

Mr A. McIvor.



GENERAL BIRDWOOD.

ARRIVAL TO-DAY.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

General Birdwood, the idol of the Australian Imperial Force throughout the Gallipoli and Western Front campaigns, will arrive at Fremantle by the R.M.S. Ormonde this morning, and a genuine "diggers" welcome has been prepared for him. The bulk of the first day in Australia will be devoted to the soldiers. The following are to-day's arrangements:—

6 a.m.: Arrive at Gage Roads, R.M.S. Ormonde. 10 a.m.: Land at Fremantle wharf. Wharf will be closed to the general public.

On Wharf.—Guard of honour, supplied by R.A.G.A., 5th Military District Band. Wharf and approaches lined with returned soldiers, in uniform, if in possession. Received by his Excellency the Governor-General's A.D.C. in Western Australia (Brigadier-General A. J. Bessell-Browne, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.), by the A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor, the Minister for Defence (Senator G. F. Pearce), representing the Commonwealth Government, the Premier of Western Australia, Western Australian senators of the Federal Parliament and the Federal and State members for Fremantle, Major-General Sir J. J. Talbot Hobbs, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., representing the Military Board, District Naval Officer and Staff, the officer administering the command of the military forces in Western Australia (Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Peck, C.M.G., D.S.O.), the District Military Staff, and general officers and colonels of the A.I.F., the Mayor and councillors of Fremantle, the president and secretary of the Returned Soldiers and Sailors' League.

10.20 a.m.: Reception at open-air meeting outside the wharf by Fremantle branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Association.

10.40 a.m.: Proceed by motor, via Cliff-street and High-street, to the Town Hall, Fremantle. Guard of honour supplied by the 3/16th Battalion, Senior Cadets.

11 a.m.: Civil reception by the Mayor (Mr. F. H. Gibson) and councillors and citizens of Fremantle.

11.30 a.m.: Proceed to Perth. General Monash will lay foundation stone of Jewish memorial.

12 noon: Reception to Generals Birdwood and Monash by executive of R.S.A. and returned soldiers at His Majesty's Theatre.

1 p.m.: Generals Birdwood and Monash proceed to lunch with his Excellency the Governor at Government House, via Hay-street, Barrack-street, and St. George's-terrace East. Guard of honour in Government House grounds, supplied by the 3/11th Battalion, Senior Cadets.

4.30 p.m.: General Birdwood and General Monash proceed to Fremantle Base Hospital to attend Christmas festival and presentation of decorations at Fremantle Base Hospital by General Birdwood on behalf of his Excellency the Governor-General.

8 p.m.: Generals Birdwood and Monash entertained at dinner at Perth Club.

The secretary of the Fremantle District Council R.S.A. (Mr. Harold Abbott) asks all returned soldiers to be in attendance at the Fremantle wharf this morning to participate in the welcome home of Generals Birdwood and Monash, and Lieut.-Colonel Murray. The whole of E shed, Victoria Quay, has been reserved for returned soldiers and sailors, who are requested to display their badges to facilitate their admittance to the shed.

Members of the State executive of the R.S.A. are requested to assemble at 9 o'clock sharp this morning at the Soldiers' Institute, whence they will be conveyed to the reception at the wharf by motor cars. Members of the Returned Soldiers' Orchestra are also requested to meet at His Majesty's Theatre at 10 o'clock this morning.

Attention is directed to a railway advertisement in this issue, giving times of specials which will run between Perth and Fremantle, and return to-day.

TO-MORROW'S MUNICIPAL RECEPTION

The Perth City Council has arranged its reception to General Birdwood at the Esplanade Recreation Ground to-morrow, in order that there may be ample room for the citizens who wish to attend. It is felt that there is no hall in Perth large enough to accommodate the number of people who would wish to do honour to the General. A platform will be erected at the river side of the ground, and the ceremony will take place there. Speeches will be delivered by the Mayor on behalf of the city, and the Premier on behalf of the State. The Army Reserve Band will render selections. After the reception the General will be the guest of the Mayor and councillors at luncheon at the Town Hall. The Mayor will be glad, if citizens will decorate their premises to-day and to-morrow in honour of the visit of General Birdwood.

Union of Soldiers' Wives.

ADDRESS BY STATE COMMANDANT.

The first social gathering for the year of the Friendly Union of Soldiers' Wives and Mothers was held yesterday afternoon at the Masonic Hall. Lady Helen Ferguson presided.

Brigadier-General Brand, State Commandant, in the course of an address, said if he were asked to enumerate some of the factors which have contributed to the success of the A.I.F., he would place the existence of universal training first, then the foresight and administrative genius of General Bridges, then the happy choice by Lord Kitchener of General Birdwood to command the forces after the evacuation. It was General Birdwood who, ably supported by General White, brought the Australian corps of five divisions to such a stage of efficiency that when General Monash took over the command last June it was acknowledged to be one of the finest corps in France. (Applause.)

Referring to the salute, General Brand said the salute was merely a barometer indicating the discipline, tone and morale of a unit. If he noticed a falling off in saluting in any battalion, he immediately set out to find what was wrong. Invariably he was successful, even though investigations sometimes led to the changing of officers. (Applause.) In the A.I.F. it was always the policy to grant commissions to N.C.O.'s with brains, courage, good judgment, tact, self-reliance, self-respect and self-control—those qualities which men admired in each other. Officers with such qualities always commanded the respect of their men, and therefore secured the highest form of discipline. It was that class of officer that was about to be used as a leavening for the Citizen forces, as many senior and junior officers of this type had returned. The achievements of our soldiers had been the greatest advertisement Australia had ever had. They were now gaining all the information possible in the British Isles to make them better citizens when they laid aside their uniform. All they asked was that their old jobs—or better ones—should be made available when they returned. (Great applause.) There were a few 'out and outers' who did not want to work, and they would be the hardest to repatriate, but the bulk of the A.I.F. was loyal to the backbone, and would have a big influence in determining the destinies of Australia. (Applause.)

PROTEST AGAINST FLOGGING.

BENDIGO.—Bendigo East branch of the Australian Labor party has protested against the sentence of flogging recently passed by the Chief Justice, and is asking

Birdwood May Settle Here

Driver David Worrall, a Sydney boy, who is at present in Belgium, await-

ing return to Australia, tells in an interesting way of the strong friendship that exists between the "Diggers" and General Sir W. R. Birdwood. Writing to friends in Bathurst he said that General Birdwood had been visiting the "Diggers," and was talking about settling in Australia. "He had appeared on the First Division's racecourse at Mettet, and in a few minutes everybody in the big crowd knew that he was there, though half the "Diggers" went away at the close of the day ignorant of the fact that the Prince of Wales had been there, too. He wandered around talking to the boys for half an hour before it occurred to him to go and be welcomed by the Divisional Commanders." Last time I saw him at the front he was walking with a couple of unshaven infantrymen past our gun-pits," says Driver Worrall. "It was a rather unpleasant road, and he wore the old tin hat. It's a pity that a few more officers didn't imitate his unconventionality."

Bishop of Wangaratta



OUR ARMY IN INDIA.

REFORM COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, has appointed a Committee to inquire into the administration and organization of the Army in India.

The composition of the Committee is as follows :—

President :—

LORD ESHER.

Members :—

SIR M. O'DWYER, I.C.S., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

SIR G. FELL, I.C.S., late Financial Adviser, Military Finance Department, Government of India.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. V. COX, Indian Army, Secretary, Military Department, India Office.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR C. W. JACOB, Indian Army, Commanding 2nd Army Corps, Army of the Rhine.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR H. HUDSON, Indian Army, Adjutant-General in India.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR J. P. DU GANE (late R.A.), late Commanding XV. Corps, B.E.F.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. GILLMAN (late R.A.), recently Chief of the General Staff in Mesopotamia.

Secretary :—

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. M. WAGSTAFF, R.E.

The terms of reference are :—

- (1) To inquire into and report, with special reference to *post-bellum* conditions, upon the administration and, where necessary, the organization of the Army in India, including its relations with the War Office and the India Office, and the relations of the two Offices with one another.
- (2) To consider the position of the Commander-in-Chief in his dual capacity as head of the Army and member of the Executive Council, and to make recommendations.
- (3) To consider and report upon any other matters which they may decide are relevant to the inquiry.

The Committee will meet first in London, where two months' work is anticipated; later the Committee will proceed to India to examine witnesses and conditions on the spot.

