

# FARES PLEASE!

**April 2015**

*News from the Ballarat Tramway Museum*



## **A Busy Begonia Festival**



**Inside: All Quiet on The Home Front**  
**Ballarat's First Anzac Day**

*Ballarat Trams are Ballarat History*

## 2. FARES PLEASE!

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### Around the Museum

By early March, the gardens of Ballarat were looking superb due to regular and generous rainfall over the summer months and the absence of scorching weather. Predictions of an exceptional Begonia Festival proved to be correct. A little rain on the Saturday morning saw a slow start, but from Saturday afternoon until Monday afternoon the crowds flocked into the gardens and there was a record attendance.

Council through Ballarat Regional Tourism again agreed to provide funding to enable the trams to be free. Patronage for the three days came in at 8,217. Only in 2004 when there was no parade on the Monday to stop the trams for an hour or so has patronage been better.

On Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> March the record for the busiest day ever was smashed by some 515 when 3749 people rode! A shuttle from our new reserved track to the Museum was soon pressed into service from the Museum to the loop to relieve the other trams. For four hours there were a record five trams operating at once. Quite a logistical nightmare.

Over the weekend twenty-two of our members volunteered their time, fourteen of them for the whole three days. Their superb work saw the weekend go off without a hitch. It is incredibly hard work for everyone with the drivers avoiding kamikaze motorists and pedestrians and the conductors pushing through full trams and dealing with ever larger baby carriages not to mention strings of questions.

This year all the stalls and activities were concentrated in the main section of the Gardens and this worked very well as the trams were effective in acting as a public transport service by assisting the movement of visitors throughout the gardens. Several of the visitors informed us on the Monday that they had visited more than once. It was apparent that the majority of the people visiting the festival were from the Ballarat region. As it was so busy many people coming into the Gardens boarded at our stops at Carlton Street and at Saint Aidans Drive.

Several weekday group visits, two weddings

and a kids' party kept our crews and cleaning staff busy for the rest of the month.

Following successful clearance and brake testing in Wendouree Parade Tram No 939's No 2 end cab has been removed, as it was found to be in poor condition. A spare cab from No. 908 is being prepared for installation. Repainting of the roof has been completed and many painstaking hours are being spent on preparing the body for the painter. Warren Doubleday has spent many hours on the paperwork required to accredit the tram to carry passengers. Tram No 18's truck is still at UGL Ballarat for refurbishment. The laborious task of rubbing the car body down for repainting has now begun giving us two trams to be done at once.

The building of a new office and meeting room upstairs can now proceed following the redesign of two of the original roof trusses to improve headroom.

During the winter months we are running "Tram Tuesdays" every second Tuesday at the depot to enable us to get our hands dirty and do a lot of the jobs needed to keep our trams on track. All members are welcome to join in - we always have a range of tasks available to suit a range of skills and abilities. Paul Mong is the best person to contact on 0418 182 536 or at [paul.mong@btm.org.au](mailto:paul.mong@btm.org.au)

### Irreplaceable Carriages Lost

As many of our readers would know, Elecrail Victoria has lost a four-carriage "dogbox" electric train in a fire at Newport. The vehicles dated back to 1888. Extensive restoration of one of the vehicles had almost been completed after many years of volunteer work.

We have been keen to improve our own fire protection for many years and with modern technology now available we are in the process of calling Expressions of Interest in installing a high tech alarm system. This should prove more effective and far less expensive than the traditional sprinkler systems. A second line of defence utilising sprinklers can always follow.

### 3. FARES PLEASE!



**Above:** Peter Waugh takes time out to admire the flowers  
*Photo: Roger Gosney 8/3/2015*

**Below:** The “apron tram”  
*Photo: Peter Winspur 8/3/2015*



**Above:** W class fronts were designed to be readily removed  
*Photo: Roger Gosney 8/3/2015*



**Front cover:**  
*Top photo: Peter Winspur 9/3/2015*  
*Lower photo: Peter Waugh 9/3/2015*



**Above:** Arthur takes a break  
*Photo: Peter Waugh 9/3/2015*



**Above:** “Hurry up Reece – we’re famished!”  
*Photo: Peter Waugh 7/3/2015*

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### ANZAC Centenary Display

At the outbreak of World War One, thousands of young men rushed to join the Australian Imperial Forces for what they saw as their duty to the Empire and a great adventure. Some of these young men were from Ballarat, then the second biggest city in Victoria. The display shows the story of a small group of men who were, or later became, employees of the Electric Supply Company of Victoria's Ballarat Tramways.

At least two of these young men, Michael Thomas Glynn (also known as Glenn) and Peter James Hodgetts saw action at Gallipoli and were later killed in France.

The display also shares some stories of relatives of current Ballarat Tramway Museum members, whose families were deeply affected by the Great War. Some of the items have come from family collections and have never before been displayed publicly. "Trammies at War" is now open and will remain on display until the end of the year.

On display is a postcard showing Sturt street at the junction with Grenville Street. An ESCO tram is seen descending the hill and about to enter Bridge Street. On the back of the card, an unknown person has written how they had been in Ballarat with their two younger brothers at the beginning of the war in 1914. Both the brothers died during the war.

