question, but feel sure that you will recognize its historical importance.

"Should you be able to find, on the files, any such communication, I should esteem it if I could receive an authenticated copy of same."

Mr. C.E.W. Bean,
Official Historian,
SYDNEY.

12th July, 1928.

A search of the records received from the Australian Corps revealed nothing of importance. The search was then extended to the records of Fourth Army and G.H.Q. In these ~~were~~ found a letter dated 7th July from Sir John to Fourth Army in which he submitted "in outline a plan for offensive action involving the capture of ground on a frontage of about 4000 yards, to an average depth of 700 yards east of Villers Bretonneux. It is submitted, however, that this plan should be considered only as the first stage of a comprehensive operation to eliminate the enemy salient to the east of Cachy and Villers Bretonneux." This was incorporated in a letter dated 9th July from Fourth Army to G.H.Q. Reference was found also to a Fourth Army letter dated 17th July submitting "In accordance with verbal instructions received from the C-in-C" proposals for an offensive on the Fourth Army front, these proposals obviously being an outline of the operations which took place on the 8th August.

plan without
the reference to
the larger
operation

While I was desirous of assisting Sir John, I was in some doubt as to whether or not the War Memorial was at liberty to use the British records for such a purpose. A study of the despatch on the subject of the records did not help as they obviously were intended to apply to histories and not to a more or less private enquiry such as Sir John is undertaking. For a time I was inclined to make available a copy only of the letter originated by Sir John himself. This I felt would, however, justify the making of a claim which the Fourth Army records, in my opinion, tend to disprove. Had a claim been made on the strength of the Corps records, and these other records have been disregarded, it might appear that we deliberately suppressed the latter because they weakened the Australian case.

Finally, after receipt of a further letter from Sir John asking for an early reply, and after discussing the matter fully with Heyes, I came to the conclusion the best plan would be to visit Sir John's office and explain the position to him, emphasising that he, as a member of the War Memorial Board, shared responsibility for the safeguarding of the British records. I found that he appreciated the position. I do not expect any complications, particularly as Sir John did not appear to think that the records I was able to submit to him were of much value, in connection with the object he has in mind.

I gathered from him that he is preparing an article for the "Argus". It should be very interesting and, if he makes any definite claims on behalf of the Australians in connection with the originating of the August 8th operations, a lively controversy may develop. In this event, your opinion may possibly be sought and it, therefore, seemed to me desirable to let you know what has happened.

In the course of our conversation I mentioned that the fact that the Australian Corps records were obviously incomplete, emphasised the importance that the War Memorial should receive his private collection of records, which he has intimated he will eventually make available. He said that he was holding the records at your

12th J u l y, 1928.

disposal at present, that you had made use of the first two or three volumes, but had not made any use of the records for some time. I said that this was doubtless because you had been dealing with operations in which the 3rd Australian Division played no part.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. L. Jones

4832

SCHEDULE A.

16991

BIRTHS in the District of MELBOURNE (NORTH) in the Colony of Victoria,

1865

Registered by **Garrett Flood Nagle**

No.	CHILD.			PARENTS.		
	When and where Born.	Name, and whether present or not.	Sex.	FATHER.		MOTHER.
				(1) Name and Surname, Rank or Profession of the Father. (2) Age. And (3) Birthplace.	(1) When and where Married. (2) Issue, Living and Deceased.	(1) Name and Maiden Surname of the Mother. (2) Age. And (3) Birthplace.
3457	Twenty third June 1865 1 Rachel Terrace Dudley Street	John --- Not	Male	Louis Monash Merchant 34 years Krotoschin Prussia	-- 1863 -- Stettin Germany None	Bertha Monash formerly Manasse 23 years Dramburg Prussia
INFORMANT.		WITNESSES.		REGISTRAR.		Name, if added after Registration of Birth.
Signature, Description, and Residence of Informant.		(1) Accoucheur. (2) Nurse by whom Certified. And (3) Signatures of Occupiers, or other Witnesses.		When Registered and where.	Signature of Deputy Registrar.	
L. Monash Father 1 Rachel Terrace Dudley Street		Dr Lilienfeld		31st August 1865 Melbourne North	--- G.F. Nagle ---	

I, Herbert Henry Remfry Grove Assistant Government Statist of the State of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia, do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of an Entry in a Register of Births kept in this Office.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT STATIST,

MELBOURNE, 4th April, 1934

H. H. Remfry Grove

SIR JOHN MONASH
GREAT WAR LEADER DEAD
AN ORGANISING GENIUS
STATE FUNERAL WITH MILITARY HONOURS

It is with the deepest regret that we announce the death of General Sir John Monash, a great soldier and a great citizen, who was the leader of Australia's citizen soldiers in some of the most remarkable achievements of the war, and who served his country hardly less splendidly in times of peace.

The Federal Ministry has decided upon a State funeral, which will take place at the Brighton Cemetery on Sunday. The funeral will be held with military honours appropriate to the rank of a general, the escort consisting of four battalions of infantry and six squadrons of Light Horse.

The body will lie in state in the Queen's Hall, State Parliament House, to-day, to-morrow, and on Sunday morning.

Tributes to Sir John Monash's genius and personality have been paid by all sections of the community.

Sir John Monash died at his home at George's road, Toorak, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning after an illness which extended over 10 days. At midnight on Wednesday there was a disturbing change in his condition. He had been in failing health for nearly two years. The failure became more noticeable after his return to Australia early in the year from India, where he officially represented the Commonwealth at the opening of the capital at New Delhi. An affection of the heart, which was aggravated by other internal troubles, led to the last phase of his illness.

Thoroughness and versatility were qualities which were exemplified on many occasions in Sir John Monash's career. His brilliance and success as a leader in war resulted from abilities which he had demonstrated in years of peace. He was a born organizer, and many years before 1914 he was one of the small band of men who strove, when there was public indifference, to prepare for a possible time of war. His skill as a civil engineer was one of the qualifications which contributed greatly to his impressive war record. That same skill, coupled with his store of experience in organizing and in the handling of men and in the selection of leaders, he brought to bear in building from nothing one of the largest and most successful public utilities in the Commonwealth when he was appointed chairman of the State Electricity Commission after the war. Sir John Monash will be best remembered by those who were his contemporaries for his brilliant leadership as a soldier, but in his post-war services to his State he has left an enduring memorial.

Sir John Monash, who was born in Melbourne in 1865, was the son of the late Mr. Louis Monash. He was educated at Scotch College, and he was dux of the school when aged only 14 years. Entering upon a brilliant career at the Melbourne University immediately afterwards, he graduated as bachelor of arts in 1887. He then commenced the law course, and three years later he graduated LL.B. This would have been sufficient for most men, but Sir John Monash then entered the engineering school, and in 1893 he qualified as master of civil engineering, in the same year winning "The Argus" scholarship.

Work Before the War.

Sir John Monash's public career, which falls mainly into three periods, dates from the time when he completed his engineering course. Shortly after graduation he began practice as a civil engineer in Melbourne, devoting special study to concrete structural work, a branch of engineering which was then undergoing development. He himself contributed in no small part to this development, and he often declared that reinforced concrete construction was an accepted method of building in Australia long before it was generally employed in Great Britain or in the United States. Many important works with which he was associated at this period are still to be found about Melbourne. One was the Anderson street bridge, one of his first works, which was so successful that three quickly followed to his specifications many other bridge and building designs. He soon won recognition as one of the leading members of his profession in Australia. He was president of the Institution of Engineers many times before the war.

Despite the claims made upon him by his professional duties, Sir John Monash did not allow these to interfere with the association which he had made with the militia forces when still at the University. In 1887 he had joined these forces with the rank of lieutenant in the Victorian Garrison Artillery. He was promoted captain in 1892, and became major in 1900, lieutenant-colonel in 1905, and colonel in 1912. In this time, with Federation, had come the Citizen Force army, to which Sir John Monash transferred upon its establishment. He commanded the Australian Intelligence corps from 1908 until March, 1914.

Monash the Soldier.

The second, and most spectacular, part of Sir John Monash's career began in August, 1914. The declaration of war found him with the rank of colonel in a citizen force unit—the militia colonel, as he was once described by an admirer, who was destined to teach the generals of the world how to wage war. When this occasion arose he showed that he was pre-eminently a soldier, and that he had brain power and organizing ability scarcely surpassed by that of any of the great soldiers who took part in the war. His work as commander of the Australian Army Corps caused him to be acclaimed not only in his own country, but also in many others, and he held a high place in the esteem of the British Commonwealth-in-Chief, Earl Haig.

To Sir John Monash was presented a gigantic problem to be unravelled from his headquarters. He planned every movement of his forces with the mind and detail of a great organizer. His own orders were written by himself with meticulous care, and they were carefully explained to his brigade commanders. He insisted upon each brigade commander conveying the explanation to each of his battalion commanders, and on the battalion commanders in turn making an explanation to the company commanders. Thus, before moving into action, each small unit knew clearly what was expected of it, and how its success or failure would influence the fortunes of others. This policy resulted in a degree

of intelligent cooperation between individual small units which was unequalled on the Western front.

Before the battle of Messines Sir John Monash had a large relief map of the ground to be won constructed behind the lines, and as the action extended he was



THE LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH.

able to trace its progress with minute accuracy. When preparations for the battle of Hamel were being made he allowed it to become known that he was leaving France for London, for the purpose of throwing the enemy off the scent; he returned secretly to his headquarters, however, and his strategy was completely successful. After the battle of Hamel his orders and battle plans for that action were republished by General Headquarters as a model for the guidance of the whole British Army. In a desperate period of the war Sir John Monash revealed his mastery of tactics. On August 8, 1918—the day of the largest and most important operation ever undertaken by the Australian Corps, which Ludendorff has described as the "blackest day of the German army"—Sir John Monash based his plans upon an entirely original conception of how a battle should be fought. He decided to undertake for the first time in the war so comprehensive a scale of tactical operations by which one body of troops, having gained its objective, was then halted as at a completed task while a second body of troops, of similar order of importance, but under an entirely separate commander, advanced over the ground won, reached the foremost battle line, took over the tactical responsibility for the fighting front, and after a prescribed interval of time continued its advance to a further and more distant objective. This complex and unprecedented expedient proved eventually to be the keynote of the success of the entire project, which resulted in a victory of immense tactical value. A hole had been driven on a ridge of nearly 12 miles, right through the German defence, and had blasted out at one blow the whole of the military resources which it contained.

At Bertangles, near Amiens, on August 12, 1918, His Majesty the King, who was then visiting the Western front, conferred upon him by accolade the honour of knighthood. The ceremony took place in the presence of several detachments of 500 of the men who had fought in the battle of Villers-Bretonneux, a hundred from each of the five divisions. Great as was his tactical ability, Sir John Monash owed his success as a leader equally to the admiration which he held for his troops, and to the confidence which he reposed in them; these feelings were reciprocated by the entire Australian forces. Between him and the men of the Australian Imperial Forces there were established during critical days ties of mutual affection and trust which the years after the war left as strong as ever.

Gallipoli and France.

Although Sir John Monash became one of the greatest leaders in the war, this distinction was not attained without unending hard work. Upon his enlistment for service in 1914 he was appointed chief censor in Australia. In December, 1914, he left Australia in command of the 4th Infantry Brigade. He landed on Gallipoli with this unit, and for some time he had to hold tenaciously to the left flank at Anzac. At Hill 90, and in front of Sari Bair, the first opportunity was presented to him to apply his genius for tactics. His leadership there was stamped by the method and cool deliberation which were later to win him fame in France. He supervised the evacuation of the 4th Brigade from the peninsula. For some time after the evacuation the 4th Brigade was engaged on the creux work of guarding the Suez Canal. Then it was ordered to France. Sir John Monash accompanied it to Marseilles, but on arrival there it was ordered to England to assume command of the 3rd Australian Division, which was

He was specially selected for this work in consequence of the organizing ability and leadership which he had displayed at Gallipoli. He completed the formation of the 3rd Division, supervised its training, and went with it to France. The division took a leading part in the battle of Messines in 1917, and from that time on to the signing of the armistice it continued to occupy vital parts on the Allied front line. When the Germans launched their final desperate attack in 1918 the 3rd and 4th Divisions were flung into the action to hold the hard-pressed Allied line between Amiens and Albert. How well they performed their duty is a matter of history. Speaking later of this period from his close personal observations, Sir John Monash said: "Villers-Bretonneux marked the crisis of the war. It gave the Allies breathing space, enabled the Americans to arrive, and paved the way for the August offensive."

With the turning of the tide came the crowning honour in Sir John Monash's war career. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general and given command of all five divisions of the Australian Army Corps. The nucleus of all army corps were organized by which were added at various times the 17th Imperial Division, the 2nd Imperial Division, and the 27th and 30th American Divisions. In the closing days of September the corps numbered nearly 200,000 men, exceeding more than fourfold the whole of the British troops under Wellington at Waterloo. Led by an Australian, the Australian army swept on to victory. Upon the capitulation of the Central Powers and the signing of the armistice Sir John Monash undertook the task of demobilizing his troops, a work which because of the huge number of men concerned and the great distance which they had to be transported called for the highest degree of organizing skill.

For his work on Gallipoli Sir John Monash was three times mentioned in despatches, and he was made a Companion of the Bath. In France he was mentioned in despatches no fewer than five times. For his services there he was created Knight Commander of the Bath; he was the second Australian to gain that distinction on active service. In 1915 he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Among other orders which he received were those of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour (France), Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown (Belgium), Croix de Guerre (Belgium) and the American Distinguished Service Medal.

Appointment to Electricity Commission.

When Sir John Monash returned to Victoria after the war he found another great public task awaiting him. In 1915 the State Parliament had adopted a proposal to develop the natural power resources of Victoria, and in 1919 the State Electricity Commission was in process of formation to carry out that policy. Because of his marked ability as an engineer, his qualities as a leader, and his capacity for organization, Sir John Monash was asked to take charge of the undertaking, and at the end of 1919 he accepted the appointment of chairman of the commission. When he joined the commission he found that it possessed a handful of men as its staff on a floor of a city building and neither money nor personnel to carry out the important duties with which it was charged. He had, therefore, not merely to build up the second largest public undertaking in Victoria in the shortest time in which such a service had ever been established, but he had also to select nearly all the staff required for this purpose. He threw himself into the work with characteristic energy. In 1920 the first of the tenders for the erection of the Yallourn powerhouse had been received and accepted. Thereafter the development of Yallourn became one of the romances of engineering in Australia. In 1921 the first and was turned preparatory to removing the overburden and clearing the coal face at Yallourn. The building of the powerhouse proceeded steadily, a track more than 120 miles long was cut through the forests of Gippsland to Melbourne, and a transmission line was suspended along it, and in 1924 the first of the current from Yallourn was received in the city.

In the meantime, however, Sir John Monash had discovered that an industrial crisis would occur if the metropolis had to wait until 1924 for power from Yallourn. Accordingly, by agreement with the Railways department and the Government, he arranged for an extension of the Newport railways power-house expressly for industrial and domestic supply, and in consequence of the rapidity with which this equipment was provided, a severe check to the industrial development of the city was avoided. Since then Sir John Monash had supervised the opening of the first power-house, its extension, and the partial erection of another power-house at Yallourn, which will be half as large again as the first which the commission erected there. He had also arranged for the erection of a group of hydro-electric stations in the Rubicon district, which are supplying to the metropolitan area some of the cheapest power in the world.

Many Public Activities.

As an engineer Sir John Monash was quick to recognize that in its broken coal deposits Victoria possessed an asset the value of which would be by no means confined to the development of electrical power, and he addressed himself to the task of finding other purposes for its use. An experimental briquette factory was built at Yallourn, and the new fuel proved so popular that only this year a new and much larger factory was opened there to supply briquettes on a commercial basis. Sir John Monash brought about the establishment of a research department of the Electricity Commission for the express purpose of finding uses for the Yallourn brown coal. Thanks to his foresight, every town in Victoria will ultimately be served with power from a chain of State generating stations.

Sir John Monash worked so tirelessly as the chairman of the Electricity Commission that for many years after accepting the appointment he did not take a holiday. Nevertheless he had other important public activities. He showed an unwavering interest in former soldiers in civil life. Important movements among returned soldiers were his ready sympathies and when this was published he was usually the driving force behind them. By common consent he was chosen by the soldiers of Victoria to lead the great memorial marches on Anzac

of the erection of a non-utilitarian national war memorial, and he was chairman of the committee which decided upon the site on the Domain. He was a member of the selection committee which chose the design for the Shrine of Remembrance, and thenceforward he devoted an immense amount of time and assistance in the collection of the necessary funds and to the advancement of the Shrine.

Both before and after the war Sir John Monash wrote many papers on engineering subjects. Soon after the war he decided to summarize in one book the work of the Australians in France. He entered upon this task with characteristic zeal. He began the first chapter on September 1, 1919, and he finished the book on September 30 of the same year. This work was submitted by him to the University of Melbourne in 1920 as a thesis upon the subject of engineering applied to warfare, and upon it he was awarded the degree of doctor of engineering—the first occasion upon which a candidate had qualified for that degree at any Australian university. Sir John Monash took a keen interest in the welfare of the University. He served on the University Council for many years, and in 1923 he was appointed vice-chancellor. He was a member of the Rotary Club, and was its president in 1922. Early this year he was selected by the Commonwealth Government to represent the Commonwealth at the opening of New Delhi, India. There he unveiled a column named after the Commonwealth. In 1930 he was promoted from the rank of lieutenant-general, which he held on the reserve list, to that of general; Sir Harry Chauvel is the only other holder of the rank in Australia. Sir John Monash was D.C.L. (Oxford), LL.D. (Cambridge and Melbourne), a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers (London), and a member of the Commonwealth Council of Defence. He was president of the Naval and Military Club from 1922 to 1929, and from 1924 to 1926 he was president of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science. He was director and chairman of several industrial and commercial companies. Among his clubs, in addition to the Naval and Military, were the Yonick University Collection, Wallaby, and Old Scotch Collegians. He was a patron of the Melbourne Legation Club.

Interests in Private Life.

In private life Sir John Monash had a diversity of interests. His only outdoor recreation was an occasional walk with the Wallaby Club. He was always a student, though a practical one, and a man of affairs, and the well-stocked bookshelves at his home in Toorak showed the catholicity of his tastes. He possessed a remarkable collection of war and other documents, including the complete set of the letters which he wrote to Lady Monash from the time of his departure from Australia until she joined him in England after the armistice. He was keenly interested in music; in his youth he was an accomplished pianist, and he had appeared upon Melbourne concert platforms. He was, too, an enthusiastic gardener. Sir John Monash was a great soldier, but his views of the army as a profession were definite. To the father of a boy who desired to enter a military college he said: "If a boy has any aptitudes with which he can analyze and enrich his mind, do not let him live the life of a soldier in times of peace. There is nothing more narrow or more deadening than the walls of administrative routine, textbook, and regulation by which he will be surrounded. Let him find his great life interest in whatever he is fitted to practise. If the day of fighting should come he will be then the more useful, because he will be at his very best in whatever he is best suited to accomplish."

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FUNERAL ON SUNDAY.

BODY TO LIE IN STATE.

SERVICE AT PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Military Escorts to Graveside.

Upon the announcement in Canberra of the death of Sir John Monash, the Ministry informed the secretary of the Defence department (Mr. M. L. Shepherd) that it desired to provide a State funeral if his relatives were willing. Sir John Monash's relatives agreed, and a committee was immediately appointed to make the arrangements. It was decided last night that the funeral should take place at the Brighton Cemetery on Sunday afternoon. From to-day until the funeral the body will lie in state in Queen's Hall, at Parliament House, which was offered by the State Ministry for the purpose.

The committee which is completing the arrangements for the funeral consists of Mr. Shepherd, the base commandant (Brigadier W. E. H. Cass), the adjutant-general (Brigadier-General T. H. Dodds), and Lieut.-Colonel A. M. Martin, representing the Defence department, the secretary of the Premier's department (Mr. C. C. Gale), representing the State Government, the assistant town clerk (Mr. H. S. Wootton), representing the Lord Mayor (Councillor Loxton, M.L.A.), the Federal secretary of the Returned Soldiers' League (Mr. J. Wexler), the president (Mr. G. W. Holland) and the secretary (Mr. G. W. Joyce) of the State branch of the league, and the Rev. J. Dangleby. Complete arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it has been decided that the body shall lie in state in Queen's Hall, and the public will be admitted to the building from 9 o'clock until 9 o'clock to-night, from 9 o'clock until 3 o'clock to-morrow, and from 9 o'clock until noon on Friday. Over the market a grand of four entries will be maintained, and members of the public may place wreaths before it.

A short funeral service will be held at Queen's Hall at half-past 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and the funeral procession will move away from State Parliament House at 2 o'clock. The route to be followed to the Brighton Cemetery has yet to be confirmed in the arrangements which will be made to-day, but it will probably be along Spring street, Collins street, Swanston street, St. Kilda road, High street, St. Kilda, Brighton, Point Nepean road, Elster avenue, Lantana road, and North road. By reason of the fact that Sir John Monash held the rank of general, the military escort will consist of four battalions of infantry and six squadrons of Light Horse. Arrangements will be made to-day for the official representation of the other two services—the Navy, and the Royal Australian Air Force—in the funeral procession.

The military portion of the funeral will be divided into two sections. The first military escort will be provided from Parliament House to the Shrine of Remembrance, St. Kilda road, and the troops forming it will be drawn from units stationed north of the Yarra. The second escort will join the procession at the corner of Elster avenue and Lantana road, and will accompany it to the Brighton Cemetery. It will consist of troops from units on the south side of the Yarra. As the procession moves along St. Kilda road a salute of 47 minute-guns will be fired, and as the cadet is lowered into the grave there will be another salute of 47 guns.

The Commonwealth Government will be represented at the funeral by the Postmaster-General (Mr. Green).

SOLDIERS' SERVICE.

CEREMONY AT SHRINE.

March in Funeral Procession.

A special committee of the Victorian branch of the Returned Soldiers' League met yesterday afternoon and last evening to arrange for the returned soldiers of Victoria to join the funeral procession. General plans adopted yesterday will be elaborated at a further meeting to-day. They were explained last night by the State president of the league (Mr. G. W. Holland). Mr. Holland said that since it would be practically only for a limited number of representative public men to attend the special service in Queen's Hall and the graveside service at the Brighton Cemetery, the league proposed to arrange a large memorial service, which returned soldiers and members of the public would be invited to attend, at the Shrine of Remembrance. This service would be preceded by a march of returned soldiers in the funeral procession from Parliament House to the Shrine. Executive officers of the league felt that as the route of the funeral procession would pass backward along that over which Sir John Monash had led the soldiers of Victoria so often in the Anzac Day memorial marches it

WHEN YOUR WIFE DEVELOPS "NERVES."