M^m Dessalle

M. Cipy

M. Georges Turpault

see to

mountain

Commence

Hotel

(Mammoth Point)

M. Ehrig

“Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood has been the soul of Anzac. Not for one single day has he ever quitted his post. Cheery and full of human sympathy, he has spent many hours of each twenty-four inspiring the defenders of the front trenches, and if he does not know every soldier in his force, at least every soldier in the force believes he is known to his Chief.

“Lieutenant-General Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston

THE AUSTRALIANS' LEADER.



General Birdwood, the commander of the Australian contingent in the Dardanelles, outside his bomb-proof hut. He was wounded, but has since recovered from his injuries.

OCTOBER 7, 1915.

PERISCOPE RIFLE.

Turk Dislikes Australians.

Lance-Corporal's Invention.

An Australian Lance-Corporal with the forces in the Dardanelles has invented an interesting periscope attachment, which was recently brought to the notice of the Commonwealth Munitions' Committee. Like the way they are dealing with enemy trading and the thwarting of the German metal ring, the Australians have tackled the question of munitions in a thorough and systematic manner. Concerning the periscope attachment the following appeared in Army Corps Orders: "The Army Corps Commander wishes to record his appreciation of the clever invention of the periscopic attachment for the rifle, the work of Lance-Corporal W. C. E. Beach, 2nd Battalion, Australian Imperial Force. As, so far as is known, this invention has not been tried in France, the Lieutenant-General commanding has forwarded the idea to Lord Kitchener for consideration."

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, made available for publication the following passage from a letter he received from General Birdwood: "Our complete moral superiority over the Turk is partly due to a very clever invention of a man named Beach, who produced a periscopic rifle. When we got here we denuded the whole of our transports of their looking-glasses, and made up some 2,000 periscopes on our little beach. This man then made a very simple device. The result is, the Turk only sees the muzzle of the rifle coming over the parapet without anything behind it to shoot at, and we understand from prisoners that he dislikes this intensely!"

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. R. BIRDWOOD.

Lieut.-General Sir William Riddell Birdwood, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., who is reported in the casualty list of the Indian Forces to have been wounded in action in the Dardanelles, has been attached to the Indian Army for almost thirty years. Born in 1865, he received his commission in the 12th Lancers in his 19th year, and was transferred to the Indian Forces in 1886. A brilliant and distinguished military career followed, and the young officer saw service in the Hazara and Isazai Expeditions in 1891-2, and took part in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1897-8, his work being mentioned in despatches. During the South African War he was on the staff, and although severely wounded early in the campaign he played a conspicuous part in the subsequent fighting. He was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, and was in action at Colenso, Spion Kop, Vaal Kranz, Tugela Heights, Laings Nek, Pieters Hill, Belfast, and Lydenberg, being rewarded by mention in despatches on two occasions, the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel and the two medals of the campaign with eight clasps. For his gallantry in the field during the operations in the North-West Frontier of India in 1908 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and again mentioned in despatches. From 1905 to 1909 the gallant soldier served as Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener in India, and was an Aide-de-Camp to the King until 1911, when he was raised to the rank of major-general. A son of the late Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., he married in 1894 the eldest daughter of Colonel Sir Benjamin Parnell Bromhead, Bt., C.B. His distinguished services were recognised in the January list of honours, when he was given a knighthood.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports on August 2nd that on the right of the position held by the Australian and New Zealand Corps a successful attack was carried out against a network of Turkish trenches which were beginning to threaten the safety of an advanced post called "Tasmania Post."

The attack consisted of the bombardment of neighbouring works and the explosion of three mines under sections of trench. These sections were occupied at once.

Another section was rushed with the bayonet. The Turks did not counter-attack. At least seventy Turks were killed in and around the work.

The result has been the gain of the crest of the ridge, and has materially improved the position in that section of the line.

PART OF THE AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS.

PRESS BUREAU, Thursday Night.

In continuation of his last message Sir Ian Hamilton reports to-day as follows:—

Further details have now been received with regard to the part played by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in the operations of the 29th. As previously stated, the General Officer Commanding Australian and New Zealand Army Corps were instructed to undertake operations with a view to preventing enemy in his front from detaching troops to the southern area.

Between 11.30 a.m. and 12 noon the action was opened, H.M.S. Humber, Pincher and Chalmer engaging enemy's heavy guns.

At 1 p.m. part of 2nd Light Horse Brigade and 3rd Infantry Brigade moved out on the right of position, advancing some 700 yards, when enemy was encountered in strength. Meanwhile the artillery engaged the enemy's reserves, which were collecting in ravine opposite right centre, by shelling them effectively with guns and howitzers.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

About 2.30 p.m. enemy appeared to be preparing counter-attacks against left of our advanced troops, but, howitzer and machine gun fire being turned on, enemy's attacks were easily repulsed. The retirement of advanced troops was begun at 3 p.m., well covered by rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire, and troops were all back in trenches between 4.30 and 5.30 p.m.

Our machine-guns and artillery did considerable execution. Naval gun-fire also gave valuable assistance. Demonstrations made after dark at 8.45 and 11.30 p.m. with flares, star shells and destroyer bombardment were successfully carried out.

L^e Colonel Maucorps
Chef de la Mission Militaire Française
auprès de l'Armée Anglaise en Egypte

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

K.C.S.I.

Major-General William Riddell Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Secretary in the Army Department to the Government of India.

Major-General WILLIAM RIDDELL BIRDWOOD was Adjutant of the Viceroy's Bodyguard when ~~Earl Curzon~~ was Governor-General. When in the South African War he became Military Secretary to Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener in the field. After the war he accompanied Lord Kitchener to India, and remained on his personal and general staff for several years, until he was selected as Commander of the Kopat Brigade. He was then made Quartermaster-General in India. He has served with the Hazara, Isazai, Tirah, and Mohmand Expeditions, under General Willcocks and others, and in the South African War he was severely wounded. General Birdwood has seven times been mentioned in despatches, and has received brevet promotion, as well as being made A.D.C. to the King. He was educated at Clifton and Sandhurst, and his regimental service was spent in the 4th Royal Scots Fusiliers, 12th Lancers, and 11th Bengal Lancers.

GLORIOUS ANZACS.

FURIOUS FIGHT FOR GALLIPOLI HILL 60.

BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FORCE,
Sept. 4.

During the last week of August the gallant Australian and New Zealand troops were called upon for yet another effort, and responded with their wonted courage and devotion. As the result, the height known as Hill or Knoll 60 passed finally into our hands and some 400 acres of ground were added to the territory of Anzac.

Hill 60 lies on the extreme left of the Anzac position beyond the ground captured by the night attack of August 6. It is almost the last crest of the last ridge separating Anzac from the plain to the north. Its importance for us lies in the fact that it constitutes a point of union between our forces at Anzac and our line across the Suvla plain, besides giving access to the ravine leading up to the high ground beyond it.

The Turks clung to it with the utmost determination. When they were flung out of a trench by the irresistible rush of our men they would bomb their way back again, accepting terrible loss unflinchingly to win back the lost ground, and when we finally got possession of the trenches it was to find them full of the enemy's dead. We, of course, did not come off scathless. It took three days' hard fighting to turn the Turks out and the ground over which our men had to charge is still thickly strewn with the bodies of the slain, our own and the enemy's.

It is computed that the Turks lost 5,000 men before they surrendered the position. The Indian Brigade and our own Connaught Rangers (5th Battalion) shared the fighting with the Australians and New Zealanders.

There were rumours that the enemy meant to try a general attack about now, but they have not materialised, and it is improbable that the Turks feel disposed to risk an attack after the enormous loss they have sustained on this front during the past month. They cannot yet have forgotten the Lone Pine trenches, where they left 700 of their dead to be buried by our men.

A FAMOUS SHOT.

Still less can they have forgotten their descent upon the "Farm" from the towering ridge of Chunuk Bair on August 10. The New Zealanders, who—all honour to them—"did all they were asked to do" during those terrible days, failed nowhere and yielded nothing after they had won a footing on the ridge. They were relieved by two British battalions who were swept off the ridge by the Turkish onrush. No discredit attaches to them; the position was insecure and the numbers against them overwhelming.