In this edition of *Fares Please!* Peter Waugh gives us an insight into Ballarat in 1915. In those pre electronic years the horrors of the "Great War" would not become known for a long time to come.

### Forgotten Landscapes Tour May 3

As part of the National Trust's 2015 Heritage Festival, Ballarat Tramway Museum member Peter Waugh will be leading a tour through some of Ballarat's forgotten landscapes. This will include the Soundshell, the Zoo, the Ballarat Botanical Gardens, Gate Keeper's Lodge, the Shell House, the site of the original Wendouree Railway Station, the sites of the Tramway Cottages and Horse Tram Depot.

The tour will begin at the tram depot at 10.00 am and will include a tram ride in one of Ballarat's historic trams to the beginning of the walk. At the end of the walk, a tram will be waiting to return everyone back to the Museum for a cup of tea or coffee at approx 12.00 pm.

Cost: Adults \$5.00, children \$2.00, families \$12.00. BTM members free.

### Tram Showcase - May 24

A highlight of our involvement in the 2015 National Trust Heritage Festival will be our *Tram Showcase*. A large number of Ballarat Tramway Museum's historic tram collection will be operating in Wendouree Parade at various times during the day. This will include our iconic small trams, our maximum traction trams, and our historic W-class trams. The trams range in age from 102 years old to 'only' 80 years old. This will be a great opportunity to ride in and photograph a far larger selection than is normally seen on a single day.

Workshop tours will be available, as well as entry to the Museum and the "Trammies at War" display.

Cost: Adults \$8.00 and children \$4.00, includes unlimited tram rides. BTM members free.

### Apron Festival Tram

During the Begonia Festival many people were surprised to see Tram No 14 in service sporting a large number of decorative aprons. One person said "it looks like a laundry!" The tram was promoting the Ballarat Apron Festival, which last year attracted thousands of visitors on Mothers' Day. On May 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> this year hundreds of aprons will again be on display.



## 5. FARES PLEASE!

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# All Quiet on The Home Front

## Ballarat's First Anzac Day

By Peter Waugh

Every Australian knows the stories of Anzac Day, how on 25 April 1915, at 4.30am, we landed at Anzac Cove, on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Thousands of Australian, New Zealand, French and British soldiers died within minutes of the landings along the Turkish coast. The only troops to make any distance off the beaches were soon turned back by fierce resistance. Within days, the soldiers were dug into trenches and there they were forced to stay, through hot and later freezing weather. The decision was made to evacuate the troops from Turkey in January 1916 after 34,000 British, 10,000 French and almost 9000 Australian soldiers had died.

This, our first major battle, and the deaths of so many fine young men in a military disaster, has led to Anzac Day becoming part of our national conscience. The concept of mateship was strengthened through the experience of common suffering and the need to work together to survive. The newly federated colonies had sent off soldiers who had left as Victorians, or South Australians, but came home as Australians.

Anzac Day was first celebrated in 1916:

“Yesterday saw the first celebration of the day that is destined to be the greatest in the list of Australia’s special days, a day that is honored throughout the Empire, but which is particularly Australia’s own Anzac Day. It is a name that offers an opportunity for the highest flights of oratory; it is a theme that can never be exhausted: but so thoroughly has it bitten into the minds of Australians that the name itself suggests to everyone in essence all that the most eloquent could speak or write. These times are somewhat out of joint for celebrations, but it was felt that the 25th of April must be recognised in some way.”<sup>1</sup>

## Back in Ballarat

While the events of the first Anzac Day on Gallipoli are well known, what was happening in Ballarat, thousands of miles away on the other side of the world? Ballarat in 1915 was still an important regional centre and the second biggest city<sup>2</sup> in the state, but with a declining population of about 42,000 people.<sup>3</sup> In 1871, at the height of the gold mining period, the population had been nearly 75,000. The Gallipoli landings took place on Sunday afternoon (Ballarat time). If you were riding the tram to work on Monday morning, and were reading the Ballarat Courier<sup>4</sup>, what would you have known about the first ANZAC Day?



Sunday, 25 April 1915, in Ballarat was a cool day, the temperature reaching just 53.5°F (11.9° C), although there was no rain. It had been a long dry summer, with most of the year’s 2.79 inches (70mm) rainfall having fallen during April. The nights were beginning to get cold and Snows department store (now Myers) in Sturt Street, had opened a shipment of Dunlop rubber hot water bags. These were available in four sizes, and the price included extra washers.<sup>5</sup>

The Courier always kept page three for international news. This, as usual, was about the war in Europe. No one in Australia was aware of what happened in the previous 24 hours, including Prime Minister Andrew Fisher, although the newspapers had picked up unofficial rumours.