It's usually a rest, a rest from "caring for others" that women need when they develop "nerves." Send your wife up here to Warburton, VICTORIA'S LEADING HYDRO, for a week—or two. It's 7000 square feet. Folk with poor appetite, juggling headaches, over-tired folk, derive immeasurable benefit from a course of regulated diet, exercise and massage under medical direction. Modern heating system. (Phone Warburton 3. See writing in booklet A, Victoria's Hydro, Warburton.—Advt.)

Depression Vanishes, Cheerfulness Comes Early in the MORNING. By taking THE SUNNING. Pleasant, Effective. Small, 2/6; Large, 2/9.—[Advt.]

Tea's BEST is GLEN VALLEY TEA. Buy it and Collect the Bonus.—[Advt.]

would be an appropriate tribute if they now followed his casket over it to the Shrine, which he had worked so hard to have erected. The grassy slopes of the Domain about the Shrine would accommodate a large number of people in a memorial service, and it was intended to inaugurate a public address system so that many thousands might hear the service. General Sir Harry Chauvel had been invited to preside at the simple memorial service. The Anzac Day commemoration committee would meet this afternoon to complete details of the march and to arrange for the assembly of those taking part. It was probably that those who desired to march would be invited to assemble in Spring street, near the Exhibition Building. Former soldiers would not be asked to wear uniforms. To facilitate their assembly at the main point it was intended to ask the Highway Commissioners and the Tramway Board to run earlier services from the suburbs to the city wherever this was considered necessary on Saturday afternoon. At the funeral would lead the Parliament House at 2 o'clock. It would be necessary for those who intended to march to meet on Saturday at 1 o'clock. The service at the Shrine of Remembrance would probably begin about a quarter to 2 o'clock.

Mr. Hellard added that the Returned Soldiers' League considered that while the body of Sir John Monash was lying in state at Parliament House the doors of the building should at no time be closed to the public. Thousands of returned soldiers who in the past had visited the Cenotaph on the steps at Parliament House late at night and early in the morning would appreciate the opportunity of paying their last homage to their leader at similar hours and many who could not attend the building during the daytime would be prevented from doing so at all if it were not open continuously.

The Jewish Returned Soldiers' Association of Sydney and the New South Wales Jewish War Memorial Committee have asked Lieut.-Colonel I. Isaacs to represent them at the funeral.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

GREAT WORK PRAISED.

"NO NOBLER RECORD."

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon the Premier (Mr. Hogan) informed members of the death of Sir John Monash. He moved:-

"That this House expresses its profound regret at the death of General Sir John Monash, and places on record its appreciation of his eminent services to Australia as a whole, and of his high character, the ability, and the devotion to duty which distinguished him throughout his brilliant career."

Mr. Hogan briefly described Sir John Monash's career, first as a brilliant University student; then as a civil engineer, who built railways, roads, waterworks, and bridges for the State; as an enthusiastic worker for the development of the University; as a soldier of world renown; and as the forceful, efficient, and far-seeing leader of the organisation which brought into use the brown coal deposits of Victoria. "He was a great public servant," said Mr. Hogan. "The State and the Commonwealth have lost one of their most distinguished men. Every member of the Legislature, and every citizen, is conscious of having suffered a loss. We sympathise deeply with his relatives."

The leader of the Opposition (Mr. Stanley Argyle) said that he doubted whether any other man had made such a mark on the history of Australia as Sir John Monash. He had known him as a University student; and as one who had frequently been in touch with him in the early days of the war, he knew in what great esteem his ability and his personal qualities were held, not only by brother-Australians, but also by British professional soldiers of the highest rank, who realised that they had among them a great man. General Sir John Monash's achievements on the field of battle, commanding Australian soldiers, were a matter of history. The attention in which he was held by the men who served under him was a remarkable tribute to his greatness. One could not help wondering whether Australia would be able to find anyone to fill the gap which he had left. Such great men were few.

The Minister in charge of electrical undertakings (Mr. Cain) said that he had been brought into frequent and intimate contact with Sir John Monash, and each meeting had served to increase his admiration of his wonderful knowledge, ability, personality, and sincerity. The history of Australia would contain no nobler record than that of Sir John Monash. His passing, in the full vigour of his amazing and versatile faculties, was a heartbreaking blow to the people of Australia. His life had been an inspiration.

The leader of the United Country party (Mr. Allan) spoke of Sir John Monash's achievements as a soldier. "It was largely because of his leadership," said Mr. Allan, "that the Australian army came back covered with glory for their deeds of bravery. As a soldier he probably ranked with any on active service. The fact that there is not a 'digger' who does not respect him shows how kind he must have been, and how able was his leadership."

Mr. Burnett Gray said that Sir John Monash's part in winning the German advance in the last hundred days of the war would earn his name to be associated always with the ultimate victory of the Allies.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Slater) said:- "As a humble member of the division which was commanded by Sir John Monash, I desire to join in these tributes. With all his greatness he never failed to appreciate the work of the men lower down. That is why he was so well loved."

Lieut.-Colonel Knox referred favorably to Sir John Monash's leadership, not only overseas, but also in "the crusade which has resulted in the public recognition of the claims of the broken 'digger'."

Mr. Prenzler said that the fact that Sir John Monash, when in high command, had never sacrificed unnecessarily a human life, even if a bold but more than ordinarily hazardous stroke might have brought him new glory, had earned him real affection.

Mr. Kent Hughes said that Sir John Monash had died in harness, as he would have wished to die. Their farewell message might well be, "Good-bye. We know, and the world knows, how well you have done your job. We shall not forget you."

Mr. Wittenhall praised Sir John Monash's work for the University. Mr. Macky, Mr. Fogarty, and the Speaker (Sir Alexander Peacock) added their tributes. Mr. Everett spoke of the pride of present and old Scotch Collegians in Sir John Monash.

Sir Alexander Peacock said that Australia's expressions of admiration of the leader who had gone would reverberate throughout the Empire and through the other countries of the war Allies.

The motion was agreed to, as a further mark of respect the House adjourned.

Messages From the Ministry.

Immediately upon being informed of the death of Sir John Monash yesterday morning, the Premier (Mr. Hogan) sent a telegram to Mrs. Gersholm Bennett expressing his deepest personal regrets at the loss of her father. Later the Minister in charge of electrical undertakings (Mr. Cain) called on the relatives personally to convey messages of condolence on behalf of members of the Ministry.

PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE.

FEDERAL LEADERS SPEAK.

Parliamentary Appreciation.

CANBERRA, Thursday. — The Prime Minister (Mr. Scullin), in the House of Representatives to-day, said that Sir John Monash was one of the greatest men that Australia had produced. He was a distinguished scholar, a great soldier, and a great citizen, and his services to the Commonwealth would be ever remembered. One of his outstanding achievements was his command of the Australian Military Forces, Monash Valley at Anzac had been named after him. He had won the respect and loyalty of the men he had commanded because he had shown them loyalty and respect.

The leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lyons) said that the death of Sir John Monash was a national loss.

Mr. Hughes, who was Prime Minister of Australia during the Great War, said that Sir John Monash had been the living embodiment of the spirit of the A.I.F. and all its glorious achievements.

The Deputy leader of the Opposition (Mr. Latham) queried whether Sir John Monash's academic career had ever been excelled. He had had intellectual ability

SUFFERED FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

"I suffered for 18 months with a rash, which was all over my face. It was of a dry nature and itched terribly, so that I could not keep from scratching it. I was on and off work for two or three years, and did not like to go out anywhere on account of it."

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I was pleased with the result. I purchased more, and after using three tins of Cuticura Ointment and three tins of Cuticura Soap I was completely healed." (Signed) G. Holmusk, 158 Curzon street, Leicester, England.

Soap 1/6, Ointment 1/6 and 2/6, Talcum 1/6. Sample each free. Address "E. J. CUTICURA CO., Sydney, N.S.W." CUTICURA SHAVING STICK, 1/6 (Adv.).

of the highest degree, combined with the greatest practical capacity.

The House agreed to a motion expressing regret at the death of Sir John Monash, and placing on record its appreciation of Sir John Monash's meritorious public services. It was decided to send a message of sympathy to his relatives.

LIFE OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MESSAGE.

His Example a Beacon Light.

The secretary of the Defence department (Mr. M. L. Shephard) yesterday received the following tributes to Sir John Monash from His Excellency the Governor-General (Sir Isaac Isaacs):-

"With all Australia I mourn the loss of one of her ablest, bravest, and noblest sons, a loyal servant of King and country, distinguished alike in peace and war, a true comrade of those he led in the defence of liberty, a faithful administrator, a skillful counsellor, and a public-spirited citizen whose watchword in all he undertook was the complete performance of his duties as he saw them. He served Australia, the Empire well, and in his passing he has left an example which will be a beacon light of patriotic and unselfish endeavour."

A NATION MOURNS.

MEMORY REVERED.

WIDESPREAD SORROW.

"Leader of incomparable Corps." Deep sorrow at the death of Sir John Monash and appreciation of his remarkable qualities were expressed by brother soldiers, office colleagues, and friends in many walks of life. Some of these tributes were as follows:-

Sir Harry Chauvel.

General Sir Harry Chauvel said:- "I and all Australian soldiers deeply regret the death of Sir John Monash. By his death Australia has lost a great citizen as well as a great soldier. He had the advantage not only of great natural organising ability but of bringing a perfectly ordered mind to bear on a subject. Trained under such men as Sir Edward Hutton and Sir William Bridges, he was already looked upon as one of our most capable leaders when the Great War broke out. I remember early in 1914, when General Sir Ian Hamilton was organising his brigade at Manervey near Lydda, Sir Ian Hamilton remarked that he displayed a military knowledge far beyond the average. Sir Ian Hamilton reminded me of this conversation in London in 1919 when Sir John Monash had returned to England from France, covered with decorations and the commander of the Australian Corps. His loss will be deeply felt throughout Australia, and particularly among returned soldiers, whose interests he always had at heart."

Sir Brudenell White.

"The men of the Anzac Corps will bow their heads in sorrow upon hearing of the death of General Sir John Monash," said Major-General Sir Brudenell White. "In the Great War he proved himself a worthy leader of an incomparable corps, the records of which during the last months of the struggle are a monument to his ability. In peace he served his country nobly, using unselfishly his great mental gifts to its advancement. Amid his many duties he invariably found time to interest himself in the needs of the soldiers who served him so well. He died at his post as he would have wished, and he has left behind an imperishable name which will be an inspiration and a guide to future generations."

Returned Soldiers' President.

The Federal president of the Returned Soldiers' League (Mr. G. J. C. Dwyer) said that Sir John Monash was universally recognised as one of the outstanding military leaders of the great world war. Those who served under him in the A.I.F. would mourn the loss of their late commander, for whom they felt a deep personal affection. As a patron of the league he never failed to render any practical service to his former comrades in arms, whose appreciation of his interest in their welfare was expressed only by their great admiration of his sterling qualities of leadership, which so effectively contributed to the ultimate success of the Allied army.

Chancellor of University.

On behalf of the Melbourne University, of which Sir John Monash had been vice-chancellor since 1923, the Chancellor (Sir John MacFarland) said: "Sir John Monash was a loyal and honored son of the University, and we deeply regret his death. His work for the University, in which he was genuinely interested, was characterised by those same qualities of thoroughness and attention to detail on which he established his reputation as a soldier. At meetings of the University Council he always expressed his views with clearness and brevity, and was careful never to arouse personal feelings. His death means a great loss to the University."

Jewish Community.

The Chief Rabbi of the Jewish community of Melbourne (Rabbi Israel Brodie) said:- "The Jewish community, together with their fellow-citizens, sincerely mourn the passing of such a great man. Sir John Monash was a loyal member of the Jewish faith, and was deeply concerned with the welfare of his co-religionists not only in the Commonwealth but in other parts of the world."

Congregational Union's Tribute.

The death of Sir John Monash is announced to the annual assembly of the Congregational Union yesterday morning by the chairman (Mr. A. E. McClellan), who said that Sir John Monash was a great man who had left his monument behind him in his good works. As a tribute to the memory of Sir John Monash the assembly stood in silence. It was resolved that a letter containing the sympathy of the assembly should be sent to his relatives.

French Consul's Message.

The following telegram to the president of the Returned Soldiers' League was received at Anzac House yesterday:-

"Kindly accept with all your gallant comrades my most respectful condolence for the death of the great chief, General Sir John Monash, who led the gallant Australian troops in France. (Signed) Fereol, Consul for France."

Electricity Commission Staff.

On behalf of the State Electricity Commissioners and staff, the acting chairman of the commission (Mr. F. W. Clements) said yesterday that their sense of grief and loss was too deep to be put into words. To have enjoyed the close personal friendship of Sir John Monash and to have been actively associated with him in a great public work, to which he had devoted his remarkable talents, profound knowledge, and wholehearted attention, were more than privileges. His industry was prodigious, and his ability to achieve was prodigious, and his ability to achieve was prodigious. He was a man with high ambitions and length of vision he had always displayed. Even more profound than the appreciation of a wonderful gift was the affection which all in the commission's service had for their chief.

New Zealand Soldiers.

On behalf of the members of the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' League, Melbourne, the president (Mr. A. Aglan) said:- "We desire to express our deepest and heartfelt regret at the loss to Australia of Sir John Monash, her greatest soldier and her most distinguished son."

Old Contemptibles.

The Old Contemptibles' Association has sent to Sir John Monash's relatives a telegram expressing the association's deep sympathy. "No finer man," it is said, "ever led Australian troops."

BURIAL IN SHRINE.

A.N.A. President's Suggestion.

The chief president of the Australian Natives' Association (Mr. David Black) said that probably Sir John Monash's most fervent wish in the closing days of his life was to live in the Shrine of the Anzac to the monument to Australia's sons, who he so gallantly led on the field of battle. What more fitting tribute to the memory of this great man could be made than that his last resting place should be the Shrine of Remembrance? He trusted that the authorities would give the suggestion most serious consideration. On behalf of the 20,000 Australian-born members of the association in Victoria, he desired to express deep regret at the ending of such a noble life.

Army Nurses to Meet.

Returned army nurses, with the men of the A.I.F., deeply regret the passing of their staunch friend and leader, Sir John Monash. All returned army nurses are invited to meet at Parliament House on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to pay him their last tributes. The president of the Returned Army Nurses' Club (Miss Gertrude Davis) will place a laurel wreath on the coffin. All sisters attending should wear their badges and black armbands.

Beefsteak Club Dinner Postponed.

The monthly dinner of the Beefsteak Club, of which Sir John Monash was a member, has been postponed from to-morrow until Saturday, October 17.

HIGHER TIMBER DUTIES.

GRAVE TARIFF ALLEGATION.

Merchants Accused of Swindle.

CANBERRA, Thursday. — Allegations that the Scullin Ministry had been asked to increase the duties on Oregon timber by timber merchants in Melbourne, who furiously opposed the duties, and that the procedure was a swindle to raise the price of Oregon so that the merchants might realize higher prices on the large stocks they had in hand, were made in the House of Representatives to-day by Mr. Parkhill (U.A.P., N.S.W.), during discussion of the tariff.

Under Item 231H, imposing duties of 10/6, 10/6, and 12/6 a hundred super. feet on dressed timber, n.e.s.i., in sizes of 12 inches by 10 inches and over, duties of 12/6, 12/6, and 14/6 a hundred super. feet on such timber in sizes of 7 inches by 7 inches and upwards, and less than 12 inches by 10 inches, and duties of 13/6, 13/6, and 15/6 a hundred super. feet on such timber in sizes less than 7 inches by 7 inches. Mr. Parkhill moved an amendment that the duties should be reduced to the 1921-22 level. The duties in the 1921-22 tariff were 5/6, 6/6, 7/6 a 100 super. feet on red wood, and 11/6, 11/6, a 100 super. feet on other undressed timber, n.e.s.i.

Mr. Parkhill said that the Tariff Board had reported against any increase in the duties. The Melbourne interests had been caught with heavy supplies of timber, and had sought to protect themselves at the expense of the public. They had not paid any of the new duties on their accumulated stocks. As a result of the increased duties and the increased prices of timber those merchants stood to make £150,000 more profit on their stocks. Merchants had received the assistance of a union secretary in their swindle.

Mr. Gullett (U.A.P., V.) suggested that representatives of all branches of the timber industry, including the unions, the sawmillers, and the users of timber, should be appointed to investigate the incidence of the duties.

The Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Latham) supported the amendment.

The Minister for Customs (Mr. Forde) said that the Ministry would be wanting in its duty if it did not give the protection provided in the item. There were 9,000 men engaged in the timber industry, and a reduction in the duties would endanger their employment.

The Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Lyons) urged Mr. Forde to consider Mr. Gullett's suggestion.

Mr. Parkhill's amendment was negatived by 37 votes to 15. Messrs. Lyons, Forde (U.A.P., V.), B. Green (G.P., N.S.W.), Hughes (U.A.P., N.S.W.), Gux (U.A.P., V.), Corser (G.P., Q.), Mackay (U.A.P., Q.), and Gardner (U.A.P., N.S.W.), voted against it. The item was agreed to by 57 votes to 12.

At this stage members showed signs of tiring of the long tariff discussion, and items were "ganged through" in quick succession in spite of vigorous protests by Messrs. Parkhill and Gabb (Ind., S.A.).

The remaining items covering timber were agreed to after Messrs. Parkhill and Gabb had demanded divisions on almost every one.

Duties Reduced.

The duties under item 303A, covering articles made of wool, n.e.s.i., were reduced from 30 per cent. 35 per cent., and 65 per cent. to the 1921-22 rates, 20 per cent., 40 per cent., and 45 per cent. Item 303B, covering importations, n.e.s.i., foster mothers and brooders was amended to reduce the duties to the 1921-22 level, £2, £2/6, £2/5, or ad val., 30 per cent., 35 per cent., 35 per cent. On the motion of Mr. Forde, item 311, sub-item b, covering precious stones, unset, was amended to reduce the duties from ad val., 10 per cent. to free.

The duties under item 320, covering rubber, leather, caoutchouc, &c., were reduced from 40 per cent., 45 per cent., 50 per cent., to 30 per cent., 35 per cent., and 40 per cent.

Item 331, rubber and rubber manufactures was amended on the motion of Mr. Forde, to reduce the duties on rubber gloves, including stenciled, from 1/3, 1/3, 1/6 a pair to 8d., 8d., 10d.

Item 124, covering wadding, cotton-wool, and glass wool, was postponed to June.

Section 1, wadding, cotton-wool, non-medicated, n.e.s.i. per lb., 2s., 3s., 4s., or ad val., 25 per cent., 25 per cent., 25 per cent. Section 1, absorbent cotton-wool, n.e.s.i. per lb., 4s., 4s., and 6s., or ad val., 35 per cent., 35 per cent., 35 per cent. Provided that the rate of duty payable on non-absorbent cotton-wool, non-medicated, which was ordered before October 2 and entered for home consumption before December 1, 1931, be 25 per cent. 25 per cent., 25 per cent. Mr. Forde said that protests had been made against the imposition of the deferred duties in June, and he had agreed to consider the matter. Since then the local industry had developed satisfactorily.

Lieut.-Colonel White (U.A.P., V.) and Mr. Parkhill protested against the amendment, but it was agreed to by 35 votes to 4.

By 26 votes to 3 a new item, 33m, was included. It provided for the following duties up to October 9:—Sandpaper, glass paper, and flint paper, irrespective of size and shape, ad val., 30, 40, and 40 per cent.; emery paper, emery cloth, flint cloth, flint paper, and flint paper, irrespective of size and shape, ad val., free, 5 per cent., and 10 per cent. Item 305b, covering lamps of glass, &c., was amended to increase the British preferential rate from 25 to 35 per cent.

HELP FOR COTTON INDUSTRY.

Board's Adverse Report.

CANBERRA, Thursday. — A recommendation that the application for increased duties on cotton yarn should not be acceded to is contained in a report by the Tariff Board, giving the results of an investigation into this industry. The rates now in force are 35 per cent., 40 per cent., and 55 per cent., and the proposals asked for the adoption of a flat duty of 25 a pound. The board also declined to recommend further assistance in the form of a bounty, expressing the opinion that growers and spinners should be able to carry on at the present rates.

TARIFF "MISAPPREHENSIONS."

Mr. — Misrepresentation may take a number of forms, but it is at its worst when it encourages the lazier habit of attributing everything which appears to be wrong in Australia to protection and the operations of the tariff. On August 7 the president of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers (Mr. James Macdonnell) wrote to the Prime Minister (Mr. Scullin) and assured him that the manufacturers of Australia would welcome an impartial inquiry by a competent authority into the working of the tariff, so that some of the grossness and sweeping generalisations might be nailed down and a number of common misapprehensions cleared up. It appears now that some people to whom the thought of assisting Australian industries to become established is anathema have placed an entirely wrong interpretation on the reasons which prompted Mr. Macdonnell to communicate with the Prime Minister. They will not take it as a confident acceptance of a challenge, but they insist on misreading into it some direct or indirect endorsement of their own line of thought, which it certainly was never intended to be. Confusion persists as a result of the tendency to associate Australia's considered and normal protective policy with the emergency measures which brought into operation the prohibition of certain imports, the rationing of others, and the imposition of surcharges and price dues. Numerous manufacturers have been seriously embarrassed by these measures, but they have tried to accept them philosophically as one of a number of essential remedies for an unparalleled national crisis, realising that without some such drastic steps being taken Australia's draft overseas would have been incalculable. Regarding the necessity for these emergency measures, their service to Australia and their probable duration, the manufacturers of Australia are as keen for authoritative information as any other section of the community. Since it is generally accepted that the emergency tariff measures so much discussed were introduced by the Scullin Government under direct pressure from the banks, a real service to the community would be rendered by the Senate inviting Sir Robert Gibson to give his answers to the following three questions:—(1) Were the national emergency tariff measures imposed by the Government under advice from the banking authorities of Australia? (2) Were they essential to Australia's solvency overseas, and would they substantially have had to be imposed by any Government in power at the time, irrespective of party considerations? (3) Have they been progressively effective so far in achieving the purpose aimed at, and when, in his opinion, they can safely be terminated? Information of this character from such a high source would appear to be needed where no other opinion can be clearing the air generally, and enabling us to answer the crux of the protective policy on a basis of merit and practical value to the community as a whole item by item.— Yours, &c.

F. B. LEE.

Secretary Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia, 312 Flinders street, Oct. 2.

UNSETTLED GERMANY.

FAR-REACHING DECREES.

Nervousness in Europe.

Great Loss in Taxation.

BEJLIN, Oct. 7.