After them the Turks, twelve battalions strong, swept over the crest down into the

Continued from Previous Column.

tremendous ravine below. Coming down the steep side they came under our machine-gun fire. Ten machine guns under the command of Wallingford, of Hythe (the famous "shot" at Bisley, who was long instructor of musketry), rained bullets on them until the last remnant of them had got back over the ridge into safety. "They came down in thousands; they went back in hundreds," said a staff officer of the New Zealand Brigade, describing the affair to a superior. The machine gunners claim 5,000 killed.

"Beachy Bill," which used to enfilade the beach from the Suvla Bay side, was perforce silent for a few days after our landing in the bay, but it has since been mounted in the "W" hills farther inland, from which it is able to reach Anzac with all the old precision. "Beachy Bill" is said to be a French "75" manufactured for the Serbians and intercepted by the Turks on the railway just before the outbreak of the Balkan War. It certainly fires the swiftest projectile that I have yet had near me.

Here, as at Cape Helles, uncertainty is what lends interest to the Turkish gunnery. You never know where or when a shell will fall, and if it is "Beachy Bill" there is no time to get out of the way.

How Anzac will be in winter it is difficult to say. When the great rains come vast quantities of water will stream off the hill-sides, and the deep gullies that score them will be converted into torrent beds. In many places one can see from a casual glance that the water during last winter's storms must have washed two or three feet deep over the ground where one stands.

The angles of the ground are so steep that the skill of the engineers should be able to devise something like a practical drainage system. The trenches and dug-outs will necessarily become soaking wet, and here lies a danger for the health of the troops that can only be averted by putting in flooring and roofing wherever needful, as well as riveting the sides of the trenches. For this purpose great quantities of material will be necessary which cannot be supplied on the spot.—Reuter's Special.

Continued at foot of Next Column.

7, NOVEMBER 25, 1914.

THE FALLEN OFFICERS.

“THE TIMES” LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The death of the following officers, whose names have not up to the present appeared in the official casualty lists, is announced in our obituary columns. We should be glad if relatives of officers who fall in the service of the country would forward, *with the intimation of death*, any biographical details in their possession :—

CAPTAIN RICHARD LOCKINGTON BIRDWOOD, Indian Army, Assistant Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, was killed in action in the operations at Basra, officially described in *The Times* of yesterday. Captain Birdwood, who was educated at Clifton School and at Sandhurst, was the youngest of the five sons of the late Mr. Herbert M. Birdwood, C.S.I., some time member of the Bombay Government, all of whom served in the Indian Army. Of the three surviving sons, all still serving, the best known is General William R. Birdwood, Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, and Lord Kitchener's Military Secretary when he was in India. The late officer received his first commission in July, 1898, was posted to the 1st Gurkhas, and served both in the China expedition to suppress the Boxers in 1900, and in the Tibet expedition of 1903-4, obtaining his captaincy in July, 1907. His service has been chiefly in the Political Department, and he had proved himself most efficient in the difficult work of his appointment as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Another nephew of Sir George Birdwood's, Lieutenant Gordon Birdwood, son of General W. Spiller Birdwood, commandant of the Gaekwari troops, was killed in France a few weeks ago.

In a review of the general military situation which he gave to the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Kitchener summarized the position on the Gallipoli Peninsula in these words:—"The progress of our troops is necessarily slow, since the country is most difficult. But the Turks are gradually being forced to retire from positions of great strength, and, though the enemy is being constantly reinforced, the news from this front is thoroughly satisfactory." From the detailed reports published we know that the fighting on the Peninsula has been as fierce as, if not fiercer than, anything else in this terrific war. The Turks are displaying the splendid courage and capacity for defence for which they are noted, and their efforts are well supported by German thoroughness in regard to everything that is necessary to add to the natural advantages of the strong positions they hold. The fight for Achi Baba, the height commanding the lower portion of the Peninsula below the Narrows, still continues. It was the scene of a desperate encounter on May 6 and two following days, but it is not yet in the Allies' hands. In the meantime the casualty list grows, and we regret to learn that Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, commanding the Australasian forces, is among the wounded.

News was received in London yesterday that Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O., in command of the Australasian Force on the Gallipoli Peninsula, has been wounded. We are glad to learn, however, that the wound is a slight one. At the time he was selected to lead the Commonwealth troops and the New Zealanders, Sir William Birdwood was Secretary of the Army Department at Delhi, and he had previously held several important posts in India, amongst others those of Assistant Military Secretary and Persian Interpreter under Lord Kitchener.

GENERAL BRIDGES AVINGED.



Brig.-Gen. W. T. Bridges, died
of wounds.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood,
wounded.—(Elliott and Fry.)

MELBOURNE, Friday.

General Sir Ian Hamilton has sent the following cablegram to Sir Hector Munro-Ferguson, Governor-General of the Commonwealth:—

The whole force mourns the death of Brigadier-General Bridges. The irreparable loss was brilliantly avenged yesterday by his own troops, who inflicted a loss of 7,000 on the enemy, our cost being under 500.

—Reuter.

General Bridges was in command of the Australians in the Dardanelles. General Sir W. R. Birdwood had previously been wounded.

It is the news from the Balkans and the Aegean, as well as the ultimate fate of the Dardanelles enterprise, which causes the gravest anxiety. The recall of Sir Ian Hamilton has been expected; many people are asking why the step was not taken sooner. Others are wondering why the opportunity was not taken to hand over the command to Sir Wil-

AY, NOVEMBER 8,

HOME OPINION.

About the Cabinet.

(Continued from page 8.)

liam Birdwood, the idol of the Colonial as well as of the Indian troops, and one of the few soldiers who has made an unchallenged reputation in this war. "Birdie" has the absolute confidence of his men, and his promotion would have been hailed with delight. But the new Chief at Gallipoli, Sir Charles Monro, is understood to be also a very capable officer, who greatly distinguished himself by his handling of the London Territorial Division in the retreat to the Marne, and in the battle of the Aisne.

The Turkish losses in the Gallipoli Peninsula have been even heavier than was reported. An official message printed yesterday related how an armistice was arranged so that the Turks might bury their 3,000 dead lying in front of the Australian and New Zealand lines, and General Birdwood now reports that it has been discovered that other sections in the Turkish front are covered with dead.

JOCHAUD DU PLESSIX

CAPITAINE DE FRÉGATE

*A l'honneur de présenter
au Général l'hommage de*

son profound respect & de
s. gratitude. —

Luffen - 19 Oct 1915. —

J^{rs} Birdwood

101

ALBERT DEFRANCE

Ministre Plénipotentiaire

Agent Diplomatique de France

...NEXT, at 2 O'CLOCK.

KILLED IN ACTION.

BIRDWOOD.—Killed on the 17th inst., in the attack on Basa, on the Shat-el-Arab, CAPTAIN RICHARD L. BIRDWOOD, Political Assistant Persian Gulf, youngest son of the late Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I., Judge of the High Court, and Member of Council, Bombay.

CARTER.—Killed in action, on Nov. 4th, near Ypres, MAJOR

GENERAL WOUNDED.



General Birdwood outside his bomb-proof hut on the Dardanelles. We are happy to state that a report announcing that he had been killed is erroneous. He has only been slightly wounded.

), LTD., at *The Daily Mirror* Offices, 23-29, Bouverie-street, Lond

Two brass tablets on marble have been placed by Major-General Birdwood in St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, to the memory of Herbert Mills Birdwood, of the Indian Civil Service, and Edith Maria, his wife. Mr. Birdwood was a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, a Judge of the High Court, and a member of the Council of India, and he was the third son of General Christopher Birdwood, of the Bombay Army. He died at Twickenham on February 21, 1907. His wife, who was a daughter of the late Surgeon-Major E. G. H. Impey, Bombay Horse Artillery, died in 1912.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—In your report of to-day's date of the erection at East Twickenham of a tablet to the memory of the late Mr. Justice H. M. Birdwood you speak of him as a Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge.

Dr. Birdwood was never a member of S. John's College. He was admitted at Peterhouse on October 14, 1854, as a Pensioner, became Scholar of the College in 1855, and graduated therefrom in 1859 (23rd Wrangler and 2nd Class Natural Science Tripos). Elected to a Bye-Fellowship in the year of his graduation, he was in 1901 elected Honorary Fellow, a distinction well earned by his services alike to the State and to Science. One of four brothers, all of whom served their country in various capacities in India, the son of a General officer of the Bombay Army, he was the father of four sons, all of whom are serving or have served in the Army in India, including Major-General W. R. Birdwood, sometime Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener. Two of the sons were, like their father and an uncle, students of Peterhouse.—Yours, &c.,

T. A. WALKER.

The Vicarage, Cherryhinton, Cambridge, July 31.