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The Courier had a short paragraph:

“THE DARDANELLES DECISIVE ACTION COMMENCED. LANDINGS AT THREE POINTS. It is unofficially announced at Athens that a decisive action has commenced in the Dardanelles. The Allied squadrons have bombarded the Straits at various points west of Gallipoli, and landings have been effected at three points, viz., Suvla (on the Gallipoli Peninsula), Enos and Bulair.”<sup>6</sup>

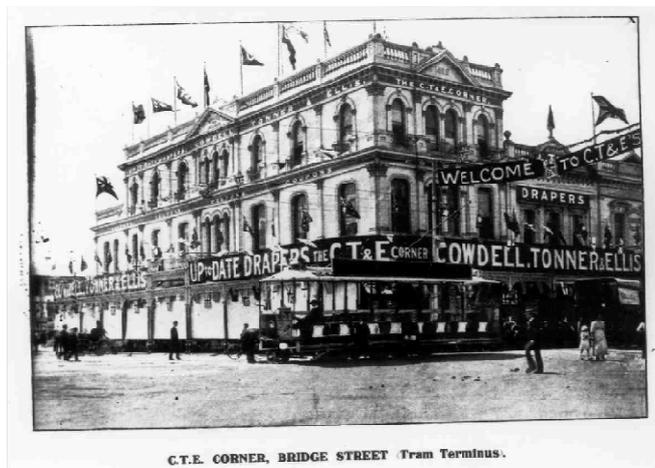
There was no mention of Australian troops, who everyone, including the government, believed to be still in Egypt training, and guarding the Suez Canal.

The front page story for April 26, 1915, was about trade union corruption. The Federated Mining Employees Association of Australia faced allegations that its State Secretary, T. M. Jude, had claimed an extra 8 shillings and 4 pence in expenses to attend a conference. At a meeting in the Trades Hall Building in Camp Street, Jude vigorously defended the expenses and said that he had provided all the receipts.

The inquest into a fatal railway collision at Binalong had been front page news for several days. The inquest into the death of Robert Thomas of Temora, heard sensational evidence from John Sylvester Cotter, night-officer at Binalong railway station. Cotter told the court:

“...I can tell you how the accident happened. The mail was standing on the main line, and I pulled the wrong signal and let the express on the main line. It is my fault, and I don't want to blame anyone else for it.”<sup>7</sup>

Violent crime also made the front page with the murder of Mrs. Charles Richardson, at Sandy Bay, Tasmania. She had woken to find an intruder in her bedroom who had brutally bashed her to death.



Other news included the weather (winds northerly), shipping arrivals (the Clan Ferguson had arrived in Port Phillip from Colombo), produce market reports (flour selling at £17), finance and bank rate reports (deposits of 12 months could get 4%). There were the usual advertisements with drapers Cowdell, Tonner and Ellis highlighting their location near the tram terminus. There were notices for the latest crown lands for selection in the Mallee, with blocks near Walpeup, Turriff and Murrayville.

The Courier featured a long editorial on the increasing mechanization of the war, and the eventual benefit this would be to the welfare of horses. “Motors aggregating 3,000,000 horse power were in use by the belligerents last December in the titanic war now raging. Horses are by no means as necessary to warfare as they were before the advent of the motor-car.”<sup>8</sup> Some of the Courier's predictions regarding the future of the horse were accurate:

“In 30 years, perhaps in less, a horse-drawn vehicle will be as rare as a bullock waggon is here today. The horse will be then little more than the toy of the rich, and the means by which "the sport" can titillate his gambling instincts.”<sup>9</sup>

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The reality of industrialized trench warfare had not yet been truly understood as this prediction showed:

“Always, some horses will be bred for war purposes...no dashing work can be done by cavalry divisions yet. When the invasion of Germany has begun, and the long line of helmets has been levered from one or other of its holdfasts, the cavalry will have their chances. Some proportion of cavalry will always be found in armies.”<sup>10</sup>

A report showed the difficulties Australia faced in preparing for the war. It was proposed to ask the Minister for Defence in Senate “...what refunds will be made to those members of the Forces who have had to purchase winter underclothing for themselves.”<sup>11</sup> Locally the lack of equipment led to this notice about a dinner at City Hall to Ballarat men departing for the front:

“...those attending the gathering need not wear uniform, but are expected to present their leave docket at the door. Those who have uniforms of course may wear them; but as most of the men have not yet been clothed in soldier's garb, civilian dress will be quit as suitable as the other.”<sup>12</sup>

The Minister of Education stressed the importance of Empire Day, which would be celebrated on May 24:

“The occasion was contemporary, probably for the only time in the lives of the pupils, with a supreme crisis in the Empire's history. It might be well for teachers to remind themselves of the words of the Earl of Meath that the movement represented an effort to awaken the peoples who constituted the Empire to the serious duties which lay at their door and to raise up a generation which would pay more heed to the responsibilities entailed by partnership in that mighty confederation of nations as that over which the King reigned.”<sup>13</sup>

Responsibility to the Empire was a theme expanded on in a report about the weekend's local football. Golden Point defeated South Ballarat by 64 points, and Ballarat defeated Imperial 78 to 39. Experienced and older players had led the teams to victory. The Courier wanted to know why these players had not enlisted:

“A little contemplation on the part of the spectator could not fail to lead him to estimate what a fine fighting contingent the footballers of Victoria would make if they could be persuaded to recognise their duty and responsibility to the Empire. It appears however, the nation must go elsewhere than to the football field for the maintenance of her prestige. The hero of the football arena, while plucky enough in his own way, is content to evade a duty that entails endurance and risk of life. The more serious and hazardous duty the footballer is quite prepared to delegate to the less ostentatious young citizen who, at other periods of his life, has not sought after nor been charmed by the plaudits of the mob. But fortunately he realises the call upon him, and the only regret to those who witnessed the matches on Saturday was that footballers - the very men whose training fits them for the defence of their country were not possessed of the right degree of pluck to follow his example. It would be uncharitable to say the average footballer was too much of a coward to face a national enemy. But that being so, the question might be asked, why do so many young men of the type needed decline what really looks like a moral responsibility preferring to bask in the limelight of concentrated game and to become a bogus hero kicking a bag of wind, when he might be doing mankind as a whole a laudable service.”<sup>14</sup>



*The Golden Point Football Club Hotel, Main Road Ballarat, demolished 1969.*

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This “laudable service” was recognised in a story about the Smith family of Surrey Hills. Mr. E. Smith’s four son’s had enlisted. Unknown when this story was written, all four boys had gone into action at Gallipoli, where Herbert died of wounds on 15 May 1915.<sup>15</sup> Ernest later suffered pneumonia in the trenches in France. Frederick served with the 4<sup>th</sup> Light Horse where he became the Regiment Quartermaster Sergeant.<sup>16</sup> Robert<sup>17</sup>, a hairdresser, had a more interesting time. He was sent to England from Gallipoli with influenza. He served in the trenches in France where he was wounded on two occasions, and was later court martialled for repeated absences without leave.

The Australian government had introduced new legislation that “would not permit any interference with the control of the officers over the soldier.”<sup>18</sup> These laws went as far extending “... the great powers of court-martial over civilians even to the point of the death penalty.”<sup>19</sup> Perhaps Robert Smith, the AWOL hairdresser, was lucky to only get 28 days in detention. Many of the young men who enlisted found army life quite a shock.

Members of Parliament “...have been besieged with stories from soldiers who have returned from Egypt, or who are not satisfied with conditions at the camp, which impress, members that the military authorities are not as considerate of the men as the men think they should be...One man who has come back from Egypt complains most bitterly that he went there as a farrier and they wanted to make him a soldier too. He was an excellent farrier and did not want to be a soldier. His name appears in the disciplinary cases returned and he wants to know from the member for his electorate why he should be treated in such a way.”<sup>20</sup>

Unlike Ballarat’s “cowardly” footballers, the rowers knew their duty to the Empire, where 76 members of the Wendouree Rowing Club served in the war, and their secretary, Eric Brind was one of 11 who did not return.

“A wristlet watch was presented on Saturday night by the members of the Wendouree Rowing Club to Lt. E. Brind, an old club officer, who has joined the Expeditionary Forces. The function took place at Hager's Hotel, and Mr A. Bell presided. He spoke highly of the work Lt. Brind had done for the club.”<sup>21</sup>



*Wendouree-Ballarot Rowing Club building c.1901,  
sold to Ballarat and Clarendon College in 1977.*

Eric Brind worked for the family company of distillers in Ballarat and joined the 23<sup>rd</sup> Battalion where he was quickly promoted to major. He was listed as “missing in action” at Pozieres in July 1916, and three months later was deemed to have been “killed in action”. Although he was never found, his possessions, including the watch, were later returned to his family in Ballarat.<sup>22</sup>

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The Royal Society of St. George celebrated St. George's Day with an address by the Bishop of Ballarat Right Rev. Dr. Green. He spoke about the contrasts between Old England and New Germany:

"The King of England, modest spoken, sensible, wise discreet in action. Have him in mind and contrast him with the theatrical, bombastic Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. If they wanted one contrast they could take the visit of the British King to the troops in Flanders. It was modestly carried out with modest speeches. Contrast it with the amazing utterances on the part of the Prussian Kaiser, which had disgusted the world. How could anyone fail to make a comparison with the Kaiser, who decorated with the Iron Cross those of the German Navy who killed women and little children in the unfortified towns on the coast of England?"<sup>23</sup>.

He then went on to praise the English army, which was just a "little army." He compared their performance at the Battle of Ypres as magnificent, and would go down in history with Agincourt and Waterloo. One can only wonder reading this now if Dr. Green had forgotten that these other great battles were against the French, now our allies?

The Bishop also pictured what life in Australia would be like under German rule with,

"...a different flag over Government House in place of the Union Jack, the King's head and possibly the kangaroo would disappear from the postage stamps: there would be a different man at Government House." He then quoted from an English newspaper which quoted from a German book "...setting out what the position of things would be in 1950, when Germany would have completed its career of conquest. It said "The Germans will hold sway over 86,000,000 Germans and these will rule over a territory peopled by 136,000,000 Europeans, over which territories only Germans will be allowed to exercise any political rights, only Germans will be allowed in the armies and navies, and only Germans will be allowed to hold land and the nation that ruled would only allow the people under them to work at inferior tasks."<sup>24</sup>.

He closed with an earnest appeal to all to do something, however small it might be, to help the Empire in the present crisis. The Society has sent the following cable to the parent Society: "Kindest greetings. Long live the Empire."

The society also wanted to erect a statue of William Shakespeare. The president Mr H. Brew,

"...assured a patriotic audience at the City Hall on Saturday, (it) not been lost sight of by the Society. At the present time, however, they could take no active steps in the matter; but they held promises in reserve. He hoped to see the project move shortly, and when what had been called the "spasm" was over they would go in more energetically for the statue that would represent their greatest national poet and patriot."<sup>25</sup>.