Following the resignation of the Ministry, the Chancellor (Dr. Brüning) is endeavouring to reconstruct his Cabinet. An emergency decree issued by President von Hindenburg establishes a rigid dictatorship, and suspends the constitutional right of the nation, including the inalienability of personal freedom, the free expression of thought through the medium of the press, the right of assembly, and the guarantee of personal property. It imposes a censorship upon the press, telegraph, and radio, and suspends the right of assembly, and it requisitions land for the Government. It increases the unemployed grant to municipalities from £3,000,000 to £11,500,000. The assets of the Ministry to the financing of municipalities, in which the participation of the savings banks is restricted, is made necessary.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Though the dissolution of the British Parliament has favourably influenced European stock markets, there is still intense nervousness at the turn of events in Germany, arising not only from Ministerial changes, but from the continued financial uncertainty, of which the continuing loss of gold is a symptom. Further disclosure from Berlin is that it will be necessary to provide winter maintenance for at least 6,500,000 unemployed which will be a severe strain on the depleted funds.

German financial experts explain that the benefit of the Hoover reparations moratorium has been wiped out by the loss of taxation through the general shrinkage of incomes. It has also been found impossible internally to dispose of the new issue of State railway bonds, which were a part of the Budget plan. An emergency decree issued to-day permits private employers to reduce the salaries of highly paid employees despite contracts if such be necessitated by the national emergency.

(Parties of the above message appeared in 17 editions of "The Argus," yesterday.)

CAUSES OF THE CRISIS.

A HOPELESS DRIFT.

THE ONSLAUGHT OF FRANCE.

By DR. G. L. WOOD.

The situation in the Central European countries has been daily growing more desperate. Already great financial groups such as the Darmstadt Bank, great industrial corporations such as the Norddeutsche Wollmanncr, and certain allied financial groups, such as Amstel and Hongkong, to Germany, dragged down. Even Britain with her massive resources and international prestige has felt the force now working to their evil climax in Europe.

The central fact of the situation is that Germany has hopelessly drifted further and further into debt. Her growing liability on reparations account has been accompanied by a steady increase in her liability for interest on commercial loans. In the face of political unrest and growing indebtedness investors have been patriotic and, with gathering volume, capitalist have been leaving the country in recent months. The imminence of collapse forced President Hoover to declare a moratorium upon the reparations payments. This became operative on July 6, and it immediately relieved Germany of the necessity for finding £80,000,000; but it did not touch the difficulty caused by the wholesale withdrawal of business capital.

The initial push which sent national credit tumbling was communicated at the election of September, 1930, which strengthened the Opposition and left the Conservatives under Dr. Brüning very weak. The arrogance of the Nazis, as the Fascist followers of Herr Adolf Hitler are called, and the silent penetration of communism maintained a condition of unrest which became most alarming to foreign investors. Financial collapse in Austria was followed by determined attempts to strengthen public finances in Germany; but the well-meant decrees of the Brüning Ministry merely increased the uncertainty and accelerated the withdrawal of gold from the Reichsbank. The exchange position became so alarming that a reparations moratorium was almost the only possible course.

Foreign Help Unavailing.

A hurried undertaking was given by foreign bankers to withdraw the remaining funds; and immediate measures were taken to strengthen the position of the Reichsbank by means of guarantees provided by industrial and financial leaders. These measures were largely unavailing. On July 12 the Darmstadt and National Bank of Berlin, a strong but daringly managed industrial bank, suspended payment with outstanding liabilities of £75,000,000; and its failure was directly due to the necessity for paying about one-third of the £200,000,000 of foreign capital withdrawn from Germany in the preceding 10 weeks.

The Brüning Ministry immediately declared a bank moratorium, closed the exchanges, and imposed conditions which provided for most drastic rationing of credit. For a week or more there was a complete suspension of all payments. Sickening uncertainty deepened into despair as a hurriedly summoned conference of the Powers wrestled with French objections to the raising of relief credits. The sole outcome was a recommendation that the Bank for International Settlements be asked to set up a committee to investigate the credit needs of Germany. This was done, and under the presidency of Mr. Albert Wiggin, of the Chase National Bank, New York, the committee reported on August 12.

During the seven years ended December, the committee disclosed, the foreign debt of Germany grew to £1,275,000,000. Heavy borrowing abroad at high rates of interest alone enabled Germany to make interest and reparation payments. The weakness of the German position was due to the fact that of a net foreign indebtedness of £800,000,000 no less than £200,000,000 was on short term, and the liquid foreign assets held by Germany amounted to less than £300,000,000. Of the debts of the leading banks 35 per cent. was due to the United States, 20 per cent. to Great Britain, 14 per cent. to Switzerland, 10 per cent. to Holland, and 7 per cent. to France. Moreover, half their liabilities were represented by trade bills, and 40 per cent. more by short-term foreign loans. Surely no such feat of financial jugglery had ever before been accomplished. It is little wonder that these facts, disclosed in the Wiggin committee report, did German credit no good. The extension of credits for six months — the "standstill arrangement" — gave Germany a breathing-space in which to strengthen the Reichsbank. The Wiggin committee found that this was the prime necessity, and that it could be achieved only by replacing some of the capital withdrawn. Neither the sale of German assets nor the drastic reduction of imports would meet the case. It was resolved that if Germany were to have to export nearly twice as much as she imported there would be such a disastrous dislocation of her economic life, such impoverishment, and such social distress that the burden would be intolerable.

The Reparations Problem.

The Wiggin committee frankly recognized that the two stumbling-blocks to German stability were the political risks involved and reparations. "Until the relations between Germany and France are established on a basis of sympathetic operation and mutual confidence there can be no economic peace. This is the first and most fundamental condition of creditworthiness," it said. Further, as long as the public and private debt of Germany continued to grow so alarmingly and as long as a flood of German exports menaced the industrial welfare of other countries, "the investor is unlikely to regard the situation as stable or permanent. The partial paralysis of world commerce can be cured by the Governments of the world taking every possible measure to restore confidence. Their action can alone restore it."

The words of that report now ring like a prophecy. The reader is left in no doubt where the real responsibility rests. France's odorous refusal to consider the desperate necessities of the world at large, and her selfish policy of domestic security at all costs, can lead in one direction only, French memories of war losses, and the debt which civilisation owes her, cannot, now that Britain and the world have extended the maximum possible compensation for lost industries, be allowed to delay world recovery any longer. The swelling volume of gold flowing to France is a danger signal of momentous import. It is apparent that the German financial front is again crumbling before the French onslaught. A collapse is imminent in which the losses in every country will produce economic and social disorder of the gravest kind.

BILLIARDS.

Lindrum v. Newman.

WESSEX, Thursday. — The Billiards match between Lindrum and Newman was continued at the scenes of the meeting which was won by Newman, 5-40. Lindrum had 7, 135.

*Sydney Sun
8/10/31*

BATTLE OF AUG. 8

MONASH'S GENIUS MINUTE PLANS

"The two achievements which have placed General John Monash among the famous soldiers of history are undoubtedly his share in the organisation and launching of the great battle of August 8, 1918, at Amiens, and his planning of the model attack at Hamel, which led up to it," said Dr. C. E. W. Bean, the Official Historian, to-day.

"The story of these is fairly well, though not fully, known. The Australian Corps in front of Amiens, as well as our 1st Division, detached at Hazebrouck, had for two months been delivering constant small blows at the Germans opposed to them, and had found that these were worn out, dispirited, and already half demoralised after their tremendous effort in the spring.

Thrust at Hamel

"Monash believed that more important operations could be launched against them, and on June 4, 1918, he organised a thrust by three Australian brigades (with some Americans attached for training) against the Germans holding the village of Hamel.

"Like all his operations, this little action was minutely organised, the kernel of the scheme being the very close co-operation of tanks with infantry, aeroplanes and artillery.

"The stroke succeeded, with an ease and completeness almost beyond expectation, and from that day onward Monash seems to have envisaged a much larger attack, organised on the same lines, but pushed through, as none of these small affairs had been, so as to capture the German artillery."

His Masterpiece

"How far his suggestions, made to General Rawlinson, of 4th Army, were actually responsible for the

initiation of the great stroke of August 8 at Amiens, historical investigation has not yet sufficed to decide.

"The actual working out of the assembly of his corps for this battle was John Monash's masterpiece. Never in his military career or in the great civil enterprise that he undertook after the war, was his genius for minute organisation more perfectly employed.

Work of Great Brain

"The placing of his brigades, the timing of their advance, when they moved off to take up their successive tasks, the co-ordination of the services of supply behind them, has provided the classical example of such operations.

"They were the work of a very great brain—one which would have brought its possessor to eminence in any profession that he had cared to take up. You had only to talk with John Monash for five minutes over the dinner table on almost any subject that you could choose in order to find that out.

Greatest of Them All

"Field-Marshal Haig found it out during a lunch, to which he had invited General Monash at G.H.Q. in 1917, and he was immensely impressed with Monash's capacity.

"Sir William Beach Thomas, the war correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' who constantly visited almost all the leading generals on the British front in France, told me that Monash struck him as being the most capable of all of them. He repeated this to me after seeing Monash again in his great electrical task in Melbourne after the war.

"Monash's judgment of the capacity of his troops was not infallible. In his last fight, at the Hindenburg Line, he undoubtedly asked too much of the American divisions, which he had obtained to reinforce his corps.

"But as a leader for the Australians he gave the 'Diggers' at that time precisely what they wanted—an organiser who would never let them down by the failure of supplies or material. The 'Digger,' trained almost to perfection, required someone behind whom he could trust to see that all such arrangements were perfect, so far as they could be made so.

International Press-Cutting Bureau,
10, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

Extract from
Melbourne Herald
(Australia)

12 APR. 1933

MONUMENT TO MONASH

196
Appeal by Sir
Brudenell White

"THE LEGACY HE LEFT"

In an appeal issued today on behalf of the General Sir John Monash Memorial Fund, Major-General Sir Brudenell White said:

"Amid all the change and confusion of life, it is well that our beacon lights should be kept burning brightly. Happily many such lights are ordained for us and of these not the least is inspiration. Noble words sincerely spoken seldom fail to inspire. Unselfish, pure-motivated actions set an example which gives fresh life and inspiration; and the memory of a life of achievement and patriotic devotion is something that we should cherish and make a continual inspiration.

"Such a one was the life of General Sir John Monash and the legacy that he left cannot be overvalued. From humble beginnings by steadfast effort he trained the brain with which he was endowed to a pitch which gave him all the joys and satisfaction of knowledge and by self-discipline and unselfish attention he grew to wisdom and understanding.



Sir Brudenell
White

COUNTRY NEEDED HIM

"A monument to the memory of his work is not a monument to war. Sir John Monash was a soldier because his country needed him as such. He served his country longer as an engineer and an administrator, and equally well. Of his work as a soldier there is, happily, ample record and there will be more when Dr. C. E. W. Bean completes that work which will set a new standard for military histories.

"But Sir John did not, as is often supposed, achieve military distinction by some kind of intuition or without effort. From his youth onward he devoted much time to the citizen forces of his country. He studied war, long before war came, with that thoroughness which was characteristic. When, therefore, opportunity came he was able to seize it—and his country reaped the benefit.

"True, honors came to him, but had he been asked it would have been learnt that not they but the satisfaction of knowing that he had striven to some purpose for his country was his greatest reward.

"It is, alas, no longer in our power to show to him any appreciation of his life and work. But it is within our power to make something which shall cause his name to be remembered; and that remembrance will inspire us and those who follow to the ideals which are the bulwarks of individual and national character."

*Sydney Sun
8/10/31*

**AMERICANS WERE
AMAZED**

GEN. MACKAY TELLS

Brigadier-General I. G. Mackay recalls that the Americans were amazed at the tremendous grip which Sir John Monash had of the situation in September, 1918, when he was planning the attack on the Hindenburg line.

"My own most vivid recollection of him," said General Mackay this afternoon, "is at a conference of Australian and American divisional commanders just before that attack. For upwards of two hours he addressed the conference expounding his plans for the breaking of the German line and the subsequent push through.

"He went into details of the action he expected from the artillery, cavalry, infantry, engineers, pioneers, road-makers, tanks, air force and every other participant. His whole plan of campaign was most precise and logical and was set out without reference to a single note.

GENERAL MONASH.

Sir Ian Hamilton's Praise.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

In a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" General Sir Ian Hamilton says that though "anxious to avoid the new game of biographies, in which the counters are the careers of dead soldiers," he would like to clear up the possible misinterpretation of General Sir John Monash's record as mentioned in Mr. Lloyd George's memoirs.

"It is true," says Sir Ian Hamilton, "that Sir John Monash was in civil life when the war began. This may be taken to mean that he had not previously devoted time and brains to the study of war. After manoeuvres which were commanded by General Monash at Lilydale in 1913, I listened at the conference expecting a criticism, which was wrapped up in cotton wool and was of little value. On the contrary, General Monash hit out straight from the shoulder, and was so much to the point that I wrote to the Defence Department and said that if war broke out General Monash would be a man who would do them well."

Smithers
11/2/36

GENERAL MONASH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I was much interested in Sir Ian Hamilton's references to Sir John Monash in your to-day's issue. He speaks of an incident in 1913. I remember him much earlier. In 1909, when I administered the Defence Department, we met under the following circumstances. Lord Kitchener and I travelled to Melbourne, where he was to inspect the forces already in camp awaiting his arrival. We travelled from Albury in company with Commissioner Tait, who then controlled the Victorian railways. He and Lord Kitchener discussed the railway gauge during the whole journey—Lord Kitchener was stoutly for standard gauge, while Mr. Tait was equally enthusiastic for the wider gauge. On arrival at Seymour, where a new and special military camp had been arranged for the visit, Sir John Monash, in company with Mr. McKay, handed Kitchener a detailed plan of the new camp and surrounding district. This had been prepared by Sir John Monash and was replete with all the natural features of the place. Lord Kitchener continued his discussion with Mr. Tait until we reached Melbourne. Thence onward almost every minute was occupied with receptions in the afternoon and a banquet at Parliament House in the evening.

Next morning Lord Kitchener and I were in a car at 8 o'clock on our return to Seymour, where his inspection began. On our way out of town to see a battle manoeuvre which had been planned by the local commanders the chauffeur made a turn to the right. Lord Kitchener stopped him, and turned him to the left—and he was right. Sometime during the night he had mastered the detail of General Monash's plan and was able to direct the chauffeur to the right way. This was a tribute both to the detailed accuracy of General Monash's plan and to Kitchener's facility in mastering it. Sir John Monash for many years before the war was a serious and enthusiastic student of warfare, and when the time came he was ready for it.

There were many more citizen soldiers whom it would perhaps be invidious to mention who devoted themselves to military study and made themselves fit to defend their country when the tocsin of war rang out. We can never be sufficiently grateful to them, and it is good, as the years roll on, to hear their qualities extolled by the highest authorities of the world.

I am, etc.,
Bellevue Hill, Dec. 1. JOSEPH COOK.

2/12/36

DR. G. W. BARBER

CENTRAL ROAD

KALAMUNDA

Western Australia

TELEPHONE:
KALAMUNDA 101

ap 16th 1937

J Black Esq
Edwin "Beecille"
Sydney

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
22 APR 1937
RECEIVED

Dear Sir

In reply to your letter
of March 25th 1937 I have
been away & so unable
to reply till today.

My impression of the John
Monash is that he
was a better Brigadier than
a Brigade Cdr & a better
Cdr than a better
I was at the 4th Div
for two years when he
commanded the 4th Bde
& was 2nd in command
when he was Corps Commander
My relations with him
were happy throughout &

From most impressed with
his ability at the Corps conference
held two days before the
battle of Amiens when he
gave such an excellent
exposition that few of
us had to ask any questions
of course he was lucky ^{in that} the
Corps was turned over to
him as a perfect fighting
Machine by Gen. Bondwood
& his Chief of Staff Gen. White,
there was a wonderful spirit
of cheerfulness & optimism ^{in the ranks} in
the Corps when all ^{the troops} around
us were in the depths of gloom
& we never looked back
from this time onward
I can't for the life of me think
up any anecdotes which
would interest your readers
Please don't mention my
name. In haste to catch the train
Yr truly
G. W. Peeler
Major Gen (RFA)

DR. G. W. BARBER

CENTRAL ROAD

KALAMUNDA

Western Australia

TELEPHONE:
KALAMUNDA 101

.....193

If you are doing
"Celebrity" Series
Don't forget Sir Herbert
Cox D⁴ 4th Division
Some of us thought
him the best of the
lot (D.V. C²⁵) Certainly he
& Bernard his G.S.O.1
Made the 4th Division

PHONE U 7994

~~Moffen CH Brane~~



"Charters,"

1 Monomeath Avenue,

Toorak, S.E.2.

5/4/37

Dear Black

Yours of 30th March re
May issue of Reville and the
late Sir John Monash.

I'd rather not contribute
to an article whether my name is
mentioned or not. I have views
on Sir John Monash's "port line"
service which might detract from
his other qualifications, as a leader.

He is dead now so better
let his good + bad points sleep
with him.

Yours sincerely
CH Brane

Not from
Sun Brumwell White

538 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

7th April 1937

A. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
- 8 APR 1937
RECEIVED

Dear Mr. Black.

I am sending to you in this some
notes about Gen. Monash in the hope that they
may help you in the completion of your
appreciation. They are just written in paras
so that you may use them as you see fit. I
do not wish by name mentioned in
connection with them.

If other points occur to me later I will
send them over to you.

There is no more truth in the idea that Monash
was thought of in C in C than there is in the story
that I was "in the running" for C.G.S.

Yours sincerely
Brumwell White

As is well known John Monash left Australia in charge of the 4th Infantry Brigade which arrived in Egypt some little time after the 1st Division formed its encampment at Mena. The 4th Brigade was encamped at and in due course was incorporated in the New Zealand Division (which had then only two brigades) and was made the New Zealand & Australian Division ^{under} with General Godley. General Monash had as his brigade major J.P. McGlinn. Both were then men of unusual bulk and as they frequently drove about together in the small open car of those days they were promptly christened "Tweedledum and "Tweedledee"!!

On Gallipoli trenches were here and there connected by short - and narrow - tunnels involving a crawl to negotiate them. There was much joking at the inability of the two large frames to squeeze through!

Monash was somewhat misplaced as a brigadier - another example of the fact that men need to find their correct niche to fulfil all that they are capable of. He had not the physique, nor at the time, the youth and physical vigour necessary for the intimate leading of troops involved in a brigade command. When circumstances necessitated the organization and training of a third division in England it

was wisely thought that the task suited Monash's qualities better than a brigade command and that it could be left to time to shew whether in addition to organizing and training he could handle a division in the field.

The long period of organization and training of the third Division whilst strenuous enough in itself gave Monash just the opportunity he needed of fitting himself - physically and otherwise for the actual command. It also gave him an easier war on the whole than many of the other higher Commanders.

When ultimately the third Division arrived in France it was plain that provided his health stood the strain he would shew himself much better fitted to command a division than a brigade. For its first operation the third Division was put into the battle of Messines as a unit of the Second Anzac Corps. His command proved itself in that battle to be of as good material as the other Australians ^{division} and that he himself was an unusually good divisional commander.

Monash and J. W. McCay were from the beginning of their careers in keen competition with each other. Apparently both at Scotch College and the University they spent their time alternately one overtaking the other. This competition extended into their military careers. Both had remarkable brains and the concensus of opinion was that perhaps the difference in volume and quality of grey matter lay with Monash. But McCay's early military studies and the manner and result of them were held by most people who had the qualifications to make a comparison, a proof that of the two McCay was the abler soldier. This would probably have been completely proved had the war been one of movement. The time for planning and almost engineering technique involved in stationary or trench warfare gave full play to the qualities possessed in marked degree by Monash. Monash had unquestionably the greater personality despite an unimpressive presence.

His brain like that of so many of his race was quick to grasp and quick to learn; even if the knowledge was without depth a hint of that defect was rarely made. His mental energy was very remarkable, his brain always being ready to work. He lost no opportunity of making a good impression and his manner, was always confident. Gifted with an unusual power of clear expression he was able to carry much weight in conference.

McCay's military knowledge was much deeper than Monash's. But Monash's "thinking machine" was more & superior knowledge in the movement was better than McCay's.

Like all men of his nature he was vain but his vanity was always under sufficient control to prevent him from falling into weaknesses. His character was strong, but whether sufficiently strong to stand firm when the result would be to his detriment, must be left in some doubt.

The gossip that has grown up that Monash might have come to high and even the highest place in the British Army can be dismissed as moonshine. It has no foundation in fact.

It is clear that in appointing Monash to command the ANZAC Corps in May 1918 General Birdwood acted with skill and judgment. Monash was without doubt the man most fitted for the task.

It would have been interesting to have tested his command over a longer period; and it must not be overlooked that Monash in 1918 took over an instrument perfected in its job and he had before him a task in which Dame Fortune had set a stage to suit him and Fate had already placed its black hand on the German people and Army.

I am sure - Celebration by Monash that if like Birdwood he had been subjected to the 2-4 years command he would have failed. Birdwood's performance was truly remarkable.

WINDSOR 226



7 GORDON GROVE
PUNT HILL
SOUTH YARRA
S.E.1

12/4/37

Dear Sir

In reply to yours of 30th March, I fear that I am not very good at recalling anecdotes of the kind you ask for but can be of some help otherwise.

I think Sir John had the most highly trained mind that I had to deal with in the war. He brought to bear on any problem a most intense concentration of thought which produced a clarity in details of plan not often met with. Just prior to the attack of 8th August he returned from England late in the afternoon spent the whole of the next morning with me in going into details of the alternative plans

WINDSOR 226

7 GORDON GROVE
PUNT HILL
SOUTH YARRA
S.E.1

for the attack which the
Corps General Staff had prepared.
Selected the plan he ~~prepared~~ ^{preferred} went
minutely into the mass of detail
of supplies, movement, auxiliary
forces etc required.

He shut himself up alone in his
room for the afternoon.

At the conference of Corps Commanders
held at Army Headquarters next
day he was outstanding in his
completeness of plan, grasp of
all requirements, & clarity of
expression of them.

He was a meticulous draftsman &
recorder, every personal draft he
made was retained & filed & the
staff officer (his A. D. C. Capt Paul
Ammonson) was kept very busy in
his branch of his duties.

WINDSOR 226

7 GORDON GROVE
PUNT HILL
SOUTH YARRA
S.E.1

Mr John had an unusually
flexible mind and any suggestion
that seemed likely to make for
advancement or improvement
was eagerly taken up & examined
not matter from what source
it came.

I think the above notes may be of
interest to the compiler of the article
& hope they will be of some use.

Yours truly
Ed Plamer

W.A. TRUSTEE BUILDINGS,
135 ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE,
PERTH, W.A.



27th April 1937.

J. Black Esq ,
State Secretary
Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Imperial
League of Australia (N.S.Wales Branch)
Anzac Memorial .Hyde Park.
SYDNEY..