**Lieutenant
B. W. Onslow**

11th Lancers, Indian Army.
Aged 22. A.D.C. to General
Sir William Birdwood

seniority from June 15. Maj.-Gen. W. R.
Birdwood, C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.,
Indian Army, to be temp. Lieut.-Gen. ; Dec.
12.

Australians in Action.

Their "Steadfast Valour."

In a special army order issued on September 7, Sir Ian Hamilton places on record the fine feat of arms of Lieut.-General Sir William Birdwood's command (Australians and New Zealanders) during the battle of Sari Bair at the end of August.

"The fervent desire of all ranks to close with the enemy, the impetuosity of their onset, and the steadfast valour with which they maintained the long struggle will surely appeal," he says, "to their fellow-countrymen the world over. The determined assaults carried out from other parts of the Australian division's line were also of inestimable service in preventing the movement of large enemy reinforcements to the northern flank."

LONDON, Tuesday.—“The Times” says that the essence of the Dardanelles enterprise is the resource and vigor of the Australians and New Zealanders, who were asked to carry out a task which would have tested the mettle of the most seasoned soldiers.

They have already done well, the paper adds, and are now facing the more deadly obstacles with a passionate enthusiasm.

PRESS BUREAU, Monday.

The following official telegram regarding the operations in the Dardanelles has been issued to the Press at Cairo to-day:—

On the 26th and 27th of May nothing of importance occurred. On the 28th of May we detected the engineers of the enemy working under one of our posts. We exploded a counter-mine, which was very successful. The same evening the Turks effected a lodgment in these vacant trenches.

Our troops counter-attacked with the bayonet and recaptured the firing line trenches, whereupon the Turks in the support trenches surrendered. While this was going on heavy columns of the enemy advanced to make good the temporary local success. Visible in the bright moonlight to our gunners, these were able to bring a cross fire at accurate and known ranges, the consequence being that the Turkish advance became demoralised, and their second-line bomb-throwers flung missiles into their first line, completing the rout.

The enemy's casualties were at least 2,000, whereas ours were 300.

On the night of the 28th



General Birdwood, "the soul
of Anzac," outside his
dug-out.

A USEFUL SHELL.



These Australian engineers, who are busy piling, are seen using a "Jack Johnson" shell as a weight. It served the purpose admirably, though it is not what the Huns made it for.

o. (1910), LTD., at *The Daily Mirror* Offices, 23-29,

BAYONET CHARGE BY THE AUSTRALIANS.

The following communication with reference to the operations at the Dardanelles was issued on Tuesday by the Press Bureau :—

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports on August 2 that on the right of the position held by the Australian and New Zealand Corps a successful attack was carried out against a network of Turkish trenches which were beginning to threaten the safety of an advanced post called "Tasmania Post."

The attack consisted of the bombardment of neighbouring works and the explosion of three mines under sections of trench. These sections were occupied at once.

Another section was rushed with the bayonet. The Turks did not counter-attack. At least 70 Turks were killed in and around the work.

The result has been the gain of the crest of the ridge, and has materially improved the position in that section of the line.



Lieut.-Gen. Birdwood, who commanded the Colonial contingents.

LE CONTRE-AMIRAL GUÉPRATTE

COMMANDANT UNE DIVISION DE L'ARMÉE NAVALE

CUIRASSÉ " SUFFREN "

KILLED IN THE



General Sir William Birdwood, D.S.O., who is reported to have been killed in the Dardanelles. He had seen much active service.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING POST.

SIR,—In your report of to-day's date of the erection at East Twickenham of a tablet to the memory of the late Mr. Justice H. M. Birdwood you speak of him as a Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge.

Dr. Birdwood was never a member of S. John's College. He was admitted at Peterhouse on October 14, 1854, as a Pensioner, became Scholar of the College in 1855, and graduated therefrom in 1859 (23rd Wrangler and 2nd Class Natural Science Tripos). Elected to a Bye-Fellowship in the year of his graduation, he was in 1901 elected Honorary Fellow, a distinction well earned by his services alike to the State and to Science. One of four brothers, all of whom served their country in various capacities in India, the son of a General officer of the Bombay Army, he was the father of four sons, all of whom are serving or have served in the Army in India, including Major-General W. R. Birdwood, sometime Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener. Two of the sons were, like their father and an uncle, students of Peterhouse.—Yours, &c.,

T. A. WALKER.

The Vicarage, Cherryhinton, Cambridge, July 31.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT, OCT. 27.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 27.

REGULAR FORCES.

The following to be Lt.-Gens. for distinguished service under Article 71, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1914 (dated Oct. 28) :—

Maj.-Gen. (temp. Lt.-Gen.) Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O.,
Qrnr.-Gen. to the Fces.

Maj.-Gen. (temp. Lt.-Gen.) Sir A. J. Murray, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O., D.S.O., Chief of Imp. Gen. Staff.

Maj.-Gen. (temp. Gen.) Sir C. C. Monro, K.C.B., and to retain
temp. rank.

Maj.-Gen. (temp. Lt.-Gen.) Sir W. R. Robertson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
D.S.O.

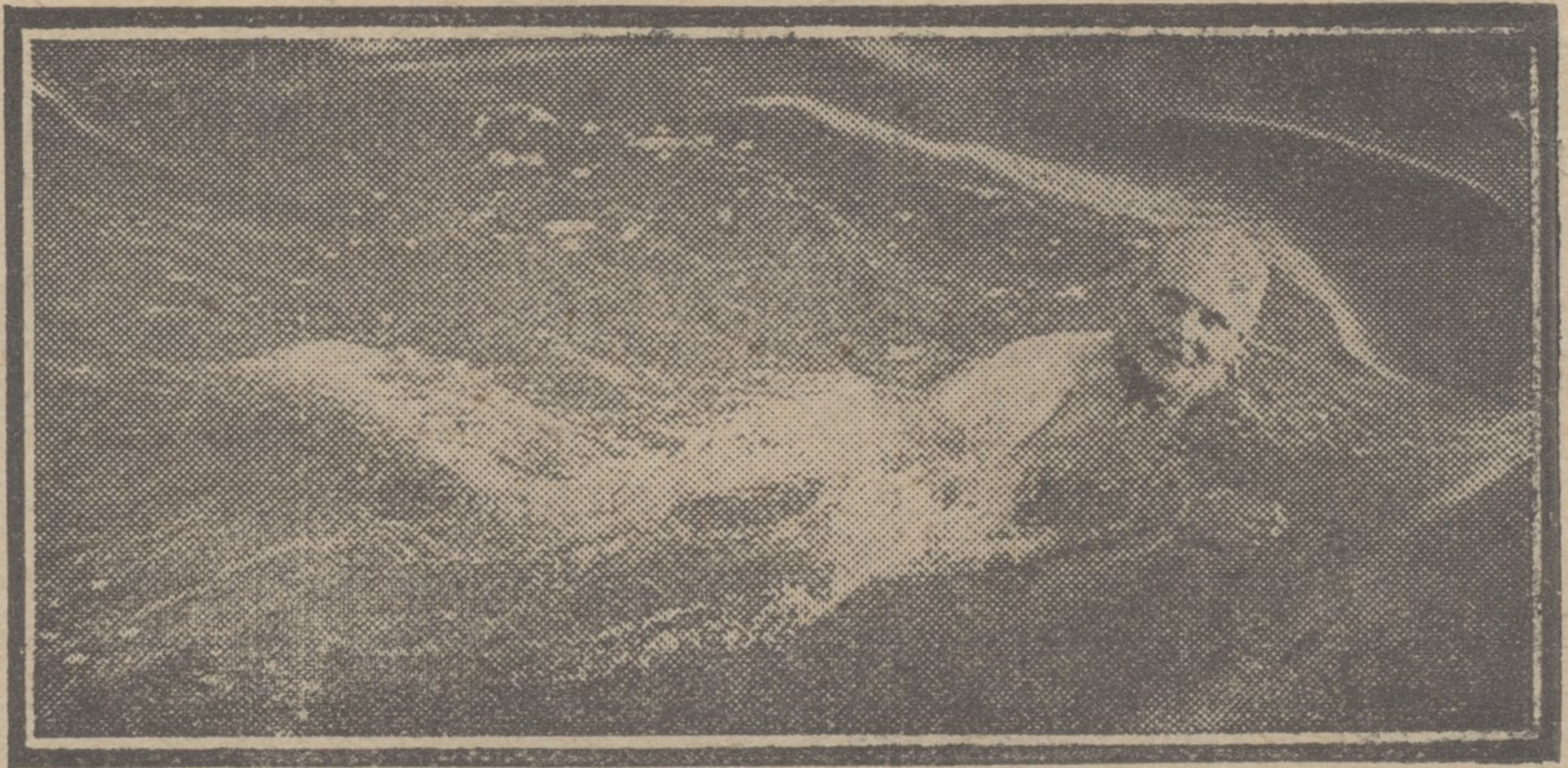
Maj.-Gen. (temp. Lt.-Gen.) Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.,
C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., I.A.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

CAPTAIN C. W. B. BIRDWOOD.