It took until 1959, when the City of Ballarat commissioned a statue. It was created the following year by Hungarian-born Australian sculptor Andor Mészáros (1900-1972).<sup>26</sup> One can only wonder what the Society would think of a WW1 Hungarian cavalry officer creating the statue which stands outside the now disused Civic Hall in Mair Street.



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Page three of the Courier was taken up with stories of the war. Headlines proclaimed a “Titanic Struggle” in Flanders, where the Allies were hanging on grimly. Another headline informed that the Germans had started using “Asphyxiating Bombs” in their attempts to take Hill 60. But trenches that had to be evacuated because of the gas were retaken, and the enemy suffered heavy losses. On the eastern front, the Russian cavalry had advanced into Prussia, and Russian dirigibles had been dropping bombs on German railway stations and airports. German airships had been seen off the coast of England, near Newcastle. England reported that naval casualties had reached 9000. The naval bombardment of the Dardanelles was continuing. German submarines were reported to be acting “inhumanely” in their treatment of merchant ship crews in the North Sea.

The Courier was supporting a number of war funds to help the Belgians. The Courier Fund had taken £902, the Milk for Belgian Babies £7, the Ballarat Citizens Fund £1637. Of this, the employees of the Electric Supply Company (ESCo) had contributed £6 9s 6d. The Courier Patriotic Fund had raised £937 and the Courier Wives Cooker Fund £7. The Courier Serbian Fund had raised £4 10s 6d., and the Courier Red Cross Fund had £41.

As Ballarat was a centre for mining investment, the Courier included detailed reports from all over the state, including Bendigo, Beaufort, Ararat, Berringa, Castlemaine, Daylesford, Maldon, Maryborough, Stawell, Scarsdale and St. Arnaud. The New Normanby Mine (now Sovereign Hill), reported reaching a depth of 1600 feet and were finding 6 dwt per ton. The South Llanberris Mine, off Barkly Street, reported crushing 83 tons of rock to extract 16 oz 7 dwt of gold. Mining was dirty work, and Courier readers knew that miners used “Clever Mary”, the “best cleanser on the market for flannels, dungarees and overalls.”<sup>27</sup> By 1918, Ballarat’s last gold mine closed after finding an estimated 643 tons of gold worth over \$28 billion today.



**MINERS USE IT**

When grime of any sort becomes deeply fixed in the hands the quickest, easiest and most pleasant way to remove it is by using “Clever Mary”—just a little with cold water, fresh or salt. It does not harm the skin, needs no hard rubbing, and leaves the hands smooth and absolutely dirt-free.

“Clever Mary” is the best cleanser on the market for flannels, dungarees and overalls. Every miner should have a tin in the household.

If not obtainable at your store, send your name and his to THE FACET MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., 109 Regent Street, Sydney, and a free sample will be forwarded you.

**CLEVER MARY**  
THE ENEMY OF GREASE

In 1912 an ESCo conductors' pay for eight hours' work was 5s 4d. Casual motormen received 9d. an hour and permanent motormen 10d an hour. A motorman earned about £2 per week, working 13 days per fortnight.<sup>28</sup> The average weekly wage in Victoria was £2 4s for men, and 17s 4d for women.<sup>29</sup>

Properties in Ballarat in April 1915 varied between £110 and £600. A new five room villa in Gnarr Street, a very short street off Wendouree Parade, was for sale at £375. On a large allotment, it was complete with a stove and bath, and in a detached wash house was a copper and a trough. A three bedroom house in Gnarr Street sold in 2013 for \$710,000. To furnish the house, S. J. Woodward at 98 Bridge Street could supply a bedroom suite, elegantly designed, with a superior finish for £11 10s, or a bedstead with an ivory and brass finish, a gift for just £4 10s.

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Other bargains to be had included wine from Marshalls at 623 Sturt Street for just 1 shilling and threepence per quart. Isaac Abraham of Mair Street was offering a five year written guarantee on every Cumberland Bicycle sold – not that you would need it as they “never get out of order”. Priced at £6, he would even take your old cycle as part payment. Abraham’s business probably benefited from the bicycle pest:

“Two bicycles have been reported missing. Mr Wm. Heather left his machine in a shed at his residence, Barkly street, on Friday and it disappeared and Mr Horace Shorten left his outside the Library in Barkly street for about a quarter of an hour on Friday and he missed it when he came out. Another machine was also reported missing on Saturday, but it turned up again.”<sup>30</sup>

Clothes, butchers or bakers baskets could be made or repaired by Ross and Son, basket makers and wickerworkers at 23 Armstrong Street South.