Dear Mr. Black.

I much regret that owing to great business pressure and illness in my family I overlooked your request of March 30th *last*, for a contribution to the article on Sir John Monash that is to appear in the May Issue of "Reveille". However, I hope that the enclosed will be in time for you and that you may deem it suitable.

I write it not only as a Divisional General, who served under Sir John Monash when he was given command of the Australian Corps, but as a personal friend and one who had known him thoroughly well for many years . He was a staunch and loyal friend and undoubtedly his premature death, due in very great measure as the result of his service to Australia and the Empire, was a great national loss.

Yours faithfully,

J. Talbot Hobbs.

me

THE LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH, G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B., etc. etc.

=====

Without doubt General Monash was gifted with most of the qualities necessary for a great General and possessed in remarkable degree what is most desirable, the understanding and attainments in equilibrium with character and courage.

He was a great judge of men and character, a loyal and true friend, easily accessible, ready to listen to reasonable argument or suggestion at reasonable times; quick to bestow praise and encouragement when deserved - great in his demands and even ruthless when he considered the occasion and opportunity demanded action, devotion and sacrifice.

He had no time or consideration for men who neglected or evaded their duty and responsibility.

His orders and instructions particularly for "set piece" battles or operations, major or minor, were remarkable for lucidity and completeness.

He was calm and deliberate, resolute and determined, quick of appreciation and rapid decision and possessed the faculty of exerting personal influence and ascendancy to inspire all ranks (often in periods of great difficulty and hardship) with martial spirit, courage and fortitude at critical moments.

His work and orders were marked throughout his service by extreme thoroughness and attention to the smallest detail. He possessed in the fullest measure the confidence and respect of all ranks of the A.I.F.

Perth. April 27th 1937.

J. Gallon Hobbs,
R. Gen.

=====

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. F. H.
- 7 APR 1937
RECEIVED

Bryson CH Foot

Lytton

Upper Beaconsfield

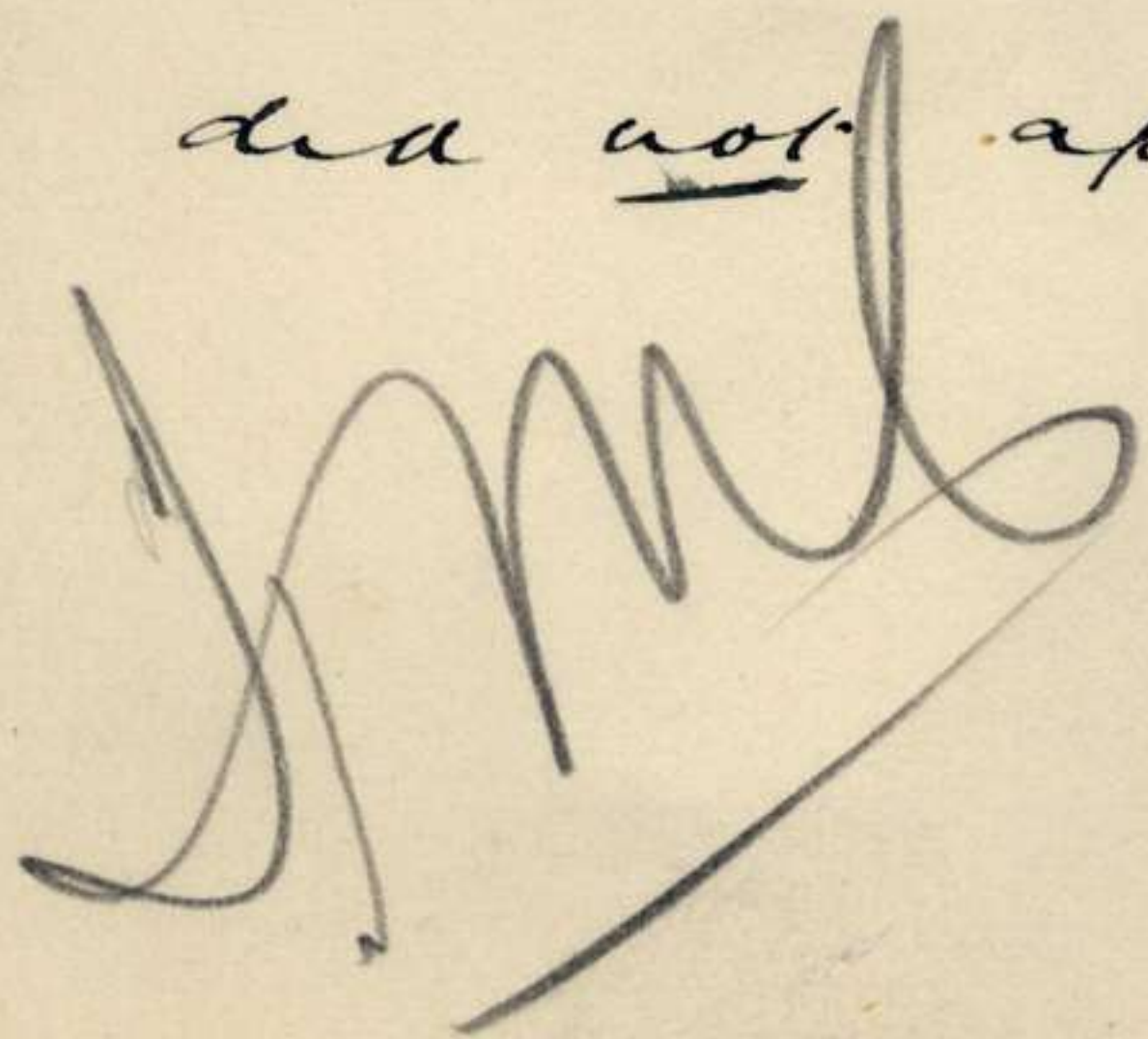
3 April 1937.

The Editor of "Reverie"

Dear Sir,

It is a pleasure to be allowed to give
you a few notes on General Sir John Monash.

Your letter of 30th March only reached me
today, and this cannot reach you until
the 6th, at earliest, but I hope that it will be
in time. I should prefer that my name
did not appear.



Yours Sincerely

C. H. Foot

Notes on General Sir J. Monash.

I first met him in 1909 or 1910, in his capacity as Chairman of the Invention Board.

No one could fail to be impressed by his grasp of detail, his infinite patience in examining any idea put before him, and his kindness towards inventors, even when (as was often the case) their ideas were valueless or chimerical. He would often go to some trouble to explain to ~~the~~ inventors ^{to be of any use;} just exactly why the invention failed, he would never allow them to be demanded into further useless efforts by a non-committal reply.

Then, at-

Then, at the war, those who served closely under him learned that his patience was great, his kindness towards those who were really trying was wonderful, and his grasp of detail was immense.

Those whom he trusted, he trusted fully. When he believed that they understood his ideas, his "appreciation," his plan, he left to them the carrying out of detail. He never interfered ~~unnecessarily~~ with his subordinates, not more often than as a rule, once — then, he got another man for that job. "No use keeping a dog, and doing your own barking" was a saying of his.

To show how he let his subordinates run

run their own show, let me mention the 7th of
 after the Corps Conference,
 August 1918. On that day, I had explained
 this to my subordinates. The plan, as far as
 it affected them, the action to be taken, and
 the part each was to play. Then, knowing that
 there would be a busy night in front
 of me, I turned in, about 4 p.m., for a sleep.

Late in the afternoon, General Monash, after
 chiding me on being able to sleep on a
 hot afternoon, said "I was very glad to
 see you, ~~there~~^X!" for I knew that there was
 one man, at any rate, whose mind was
 at rest about his job of work."

He was always ready to "step
 up"

up" for his subordinates, & other authority
 tried to "deal it out" to them. A mistake made
 in good faith never brought censure from
 him, beyond a quiet explanation of what
 one might have done. He was too large-minded
 to lose his temper, or to get flurried, even
 at the mistakes of others.

And, like all real leaders of soldiers,
 he always kept before him, and before
 his Staff, the comfort and well-being, so
 far as it could be secured, of his troops.

Not enough credit has been given to
 him for his great work in repatriating
 the 300,000 Australians after the war.

People do not realise the difficulties with which he had to contend. The men were anxious to get home, there was every chance of "trouble", owing to a lot of misguided talk; Shipping was scarce, ~~slow~~, and unsuitable; Strikes delayed the outfitting of the transports; the French railway system was hopeless, and there was a constant itch of political interference, both from England and Australia.

But he stuck to his task. Once, in my hearing — for I was very close to him in those "Demobans" days — a high official said "Monash, this job does you great credit."

Yours' are some wonders". Said Sir John, "As long as the men get home safely, and reasonably quickly, I don't care a damn about that".

He gave me the feeling that you must not "let him down" in any job you undertake for him, for to do so would make him sorry that he had trusted you with the job.

3.4.37.

C. H. Ford

M. A. A. R.

GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH

G.C.M.G.; K.C.B.; V.D., L.L.D.

By Major General Sir Charles Rosenthal

In the year 1853 a young man named MONASH, aged 21, arrived in Australia as an immigrant, intending to seek his fortune on the Gold Fields, but, instead, he decided to forego the possibility of rapidly accumulating gold, and turned his attention to Commerce.

In due course he married and on the 27th June, 1865, a son, JOHN, was born in West-Melbourne one who was destined to occupy a distinguished place in Australian affairs.

When John Monash was 9 years of age, his parents moved to JERILDERRIE in N.S.Wales, and here the family lived until John was taken to Melbourne in 1877 to continue his education.

The story of his studies, from the date of his entry to Scotch College in 1877, until he graduated in various faculties at the Melbourne University, makes most interesting reading.

In 1881 he was Dux of his College, Dux in Mathematics and in Modern Languages. In 1882 he entered Melbourne University, and as the years went by, took the Degrees of L.L.B. and M.C.E., later qualifying as a Municipal Surveyor, Engineer for Water Supply and Patent Attorney.

At the early age of 19 he was appointed an Inspector

work on Prince's Bridge, Melbourne, and later on Queen's Bridge and Falls railway bridge. In 1896 he took up reinforced Concrete work, and was perhaps the first Australian Engineer to develop this type of construction.

John Monash was sought for throughout Australia in Arbitration matters, his extensive knowledge both of Engineering and the Law, making him a most valuable witness.

His military training commenced at the Melbourne University, being a private in the University Company of the Victorian Militia. When this Company was disbanded in 1887, Monash immediately took a Commission in the Victorian Garrison Artillery.

In 1912 he was appointed to the Command of the 13th Infantry Brigade, having previously served with the Intelligence Corps, and was in Command of this Brigade when General Sir Ian Hamilton, as Inspector General of Dominion Forces, visited Australia.

Shortly after the outbreak of war in 1914 Monash was appointed to the Command of the 4th Brigade A.I.F. and when his previous career is reviewed it will be realised he was probably better fitted for high Command than any other Soldier, regular or militia, that Australia has produced.

General Monash's years of service with the A.I.F. are well known. His work with the 4th Brigade at Gallipoli and later in France well qualified him for the Command of the 3rd Division to which he was appointed in July 1916. He organised and trained the formation in England, took it to France and in 1917 took part in the Battles of Messines, Broodseinde and Passchendaele, all of which added to his outstanding military reputation, and brought him directly and continuously under the eyes of the Commander in Chief.

When the German Armies launched their final attack early in 1918, General Monash's Division was moved southward and held up the enemy's advance on the Somme, and at Villers-Bretonneux, the latter being a vital point in the British front line.

Shortly afterwards, upon the appointment of General Bullard to the Command of the 5th Army, Monash was selected to succeed him in the Command of the Australian Corps, and at this time also the British Generals who had commanded the 1st and 2nd Australian Divisions, were appointed to British Divisions, and were succeeded by Australian Generals.

From the moment Monash assumed Command of the Australian Corps of 5 Divisions, his personality

and genius were instinctively felt, and his record from that date onward was one of great achievement.

The Battle of HAMEL, his first as a Capt. Commander great success as it was, clearly demonstrated that the morale of our Australian troops was infinitely better than that of the enemy and the Battle was the deciding factor in the decision that the great allied offensive should commence in August 1918.

The thoroughness and completeness of his preparation for the operation which commenced on August 8th and in which the Australian and Canadian Capt. fought side by side as a spear head resulted in overwhelming victory for the first day, followed up by still further daily successes, not ceasing till the last stronghold of the Hindenburg line at MONT BREHAIN was captured early in 1918.

After the Armistice General Marsh was requested to undertake the great task of demobilizing the Australian forces. With no precedent to guide him his remarkable organizing ability stood him in good stead, and the repatriation of our Australian troops was carried out without the slightest hitch, and in almost universal contentment.

This great work having been successfully accomplished General Marsh returned to Melbourne

and resumed his practice as a Consulting Engineer -
Shortly afterwards however the Victorian Government
appointed him to the Control of the Melbourne Electricity
Commission, a stupendous undertaking in which
he was again conspicuously successful.

In 1931 General Monash was selected to
represent Australia at the opening of New Delhi in India,
and not long after his return to Australia, and while
still in Control of the Electricity Commission, he contracted
the illness from which he died.

The foregoing is but a brief outline of the
work and life of a most remarkable man, such
a record as should prove a wonderful inspiration
to the youth of Australia of this and every succeeding age.

General Monash was honoured by His King, the
President of France, the King of Belgium, the President of
the United States, the great Universities of England
and his own University in Melbourne, in which
latter he held the office of Vice Chancellor.

But most of all will his memory be honoured
among his own people in Australia, who, as the
years go by and the Great War of 1914-1918 is seen
in ^{truer} fuller perspective will realise more fully
what not only Australia and the Empire, but the
whole of the Allied Cause owed to him.

Particularly among the officers who served with him, there remains an abiding appreciation of the man who never shirked duty, or allowed others to do so, but, in that, was most kindly, considerate and helpful.

He made the Australian Corps a team of willing workers, and the loyalty of all who served under him was only equalled by the loyalty he himself showed to all formations of his Command and to the great undertaking in which he was destined to fill so important a role.

His book, "The Australian Victories in France 1918", written ~~and~~ in a language which the layman can readily understand gives a vivid picture of those strenuous and tragic days, and should be read by all who desire to learn more of this brilliant soldier.

may Gen. *Coxen*

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
15 APR 1937
RECEIVED

Egham
83 Caroline St.
South Yarra
Victoria

12. April 1937.

To The Editor
"Reveille"
Sydney

Dear Mr Black.

I thank you for your letter of the 30th March and regret my delay in answering it.

I am enclosing a few lines which I trust will arrive in time and be of some little help to you in the compilation of your article on the late Gen Sir John Monash

Wishing you continued success with your splendid publication

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

Dorina Coxen.

The dawn of the Battle of Hamel.

During my service on the Staff of the late Gen Sir John Monash an incident occurred, the picture of which was vividly impressed upon my memory.

In the early hours of the morning of the Battle of Hamel, before the break of dawn, I was seated at my office window, beside the telephone, at the Corps Head Quarters at the Chateau - Bertangles.

Glancing out of the window I could just discern in the dim morning light the figure of a person slowly pacing up and down the gravel drive in front of the chateau.

The figure was that of Sir John. The stage was set, he was awaiting the rise of the curtain.

Every now and again he would pause and look at his watch, awaiting zero hour.

Then came those anxious moments, five minutes, four, three, two, one to go and then the sound of the guns in the opening barrage came over the air.

Sir John stopped and looking for a moment in the direction of the battle front, his anxiety relieved, he turned and slowly

2.

mounting the steps of the chateau, on which later he was to have the honor of being knighted by our late King, went to his office. The curtain had risen the first act was in full swing —

There he awaited reports of the progress of his first operation as Corps Commander, which proved to be one of the most successful, well organized and planned attacks of the Great War.

In the planning of an attack, Sir John with his marvellous mathematical brain treated it as if it were ~~a~~ an abstract mathematical problem, selecting and directing his attention at once to the factors that were of the greatest importance in the solving of the problem.

It was a fine education to all who had the privilege of attending conferences held by him at periods prior to any important operation, at which officers

of the various arms who were responsible for the carrying out of the plans were present.

His capabilities of visualizing and marshalling requirements to the minutest detail, in the proper order of sequence, never necessitated his turning back to supplement anything that he had previously said, for nothing had been forgotten.

I well remember Sir Douglas Haigh on leaving the conference room on one occasion remarking to me on the wonderful characteristic Sir John possessed in this regard —

Diana Clerk

TELEPHONE
CENTRAL 11227
BOX NO 531 E
G.P.O. MELBOURNE



342 FLINDERS LANE.
MELBOURNE.
C.I.

6th April, 1937.

Mr. J. Black,
Editor, "Reveille"
Anzac Memorial,
Hyde Park,
Sydney.

Dear Mr. Black,

I happened to be associated with Monash for two years during his active service, and I knew him from the time he first joined the Garrison Artillery in Victoria. I am one of those who probably regard him as the greatest soldier that Australia produced during the late war; not only the greatest soldier, but an extraordinary administrator, and I look on his early death as one of the greatest losses that our country has suffered in recent years.

Recently I was honoured by being asked to make an address at his graveside. It was an honour I appreciated very much because I had such an admiration for the man, and I was singularly elated at being asked to speak over his worldly remains. But, at the same time, I felt my incapacity to express myself as worthily as was justified.

I have told you one or two incidents in the attached notes which may be of interest to you, and I hope you will be able to collate enough incidents to give you a very valuable article; I shall look forward to seeing the May number, and reading what you will have there.

Please do not use my name in anything you may publish.

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

One attribute that always to my mind characterized the late General Sir John Monash was his fair and sincere outlook on life. He was a man of great attainments and great capabilities, but in all my experience of him - which extended over a long while - I never knew him to fail to give anyone a chance to show their value. I happened to be a Senior Staff Officer associated with him in 1916, '17 and early '18, and I never knew him during those very active years, do anything that savoured of unfairness to anyone. It did not matter what was going on at the time, if any officer or man had an idea on a subject, he could have it ventilated and Monash would give it his personal thought.

I remember two incidents - one during training in the middle of '16 when he found fault with a senior officer for not doing what he had been told by Divisional orders; when the senior officer drew attention to the fact that Monash's own staff had misled him, he immediately turned to that officer and said: "You happen to be senior to my staff, and can give them what particular hell you like".

On another occasion during active service in 1917 he found fault with that same officer for not carrying out Divisional Orders. The officer put a hypothetical case to Monash to protect himself, and he replied exactly in accordance with what this officer had done; when he realized this, he apologized and blackguarded his own Divisional Staff for issuing orders which demanded wrong service.

I give these two examples to show that Monash was fair and true to everyone. If a man failed him, he was down on him, but if a man served him well, he could not do enough for that man.

He was a wonderful man for absorbing details himself and explaining them to others. On one occasion during preparation for a very big offensive in 1917, I happened to be present, amongst a number of others, when the Commander in Chief visited Monash's Headquarters to learn something of the proposed operations. The room that he used as an office was lined with maps and Monash went through all the activities of the different arms under him - what they were doing, and what they proposed to do - during which time I could see General Haig's eyes glued on him taking in everything he was being told. At the end of the short address, Monash said: "I have my Senior Officers here from all these Commands to tell you anything you may wish to know, Sir". General Haig in his nice,

gentlemanly way thanked Monash and said that he did not think there was anything that Monash had left unsaid, and the officers who were gathered there to answer for their actions, were thanked for being present and sent away with his very best wishes.

It was marvellous the thoroughness that Sir John Monash put into all the work he did; it was wonderful that he had the time available to do everything so thoroughly as he did it. He was able to work quickly and get everyone else around him to absorb details just as quickly as he was able to describe them. An English officer attached to his Division was very struck with the way the Divisional Commander knew everything that happened in the whole of his command, as in those days the British Generals in command left a great deal of detail to their subordinates. General Monash left responsibility to his subordinates, but helped them the whole time by advising them what was required.

I do not think there was any man under Monash's command who did not have the very highest regard for him, amounting almost to affection; they certainly would not have hesitated to lay down their lives, ^{for him} or do anything to further him in any way possible.

(H. Grimwade)
.. April 6th 1937

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TELEPHONE: CENT. 8666

TOWN HALL,
MELBOURNE, C.1

19th April 1937

J. Black Esq.,
Editor,
"Reveille,"
Anzac Memorial,
Hyde Park,
SYDNEY. N.S.W.

Dear Mr. Black,

I regret that I was absent from home when your letter of 30th ultimo arrived.

I am sending you herewith some particulars in re the late Sir John Monash. I take it that you will be receiving quite a good deal of matter relating solely to the military side of his career. Consequently, it occurred to me that some other particulars in addition to that aspect would be helpful to you.

I am, therefore, enclosing a little "appreciation" written by myself in connection with the appeal for a State Memorial and this, and other particulars of his career will, I hope, be of some service to you.

I would add that the printed matter has not been published in any of the daily papers.

With kind regards,

I am,
Yours sincerely,

Copy of McGlinn

MONASH THE MAN.

By Brigadier-General J. P. McGlenn, C.M.G., C.B.E., V.D.,
Honorary Organizer of the Monash Memorial Appeal.

Sir John Monash was one of those men whose abilities, work, usefulness, and readiness to serve the community make them a national asset. In Sir John's case he became regarded as a universal possession, so that all who could avail themselves of his time and talents did so, the only question really being whether they would be fortunate enough to secure them.

We all know how generous he was in meeting the incessant calls upon him. His industry was tremendous, and his desire to serve the community to the fullest extent of his mental and physical powers was simple and sincere. He kept at his post until physical exhaustion called a halt, and those who knew him intimately are convinced that the intensity of his labours

hastened his end. That he should die in harness was not surprising, because there could be no end to the usefulness of such a man. Still, we all hoped that he would be able to spend the last years of his life in that retirement which he so richly deserved. We know they would not have been empty years, but they could have been quiet and philosophical, and devoted to some congenial task such as penning his observations in that clear, logical, arresting style which so characterized all his written and spoken words.

No man more deserves to be honoured by his fellows. His war work was monumental. We do not need any better evidence of his pre-eminence as a leader than the testimony to be found in the memoirs of the German Commander—General Ludendorff—wherein the period covered by the successful operations of the Australian Corps from July to September, 1918 (culminating in the capture of the Hindenburg Line), is described as "Germany's blackest hour."

His subsequent work as a civilian is no less monumental. Not only the mighty works at Yallourn, but the electric lights twinkling in some remote hamlet or cottage testify to his labours.

He emerged from the war not as a sabre-rattling conqueror, but as the simple, sincere, and kindly man who went away, and with a gratitude and a sense of admiration for those who had fought with and for him, and helped to secure victory. He was the "diggers' " very true friend; there was nothing which was in his power to do to help them that he did not do. He captured their admiration by his ability, and he earned their affection by justice, goodness of heart, and intense interest in their welfare.