Captain Christopher William Brodrick Birdwood, 1st Battalion 6th Gurkhas, who died following wounds received in action in Gallipoli, was the son of General W. S. Birdwood, Baroda, India. He was born in 1882, and entered the Yorkshire Light Infantry in his 19th year. In 1904 he transferred to the Indian Army, in which he received his captaincy in 1911. Captain Birdwood served in the South African War, and held the Queen's medal with four clasps.

THE IDOL OF THE ANZACS.



A happy snapshot of General Birdwood having a dip at the Dardanelles.
He is the idol of the Australian and New Zealand troops.

101

E. H. Ruchdi Pacha

Le Caire

101



KEMAL-EL-DINE HUSSEÏN

...S ROSE-INNES, THE CHIEF
...OF SOUTH Africa. The Indian Honours
List is in some respects scanty. The step
in the Order of the Star of India granted to
MAJOR-GENERAL BIRDWOOD recognizes the
worth of a gallant and capable soldier who has
served in many capacities in war and peace,
and was on LORD KITCHENER'S staff during
most of the period of his command in India.

See ... list ... right ...

INDIAN LIST.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :—

K.C.S.I.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM RIDDELL BIRD-
WOOD, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.,
Secretary in the Army Department to the
Government of India.

INDIAN HONOURS.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

K.C.S.I.

Major-General William Riddell Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Secretary in the Army Department to the Government of India.

Major-General WILLIAM RIDDELL BIRDWOOD was Adjutant of the Viceroy's Bodyguard when Earl Curzon was Governor-General. When in the South African War he became Military Secretary to Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener in the field. After the war he accompanied Lord Kitchener to India, and remained on his personal and general staff for several years, until he was selected as Commander of the Kopat Brigade. He was then made Quartermaster-General in India. He has served with the Hazara, Isazai, Tirah, and Mohmand Expeditions, under General Willcocks and others, and in the South African War he was severely wounded. General Birdwood has seven times been mentioned in despatches, and has received brevet promotion, as well as being made A.D.C. to the King. He was educated at Clifton and Sandhurst, and his regimental service was spent in the 4th Royal Scots Fusiliers, 12th Lancers, and 11th Bengal Lancers.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMERALD



A LEADER IN THE DARDANELLES FIGHTING.

Yesterday's official news from the Dardanelles included a report from General Birdwood, commander of the Australians, who is seen in the photograph outside his bomb-proof shelter.

During the night information was received that enemy reinforcements were advancing from the direction of Maidos toward Krithia. Thereupon Lieut.-General Birdwood arranged to attack the trenches in front of Quinn's Post at ten p.m., which attack was successfully carried out, and the captured trenches held throughout the night. The Turkish casualties were very heavy.

At 6.30 a.m. the enemy heavily counter-attacked, and, by means of heavy bombs, forced our men out of the most forward trench, though we still hold the communication trenches made during the night.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W. R. BIRDWOOD
has been promoted temporarily to the
rank of Lieutenant-General.

Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., was in command of the detached landing of the Australian and New Zealand army corps above Kaba Tepe, as well as during the subsequent fighting. The fact of his having been responsible for the execution of these difficult and hazardous operations—operations which were crowned with a very remarkable success—speaks, I think, for itself.

The French 2nd Division advanced with great gallantry and élan, and retook for the fourth time that deadly redoubt they call "Le Haricot," but unfortunately the Turks developed heavy counter-attacks through prepared communication trenches, and under cover of accurate shell fire were able to recapture it. On the French extreme right the French captured a strong line of trenches, which though heavily counter-attacked twice during the night they still occupy.

We captured 400 prisoners, including ten officers. Among the prisoners were five Germans, the remains of a volunteer machine-gun detachment from the Goeben. Their officer was killed and machine-gun destroyed.

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At 6.30 a.m. the enemy heavily counter-attacked, and by means of heavy bombs forced our men out of the most forward trench, though we still hold the communication trenches made during the night.

The result of these operations is that we have made an advance of 500 yards, which includes two lines of Turkish trenches along a front of nearly three miles. We are now consolidating our new positions and strengthening the line.

GROUND STREWN WITH CORPSES.

The following official telegram regarding the operations in the Dardanelles was issued at Cairo yesterday :—

General Birdwood reports that during the suspension of fighting in order that the 'Turks might bury their dead much larger losses than the 3,000 dead already reported came to light. Two areas in front of one of our sections where heavy punishment on the enemy had not been previously reported were covered with dead. Four hundred corpses were counted in an area 80 yards by 100 yards.

The Turkish burying parties worked quietly and quickly. They were all supplied with cotton wool prepared with some solution to deaden the stench, a most necessary and much needed precaution. Over 1,200 Turkish rifles were picked up on our side of the dividing line during the suspension of hostilities.

On May 25 an advanced trench 150 yards in front of General Cox's Brigade was rushed and occupied by our men.

ance occurred.

On May 28 we detected the engineers of the enemy working under one of our posts. We exploded a counter-mine, which was very successful. The same evening the Turks effected a lodgment in these vacant trenches. Our troops counter-attacked with the bayonet, and recaptured the firing-line trenches, whereupon the Turks in the support trenches surrendered.

Whilst this was going on heavy columns of the enemy advanced to make good the temporary local success. Visible in the bright moonlight to our gunners, these were able to bring a cross-fire at accurate and known ranges, the consequence being that the Turkish advance became demoralised, and their second line bomb throwers flung missiles into their first line, completing the rout.

The enemy's casualties were at least 2,000, whereas our were 300.

On the night of the 29th the Turks twice attacked the new post we won the night before, but without making any impression.

THE GALLIPOLI COMMAND.

SIR I. HAMILTON'S SUCCESSOR.

ZEPPELIN INQUESTS.

THE INVASION OF BULGARIA.

War : 2nd Year : 77th Day.

General Sir C. C. Monro has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is returning to England to make a report.

Pending the arrival of General Monro, Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood takes temporary command of the Force.

Wireless messages from France make the specific statement that the Allies have invaded Bulgaria and have occupied Strumnitza, and this is confirmed from Athens.

On the other hand, the Bulgarians, farther north, are said to have reached the Salonika-Nish railway at two points. At the most northerly of these points—Vrania—heavy fighting is reported to be still going on between the Serbians and the Bulgarians.

Farther south the Serbians are believed to have

RETURN OF SIR IAN HAMILTON.

SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

The following announcement has been received from the War Office:—

General Sir C. C. Monro, K.C.B., has been appointed to the command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., who is returning to England to make a report.

Pending the arrival of General Sir C. C. Monro, Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., has been appointed temporarily to command the Force.

GENERAL MONRO'S CAREER.

Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, K.C.B., has hitherto held a divisional command. He is the youngest son of the late Henry Monro, of Craiglockhart, and was born in 1860. He entered the Service in 1879, obtaining his commission in the old 2nd Foot, now the Royal West Surrey Regiment. In 1897-8 he served in the Mohmand and Tirah Expeditions. During the South African War he served on the Staff, taking part in the Relief of Kimberley, the Paardeberg and the Driefontein operations, was mentioned in dispatches, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He has held a considerable number of Staff appointments at home and abroad, and from 1901 to 1907 he was attached to the School of Musketry, first as Chief Instructor and latterly as Commandant. From 1912 until the outbreak of war he commanded the Second London Division. He was mentioned in dispatches last October, and in February was created K.C.B.

Sir Charles married, in 1912, the Hon. Mary Caroline, daughter of the first Lord O'Hagan.

"THE SOUL OF ANZAC."