Unemployment was a problem in 1915, as the gold mines were no longer as busy as they had been. The miner’s union met on Sunday to discuss ways of contributing to the unemployment fund. They argued about the amount that they could afford to donate, a motion to give £25 was amended to just £10. If the union lacked the funds to cover this, a levy of 6d would be charged to members, but

“...Mr Truswell explained that if necessary at the end of the half-year a compulsory levy could be struck to make good a deficiency; but he did not think it likely there would be one.”<sup>31</sup>

Unemployed men could contact Mr. H. W. Channing of 211 Lydiard Street, who offered instruction for engine drivers, electric tram drivers, and motor car drivers. A certificate was guaranteed. There was also work for “...a useful girl, one aged about 18 years, references required” at 6 Raglan Street, “...a boy, generally useful; mornings only...” at 204 Mill Street, and for “...a thoroughly clean girl for housework...” at 120 Lydiard Street Nth.<sup>32</sup>

For those who had small children, A. M. Palmer and Co., Chemists and Druggists of Lydiard Street had a solution:

“PALMER'S PINK POWDERS. Besides being a boon to the tired mother, are wonderfully efficacious in all those minor ailments to which children are liable. If baby is teething, is sickly, cross, or peevish--if he gives you no rest give him one of these Powders. They are quite harmless, because they contain no opium or other dangerous drugs; therefore they may be given to the most delicate infant with perfect safety.”<sup>33</sup>

There was also Bonnington’s Irish Moss for boys, as “...boys dislike medicine and won’t take it unless it is pleasant.”<sup>34</sup>



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In other Ballarat news, the new St. Joseph's Sunday School at Canadian was opened by the Most Reverend Dr. Higgins.

“The building is a weatherboard structure 20 by 35 feet. It was built by Messrs Armour and Weir to the design of Mr W. E. Gribble, and cost £175.” In front of a huge crowd, the Bishop thanked Miss Jacoby who had worked hard for the establishment of the Sunday School, and had donated the land on which it was built.”<sup>35</sup>.

Closer to the tram depot,

“...the anniversary of the Jubilee Church, Wendouree, was celebrated yesterday, and large congregations marked the occasion. The services were conducted by the Revs. L. J. Rowland (morning), W. Harris (afternoon), and F. C. Vinn (evening). Solos and duets were sung by the Misses Jones and Trompf and special hymns by the members of the church choir and Sunday school. Miss Rooney presided at the organ.”<sup>36</sup>.



*The Jubilee Church and Sunday School in 2014*

The Jubilee Church was built in 1887, the same year that the Ballarat Tramway Company was building their stables, depot and cottages on a five acre block next to the church.

Another church along the tram route in Lydiard Street North was also celebrating.

"...The Story of St. John's", which is being brought out to mark the jubilee of St. John's Church, Soldiers' Hill, mentions that in 1855 a very trying drought was afflicting the country, and owing to that and the American Civil War and the Maori War prices were almost at famine level. Wheat was 8/6 a bushel, flour £34 a ton, bread 11d the 4-lb loaf, tea 2/8 per lb. and sugar 6d per lb. The coincidence between 50 years and now is remarkable.”<sup>37</sup>.

Further entertainments were described at the various Ballarat venues. The Alfred Hall featured “Bruce's Big Boom” a number of performances, competitions and give aways. On Tuesday there was going to be a Baby Show for children under two, and on Wednesday a special section for twins under five. Another highlight of the Wednesday show would be the giving away of “a live baby.”

At the Coliseum, they were showing “Trilby” a film of 5,600 feet in length. You can still watch this film by Maurice Tourneur based on George Du Maurier's novel on You Tube. ([https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RR02E8W\\_oSs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RR02E8W_oSs) )

The Mechanics Institute were featuring the “mirth provoking” comedian Mr. Ad Cree, well known for his droll “Scotch patter.” Her Majesty's Theatre had Fuller Brennan's vaudeville show, with 12 acts including the Three Vernes (Priscilla, Joe and Ethel), the Gibson Girls (dainty soubrettes), character comedians, musical acts, and Stella Knowles (ragtime singer). This would be supported by screening the latest war news and the Keystone Comics. Ticket prices were from sixpence to two shillings.

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## 13. FARES PLEASE!

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Other entertainment in Ballarat included the Daffodil Quadrille Club, who was holding a quadrille dance at the Federal Hall. The Ballarat Quadrille Club was holding a quadrille evening at the Trades' Hall. There was also a euchre tournament and dance at the City band-room. The Jubilee celebrations at St. John's, Soldiers' Hill, featured a lantern lecture by the Bishop at 8 o'clock, after Evensong. The debate, "Is a White Australia Practicable" took place at the Mechanics', between the Trades' Hall and the Mechanics' Debating Society.

It was still possible to travel, even to London, and the Aberdeen Line advertised:

“AUSTRALIA TO LONDON. Via Fremantle, Durban and Cape Town. Steamers up to 11000 Tons Gross Leave Melbourne every 29 Days. Superior Up to-date Saloon Accommodation. Special attention is given to the comfort and accommodation of passengers in the Third Class. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy and all Latest Appliances to ensure comfort of passengers on the voyage. SALOON FARES. - To London, from £45, to South Africa from £30. THIRD CLASS FARES. - To London, from £16, to South Africa, from £13/13/. Tickets interchangeable with P. and O. Branch Service. Tickets available for return by Orient Line, via Suez. First Saloon £110; Second Saloon £82. Apply DALGETY and CO., Ltd., Melbourne.”<sup>38</sup>.