Sir John Monash did not belong to any centre. One might say that he belonged to Australia as much as to Victoria. Certainly, one of his latest duties was the representation of the Commonwealth at the opening of New Delhi, India, and he carried out that delegation in a manner which added to his reputation, and upheld the prestige of Australia.

His readiness to help on all occasions remained with him as long as he was able to be at his post, and he would never do anything unless he did it thoroughly, although the strain of keeping so many engagements must have been tremendous to one whose interests were so varied, and whose activities were so widespread.

He has gone, and to-day we want some enduring monument which will be the outward and visible sign that we who knew him remember, and which will be an inspiration to those who come after us. And we want it to be in the precincts of the Shrine of Remembrance, which he did so much to bring into being. There could be no better place for a monument to the leader of the men who fought and died than in proximity to their own sanctuary.

urers' Office Town Hall
Melbourne. 19

(His achievement)

Power transmission scheme extends outward from Yallourn through Gippsland to Lakes Entrance and Bruthern on the East; via Melbourne throughout the Metropolitan area network to Geelong and other Western District towns to Warrnambool and Port Fairy on the West; N.W. to Castlemaine, Ballarat, Bendigo and Maryborough; Northerly to Echuca; and North East to Shepparton; Yarrawonga, Rutherglen and Wodonga and into N.S.W. at Moama, Corowa and Albury.

LEGALLY TAKEN AS PART OF THE MONASH COLLECTION

General Sir John Monash was born in Melbourne in 1865. He received his elementary education at St. Stephen's Church School, Richmond, and at the Jerilderie (New South Wales) Public School. He showed such marked ability that, in 1878, his mother returned with her children to Melbourne, and John was enrolled at Scotch College. He matriculated at the age of fourteen, and two years later wound up a successful scholastic career at the college as dux, gained the English essay prize, and the mathematical exhibition, and was placed second in French and German. From Scotch he passed on to the University, graduating in civil engineering in 1891, and winning the *Argus* scholarship in engineering. Then he studied law, and, in 1895, obtained the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. His knowledge of German enabled him to study the early development of reinforced concrete, and as a specialist in this class of construction, he became eminent. He was elected a member of The Institution of Civil Engineers in 1906, and was a foundation member of the Institution of Engineers, Australia.

As a soldier he joined the Victorian military forces in 1887. In 1914 he was Colonel commanding the Australian Intelligence Corps. When war was declared, he volunteered for active service, and was appointed to the command of the 4th Australian Infantry Brigade, which served throughout the Gallipoli campaign from the landing to the evacuation. In 1916 he was promoted to Major-General in command of the Third Australian Division. It was, however, as Lieutenant-General commanding the Australian Corps, in 1918, that his name became world famous. Tributes from public men and the press the world over are signal evidence of the brilliance of his command. After the signing of the Armistice, in 1918, he superintended the repatriation of the Australian Imperial Force.

On his return to Victoria, Sir John was given the responsible post of chairman of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, and organized the work of developing the brown coal and hydro-electric resources of the State. This position he held to the time of his death. After being promoted to the rank of General in 1930, he was appointed to represent Australia in India at the opening ceremonies of the capital of Delhi.

He was vice-chairman of the National War Memorial in Victoria, where his influence and personality played a great part in bringing into being the Shrine of Remembrance. He was also Vice-Chancellor of the Melbourne University.

Many nations honoured him with titles and decorations. In addition to the titles of Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George and Knight Commander of the Bath, he was Grand Officer de L'Ordre de la Couronne (Belgian), Grand Officer de la Legion (French), and was presented with the Croix de Guerre (French and Belgian) and the American Distinguished Service Medal.

1937

*Resumé of the Career of
the late General Sir John Monash*

General Sir John Monash was born in Melbourne in 1865. He was educated at Scotch College, where he was dux in 1881. He graduated in Civil Engineering from the University in 1891, winning the "Argus" Scholarship. He also studied Law, and graduated B.A., and LL.B. in 1895. Later in life he was awarded the Degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Engineering. His knowledge of German enabled him to study the early history of Reinforced Concrete, and as a specialist in this class of construction he became eminent. He was elected a member of The Institution of Civil Engineers in 1906, and was a Foundation Member of the Institution of Engineers, Australia.

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He was Vice-Chairman of the National War Memorial Committee in Victoria, where his influence and personality played a great part in bringing the Shrine to fruition.

He was Vice-Chancellor of the Melbourne University, and was granted the honorary degrees of D.C.L. (Oxon.) and LL.D. (Cantab.) in 1919. For military services he was awarded the following orders and decorations:—

Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knight Commander of the Bath.
Grand Officier de L'Ordre de la Couronne (Belg.).
Grand Officier de la Legion d'Honneur.
Croix de Guerre (French).
Croix de Guerre (Belgian).
American Distinguished Service Medal.
Victoria Decoration.

He will always be remembered by his outstanding and distinguished services to the Empire during the World War 1914-1918, but those who came in contact with him will treasure his memory for his personal qualities of kindness, tact and courtesy.

Circular

GENERAL SIR JOHN MONASH VICTORIAN MEMORIAL

TOWN HALL, MELBOURNE, C.1

JUNE, 1932

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Dear Sir,

Victoria's affection and admiration for the late General Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D., B.A., D.Eng., LL.D., her greatest soldier son, will find expression in the bronze equestrian statue which it is proposed to erect on a selected site near the Shrine of Remembrance, in St. Kilda Road, Melbourne. It is estimated that the statue and the pedestal on which it will be placed will cost £7,500. Should the response be as generous as is anticipated, it is proposed to add a reflecting pool at the base of the statue. In this the statue will be mirrored with the Shrine of Remembrance as a background.

A representative committee of citizens, with myself as Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, has been formed to organise an Appeal for Funds. The Committee does so in the sincere and confident belief that every individual in the State, according to his or her ability, will welcome the opportunity thus to honour the memory of the great Anzac Leader. His Memorial will be erected, appropriately, in the shadow of the Shrine which perpetuates the deeds and memory of the Army he led, and will be as lasting as the Shrine itself.

General Sir John Monash's genius in the field of arms is paralleled by his civil achievements as a citizen in the development of the State. The Committee feels that the project now placed before you will have a personal appeal to every citizen, and that each member of the community has an interest in the soldier, citizen and engineer whose work has done so much for the industrial development of our resources.

The interest and support of every member of the community is sought, and I would be glad to receive any contributions transmitted direct to me as Hon. Treasurer.

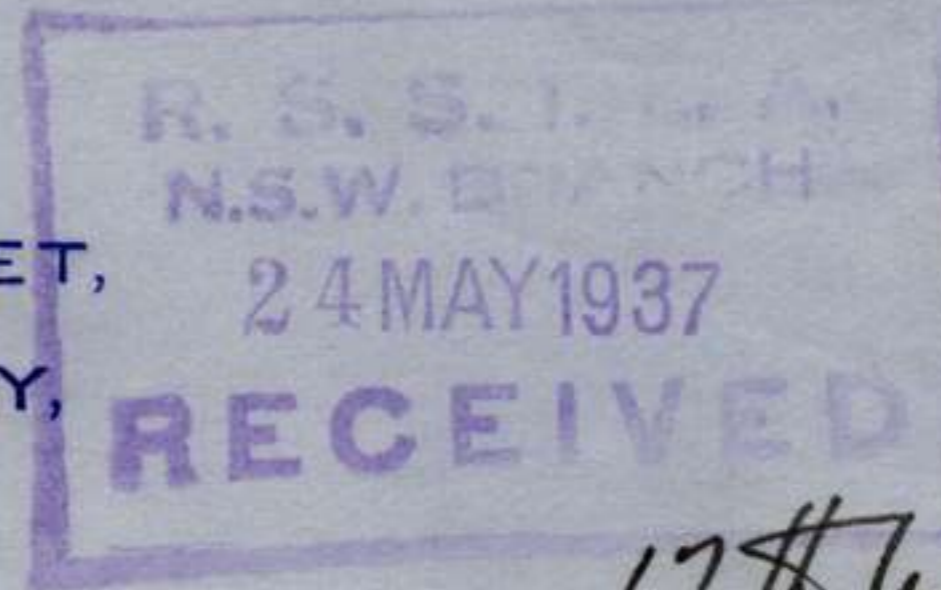
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. GENGOULT SMITH,

Lord Mayor.

[P.T.O.]

1, REGENT STREET,
MOUNT LAWLEY,
W. AUSTRALIA.



17th May 1937

The Editor,
"Kewille."

Dear Sir

With reference to your circular of 30.3.1937 asking for details connected with the late Sir John Mounash, I wish to state that I have been on the sick list for the past 3 months in consequence of a nervous breakdown. Your circular was kept away from me and that explains why I have been silent on the subject until now.

It is now too late to supply anything. As a matter of fact, all the things that I could say with propriety seem already to have received publicity in ample measure. I would not risk repeating some of the things I know because of the dangers of misconstruction - they are really of too intimate and personal a nature.

I trust you will be able to obtain all you want from other sources and produce a successful article.

Yours faithfully
Geo. J. Wick

mb

H.N.

"IONA."

ST. GEORGE'S ROAD,
TOORAK. S.E.2.

Sept 12th 1937.

Dear Dr Beau,

Herewith the replies to your questions. I also enclose for your information a few notes written by Miss Monash shortly after Sir John's death. They are written for children; as they were to have been published in the Education Department's School Paper but were not used, they are purely about Sir John's boyhood. The Mr Elliott spoken of has since died. I would appreciate an early return of this document. A second document is self-explanatory, I doubt its usefulness to you; but it is the layman's point of view.

yours sincerely
Gershon Bennett

I When "John Novash" was a schoolboy "sports" were not such an integral part of a school training as they are now-a-days. So, not being compulsory, his natural inclination was to spend his time otherwise. I can only remember him playing cricket in a very elementary & perfunctory fashion, according to modern standards. In Jerilderie he obtained exercise & fresh air by long rambles with other boys & by riding. He had a little bay mare, on which he accompanied his mother on most days, in a late afternoon, brisk canter.

While at Scotch College he used to attend evening Gymnastic classes with several of his comrades, once or twice a week. These classes were quite independent of the College.

He also whenever possible took long & planned walks into the outlying districts, most of which are now easily reached suburbs.

II During all his schooldays in Melbourne & for the first ^{two} years at the University the family lived at Clifton Str. Richmond. After that in St. James Park Hawthorn.

LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LATE SIR JOHN MONASH

Inspiring address by Sir Edward Cunningham, LL.D.

The following is the address given by Sir Edward Cunningham, LL.D., on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to the grave of the late General Sir John Monash, on Sunday, the 11th October: ~~1936~~—

COMRADES OF SIR JOHN MONASH:

I hope sincerely that no shortcoming on my part in giving due expression to your thoughts may even tend to divert from your minds the sense of solemnity of this occasion and the purpose of this assembling together of so many of the men who served with and under the man beside whose grave we now stand in reverent and grateful remembrance. I know only too well how difficult it is for me to find words fully adequate, though I feel as deeply as anyone can feel under

perfect paladin! Yet, were he with us to-day, what would be his thoughts upon what has followed from the tremendous sacrifice our Empire made to ensure that freedom should not, in Lincoln's immortal words, "perish from the earth"? He would find a world distraught, might again being enthroned and armed to subdue right, and the peoples apparently helpless to prevent themselves being hurled to destruction. But while he would, I am sure, pray that the Angel of Peace might spread her wings over all nations, he would with all the fervour at his command tell us that we must be true to the traditions of our race and be prepared to resist and overcome, at whatever cost, the forces of oppression. I do not believe that anyone had a deeper detestation of the horrors of war than he had. Glorification of it would be repugnant to him, as to all soldiers. He fought that its end might come.



The scene at the Brighton Cemetery.

the inspiration of the moment. I know, too, the limitations that beset a civilian in speaking to soldiers of a great soldier. It would be imprudent if I were to attempt in your presence to offer any estimate of the general who led you to victory. Apart from the high regard you competently have formed each in your own mind of his magnificent achievements, they are already enshrined in history, and until the last word is written, they will be read with admiration and thankfulness in the Empire which he helped to save.

But as one who knew him before the war, I may be permitted to say for myself and all who had pride in his friendship that not one of us was surprised by the brilliance of his advancement in that momentous adventure. Looking back, it was clear that events took their natural and predestined course. The man for the work and the work for the man came together, and Monash wrote his name on the scroll of fame. A

Had there been no war, Monash would have been foremost among our leading citizens. If one were to attempt to sum up his outstanding qualities in a word, that word would be "indomitable." He had a sure touch and a firm grip. Tennyson had such an one in mind when he wrote—

A strong man:

For where he fixt his heart he
Set his hand
To do the thing he will'd, and
Bore it through.

He had a fine career at school, which naturally found its full development at the University, where his successes culminated in his gaining the highest qualifications in two professions. And what he won from the University he gave back in full measure. Herein he set an example which, it must be said with regret, has not been followed by men who, having had like privileges to his, have shown themselves apathetic to the call of

the University for help. It was not, I am sure, merely for love of culture nor for regard for the value of the practical work by the University, that he took upon himself the obligation of high office. Both these, no doubt, were strong reasons, but the dominant one must have been that he wished to express his personal gratitude in terms of service. One does not need to be associated with the University to realise that his high qualities in administration must have been invaluable while he was Vice-Chancellor.

If he had done nothing more for his State and City, Monash would have been entitled to be placed high on the roll of men of public spirit, but when we recall his wonderful initiative and vigorous control of the movement for the erection of the Shrine of Memory, we must stand in admiration. In an indirect way I had some slight connection with the movement, and at one time when it appeared as if insurmountable obstacles lay before the projectors, I was heartened by Sir John's determination to push on in spite of difficulties. He saw deeper into the minds of men than I did, and he was confident that ultimately the great venture would be carried through. He looked forward to the day in high expectation, and it was through the irony of fate that he was taken from us before the noble ceremony of dedication was performed. His name will ever be associated with the conception and completion of the plan in the hearts of all soldiers not less than in the appreciation of all other citizens.

"If you would seek his monument, look around," is the tribute paid to Christopher Wren in St. Paul's. If you would seek the monument to Monash for his greatest achievement in civil life, give your vision the widest sweep and see the fruition of the scheme for extending the means for light and power to every quarter of the State. Every plan on a grand scale for a public enterprise has to face the test of public opinion. This is right. But when the Ministry of the day secured the services of Sir John Monash for planning and developing the huge electricity undertaking, public approval was eagerly given and confidence in the successful carrying out of the work was immediately established. No other man in the community would have been entrusted with this responsibility with such cordial endorsement as was expressed when he agreed to take up the work. And no other man in our history was ever given a more formidable task. Its very magnitude and complexity were but as spurs to his determination to succeed. He had the opportunity to prove what indeed did not require proving—his great power as an organiser. Proof of that high quality was surely given to the point of absolute conviction by his work in the war. The silent resoluteness which distinguished him in the times of deepest stress were known to you all in that struggle, and it was on this lesser stage, on this project which called forth his powers of initiative, endeavour and control, that he showed beyond all question that he was born to command. For there is much more in this than may be expressed in words of admiration for his remarkable ability to conceive and complete. Many men may be qualified to be directors of schemes on a grand scale, but unless they have the inestimable gift of being able to inspire confidence and unswerving loyalty in the minds of those upon whom they must rely in the carrying out of their work, they can never achieve complete success. It was the possession of this gift that made Monash supreme. Not only did everyone who served under him in war feel for him the deepest respect for his per-

sonal qualities, but they trusted him. So it was in the work he did here among his fellow citizens. A task was set; something demanding enthusiasm and devotion in all concerned, and Monash was to lead. What better promise could be given of attainment? We grieve to reflect that he was withdrawn from the enterprise untimely, but we know, and we are glad to see, that the inspiration he gave is still powerful in the administration which passed to other hands.

We know what manner of man he was, as a great Captain in war and a great Captain in constructive industry in peace, but there is even a more alluring quest awaiting our venturing. In the pageant of life, success is not to be estimated only by eminence in action; and in thinking of Monash, we who knew him intimately may be pardoned for dwelling upon the qualities for which he was distinguished in the realm of the spirit. He was all that is expressed in the word "friend." One could always feel that his word was his bond, and that when he had formed a friendship the tie was complete. He was frank and sincere in counsel and patient and appreciative in argument. Though he naturally had strong views on most questions, he was not dogmatic; indeed, it seemed sometimes that his natural modesty and courtesy placed him at a disadvantage in controversy. In the intimacy of personal relationship he would discuss literature in almost all its range with the appreciation of an intellectual student; his love of art in painting, sculpture and music was shown in delightful criticism, and on those general topics of the day which arise in conversation he would reveal himself as a close observer and acute thinker.

His was a full mind in every sense of the word. And his outlook was wholly sane. His theory of life here was service—that one should give that he might receive; that talents should be used faithfully for the advancement of the well-being of all people. He may not have wholly accepted the last words of Cecil Rhodes, "So little done; so much to do," but he would have agreed that there is still much to do to promote mutual understanding between classes as well as between nations, for upon this desirable adjustment must depend the welfare of the race. He was a practical altruist, believing sincerely that regeneration will come from wisely directed effort. It would be a distressing and melancholy reflection if it could be thought for a moment that the example of his life died with him. There is no danger that this will be the case "while memory holds its seat."

He was, as Wordsworth sang, one

Whose powers shed round him in the common
strife,
Or mild concerns of ordinary life,
A constant influence, a peculiar grace;
But who, if he be called upon to face
Some awful moment to which Heaven has
joined
Great issues, good or bad for human kind.

like a man inspired.
And through the heat of conflict, keeps the
law
In calmness made, and sees what he foresaw.

Finds comfort in himself and his cause;
And, while the mortal mists gathering draws
His breath in confidence of Heaven's applause.
This is the happy warrior; this is he
Whom every man in arms should wish to be.

BRITISH**LEGION****MONASH****BRANCH****CORONATION SOUVENIR**

MAY, 1937.

Editor: A. GORDON.

OUR PATRON

THE strength of the British Legion lies in the fact that it unites all opinions, races and creeds for one common purpose—to serve our fellow-comrades.

In our Patron, H.M. King George VI, we have the symbol around which all the peoples of the Empire can unite. "The loyalty which the people of each unit of the British Empire bestow on the Throne, not only encircles the Throne, but radiates again from the Throne until every unit is drawn into this one embrace." Thus speak our comrades in Australia. The King linking the Dominions and Colonies into one loyal family, stands as a bulwark against dissension and strife.

On the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty we hail him with renewed hope and rejoicing.

THERE is an ancient tradition relating to Alexander the Great. He had conquered the known world, including Palestine. Encamped before Jerusalem, he was undecided whether he would destroy the City, when a deputation of white robed priests came to him to intercede on behalf of the beleaguered Jews. "What have you to offer me if I spare your city", Alexander of Macedon enquired. "An everlasting memorial," the priests replied, "we will name our first-born males 'Alexander' after you."

The name persists among the Jews to this day, when other memorials of stone, erected to Alexander the Great, have long been destroyed. Today we have built up, what we

hope, will be an everlasting Memorial to a great Australian General, in the formation of a branch of the British Legion dedicated to the name of General Sir John Monash, and to the service of our comrades,—more enduring than stone.

Curiously enough, unbeknown to the founders of the Monash Branch here, we learn that a Monash Branch of the Canadian Legion, has been in existence in Manitoba for three years. To our comrades in Canada, and to those in Australia, we send our heartiest fraternal greetings. May the name of "Monash" for ever be a symbol of "Service—not Self."

The Monash Branch will welcome as members any Ex-Serviceman, irrespective of race or creed, who desires to immortalise a famous Australian—to be identified with the aims and objects of the British Legion—and assist in its activities.

The Legion Badge is a sign of service—the Monash Branch membership card, a sign of honour.

THE Coronation gives the Monash Branch a unique opportunity of placing before our members the fine record of our Jewish comrades, together with other material dealing with the British Legion. We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to all those who have generously supported this publication.

GENERAL MONASH

CITIZEN, EMPIRE SOLDIER—GENIUS IN STRATEGY AND TACTICS

By Lt.-Col. J. H. LEVEY, D.S.O., O.B.E.

The author was an intimate acquaintance of General Monash, who refers to their first meeting in his "War Letters of General Monash." Colonel Levey was at the time commanding the Gordon Highlanders in France.—EDITOR.

IT is essential that the Mother Country should have the opportunity of knowing and admiring the work of citizens of her Dominions and Colonies. This makes for mutual understanding, respect and esteem. It also does much to bind closer that bond of Empire loyalty so well demonstrated in the Great War.

Such a citizen was the late Lt.-General Sir John Monash who led the Australian Army Corps to final victory on the Western Front in 1918.

He was born in Melbourne in 1865 and was educated at the Scotch College and University in Melbourne. Having graduated in Arts, Engineering and Laws; he commenced practice as a Civil Engineer in Railway, Road, Bridge and Water supply design and construction.

At the end of the War he was appointed Director General of repatriation and demobilisation of the Australian Forces in Europe, Africa and Asia.

In addition to the Imperial Honour of G.C.M.G. and K.C.B., he was awarded the following foreign decorations: Grand Officier Legion d'Honneur (France), Grand Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne (Belgium), Croix de Guerre (France), Croix de Guerre (Belgium), mentioned in Despatches eight times.

On his return to Australia he was appointed President of the Naval and Military Club, and President of the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science.

I believe the General declined several invitations from British publishers to write his reminiscences, but he did publish an account of the Australian Army Corps' achievements in 1918. The original edition at 24/- had long been out of print but a new edition was taken in hand in 1935 and published at 6/-.



Jewish Chronicle Photo.

**General SIR JOHN MONASH,
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D., B.A., LL.D.**

There was also published in 1934, a book called "War Letters of General Monash," edited by F. M. Cutlack, author of "The Australians: Their Final Campaign, 1918, and volume VIII Official History of Australia in the War."

Although there was a good sale of both these books, I am certain that only a very small fraction of the public in the Empire (except Australia) as yet know little or nothing of the most remarkable British Military

genius since the days of General Stonewall Jackson of the Confederate Army in the American Civil War who, like General Monash, was not a professional soldier.

It was nearly thirty years after the death of Stonewall Jackson that his military genius was discovered, and for many years the Stonewall Jackson Volumes one and two, written by Colonel Henderson of the British Army, were to be found in every Military College in the world.

Perhaps some day soon someone like Colonel Henderson will bring to light the great lessons to be learnt from the strategy and tactics of General Monash.

thinks out every detail of any operation and leaves nothing to chance."

As a Brigade Commander in Gallipoli there were not many regulars who equalled or surpassed him. Later he was selected to command an Australian Division, which he organised and trained with outstanding success.

Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, on vacating his Command of the Australian Corps in France, recommended General Sir John Monash to succeed him and this was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

His great victory of August 8th, 1918, which Ludendorff termed the "Black Day of the German Army in the War", was one of the greatest British victories in history. In his book,

From Gen. Sir IAN HAMILTON, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.,

Patron, Metropolitan Area, British Legion.

Messages to the memory of those who have passed away are bound to be of one tenour only and I think it might be more interesting were I to go back to the past and show exactly what I thought of Brigadier General Monash when he was actually in command of troops.

On the 26th May, 1915, I wrote in my Diary:

"Colonel Monash, commanding 4th Infantry Brigade of the Australians, was the senior of my guests on H.M.T. "Arcadian." He is a very competent officer. I have a clear memory of him standing under a gum tree at Lilydale near Melbourne, holding a conference after a manoeuvre, when it had been even hotter than it is here now. I was prepared for intelligent criticisms but I thought they would be so wrapped up in the cotton-wool of politeness that no one would be very much impressed. On the contrary, he stated his opinion in the most direct, blunt, telling way. The fact was noted in my report and now his conduct out here has been fully up to sample."

IAN HAMILTON.

General Sir John Monash combined an intense pride in his troops with an exceptionally scientific attitude to the great military problems with which he was confronted. His outstanding achievements bore testimony to the military qualities of the Jewish race and to the military potentialities of the citizen soldier. most thorough and capable Commander who Lord Haig in his Diary referred to him as "a

"The Australian Victories in France in 1918," Sir John outlines in detail the methods he devised for the battle-plans which produced the great victory of August 8th. His final reflections on the psychology of the Australian soldier, and on the ways of combining discipline with the intelligence, needed more than ever today for modern warfare, stands out as a classic for students of Military History.

If the War had continued he might have gone still farther: he certainly deserved this. No soldier on the Western Front showed more promise of the power to grasp the complexity of modern warfare and to become its master.

To those of us who had the privilege to serve with him and to know him, he was an inspiration. He had a remarkable personality and nothing was too much for him to undertake where the interests and comfort of his men were concerned. He believed in attracting rather than repulsing people; not in threatening, but in wooing and winning. He pursued, over and above his military activities, a policy of friendliness, of welcome, of smiles; all combined with strict military discipline.

He was proud of his Australian citizenship and his religion. As a Jew he showed his loyalty to the Empire in the greatest of all practical ways, namely, Service to the State. As a very young man he joined the Volunteer Forces in Australia in which he served for 27 years, and rose step by step to the rank of Colonel at the outbreak of the War in 1914. He was amongst the first to leave Australia in December 1914 and commanded the 4th Australian Infantry Brigade from December 1914 to July 1916. After Gallipoli he took his Brigade to Egypt and then on to France.

In July 1916 he was appointed Commander of the 3rd Australian Division which left Salisbury Plain for the Western Front in November 1916, and commanded this Division continuously with great success until May 1918, taking part in the battles of Messines, Ypres, and Passchendale.

In May 1918 he was given Command of the Australian Corps which was the largest of the 20 Army Corps in France. In one of his letters he referred to his Command as 166,000 strong and the finest Corps in the British Army.

General Monash died at his home in Melbourne in 1931 at the early age of 65, and was accorded a State funeral which drew a crowd of some 300,000 people.

The Governor General, Sir Isaac Isaacs, expressed the universal feeling of the Australian people when he wrote: "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 an example that will be a beacon light of patriotic and unselfish endeavour."

And so ended the career of a proud Jew and loyal Citizen of the Empire. He was the living example of Empire Jewry of whose Sons some 50,000 from all corners of the Empire took up arms in defence of Freedom.

I RECALL

I recall vividly an incident which occurred shortly after the War when I was in command of the Deal Street Company of the Jewish Lads Brigade.

General Monash came to inspect the J.L.B. at Camperdown House, one Sunday evening, and after the usual formalities of inspecting the Guard of Honour, general inspection, etc., and the Drill part had been got over, the General addressed the boys from the stage in a very stirring speech and concluded by saying that before leaving for Australia he would like to shake every one of the boys present in the Hall by the hand and ask their names. He did so, and if one realises that there were approximately 700 boys in that Hall I think the General's kind thought should be much appreciated. It is certainly an incident to be remembered by every boy during all his life.

Cadet-Major M. Karo,

O/C Stock Exchange Company,

1st Cadet Battn. Royal Fusiliers.

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COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE.

No.

MELBOURNE, S.C.I.



The Editor of "Reveille"

Dear Black,

In reply to yours of March 30th, I am very pleased to try to help you with a few impressions of the late Sir John Monash.

I think that I knew him very well, because I served under him in Victoria before the war, went away with him in 1914 with the 4th Inf. Bde. (I was the original adjutant of the 13th Battalion), thus being under his command throughout Gallipoli, and after that I was his Brigade Major for some six months until he left us to command the 3rd Division (1916). Subsequently I frequently came in contact with him during the latter stages of the war, more especially when he commanded the Australian Corps, and after the Armistice, when I was on his staff during the time he was demobilising the A.I.F. in 1919. All this is intended to show that my opinions are based upon close contact during times of great stress, and that I speak from close personal knowledge.

I formed such a profound admiration and respect for Sir John that I could talk about him almost endlessly, but, as that would be an unsuitable procedure for your purpose, I will confine myself to commenting upon a few outstanding features of his character and qualities. I am not attempting to place these comments in any order of importance.

2. I believe that Sir John Monash was a genius, because he was undoubtedly a man of very great mental powers. I believe that he was the ablest man who served in the A.I.F., without any question. His university degrees in arts, law and engineering give ample evidence of his erudition. He could speak and write fluently in French and German, and had a wide acquaintance with English, French, German, Italian and Hebrew literature. He was the best-read and most widely-informed man with whom I have ever come in contact, with the most extensive general knowledge; to live on his headquarters with him was a unique form of education, because one learned from him every day.

3. One of Sir John's strongest points was his very able command of the English language. I have never known anyone possess such an extensive vocabulary. This enabled him to write his instructions and orders in the clearest language, at the same time in such simple form that the possibility of incorrect interpretation was reduced almost to vanishing point. This was a priceless military asset, and explains much of Sir John's success as a commander.

He could also speak with the same clarity and directness. When we were training in Egypt in the newly formed 4th Australian Division, prior to sailing for France, the Divisional Commander (the late Major-General Sir Herbert Cox, Indian Army) told me that he never missed being present at Sir John's conferences with his commanding officers, simply for the educational value and pleasure of hearing him speak. Later on when Sir John commanded the Australian Corps,

the calibre of his conferences became extensively known, and British Army officers came from far and wide to hear him explain to the assembled staff and commanders his plans for the forthcoming operations. These addresses were given so ably and clearly that everyone present was always filled with such confidence and trust in their leader that victory was largely ours before a shot was fired. His ability to dictate orders and appreciations to a stenographer, always in most appropriate English and with hardly the need of a correction when transcribed, show that he could marshal his thoughts in his mind more clearly than most of us could on paper after much time and labour; this was a never-ending marvel to us.

4. Another quality which made Sir John a great commander was his power of mental analysis. I often thought that this proved the value of his training in law, but it was a natural development to a great extent. It was a marvellous experience to hear him weigh up a problem; he would balance the pros and cons, giving each piece of information or evidence its exact measure of importance, until he arrived at his logical conclusions, which were almost invariably correct according to the information available to him at the time.

5. Sir John was, above all things, a man of reason. He followed a line of conduct because his reason told him that it was the correct one, and he firmly adhered to the course he had deliberately chosen until new factors became available, and he could review the position again in the light of the fresh knowledge obtained.

6. Sir John possessed a great capacity for taking pains. He was the essence of thoroughness in all he did. No detail was too small for his notice. He realised that the big things are made up of small things. It was this quality which showed up his organizing ability. He organized everything that he was responsible for, and thought out every detail himself. He knew more about the details of the work of his subordinates than they did themselves. I have seen him ask an officer for a list of points to be attended to, and when it was submitted to him he would say "Have a look at this one", and that astonished officer would be handed a list containing about twice as many items as he had produced. That sort of things was a commonplace experience with Sir John.

7. As a man, Sir John was very human. He thoroughly understood the character of the Australian soldier, his thoughts, impulses and reactions. By way of illustration, I recall that at one period in 1918, when the fact that Australian successes in France were being reported by the London papers as those of British troops was disturbing all of us, Sir John's comment was "The Australian soldier doesn't mind playing this rough game, and taking some hard knocks, but he likes to see his score on the board." It was this understanding of the psychology of the Australian soldier which enabled him to get the utmost from them.

Sir John was continually helping officers and men who were in difficulty; those who asked for his counsel were treated with such kindly and human understanding, with a clearer review of their troubles than they could have themselves set out, that they never failed to take fresh heart, having gained new confidence, a brighter outlook, and renewed energy from him.

8. Sir John had a few hobbies. He was passionately fond of music and the theatre. He was an authority on all the operas, and could discuss music with the expert on the highest plane. He was very fond of chess too, and right through the war he carried a portable chess board upon which he spent very many hours in the solution of problems. He loved his garden; when we were at Gallipoli and in Egypt he frequently talked to us about his garden at home, and the various plants and blooms he had cultivated there. His principal pre-war hobby was the Army. After years of service as a Regimental officer he set to work to make himself efficient as a commander in the field. Not only did he master all the relevant military text books

and governing principles, but he read the campaigns of the past with all his characteristic thoroughness. He studied military history, not merely to know the sequence of events, but to really understand them, and he knew the causes of victory or defeat in each campaign to which he had directed his attention. That he did this to good purpose his war record shows plainly enough. With the rank of Colonel he was commanding the 13th Infantry Brigade in Victoria at the outbreak of the War. There are many who forget or perhaps do not know that one very important reason for the success of Sir John Monash as a Commander during 1914-18 was the enormous amount of time and serious study he had devoted to military subjects during many years of militia training in peace.

9. Sir John had a great sense of humour, and was an excellent "raconteur". He encouraged us to tell him funny stories, especially Jewish stores, and could usually cap our efforts to amuse him in this way by recounting a better one. A good story told at the mess table never failed to bring forth much merriment from him and obvious pleasure.

10. I would not suggest that Sir John was perfect, but I will not write of any imperfections that I think he may have had, because I feel that I would be misunderstood, and my remarks would lose their due sense of proportion. Whatever his defects may have been, I am confident that they were completely over-shadowed by his greatness.

11. To sum up then, I know Sir John Monash to have been a genius, one of the cleverest men in high places during the War. A commander with the loftiest ideals of service, a wonderfully clear brain, utmost knowledge, marvellous power of expression, tremendous capacity for hard work, cultured and human, great enough to carry any minor blemishes, and loyal to his high ideals and his friends. I feel that Australians generally do not know what a really great man he was, and that in Australia he has never been given the full credit and recognition to which his character, achievements and genius entitled him.

I sincerely trust that the foregoing will assist you in your praiseworthy effort to give a well-balanced appreciation of our marvellous leader. I am not desirous that my name should be mentioned in your article, unless you think it is necessary for some particular reason, in which case I would like to be consulted first.

Yours faithfully,

or policy was in the best interests of the Territory
of the Commonwealth - and he always maintained that
the two interests were identical and would remain
so - he was not easily turned aside by official
opponents and he generally succeeded in carrying
his explanation in the fact that
he invariably made himself fully acquainted with the
details of retaining

Reville
Sept 1937

Stonewall Jackson's Life

In the July number of *Reville* (Page 3) is an account of the Monash (London) branch of the British Legion together with an extract from a Coronation booklet written by Lt.-Col. J. H. Levey, in which the following appears:—

"... since the days of General Stonewall Jackson who, like General Monash, was not a professional soldier."

The extract then goes on to mention the book, "*Stonewall Jackson, Volumes I. and II.*", written by Colonel Henderson, and mentions its value as a book on military history. The book in question is indeed a valuable one and is still used whenever the Valley campaigns of the American civil war are studied. It is at present used as a text book at our Royal Military College. But it shows (what should surely be general knowledge)—

(a) That Stonewall Jackson started his military career in 1842 at the age of eighteen as a cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, and did the full four years' course.

(b) That he graduated from West Point to a commission in the United States Regular Artillery Regiment on June 30, 1846, as a brevet second-lieutenant.

(c) That he served in that regiment for five years until 1851, fighting through the Mexican War of 1846-48, and reaching the brevet rank of major, besides making a name for himself as a highly efficient regular officer.

(d) That in 1851 he accepted the position of Professor of Artillery Tactics at the Virginian Military Academy, Lexington—a position which he held until the outbreak of the American Civil War in 1861.

—H. C. H. Robertson, Lt.-Col., Australian Staff Corps, Royal Military College, Duntroon, F.C.T.

prevaling in the islands, particularly during the
rainy season, could not be combated by this low-power
apparatus, but a great stream of official business
flowed to and from Australia through this indispensable
station, and it bore the brunt of the administrative
pressure of the first critical year when the policy
of government was in the making.
At this time itself many unexpected difficulties
in construction were encountered and the low-power
apparatus there was not in working order until towards
the middle of 1916. The high-power station was also
completed by the end of that year. As finally

General Elliott

1/6/37

STATE PRESIDENT:
L. A. ROBB, C.M.G.
STATE SECRETARY:
J. BLACK

MOTTO—
"The Price of Liberty is Eternal Vigilance"



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IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF AUSTRALIA

(NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH)—INCORPORATED

ANZAC MEMORIAL, HYDE PARK

SYDNEY

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

LJMC: EWT

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY

29th June, 1937

Major General Sir Brudenell White, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Co. Ltd
538 Collins Street,
MELBOURNE Cl. VICTORIA

Dear Sir Brudenell,

I wonder if you would be so good as to favour us with a few sidelights on the late Brigadier-General H.E. Elliott for use in connection with the "Celebrity" article that we are going to publish on him in the August issue. I am afraid that we are always appealing, and never in vain, to you for assistance, but as you were in such an unrivalled position to appreciate the qualities (and the shortcomings, too) of our higher leaders, we feel that the articles on them would not be complete unless we received something from you.

Another man whom we intend to feature in this series at an early date is Brigadier-General W.B. Lesslie. If, during the next month or two, you could spare the time to put down a few anecdotes about him, too, we should be further indebted. We would have made him the "Celebrity" for August, but that we want to get something about him from Sir. William Birdwood, and this will take two or three months.

And then there is Colonel Clogstoun, but I am afraid we will have to hold him over till next year, as Wing Commander Cobby and several others have already been marked down.

I hope you were satisfied with the article on Sir John Monash. We did our best to make it a fair appreciation of him.

With all good wishes,
Yours sincerely,

John Black
J. Black
Editor "Reveille"

H. S. Mill-

I knew him intimately in the days before the war. He read together and worked military schemes together. In those days he was the same keen soldier as during the war & his nature was the same impulsive one - and the same romantic one. When reading of them & they were heroes to him he actually thought himself the Stonewall Jackson & J. B. Stuart eternally! He was ready to make any sacrifice for what he believed to be principle - but his judgment as to what was principle was made on his feelings more than his thoughts. I remember shortly before the war owing to a difference in his equipment he wanted to resign & came to Banach to consult me on the matter. He was plainly in the wrong & I explained that resignation was not called for. He consulted Glasgow also but got the same advice, but he was not convinced by either of us. Then in one of his sudden fits of severity - he said he would take our advice but he disagreed with us both.

He was naturally a soldier - one of the few men of whom you could say he was a born soldier. Had all his soldiering been done under one who was to him a really great influence & who then could have controlled him & trained his judgment he might have become truly great.

Up to one stage I think he held me in some respect & we each had for the other a great affection. But in France when I endeavored to show him where some of his impulsive acts were wrong he grew resentful & thereafter there has been somewhat of a rift. I doubt if by reproving him the damage he accepted my advice & unquestionably before he destroyed an offending document. He

Real trouble lay in the fact that with a soldier's intuition he was
beginning to realize that although his powers of Command were ~~valued~~
appreciated the higher Commands were slipping from his grasp because
wisdom in his decisions were more and more being replaced by impulse. Not
only this but he was gradually asserting an influence. He was
aware he knew it & he knew how his knowledge affected those below
him. Although he did not permit his courage to get into a certain
dramatic & dramatic instinct - he does not resist the temptation
of a little gallantry. He was really an amusing figure when for
a time, (when the Germans retired from the Somme,) he was
able to manoeuvre his men in the open. I am sure at this moment
he was picturing himself as a J.B. Stuart - & that the whole German Army
was closing upon him.

The anecdotes about Mott are many & you can pick the most
suitable. In his no doubt distant hours he is prone to buffoonery.
Mott was no buffoon.

I should think that at some middle age of the war Mott's health
became definitely impaired. Some of his subsequent actions were
influenced by something more than his impulsiveness. His
political career gives one the same impression - it was due
to something more than late hours?

Summing up Smith's Capacity & Character - the two
"C's" which Count. I sh^d. say that he had most of
the attributes of a great Soldier but just lacked an
appreciation of the knowledge of the defects of his Qualities &
the real power to detect or control them. There is no
doubt however that he did a first class job with the M7.
In Character there was much of him which was
lovable, much of him which was strong but a strong
tinge of kindness blurred his judgement both as
to the discernment of principle & the most
means of its application. His Character had this
other defect in that he was often unable to control
his strong feelings & these feelings prevented him
by word & work trained himself from working when
it was most required



NAUROY,
KOOYONG ROAD,
TOORAK.S.E.2. Vic.

July 6th

John Black Esq.
Editor "Revue"

Dear Sir

In reply to yours of the 1st. inst.
re Major General H. S. Elliott. I was closely
associated with Gen. Elliott in two wars. He
served in my squadron in S. Africa, when he
obtained his first commission & I afterwards
recommended him for his first commission
in Victoria. In the Great War I was the senior
Brigade Commander of the 5th. Division, and
with the 8th. Brigade, took part with the 15th.
in the Battles of Fromelles, The Somme & advance
to Bapaume, Languecourt & Bullecourt, Ypres and
Polygon Wood, Mortencomt, Villers Bretonneux,

Battles of Amiens, Peronne, & Hindenburg Line
I am sorry I cannot give you any personal
anecdotes about Gen. Mott, except during
the Battle of Peronne, when he fell off ^{into the water} a log
when crossing the Somme (everyone laughed)
and the time the Chinese labourer tried to
steal his "digger" hat. Although a great admirer
of Gen. Mott's gallantry and leadership in action,
I think the stories of scenes that took place
during the stress of battle, would be better
left untold. At ordinary times he was kind
and gentle in manner, but during operations
he was often excited, and sometimes violent.

Yours sincerely

WALTER TREVY

The Editor

Reveille

Dear Sir

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
16 JUL 1937
RECEIVED

Facium del Leo

Market St

Mulhannoe

14. 7. 37

I am enclosing some

rough notes for a letter which I intended forwarding to you & need apologise for enclosing such scribble but I have not had a moment to correct them or have them typed. If they are any good to you use them & please destroy them.

Again my apologies

Yours faithfully
R. A. Salmon

JMC. 6. 104

I am in receipt of your letter of 19 Feb, suggesting

that I forward you some reminiscences of

~~Dear old Pompey Elliott.~~
Several

In the first place I shall state that without a true knowledge of the General's character & an appreciation of his ability, many excellent qualities the relations of some of these incidents may appear to be too flippant.

I had the privilege of being on very intimate terms with Pompey & knew him from my childhood & can recollect the time he was Duce of Ballarat College &

the head master, Major John Garbutt, predicted for him a future full of promise.

He was a young man served in the S.A. war there went to D.C.M. This form of warfare was admirably suitable to his talents

As a soldier he was the most fearless from a moral & physical aspect that I ever met & I knew quite a number blessed with these attributes. He was a student of military history & loved soldiering.

He was a strict disciplinarian - strict & exacting, a thoughtful leader & dynamic personality.

who had practically no interests during the war apart from the success of ^{the} his brigade & cause & the welfare of his men. His leaves were devoted to actions for the purpose of ensuring & consulting relatives

friends of ~~his~~ ~~brigade~~ the men of his brigade,
meeting the wounded & promoting any matter which
would benefit those under him. He was uninterested
in the fleshpot, & was practically a teetotaler &
very rarely swore. ^{He only used the mildest expletives} His chief recreation was chess.
His very enthusiasm led, in many instances, to some
amusing incidents & I shall only relate ^{some of} those which
occurred in my presence which I can remember with
clarity & vouch for.

It was the practice of the General to visit the line each morning
about dawn & I, as intendant officer, used to go with him.
On the 10th one morning, after the arrival of some reinforcements
the night before, we were moving down the communication
trench when I saw one of the men in the line apparently
taking deliberate aim at us. I asked Pompey to wait &
I went a few paces down the trench. From a safe position asked
the enthusiastic what he was doing. He was confused
& said he thought we were Germans. I told him who we were
& asked him to make up some other excuse. When I
had collected Pompey we reached the line in safety. Some
Germans were standing up behind their own lines & one
was firing at them. Pompey grabbed a rifle & fired a few
shots, told those in the vicinity that he would have them
all shot next day, sent for the officer in charge & put him
under arrest & then played havoc along the line. The
reinforcements had not been told the night before which was
front view. They had heard of Pompey but not met him before

They were almost in a panic until I assured them
quietly that the extreme penalty would not be exacted.

at a time

On occasion late in the German winter campaign Pampuy
had been ordered by Div HQs to establish dumps of
materials in inaccessible exposed positions. He was so
impressed with these requests that he swore that if an
officer ever came to see him from Corps ~~HQ~~ HQ he would
take him up to the line & chain him there for 24 hours
a day or so later I had to go to Div HQ. Pampuy was
suffering from a bad cold & was in bed in his miserable
surface dug out doing his best to keep warm & dry.

When I was at Div HQ a Staff Major from Corps asked me
could I take him along & introduce him to General Elliott
The Div Intelligencer asked if he might accompany us.
Feeling some foreboding I was naturally pleased at the
opportunity. On reaching the dugout I pulled the water
proof sheet aside & said "Major - from Corps HQ to see you
Sir" Pampuy nearly leaped from his sleeping bag & before
any courtesies could be exchanged, roared "Do you
know what I am going to do with you" "No!" was
the answer. "I am going to take you to the line & keep

you there for 24 hours". The major protested but
Pompey insisted ^{as he was} ~~at the time~~ trying to "chime with"
the usual faults. In the end the major convinced
Pompey that it was a matter of extreme urgency that
he be back at work as soon as possible. On being
thus asked the purpose of his visit the major replied
that he had brought some cables from the Chief of
Staff. - A gruff good bye was exchanged & the visitors
departed. The silly remark I could catch as they
passed along the duckboards was "Extraordinary!"