Lieutenant-General Sir William R. Birdwood has been warmly praised by Sir Ian Hamilton, who described him in his last dispatches as "the soul of Anzac." He is 50 years of age, and has a fine record of service on the North-West Frontier of India, where he was twice mentioned in dispatches, and in South Africa, where he received five mentions in dispatches and received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel. Before the war he was Secretary to the Army Department of the Government of India and a member of the Legislative Council.

A CORRESPONDENT WHO HAS BEEN RECENTLY at Cairo confirms all that has been said of the splendid physique of the Australian and New Zealand Forces that have been completing their training in Egypt. The men are of the best colonial type, hard and muscular, and should be able easily to stand even the severest campaigning. Such illness as there has been amongst them was due to change of climate and unusual surroundings, and the strength of the Forces as a whole has not been affected. The training has been continuous; musketry and bayonet exercises have been keenly practiced, while skirmishing, drill and marching have had a prominent place in the general programme. General Sir William Birdwood has worked all ranks up to a pitch of efficiency that is remarkable, and the Australian Forces should make their mark in whatever field of operations is allotted to them. Their one anxiety now is to be at the Front in order to prove their fighting quality.

Two brass tablets on marble have been placed by Major-General Birdwood in St. Stephen's Church, East Twickenham, to the memory of Herbert Mills Birdwood, of the Indian Civil Service, and Edith Maria, his wife. Mr. Birdwood was a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, a Judge of the High Court, and a member of the Council of India, and he was the third son of General Christopher Birdwood, of the Bombay Army. He died at Twickenham on February 21, 1907. His wife, who was a daughter of the late Surgeon-Major E. G. H. Impey, Bombay Horse Artillery, died in 1912.

Major-General Birdwood is leaving us this week to take command of an Army Corps, of which the bulk will be the Australian and New Zealand Contingents now training in Egypt. He has had much experience of warfare under varying conditions, and gained valuable knowledge in South Africa as to the capabilities of our Colonial fighting men. He should be an ideal General of the two Contingents assigned to him, and when they reach the front in Europe they may be confidently counted upon to render service of the highest order under his command. There will doubtless be keen and healthy emulation between them and the Canadians, at present completing their training in England. Our infantry seem to have won their toughest fights in France and Flanders by their indomitable bravery and their straight shooting, and these qualities will certainly be very marked in all the Colonial Contingents. In early Spring at the latest we hope to hear of them as units of Field-Marshal French's army sweeping towards the Rhine with the French and Belgian forces, all in one superb line of battle.

Among others who have been

DIVISION, VICE LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. E. EMMETT, R.F., (on temporary duty in Egypt) — dated 30th Oct., 1915.

68. Second Lieutenant A. M. McGrigor, Gloucestershire Hussars Yeomanry, is appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., vice Captain H. Champion de Crespigny, 56th Punjabi Rifles (sick) — dated 17th October, 1915.



**General Birdwood, "the soul
of Anzac," outside his dug-
out in Gallipoli.**

HEROIC AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

SIR W. BIRDWOOD'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SYDNEY, August 18.

Sir Ian Hamilton cables that he concurs in the following report of General Sir W. Birdwood, Commandant of the Australasian Forces in Egypt and Gallipoli: "The Australian troops have again done splendidly during the recent prolonged very heavy fighting. The charge of the First Infantry Brigade and the capture of the enemy's strongly protected labyrinth of trenches were magnificent. The other Infantry and the Light Horse Brigades showed the most conspicuous bravery, whilst the work of the Artillery throughout has been beyond all praise."

in the army. Sir William Birdwood has won fresh laurels by his splendid handling of the Australasian corps in the Dardanelles. All five officers have held the tem-

K. C. M. G.

Lieut-General Sir J. G. Maxwell.

Lieut-General Sir C. F. N. Macready.

Lieut-General W. R. Birdwood.

ON SLOW, IN THE CHURCH OF THE
ONSLOW.—Killed in action at the Dardanelles on July 28th,
Brian Walton Onslow, Lieut. 11th K.E.O. Lancers, A.D.C. to
Gen. Sir Wm. Birdwood, dearly-loved youngest son of the late
Col. Gerald C. P. Onslow, Royal Engineers, and of Mrs.
Onslow, Camperdown, Crowborough, aged twenty-two years.

101



Prince Ahmed Fouad

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and
Saint George,

Downing Street, June 23, 1915.

The King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for services rendered in connection with Military Operations in the Field: the promotions and appointments to date from the 3rd inst.:

Additional Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Gen. Sir Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., D.S.O., Colonel, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Willcocks, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Indian Army Corps, British Expeditionary Force.

Additional Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Grenfell Maxwell, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel, Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), General Officer Commanding the Force in Egypt.

Maj.-Gen. (temp. Lieut.-Gen.) Sir Cecil Frederick Nevil Macready, K.C.B., Adj.-Gen., British Expeditionary Force.

Maj.-Gen. (temp. Lieut.-Gen.) William Riddell Birdwood, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.



On the night of the 18th-19th the Turkish forces made determined attacks against the Australian and New Zealand corps, which were all repulsed with heavy loss, their casualties being over 7,000, of which 2,000 were killed. Our losses did not exceed 500.

A French official statement says that the attack on the British was by two Turkish divisions, commanded by Liman von Sanders Pasha in person.



Lieutenant - General
Sir W. R. Birdwood,
who is in command
in Gallipoli till Sir
C. C. Monro arrives.
Sir Ian Hamilton
called him "the soul
of Anzac." — (Elliott
and Fry.)

Cairo.

This 28/5/15 attack al.
The following official telegram regarding the operations in the Dardanelles was issued at Cairo yesterday: *Quinn's Post on my line*

On the 26th and 27th of May nothing of importance occurred. On the 28th of May we detected the engineers of the enemy working under one of our posts. We exploded a counter-mine, which was very successful. The same evening the Turks effected a lodgment in these vacant trenches. Our troops counter-attacked with the bayonet and recaptured the firing-line trenches, whereupon the Turks in the support trenches surrendered. Whilst this was going on heavy columns of the enemy advanced to make good the temporary local success. Visible in the bright moonlight to our gunners, these were able to bring a cross-fire at accurate and known ranges, the consequence being that the Turkish advance became demoralised, and their second-line bomb-throwers flung missiles into their first line, completing the rout. The enemy's casualties were at least 2,000, whereas ours were 300.

Y, MARCH 30, 1915.

(COUPONS PAYABLE ABROAD.)

Prussian, 3% State Ln. (April and Oct.), 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

RAILWAYS.—ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.

Caledonian, Prefd., 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{8}{8}$

Gt. East., 39 $\frac{7}{8}$ 40

Gt. North., Prefd., 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{4}{4}$ 1 $\frac{2}{2}$
1 $\frac{4}{4}$ 3 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{2}{2}$

Do., Defd., 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{4}{4}$ 3 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{2}{2}$ 3 $\frac{8}{8}$ 7 $\frac{1}{16}$
5 $\frac{1}{16}$

Gt. West., 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 5 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{4}{4}$ 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{2}{2}$
3 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 3 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{4}{4}$ 3 $\frac{8}{8}$ 5 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{2}{2}$ 3 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{4}{4}$

L. and N.-West., 114 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ 14 $\frac{1}{8}$
14 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ 14 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ 14 1 $\frac{4}{4}$ 1 $\frac{8}{8}$
13 $\frac{7}{8}$

L. and S.-West., Prefd., 77 $\frac{3}{4}$

Do., Defd., 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ 7

L., Chatham, 95 $\frac{8}{8}$ 3 $\frac{4}{4}$

London Electric 28 $\frac{1}{2}$

L., Brighton, 85 $\frac{3}{4}$

Do., Prefd., 107 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ 1 $\frac{4}{4}$

Do., Defd., 62

Met. District, 17 $\frac{5}{8}$

Mid., Prefd., 53 $\frac{1}{8}$ 3 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 27 $\frac{8}{8}$ 3 $\frac{4}{4}$
31 $\frac{8}{8}$ 27 $\frac{8}{8}$

Do., Defd., 62 $\frac{7}{8}$ 3 $\frac{4}{4}$ 31 $\frac{8}{8}$ 27 $\frac{8}{8}$ 3
27 $\frac{8}{8}$ 3 1 $\frac{8}{8}$ 27 $\frac{8}{8}$ 3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

N. British, Prefd., 53 $\frac{3}{8}$

N.-East., 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{8}{8}$ 51 $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 $\frac{2}{2}$ 3 $\frac{8}{8}$ 1 $\frac{2}{2}$ 3 $\frac{8}{8}$

N. London, 72 $\frac{5}{8}$

N. Stafford., 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{8}{8}$

S.-East., Prefd., 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 1 $\frac{4}{4}$

Do., Defd., 30 $\frac{1}{8}$ 29 $\frac{3}{4}$

WONDERFUL 'ANZACS'

MARCH WHICH ASTONISHED THE TURKS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SYDNEY, Thursday.