This was Ballarat on 25 April 1915, the very first Anzac Day. The first confirmation that Australians were involved in the Dardanelles did not reach Ballarat till Thursday 29 April, when the Courier reported:

“As soon as the House of Representatives met this afternoon Mr Anstey asked the Assistant Minister for Defence if he had any news to give in the House as to whether the Australian troops were in the Dardanelles. Mr Jensen, Assistant Minister for Defence, leaned across and spoke to the Prime Minister. Mr Fisher said. "Yes, yes. Why not?" Mr Jensen then said "In reply to the honourable member, a portion of the Australian troops have left Egypt and have landed in the Dardanelles.”<sup>39</sup>.

It was 1 May 1915 when the town realised that the Australian troops, these “worthy sons of the Empire,” including young men from Ballarat, had gone into action at Gallipoli.<sup>40</sup> Some of those young men had worked on the Ballarat tramway, and some never returned.

<sup>1</sup> BALLARAT CELEBRATION. (1916, April 26). The Ballarat Courier (Vic. : 1914 - 1918), p. 5 Edition: DAILY.. Retrieved 11/3/2015, from <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article74509263>

<sup>2</sup> Laughton, A. M., Hall, T. S., Handbook to Victoria, British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1914, p. 85

<sup>3</sup> AUSTRALIA historical demographical data of the urban centres, <http://www.populstat.info/Oceania/australt.htm>

<sup>4</sup> BALLARAT COURIER (1915, April 26), The Ballarat Courier (Vic. : 1869 - 1875; 1914 - 1918), p. 1 Edition: DAILY., viewed 8/4/2015, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page7158054>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>6</sup> Ibid 1, p.3

<sup>7</sup> Ibid 1, p.1

<sup>8</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>9</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>10</sup> Ibid 1, p. 2

<sup>11</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>12</sup> Ibid 1, p2

<sup>13</sup> Ibid 1, p2

<sup>14</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>15</sup> Smith, Hebert Gordon, SERN 820, National Archives of Australia, World War I records, <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au> accessed 8/4/2015

<sup>16</sup> Smith, Frederick Omond, SERN 537, National Archives of Australia, World War I records, <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au> accessed 8/4/2015

<sup>17</sup> Smith Robert King : SERN 826, National Archives of Australia, World War I records, <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au> accessed 8/4/2015

<sup>18</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>19</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>20</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>21</sup> Ibid 1, p2

<sup>22</sup> Brind, Eric Thomas, SERN Major, National Archives of Australia, World War I records, <http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au> accessed 8/4/2015

<sup>23</sup> Ibid 1, p.6

<sup>24</sup> Ibid 1, p.6

<sup>25</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>26</sup> Andor Mészáros (1900-1972), Australian Dictionary of Biography, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/meszaros-andor-11114>

<sup>27</sup> Ibid 1, p.7

<sup>28</sup> 1912 'TRAMWAYS CASE.', Daily Herald (Adelaide, SA : 1910 - 1924), 3 May, p. 5, viewed 9/4/2015, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article105230739>

<sup>29</sup> Laughton, A. M., Hall, T. S., Handbook to Victoria, British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1914, p. 212

<sup>30</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>31</sup> Ibid 1, p.2

<sup>32</sup> Ibid 1, p.8

<sup>33</sup> Ibid 1, p.1

<sup>34</sup> Ibid 1, p.7

<sup>35</sup> Ibid 1, p.2.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid 1, p2

<sup>37</sup> Ibid 1, p2

<sup>38</sup> Ibid 1, p.1

<sup>39</sup> 1915 'Australians in Dardanelles', *The Ballarat Courier* (Vic. : 1869 - 1875; 1914 - 1918), 29 April, p. 3 Edition: DAILY., viewed 8/4/2015, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page7158078>

<sup>40</sup> 1915 'Worthy sons of Empire', *The Ballarat Courier* (Vic. : 1869 - 1875; 1914 - 1918), 1 May, p. 3 Edition: DAILY., viewed 8/4/2015, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page7158094>

## 14. FARES PLEASE!

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### Our Solar Panels at Work

The Museum's solar panels were installed during late November 2014 and they commenced providing power from the time they were connected into our switchboard however the Museum did not receive any credits from the power company for the power generated and fed back into the network until this part was connected late in January.

Our last power bill, which covers the summer running period and the best period for solar generation, went from just about \$1000 for the same period 12 months ago to \$280, including the fixed charges. The Museum has a happy treasurer!

Recently, we have obtained from Origin Energy our detailed power reading. This can be provided on a 30 minute basis. It shows the net power (actual use less what we generate) that is being used every 30 minutes and what we feed back into the network. The panels will generate sufficient power to cover our internal use – the fridge, kettle, pie warmer, lighting etc and even a compressor, but not when we use the tram – we then draw power from the network.

The graphs on page 15 are of interest. To get the time of day, divide the number in the horizontal axis by 2.

On Monday 9<sup>th</sup> February, the tram did not operate. The small bumps in the morning and evening are for the fridge and hot water heater. On this day we drew some 1.5 kWh of power but fed back 54 kWh.

The second graph for Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> February shows the effect of running the tram on a work day. Trips were provided for visitors who just happened to turn up. They paid fares. We used 4.4 kWh, but fed back into the system 31kWh.