On the soldier period he had a habit of testing the
ice on the shell holes with a large staff he carried
when he thought it was strong enough ~~to~~
he would stand on it. I was invited to share the
adventure until one day I jumped on & the ice collapsed
Pompey could not make the coast in time to
through. Fortunately it was only knee deep underneath.
He used to say "Here we are full of life we might be
blown to bits at any moment we don't care a damn"
He would only laugh when I suggested that he
should not speak like that in the plural.

When we marched down to Boumay from Doullens
to avoid the German advance in March 1918 orders
were issued to place posts along the Somme which
was our flank. In the afternoon I accompanied the
Surreal on a visit to these posts. The first one we
met caused a surprise. They sprung up from behind
the bank presented arms. Pompey said "What in
the devil are you doing" "Outposts" was the reply
"What are your instructions" answer "To look out for
you, Sir" Pompey was furious, inquired who was
the Company commander & sailed off for his billet.
On arrival at the 404 HQ we pursued the cook & his
officer. The cook was dressed in a long frock coat,
lavender trousers, a high collar, flowing tie, fancy
waistcoat & bell top hat & his officer was dressed
as a female in the brigadier's garb really more
feminine looking in parts than the most buxom
wench. Both were inebriated when they recognized
Pompey they sprung to attention in a sort of way
saluted. It was a most ludicrous sight but
Pompey almost bellowed with anger I can't

Remember exactly what happened to the Company
Commander

It was soon after this that one of Pansey's famous
notices was put up in a prominent part of
Lorber - "Any Officer or other rank found looting
in this village will be hanged on the nearest
lamp post"



The Editor

Neveille

57 Yarratt
Gulung

7. 7. 1937

re JMC. EWT
Brig Genl H. H. Wood.

Dear Mr Black,

As one who knew our late beloved Brigade Commander well, both as a lawyer and a soldier, I can confidently assert that few really succeeded in understanding the complexities of his personality. Outwardly stern and uncompromising, his rather forbidding exterior cloaked a nature shy and retiring. Nothing but his strict sense of duty was allowed to obtrude itself in a conflict between his heart and his conscience.

It was quite apparent to those who really understood him that it caused him mental agony to punish those who in his opinion had failed in their trust. Personally, far beyond the average standard, he asked no man to go where he would not go himself. If one might be allowed to criticize, he at ~~sometimes~~ ^{sometimes} allowed his better judgment to be warped by his desire to bring his men into gaps with the enemy. A fighter to the core, he detested the idea of ceding ground which might at any cost be held. Opinions will of course differ in regard

to his merits as a leader, but
 none will deny his undoubted
 will-power, his driving force
 and his love for those with
 whom he served. A man of
 Spartan habit, he despised
 the pleasures of the table, not
 for him the porcelain glass,
 the fragrant weed. Finally,
 he was essentially, in the true
 sense of the word, a lonely
 man. He did not, to use the
 words of Emerson, "wear his
 heart on his sleeve for 'daws
 to peck at". To conclude,
 he typified the spirit of the
 A.I.F. and he will in the
 minds of those who served
 with him loom like a colossus
 long after the memory of many
 senior to him has been
 relegated to the limbo of

obscurity. I cannot bring myself
to relate any anecdotes tragic
or otherwise, but will always
have before my eyes the picture
of "Pompey", standing at the
mouth of V C Avenue, the morning
after Fromelles, tears streaming
down his face, shaking hands
with the pitiful remnant of
his Brigade. What a tragedy
that a man built on his
heroic mould could not
have been longer spared to
fight for the welfare of his
country in Peace as he did
in War.

Yrs truly
Neil Freeman
(Colonel bdg. 6th Inf.
Brigade A.M.F.)

Mount Malakoff

In reply to your JMC EWT

Stanthorpe

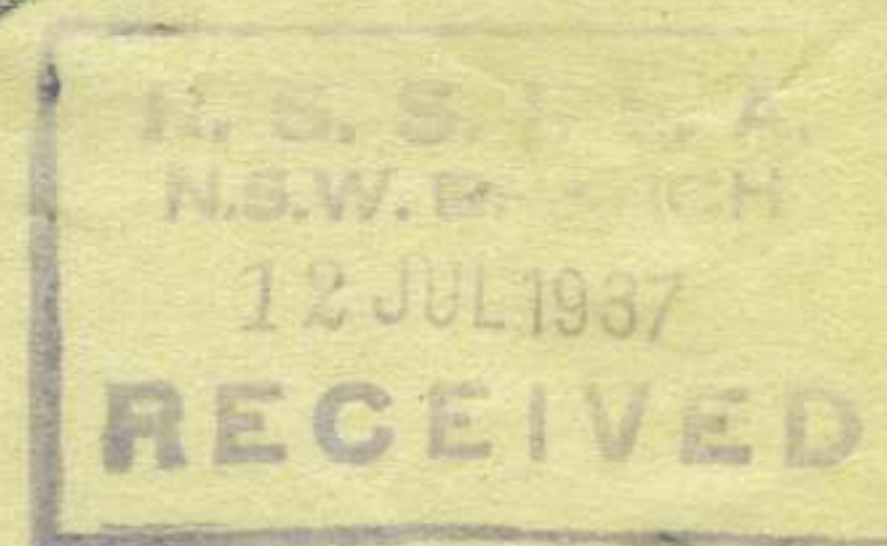
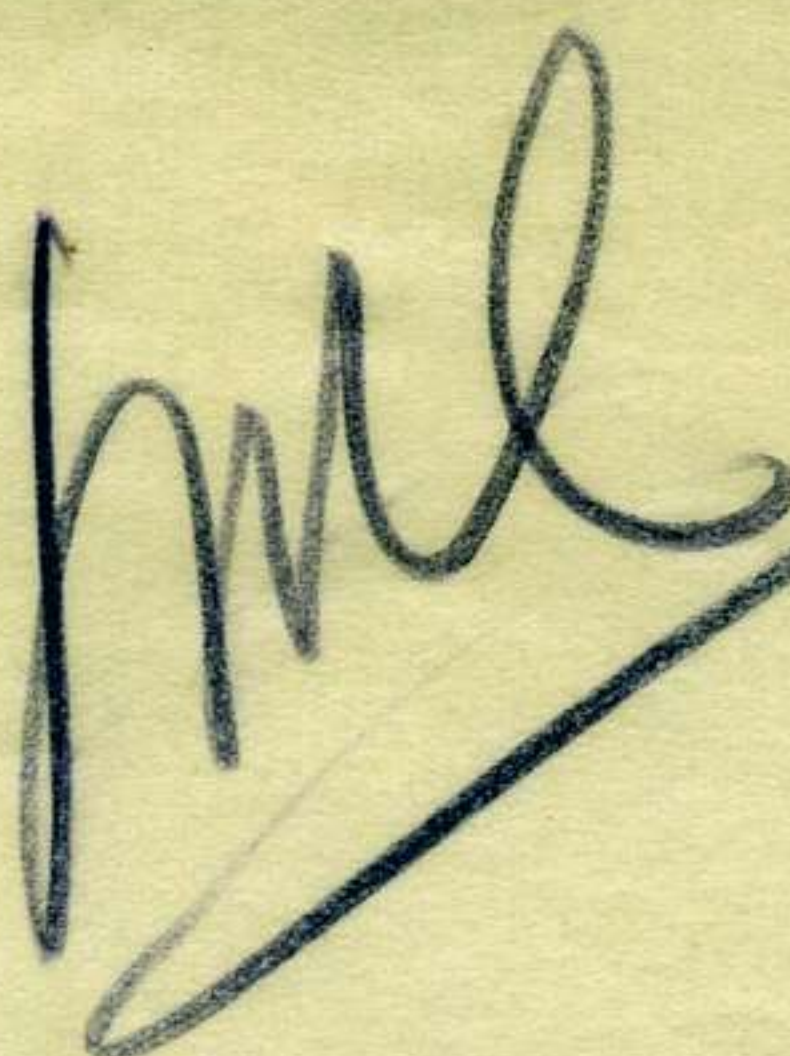
July 8th 1937

The Editor,

"REVEILLE"

SYDNEY.

Dear Sir,



I regret that I did not get your letter of 1st instance until I returned from a trip to Brisbane so I may be late with my reply.

I am very pleased indeed to have the opportunity of paying homage to a great Australian soldier through the medium of Reveille, and as one who served under the late Brig. General "Pompey" Elliott for most of the time that the 15th Brigade were in France, and on many occasions suffered the rough edge of his tongue, I have always considered him the very embodiment of the spirit of the A.I.F. Indeed it would be difficult to imagine the A.I.F. without Pompey as he was always known throughout the A.I.F. in France, and a more gallant soldier it would be hard to imagine.

Many and varied are the stories that are told about him, and I know that more able pens than mine will be busy telling some of them for this issue of your paper. Some of these stories depict him as a big cheery boy with fun simply bubbling out of him. Others not so funny, and woe betide any officer or Digger who got up against him when in one of these moods.

As a Brigadier he was probably one of the most forceful on the Western front and we who fought under him knew it only too well. Impulsive, unrelenting, determined, almost arrogant he was feared as well as loved by his men.

As an instance of his impulsiveness. Shortly before the capture

of Perronne by the Australians in 1918, a Battalion of his brigade were in a position on the bank of the Somme overlooking Perronne. One morning after the Battalion had been there for some days, the General arrived at Battalion HeadQ'rs and said to the Commanding officer; "Well Colonel..... havent you captured Perronne yet". On the Colonel replying "no sir" Pompey charged down the bank of the river calling back "airight I'll take the bloody piace myself". He actually got into the river and spent a good deal of the rest of the day drying himself out after his wetting.

Given sufficient time and space one could write a great deal about many of his actions which at the time imprinted themselves on our minds, and afterwards remained as treasured possessions.

General H.E. Elliott C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., will always be to us who knew him best, just POMPEY, a friend as true as steel, but one who could not swerve from the course of duty as he saw even to help a friend if he was not worthy of it. His decorations alone show that he was a fighting General, and he expected his men to be fighting men. He had no time for the slacker and never forgave a slight against his own men.

A man among men and although he expected a great deal from his command, he gave his all in return.

I trust the above may be of some use but it is a very hurried effort, and I regret that I could not have done more justice to the memory of Pompey.

Yours faithfully,

A. Barshale.

No need to mention my name.

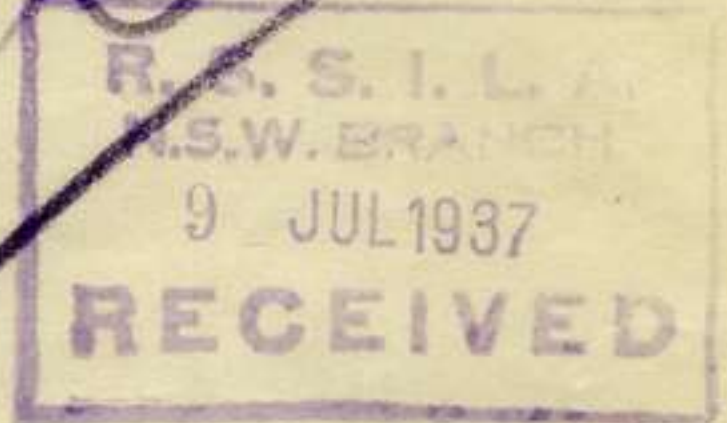
Hobart

5.7.37

The Editor
"Reveille."

Dear Sir

[Handwritten initials]



with reference to your
7th I enclose herewith a story
of Pompey which I prepared soon
after his death with the idea
of sending it along to "Reveille"
and now at long last it
is on its way.

I trust that my
small contribution will help
you do justice to the memory
of an outstanding personality
and a very dear friend.

Yours sincerely
W. Scanlan

BRIGADIER GENERAL H.E. ELLIOTT C.M.G. D.S.O. D.C.M.

Is there a more picturesque figure in the annals of A.I.F. personalities. I write of him from a comradeship of more than 20 years.

On the night that the cabled acceptance of Andrew Fisher's 20,000 men was received from the British War Office "Pompey" then C.O. 58th. Bn. C.M.F. began his preparation for the personnel of a Bn., should he be offered a Command. It is typical of the man that combination of ambition, confidence, and preparedness. He was a junior C.O. by appointment, and in those days by age, he was then 56 years, but his reputation for efficiency of leadership, his personality and soldierly accomplishments brought him his opportunity and he was appointed to organise and command the 7th. Bn.

He had no patience with inefficiency in his officers. He demanded and obtained the highest standard of discipline, he created an esprit de corps in those early days of toil and training and the greatest punishment he threatened was to give the slacker a "ticket home". "Give him a ticket home" used to be the catch cry of the 7th. Bn. A pride of unit was established which even today shows no sign of fading. The 7th. Bn. Assn. boasts the greatest membership of all A.I.F. unit associations. What a driver he was but withal no C.O. was ever so beloved of his Command. Who forgets Pompey during the Tel-el-kebir and Ferry Post march.

In France with the 15th. Inf. Bde, always looking for a scrap. His offensive spirit never lagged. I remember visiting his headquarters during the advance through Bapaume 1917. The 15th. Bde. was van guard for the 5 Aus. Div. The 'Hun' was pushed harder than suited their plan, the Bde. was miles ahead of its flanking unit. When near Beaumetz Fritz counter attacked, and there was "the old man" pacing his room shouting, "counter attack me would they, I'll teach them, and he did."

During the advance of August--October 1918 he was more often with the leading ^{platoon} ~~troop~~ than at his Head Quarters. At Peronne he crossed the canal on the ruins of a bridge but on recrossing he put his foot on a plank which was merely floating and so went to the bottom of the wet. He was so far ahead of his personal baggage that he spent the rest of the day in his shirt and a borrowed British warm. One day he was, as usual up in front when he came up to a Tank which was "resting". Pompey banged on the door which was opened, he put his head and shoulders inside and began to "strafe" the crew when he felt a smart smack on the rump, thinking someone was taking a liberty he flared round to transfer his "strafe" and found he had been nicked by a bullet. One of the sights of the war was to view Pompey with his tailboard down having his wound dressed.

He was a very disappointed man when "the powers that be" refused to give him his Divisional Command. The only reason why he was superseded surely, could be -- (1) His refusal to Kow Tow to men of, in his opinion, lesser merit than himself. He could not tolerate "bull dust". (2) The higher command were definitely afraid of their ability to control him in such an important command as a Division.

There was never a greater champion of his men and in the days of Peace he gave freely and fully of his professional knowledge and personal help to all diggers who appealed to him. His untimely and ^{end} can be laid at the door of this catastrophic aftermath of war, Australia suffered by his passing, he will be for ever mourned by those who knew him.

6 Holmwood Av
Brighton.

6-7-37

The Editor
"Revue"

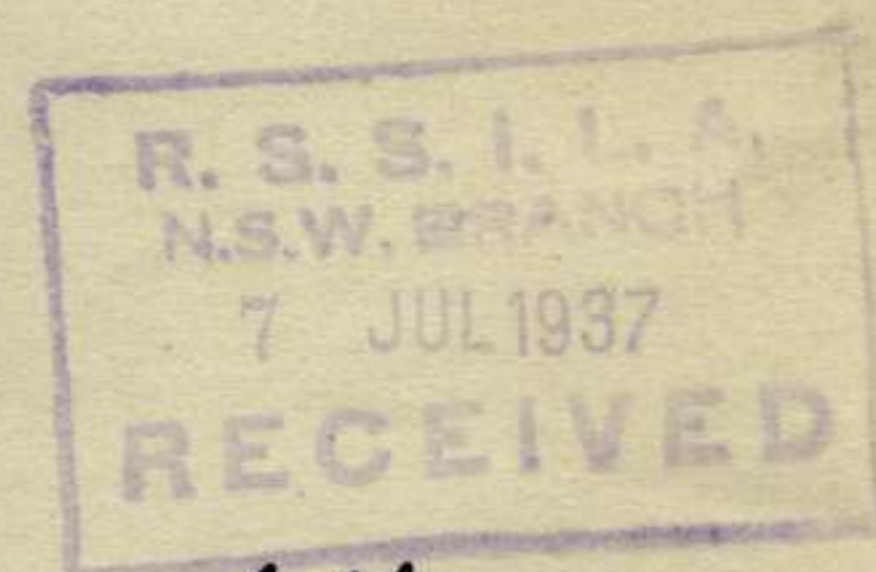
Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter
J.M.C/EWT asking for some recollections
on Brig Gen H. E. Elliott I forward
a few notes you may be able to use.

The information therein is
authentic and obtained at first hand.
I was on Pompey's staff for a couple of
years.

Yours sincerely.

D. B. Doyle



[Handwritten signature in blue ink, likely D. B. Doyle]

In the early days of the 15th Inf Bde General Elliot had to weld into a unified ~~whole~~ command a mixture consisting of a nucleus of old 1st Division veterans and a number of reinforcement officers and men to whom he was personally unknown.

In those days he was a very fiery personality and in his presence most junior officers were accustomed to tremble in their shoes.

One well remembers on the long march through the desert from ~~Tell~~ Tel-el-Keber to Ismailia - a mid day halt by one of the fresh water canals. The thirsty troops made a bee line for the water which was full of germs and quite unfit for drinking. Suddenly right along the canal gallops the General brandishing his revolver and shouting his intention of shooting any man that drank from the canal. He continued to patrol the canal during the halt. Incidentally - due to the rigid march discipline he insisted on, his Brigade reached their destination intact. The tragic end to the march of the sister Brigade that made the journey at the same time is of course well remembered.

Pompey's habit at this period of producing his revolver at the slightest ~~provocation~~ provocation gave rise to some amusing incidents.

Lieut Smith drilling his platoon outside a billet in France was pounced on by

an irate Brigadier who feared the men would be seen by enemy aircraft.

"Jones, you're not fit to command men," said Pompey - drawing his revolver, "I'll shoot you, Jones!"

"But, sir," said the frightened Smith, "My name's not Jones."

"I don't care what the hell your name is - I'll shoot you," roared Pompey.

Needless to say his bark was worse than his bite and most of his incipient victims later became his devoted admirers.

Later as the Brigade grew in efficiency the General's character mellowed and his revolver seldom appeared.

General Elliott was absolutely fearless. He was a great believer in seeing things for himself and would go anywhere. He would plod along with a complete disregard of shell fire and without any attempt to take cover.

Before Peronne was taken our troops were holding a line along the ridge overlooking Peronne and the River Somme. Accompanied by a member of his staff and a couple of signallers Pompey set off to have a look at things.

They went through the front line and down to the edge of the river. This in broad daylight. Coming back

the small party was actually sniped at by a battery of whizzbangs - and the shooting was pretty good. Reaching a trench the General found an old enemy dug out about 50 yards in advance of our front line.

"This will do for Brigade Headquarters," said Pompey. The harassed Staff Officer had to post one of his signallers as a sentry and send the other to get assistance in running a telephone.

Probably on no other occasion during the war did a general establish his Headquarters in advance of his front line.

We were here the day that the 4th Div made their attack on Peronne and had a wonderful view of operations.

During an early reconnaissance Pompey had fallen into the Somme. While his only pants were drying the Brigade Commander stalked about clad only in his shirt. The spectacle of his portly figure strutting on the parapet - looking through his field glasses - and shouting out messages for transmission to Division - is unforgettable.

General Elliott ~~at~~ seldom left his Brigade during its sojourn in France. His work was his life and leave did not appeal to him much. And so he developed a Brigade that as a fighting machine was second to none.

By this time also General Elliott was recognised by higher command as being one of the outstanding Brigade Commanders of the A.I.F. And yet he did not get a Divisional Command.

The reason for this was General Elliott's inability to get on with British Officers. He couldn't understand them and they couldn't understand him. On more than one occasion he issued orders from which certain references to British troops had to be deleted by higher authority.

He was told by a highly placed Staff Officer (General White - if you want to print it) that Corps did not dare to give him a Division as his capacity of giving offence would be so magnified.

After this interview he walked about the garden of his billet for half an hour. Coming in he said to one of his own staff, "My boy, if you want to get on in the Army - go or leave to Paris - learn dancing - take lessons in deportment - learn to bow and scrape."

And that is the last comment he made and to his credit ~~that~~ be it that this overwhelming disappointment did not in any way impair his enthusiasm. He continued the command of the 15th Sde till hostilities ceased.

By Capt. J. D. Schroder, M.C., M.M.,
Brigade Sign officer.

Brigadier General Elliott christened
Harold Edward by his parents, but known
to every member of the A. I. F as 'Pompey',
has marched on, but wherever members of
the 15th Brigade foregather, be it campsite,
re-union, or hostelry, the name Pompey
is always to be heard, spoken ~~always~~ with
respect and affection. - Pompey's name is not a nickname,
courage, honesty, and ^{but a name that speaks to} ~~give~~ ^{consideration} ~~for his fellow men~~
For me to try and

chronicle the war deeds of Pompey would
as they were poles apart as soldiers but
border on sacrilege. ^{for} in my
estimation no greater soldier or gentleman
ever lived. The great war did not suit
the initiative and valour of a soldier such
as Pompey. He should have lived in
the time of the crusades when leaders led
their men from the front, and not had to
saw, instead of being cooped up in a
loamy dugout, waiting for runners to bring
tidings of the battle.

A score of years have
passed since Pompey was at his greatest,
and if my facts and places are not quite
correct, forgive me, as I have no notes
photographs or data to help me with this
ramble.

My first impression of Pompey was definitely not of the best. Returning from the Senussi campaign in the Libyan desert, which by the way was a picnic, my section was detailed to join 15th Brigade headquarters at Tel-el-Kebir in March 1916. We arrived at 3. am. in the morning and naturally did not turn out for physical jerks ~~in the morning~~ ^{that day}.

I was awakened from a very deep sleep by a roar which resembled that of a bull at large thrusting for ~~blood~~ ^{gore}. Standing in the doorway of the bee tent, was a huge figure, riding breeches on, no leggings, boots unlaced, a flannel shirt with one brace over the shoulder, and one dangling down the side. Not wishing to be outdone in the roaring line, I did a little myself, the result being that within 5 minutes I was snoozing in the guard-tent, and my section was at physical jerks. Needless to say who ~~our~~ early morning visitor was. I was released later in the day by Major Wick, and I realized that the tales of Pompey exploits and discipline at Gallipoli had not been over-rated. The 15th Brigade at the time

consisted of a nucleus from the 2nd Brigade, augmented by reinforcements from Australia. Drill and discipline were turned on but General Elliott had the satisfaction of having a highly trained brigade at his command. He used to call his officers together at the end of a morning drill, and soundly berate any who had made glaring mistakes. One particular officer of the 58th Bu was always on the spot, and Pompey was particularly exasperated this particular morning.