Sir Ian Hamilton cables to the Prime Minister, Mr. Fisher, regarding recent events in Gallipoli:—

“The work of the Australians and New Zealanders cannot be praised too highly. Their magnificent night march [described in Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's despatch in *The Daily Mail* on Wednesday] was over country so near absolute impracticability that the Turks evidently did not believe such a feat would be attempted, and their dash and vigour in the attack at the end of the march reflect equal credit on their officers and themselves.”

GEN. BIRDWOOD, THE SOUL OF ANZAC.

How an Englishman Won Australian Hearts.

ONE of the most remarkable features of the wonderful epic of Anzac Cove is the instant success with which an English general adapted himself to the peculiar characteristics of the Australasian soldiers whom he was called upon to lead. No people are so captiously critical in forming judgment as the Australasians; With General Birdwood the critical period did not last very long. The men applied to him the simple test by which they weigh the merits of all the officers who command them. These they divide into two classes: those who call "Come on, Australasians," and those who order "Go on, Australasians." General Birdwood belongs to the "Come on" category.

He walked about the trenches with hundreds of critical eyes upon him. He carried his head at just the right height, having regard to the state of the parapet. The officer who carries his head too high is a fool and not to be trusted; the officer who stoops unduly, and ducks at the whistle of a bullet when he is quite safe, is nervy, and not to be trusted. The general preserved the right mean; and his unaffected indifferences to the sights and sounds of war completed their conquest. In their own words he was a "Bonza"; a valuable discovery.

THE DEMOCRATIC ARMY.

The army of Anzac is a democratic army. Most of its officers fought in the African war. Some of the colonels and majors were then privates and corporals; they are drawn from every walk of life. But the general knew and understood them all. How well he knew them has only been discovered by some of the officers, comparatively junior in rank, who have been invalided to England with wounds. Among their most treasured possessions are short letters from General Birdwood; not formal notes of regret, but little intimate scrawls, recalling some incident personal to the recipient. What finer reward to the soldier who has come within an ace of death than the word of his chief that he is missed, and will be welcomed back again?

Most of the men had become familiar with the general through his constant inspections of all outposts; and as Sir Ian Hamilton reports, they believed with reason that the general knew them personally. But among the unobservant, according to the unwritten record of Anzac, was "Snowy" Devine, the sharp-shooter of one advanced post.

One morning Snowy was resting in his dug-out, smoking idly, when a face appeared at the door with the question, "What's the score to-day, Snowy?" Snowy consulted his log-book and answered, "Twenty-nine that I know of"; for no record is made of shots fired into the "brown." "You'll have to buck up; there's a man at Courtney's with thirty-nine." Snowy lifted himself on his elbow, "Tell him from me that he's a flaming liar."

PALLY WITH THE GENERAL.

The face was withdrawn and Snowy's mate entered the dug-out. "You seem to be very pally with the general," he observed. "What general?" demanded Snowy. "Why, General Birdwood, of course." Snowy's jaw dropped; and then the slow Australian grin crept over his face. "Pally! I should think so. He called me Snowy. I wonder what I ought to have called him!"

General Birdwood has made himself one of themselves, even to speaking the peculiar Australasian slang of the bush and the shearing-shed. And no words of theirs could voice the praise they consider adequate.

Rightly then has General Sir Ian Hamilton written that he is "the soul of Anzac."

GENERAL BIRDWOOD TWICE DECORATED.

(Egyptian Mail Special Service.)

London, Thursday.

The "London Gazette" announces that M. Poincaré has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on General Sir Douglas Haig, and has appointed General Ian Hamilton and Lieut.-Generals Birdwood, Rawlinson and Henry Wilson to be Grand Officers of the same Order. The Cross of War is bestowed upon Field-Marshal Viscount French and Lieut.-General Birdwood.

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The army of Anzac is a democratic army. Most of its officers fought in the African war. Some of the colonels and majors were then privates and corporals; they are drawn from every walk of life. But the general knew and understood them all. How well he knew them has only been discovered by some of the officers, comparatively junior in rank, who have been invalided to England with wounds. Among their most treasured possessions are short letters from General Birdwood; not formal notes of regret, but little intimate scrawls, recalling some incident personal to the recipient. What finer reward to the soldier who has come within an ace of death than the word of his chief that he is missed, and will be welcomed back again?

Most of the men had become familiar with the general through his constant inspections of all outposts; and as Sir Ian Hamilton reports, they believed with reason that the general knew them personally. But among the unobservant, according to the unwritten record of Anzac, was "Snowy" Devine, the sharp-shooter of one advanced post.

One morning Snowy was resting in his dug-out, smoking idly, when a face appeared at the door with the question, "What's the score to-day, Snowy?" Snowy consulted his log-book and answered, "Twenty-nine that I know of"; for no record is made of shots fired into the "brown." "You'll have to buck up; there's a man at Courtney's with thirty-nine." Snowy lifted himself on his elbow, "Tell him from me that he's a flaming liar."

PALLY WITH THE GENERAL.

The face was withdrawn and Snowy's mate entered the dug-out. "You seem to be very pally with the general," he observed. "What general?" demanded Snowy. "Why, General Birdwood, of course." Snowy's jaw dropped; and then the slow Australian grin crept over his face. "Pally! I should think so. He called me Snowy. I wonder what I ought to have called him!"

General Birdwood has made himself one of themselves, even to speaking the peculiar Australasian slang of the bush and the shearing-shed. And no words of theirs could voice the praise they consider adequate.

Rightly then has General Sir Ian Hamilton written that he is "the soul of Anzac."

*Did this really
happen?!*

Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., was in command of the detached landing of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps above Kaba Tepe, as well as during the subsequent fighting. The fact of his having been responsible for the execution of these difficult and hazardous operations—operations which were crowned with a very remarkable success—speaks, I think, for itself.

CAIRO, May 27.

(Official Communiqué). General Birdwood reports that during the suspension of fighting in order that the Turks might bury their dead, much larger losses than the three thousand dead already reported came to light. Two areas in front of one of our sections where heavy punishment to the enemy has not previously been reported were covered with dead. Four hundred corpses were counted in an area 80 by 100 yards.

The Turkish burying parties worked quietly and quickly. They were all supplied with cotton wool prepared with some solution to deaden the stench, a most necessary and much needed precaution. Over one thousand two hundred Turkish rifles were picked up on our side of the dividing line during the suspension of hostilities.

THE HEROES OF ANZAC.

ALEXANDRIA, Sunday.

Reuter's correspondent in the Dardanelles telegraphs:

"On Oct. 17 General Birdwood, commanding the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, sent the following telegram to Sir Ian Hamilton on behalf of the troops under his command:

"Anzac greatly regret your departure, and in wishing you good-bye all ranks offer you personally their very best wishes.

"Sir Ian replied:

"Please let all ranks at Anzac know how deeply their message has touched me. To an old soldier like myself no worldly honour can equal the goodwill of the heroes of Anzac."

CAPTAIN CLAUD ALEXANDER FRENCH, of the Royal Irish Regiment, who died of wounds in France on May 31, had previously been home wounded in September last. In June last Captain French married Miss Dorothy Birdwood, the great-niece of Sir George Birdwood, and cousin of General Sir William Birdwood, commanding the Australian and New Zealand troops in the Dardanelles. Captain French's brother, Lieutenant Charles French, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was killed in action a month ago. Mrs. French's own family has also suffered severely, Captain Richard Birdwood having been killed in the Persian Gulf, and Lieutenant William Birdwood in Flanders.