On a weekend day (Saturday 21<sup>st</sup> February), the graph becomes a lot more complex depending on tram operations and what trams are being moved around the depot. We drew some 14 kWh of off peak power but still fed a net 12.8 kWh back into the system.

The Museum won't see the same dollar savings

during winter, but it would appear that overall over a twelve month period we will feed back into the network more than we draw from it.

A bequest from the late Keith Atkinson went most of the way to funding the project which will have a long term benefit to the ongoing cost of operating the trams whilst helping to do our bit for the environment.

### Membership News

The Museum welcomes the following new members and Junior Supporter:

- 868 Mr James Breen of Georgetown Tasmania
- 869 Mr Clive Weller of Napoleons
- 870 Mr Joel Riske of Ballarat
- 871 Ms Soraya Schulz of Ballarat North
- 872 Ms Nakita Schulz of Ballarat North
- 873 Mr Robert McKelvey of Ballarat
- 874 Mr Bruce McDonald of Roxburgh Park
- 875 Mrs Rachael McDonald Roxburgh Park
- 5072 Miss Wanda McDonald of Roxburgh Park

Joel, Nakita and Soraya have already become active at the Museum. We thank all our new members for choosing to become part of our team.

### You Tube Channel

The Museum now has its own You Tube channel which features short films of the Ballarat trams. Roger Gosney has recently added three films, one featuring the steam engines from the Begonia Festival.

See:

[https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvx3zYi0ePRFyuYNJVOG\\_Pw](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvx3zYi0ePRFyuYNJVOG_Pw)

### National Trust Heritage Festival

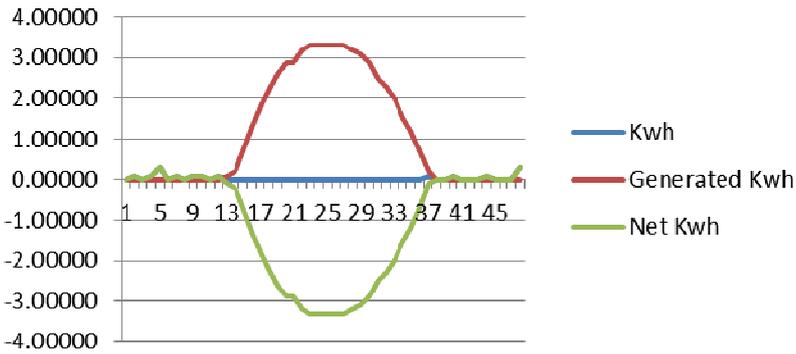
- May 3            Forgotten Landscapes
- May 9 -10      Ballarat Heritage Weekend
- May 17          The Prime Ministers at War
- May 24          Tram Showcase

Information at:

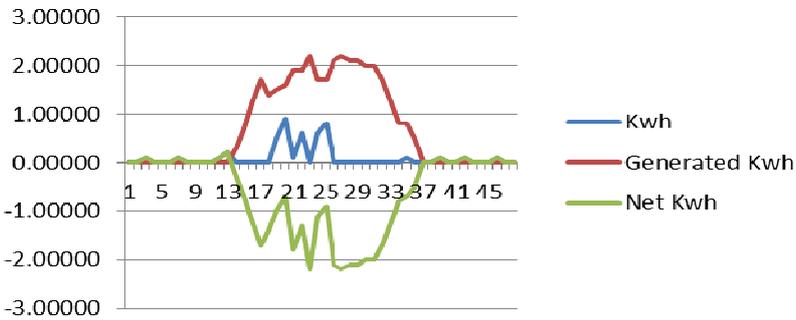
<http://www.nationaltrust.org.au/vic/whats-on>

# 15. FARES PLEASE!

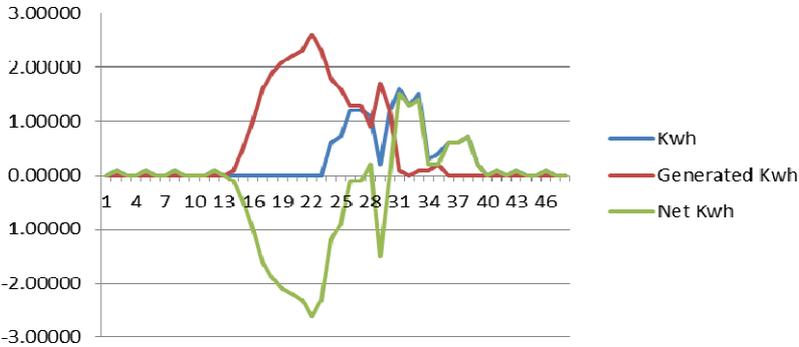
**Monday 9/2/15**



**Tuesday 10/2/15**



**Saturday 21/2/15**



**Begonia Festival 2015**



*Photos: Peter Winspur & Peter Waugh*



## 16. FARES PLEASE!



### A Wedding



Our trams provide a wonderful backdrop for those eternal wedding day photos

*Photos: Top: Roger Gosney 21/3/2015*

*Bottom: Peter Waugh 21/3/2015*



**Fares Please!** is published by the Ballarat Tramway Museum Inc. (A0031819K) six times a year in alternate months commencing in February. It is distributed to members and friends.

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