Call yourself a soldier, Blank, a soldier! Why you're not even a wart on a soldier —

Of the march from El-el Kebir to Moascar, least said soonest mended. Pompey, knowing what was in front of the brigade, was against it, but the heads insisted, the result being troops falling over like flies, tongues hanging out of their mouths, rifles & packs being thrown away, and a disciplined force gradually becoming a rabble. It says something for Pompey's inspired leadership that at roll call the following day not a man was ~~there~~ missing.

We will just mention *Loop Back*,
Jerry Post & Serapuum, ^{in passing} and journey direct to
France, arriving at Stenbecque in Flanders
June 1916. The 15th Brigade at this
time was at full strength, perfectly disciplined
and trained, ^{well} ^{offered} and itching for fight.

Tromelle in front of
Cailly was to be our first taste of blood,
and the high command, wishing to divert
the German attention from the ~~brunne~~ decided on
an attack by the 5th Division supported by
the Tonnies on the right. Pompey having
reconnoitred the front line, was dead against it, and
had several sharp exchanges with General Birdwood
& McKay, but he was over-ruled, and the 19th
July was fixed as 'the day'. The Germans definitely
knew more about the time of our attack than
we did ourselves, the result being summed up
in our words - Annihilation - for the 15th Brigade,
with not an inch of ground gained.

On the 19th July Pompey got
tired of sitting at advanced Brigade X'quar,
and took me up the line with him. ~~When~~
had been ordinary sandbagged trenches were
now heaps of debris, and it was impossible

to walk far without ^{falling over} ~~standing~~ on dead men. Although
the line had a barrage down, and there must
have been dozen of ^{machine} guns operating from the
"Penguin", Pompey never thought of ducking, but
went from Battalion to company headquarters
and so right along the line. A word for
a wounded man here, a pat of ~~aff~~ approbation
to a bleary eyed tired digger there, he missed
nobody. He never spoke a word all the way
back to advanced Brigade, but went straight
inside, put his head in his hands, and
sobbed his heart out. — Strange but true. — His
brigade, that he would stick to through thick
and thin, practically wiped out. The day before,
the pride of Australia's manhood, — To-day,
killed, maimed, tortured — 24 hours in a
stint of the description equal to a life-time
in hell. And yet to-day there are
those who scoff at the digger, ~~who~~
those who wink the other eye when
'Return ^{they} Soldier preference' is mentioned. — Who
would have ~~they~~ been if there hadn't
been such men as Pompey.

But I'm rambling.
After I'm done, Officers were at a picnic,

And thanks to General Elliott, I was given a
commission with the 57th Bn and hardly
saw him till Nov 1916. ^{after spending 10 days in the line on} I had been on
^{the same} ration fatigue for a ^{week}, ^{humping} ^{back} ^{boxes}
my rations etc up the line at night, and
needless to say, many diggins & rations went
astray. Companies & Platoons sneaked that
ration hadus arrived, and Pompey had me
on the main route route. I was just about
all-in when I reached Brigade HQ in
Sausage Valley, having been chased by enemy lang
most of the way. Pompey didn't take long
to see my condition and within a week I
was on my way to Blighty for 10 glorious
days leave. If Pompey hadn't diagnosed my
case correctly, I would ^{not} certainly have either
gone mad or committed hair-kan that day.

Bullethead is just a memory, and
then a quiet sector at Messines, I was of the
biggest dog in the brigade had got on the
scot, and ^{had} been a w. l for a fortnight, but they
were ^{M.P.} ^{forced} in by the ^{front}, and sent under
armed escort to Pompey's headquarters. He
immediately recognised them as front-line
men who had been with him in the 7th, 00

instead of a court martial for desertion, with
a certain 10 years to follow, he assigned them
to a raiding party which was hopping over
that week, and told them they would expiate
their crimes if they made good. One
crossed 5 lines in a communication trench,
and after they had 'kamaraded' was
unfortunate ^{enough} to stop ~~to stop~~ ~~from~~ a 5.9,
which blew him to smithereens - The other (I
wish I could mention names) lost a leg that
night, but earned a D.C.M. and a trip
back to Australia - Pompey's methods were
unorthodox, and not according to 'Gilt Service
Regulations', but they were ever effective.
And so to Polygon Wood, another
nightly blunder, that wipes out half the
brigade and left nothing achieved. September
1917. - Menin Road under constant shellfire,
Dead horses & men, smashed gun carriages &
ambulances, mud & slush, blood & stench - Gas
singing with 9.2" practically firing alongside your
ear drum, and at last the temporary safety
of Hooge beate. - Attacks at Glencorse ^{& Polygon} Wood, and
no word coming back. All lines of communication
cut, and runners skittled as fast as they poked

their heads out of shell-hole or pill-box to
go to Pompey. Inaction always left him
pacing up & down like a caged lion. - ~~There~~
I had the 'honour' of accompanying him up
to what was supposed to be the front line, if
any. Now we ever got round the reputed line
through the mud & slush is a mystery, but
with mud eskels up to our knees, Pompey took
short cuts & missed nothing. The boys who
looked abjectly miserable when we arrived at the
trenches ^{& shellholes} managed to raise a grin when
the old man spoke to them. If ever anybody
was glad to get back to Hoop's brats, I was,
but Pompey arrived just as unscuffed as when we
departed. A very depleted Brigade went back to
Parenty ^{in from the line} to recuperate. Pompey was a genuine
favourite in the various villages, and often
dipped his hands deep in his pockets to aid
the struggling, half starved froggies. He
always tried to do good by stealth, and
his exterior covered a very kind & warm
hearted interior.

Early in 1918 The Prince of
Wales paid us a visit, and stayed for
lunch. Pompey had him in file from

the time he arrived, and they were ^{friends} ~~stained~~ from
then on. Pompey told him of the time he
ordered a full dress parade in Egypt, and
threatened dire punishment to anybody who
appeared on parade not fully dressed and equipped.
The lads had become careless, and were wearing caps
instead of hats etc. There was a second time out
the following morning, every member having
managed to find or borrow a hat. When
Pompey went to put on his own hat, it was
missing. Some wag had discovered all his
headgear. As he took about an '8' he
appeared in a hat about 3 sizes too small.
It was lucky for the offender he was never
found out. Many have since laid claim
to have done the job, but nobody seems to know.
His story tickled the Prince to death.

From March 1918 onwards
Pompey thoroughly enjoyed himself. From
then on, fighting became more open and
thanks to his initiative & foresight, the
15th Brigade covered itself with glory.
When we were rushed down
to the Somme, ~~when~~ ^{after} the ~~commence~~
we were getting ^{got} it in the neck, we were

believed in booze. Our billet was a regular
mansion with a butler's wine cellar. Although
we had wine with our meals, Pompey had a
weekly list of every bottle consumed, and paid the
French Mission for it. Such was the man.
Honour's Just to a fault.

Who will ever forget the 15th
Brigade Dinner at Noumea at the end of
1918. If ever Pompey doubted his popularity,
~~then~~ or what was his officer's opinion of him,
his mind was set at rest from that night.
The wine flowed freely, but before that flag was
reached, we had cheered the old man till we
were hoarse, and had sung Jolly Good fellow till
our voices failed us.

I did not arrive in Australia
till the end of 1919, and as the 'Yperanga'
pulled into the pier at Melbourne I could
see a familiar figure on the wharf waiting to meet
me. Yes, it was Pompey. He never
forgot his officers or men, and on the way
to Menzies when he took me to lunch we
must have been stopped 20 times by
sappers, who wanted to shake his hand,
and tell him where they had served under

him. General Elliott received a 'C.B.', 'CMG',
& D.S.O. for his services. I would the
word received, not earned, you might notice. If
he had been given ^{that which} ~~what~~ I think he earned,
he would have finished up with much
higher rank, a knighthood, many more
decorations, and a decent sum of cash to
practically compensate him for what he lost by
going to the war. People who never heard or
shot fired received similar decorations. He was too
blunt, honest, and straightforward for the
powers that were. His interest in and
love for his diggers made him particularly
outspoken when it came to needless loss of life,
and naturally those above him did not wish
to reward. His ^{was} marches on, but whenever he
may be, I hope some day to join him.
I was going to conclude by saying
'Vale Pompey', but instead I'll say 'Hail
Pompey, when the roll is called up
youder you'll be there'.

Appreciations of

Brig. Gen J. Heane

10050
General
Walter
S. W. CALANCA
9 NOV 1936



F. M. P. Building
Edward St.

Brisbane
5. 11. 36

Dear Sir

I am in receipt
of your letter of 31st Oct
advising that it was your
intention to publish in
the "Celebrities of the A. I. F"
series an article on Brig.
General Heane - asking
if I could give you any
anecdote of him.

Unfortunately I am
unable to call to mind
any incident such as

2
you require.

I can say, however, that anyone who came in contact with Gen^l. Heane would be impressed with his thoroughness.

He took his responsibilities very seriously. While he was a strict disciplinarian he was just & very thoughtful in the care of his men. He never spared himself & expected a high standard of conduct from his subordinates.

His dispositions & arrangements, ^{both in attack & defence} were very carefully thought out.

3
He saw that his instructions
were carried out

This is the base bones
of my knowledge of the
General. I have but I
hope it may be of use
to you.

Yours sincerely

J. W. G. Gungah

I have already given you a few
lines concerning Jimmy to Revell
as you will remember.

my

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
6 NOV 1936
RECEIVED

K H McConnell

H. W. Walling Road
Woolahra
Nov 1936

Dear Sir

I have your letter of Oct 31st re
General Beane & have been racking my
brains to think what I can give you,
but I am afraid I will not be very
useful. I was under Colonel Beane only
from March till July 1916, & being a
very junior subaltern at the time had
not much personal contact. We were all
rather terrified of 'Jimmy' but held him
in the greatest respect & affection, & I
shall always remember how after he left
for the 2nd Brigade he never missed an
opportunity of visiting the old Battalion
to find out how his old officers & men
were faring, & one got to know him
better than ever before, though I can
remember nothing of that period that would
be of use to you.

On the occasion of our first trip to the line ^{in France},
I remember well how with my platoon in
close support I woke up one morning to
hear much noise of shelling over towards
B H Q which was in a farm not far
from V.C. corner in front of Estaires.

I went across to see what was happening
& arrived at the same time as a shell

which exploded in the next room to Giviny who had been coolly sitting at Breakfast all the time with ~~his~~ much to the discomfort of the H.Q. staff who had to stay too. This shell wounded two men, & the colonel after seeing they were looked ^{& sending every one else out} to, then calmly strolled across the road and watched the rest of the shelling, telling me as he passed to "get away from here & mind your own business." Had we sooner done so than the shelling switched off B.H.Q. on to my billet.

Giviny was personally as brave as a lion & hated any show of weakness in others. I remember on another occasion how he was coming round the front line during evening stand to & there were several machine guns rattling along the top of our parapet. As the 'old man' passed my platoon I ventured the remark that it was "fairly warm" & mentioned that we weren't able to get patrols out before dark.

→ "What's this?" said Giviny. "Can't get patrols out before dark? You will please report to your company commander tomorrow night that you guy have done so?" I did! with some little difficulty but without casualties.

There being an army order to the effect that this should be done

This does not mean that he was reckless of life, but merely that he considered danger should not overcome discipline.

There used to be a standing order that all officers taking out a patrol should first report what they intended to do during the time the patrol was out. Any thing that looked foolhardy was firmly vetoed; & I well remember the new Captain Price got in to me right because one of his officers reported that he was going out "to inspect the wire" when what he actually did was to crawl about in front of the German wire & eventually brought a fight.

Gwinny was a very proud man when on the occasion of the first trench raid every officer in the battalion volunteered for the job. He was however terribly concerned at losses; and the Heavy Pozieres casualties ~~was~~ nearly broke his heart. As I left the Battalion wounded at Pozieres I did not rejoin before Gwinny was given the command of the 2nd Brigade I have little more to say about him. I think the following officers could if they would give you more information than I.

Capt B G White
Moorabool

Yuin Queensland.

Who was Adjutant from March till July 1916
Capt C. B. Withy MC

C/o J G Eager & Co Brisbane

Colonel B V Stacy DSO CMG.

Also Kent Road Rose Bay Sydney.

~~Then too latter~~ Withy & White
were with the Battalion in Gallipoli,
& Col Stacy would know something
of him when with the 4th Battalion
before he came to the 1st.

Then of course any Staff member or
Battalion Commander of the 2nd Brigade
would give you stories about the 'Brig'
Sorry I cant do more

Yours faithfully
Russell H. Cunn.

DAVID A. STOREY

Wrote DA Storey
JMC

81 York Street,
SYDNEY.

5th November, 1936.

The Editor,
The Reveille,
R.S. & S.I.L of Australia,
Anzac Memorial,
Hyde Park,
SYDNEY.



Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of yours of the 31st ult, JMC/JB.

I met General Mackay the other night and I understand he is giving you any anecdotes he knows about Brig.-Genl. J. Heane, and I would only be duplicating if I sent them in.

With compliments.

Yours faithfully,

David A. Storey

P.S. I am glad you are writing about him - He was a jolly good soldier and is known as "Cast iron Jimmy".

John B. V. Stacy

Deerman Chambers
Phillip St
1.12.36

J. Black En
Edwin. Reville

J. M. C. T. B.

JMC

Dear Sir

I duly received your letter re my anecdotes about
Brig. Genl. G. Meane. I have been out of Sydney a good deal
lately and not realising I had delayed so long in answering.
I knew the General from the formation of the A.I.F. till the end
of the war, being associated with him some time in the
4th Bn, till he left it to command 1st Bn, & I took over the
latter shortly after he left it to command 2nd Brigade,
I have been in touch with him ever since. In spite of all this
I cannot help you much in the way of anecdotes, but I
will give you a few impressions. So outward seeming a
hard strict rather hard disciplinarian as up to the time
of the landing, he then displayed in action that devotion to duty
& courage which took him so far. He seemed to think the Turks
could not hit him or not hurt him, & he adopted that
attitude in the line. At the end of the first day his company
was on the right flank of the 4th Bn, on the second day he
advanced with his company well forward on to Johnson's jolly
where he remained till late at night, till the troops were withdrawn
to the positions they had left earlier in the day. He lost little
of his first wound in the thumb (I think), but later
when looking through a periscope, a bullet struck it & he
had his leg badly cut. Lost a lot of blood in the end much
against his will he had to take a rest at Lemnos. Returning
from there (I was with him at the time) before he was really fit
he again had to take a rest on board a ship for a while, but
he returned to the Bn in time for Lone Pine. He was badly
wounded there & owing to his wound he could not move & had
to lie in the open somewhere near what had been the
Turkish trench, & with shells flying all round him

for some time. He was evacuated & rejoined the Bn at
Bel. el. Keli about January 1916. ^{Its strength afterwards went to 1st Bn.} His courage & his
care of his men endeared him to them, & many were the
letters he wrote to the parents re of those who were killed
under an outer ~~shell~~ ^{of} ~~an~~ apparently hard shell he
concealed a very kind heart; ~~but~~ he was nick-named
by some "cast-iron jimmy"; his company this Battalion
this brigade were all in all to him. To a great extent it
was courage & contempt of danger in the face of his men
which gave him power over them. He was prepared
at times to ~~act~~ take strong action when he felt it
was right regardless of the feelings of those affected.
He expected from others the courage he had himself;
when it was lacking he had no mercy. Without
much sense of humour wit, he could nevertheless
enjoy a joke; in other words he took things fairly seriously.
& ~~acted~~ was a man of few words who did not
wear his heart on his sleeve. He was wounded
near Gueudecourt GUEUDECOURT, when reconnoitering
near or in front of the front line where probably he
had no right to be in view of the danger.

I'm sorry I cannot supply you with what you want -
if the above is of any help. You are welcome to it, but
what I've written is confidential & I would prefer
that my name be not disclosed to anyone in
any way.

Yours faithfully
B. Stae



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

H. C. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
14 NOV 1936
RECEIVED

Telephone:
CENTRAL 7197.

Telegraphic Address:
"AVIAT, MELBOURNE."
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
"THE SECRETARY."

CIVIL AVIATION BOARD,
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE,
MELBOURNE, S.C.1.

No. C.A.

12th November, 1936.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of 31st October regarding Brigadier-General J. Heane, I am glad to hear that this hard but just and kindly man is to be included in your gallery of celebrities.

He joined our Battalion (4th) in August 1914 as O.C., "D" Company.

I was struck by his imperturbability on the afternoon of 26th April 1915 when in response to a then mysterious message the 4th Battalion left their pot-hole trenches at the top of Victoria Gully and advanced vaguely into the scrub. I was attached to Colonel Onslow-Thompson, and when the astonished Turk opened with shrapnel, we lay down and wondered what it was about. It was then that Major Heane strolled over while Jacko was sniping at everything he could see, and said to the Colonel - "You're the senior officer present, sir, what orders do you give?" Colonel Thompson said - "I give the order to retire" and jumped up and started off but was shot after a few steps.

Major Heane was sent to various units and passed through different ranks until I went to him as Staff Captain of the 2nd Infantry Brigade.

He still retained his nick-name of "Cast Iron Jimmie" but the title was a compliment. He was hard inasmuch as he never spared himself, or others, if he thought they were slacking or fearful, but I never knew him to do an unfair thing in his dealings with those under him.

After the Armistice, he entertained the, then, Prince of Wales at our Brigade Headquarters with the same unconcern and lack of fuss that he observed in advanced H. Q. during a scrap.

Heane was a born souvenir-hunter, and I have never had an opportunity of asking whether he got his large collection back to Australia; the odds are that his doggedness triumphed over the later restrictions on getting anything but your own devoted body out of France.

He specialized in nose-caps, of known and unknown type. It was at St. Sulpice, I think, that he returned from a tramp one day with a devilish looking affair about whizz-bang size that no one recognised. We sat gingerly in the small room while he turned it over, observing closely the tempting screws. "No!" he decided, "its too dangerous. There might be some gadget in this to go off at the least provocation. I'd better send it to the gunners". A pause while he fondled it some more.

"Pity", he said, "there might be some valuable information in this, but it is NOT safe to open it", and, taking out his pen-knife, "you know, if I took this screw out (suiting the action to the word) "and this, and this, by jove, that's alright, its come apart"; and so his collection grew.

Photography was another fad of his, and after the Armistice, during the restful days in the Louverval Chateau outside Charleroi he generally had a Kodak in his pocket and what he took in the morning he developed and printed in the afternoon and exhibited at night.

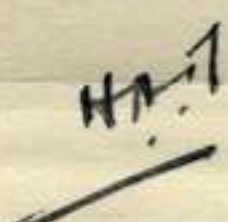
I am afraid this is not much to the point, but the best story about General Heane is rather to the discredit of a man still living and therefore verboten.

Don't mention my name in this connection, but if there is anything you want elaborated, please let me know.

Yours faithfully,


(H. A. MANN)

J. Black Esq.,
Editor "Reveille"
Returned Sailors' and Soldiers'
Imp. League of Australia,
Anzac Memorial,
Hyde Park,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Thank you for the copy of 'Reveille' —
I am already a subscriber to the


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IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
JMC.JB.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY

October 31, 1936.

Lt. Col. J.W. Mitchell, DSO.,
Lands Office,
HORSHAM. Victoria.

R. S. S. I. L. A.
N.S.W. BRANCH
- 5 NOV 1936
RECEIVED

Dear Sir,

It is my intention to publish in the "Celebrities of the A.I.F." series an article on Brig.-Genl. J. Heane. As I am anxious to do justice to the subject, I shall be grateful if you will let me have a few anecdotes about him, humorous or serious, that will give some sidelight on his character.

Unless you specially desire it, I will not mention your name as being the source of the anecdotes.

Would you let me have a reply as early as possible as I want to get on with the article without delay.

Yours faithfully,

Dear Mr. Black.

am afraid I can't help you in this as you desire. I remember Gen Heane as a particularly serious and grim sort of core, who seldom smiled and did not know how to laugh; During my absence from the Bo on leave in Blighty once, they were in the fire and being a series of outposts placed in front, Heane and some of the inevitable staff were prowling out, got somewhat hot apparently, and blundered on to one of our posts, who challenged and fired. At the same time to make sure, and had the machine guns not jammed there certainly would not have been any Heane to write about now.

J. Black.
Editor "Reveille".

3-11-36 Regards J. Mitchell

Brigadier-General James HEANE, CB, CMG, DSO, VD

Born Sydney, 29 Dec. 1874.

Educated at Dubbo Public School and Sydney High School.

Granted commission as 2/lieut. 3rd A.I.R., N.S.W., 28/2/1899. Transferred to the light horse in 1903, and was promoted captain in 9th A.L.H. on 27/6/11. In Oct. 1910 he was seconded from the light horse and appointed a temporary area officer.

With "D" Coy, Joined A.I.F. at Sydney on 3/9/14 as a captain and company commanded in 4th Battalion. Promoted major at Mena camp, 1/1/15. Landed at Anzac on 25/4/15. Wounded in thumb on 2/7/15, and in the mouth on July 7. Evacuated to Lemnos in hospital ship "Gascon", returning to Anzac at the end of the month. Took part in the Battle of Lone Pine on 6/8/15, and was wounded in the thigh. Evacuated to Alexandria, and thence to England in Sept. 1915. Rejoined 4th Bn. at Tel el Kebir at beginning of Jan. 1916, and a week later was transferred to the 1st Bn. as C.O., and promoted lieutenant-colonel Feb. 1st. Landed at Marseilles, 31/3/16. Served in Fleurbaix sector, May/June 1916. Took part in Pozieres-fighting Mouquet Farm fighting, July-Aug. 1916, and then went north to Ypres Salient. Returned to Somme at end of Oct. 1916, the battalion taking part in the unsuccessful attempt to take German trenches near Gueudecourt on 5 Nov. On 3 Dec. 1916 he was given command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, which he commanded for the remainder of the war. On 7 Dec. 1916, four days after taking over brigade, he was wounded in the head, and evacuated through Rouen to No. 3 London General Hospital, Wandsworth. Rejoined 2nd Brigade in Jan. 1917 at Buire. Thereafter served in Flers-Gueudecourt sector; followed German retirement to Hindenburg Line; Bullecourt sector; Battles of Menin Road, Broodseinde, and Passchendaele; served on Messines-Wytschaete front during winter of 1917/18; Hazebrouck sector, April-July 1918; and in final offensive on the Somme, his brigade fighting at Lihons, Herleville, & ~~and Chignellux~~ On 13 March 1919 Heane was transferred to England to command No. 1 ~~XXXXX~~ Demobilisation Group, at Longbridge Deverill.

St. Martin's Wood.

one of the first 254 to be so honored,

He was awarded the D.S.O. at Anzac, and the C.B. & C.M.G. in France, where he also received the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

The most interesting periods in his war service were probably those of the Landing, Lone Pine, Pozieres, Hazebrouck, Lihons, Herleville, and St. Martin's wood.