PROMOTION FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

The *London Gazette* announces that the following have been appointed lieutenant-generals for distinguished service under Article 71, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1914. Dated October 28:

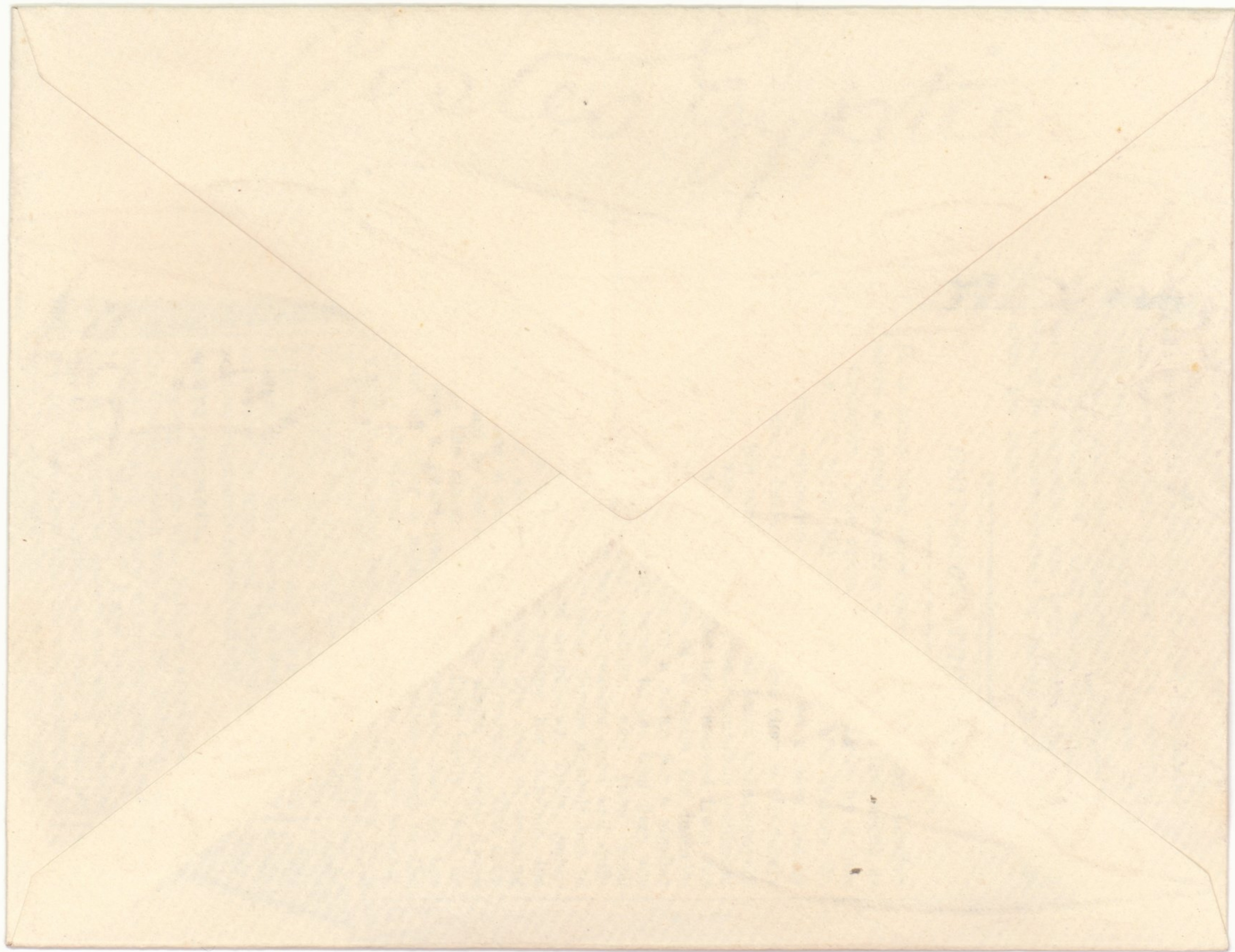
Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir John Steven Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O., Quartermaster-General to the Forces.

Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir Archibald James Murray, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Major-General (temporary General) Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, K.C.B., and to retain his temporary rank.

Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir William Robert Robertson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir William Riddell Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army.



KILLED IN THE DARDANELLES.



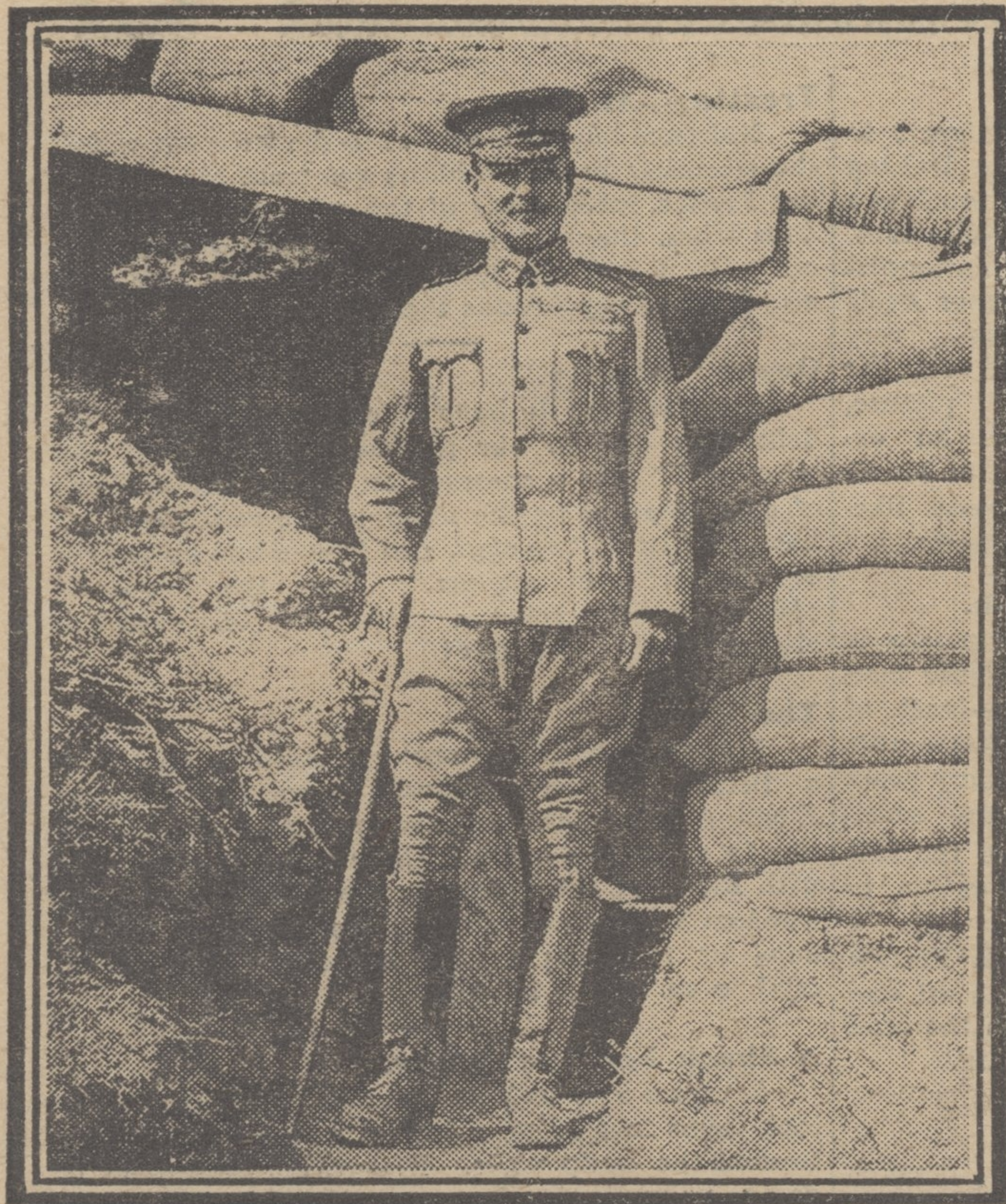
General Sir William Birdwood, D.S.O., who is reported to have been killed in the Dardanelles. He had seen much active service.



Brigadier-General Cunliffe-Owen, who was killed while leading the Australian troops to the attack in the Dardanelles.

Page 6.- DAILY SKETCH.

SOUL OF THE ANZACS.



General Birdwood, the Australians' leader, at the "door" of his dug-out at Gaba Tepe.

VISIT TO GALLIPOLI.

During his tour in the Eastern Mediterranean Lord Kitchener visited Gallipoli, and Captain C. E. W. Bean, the official Press representative with the Australian Forces, telegraphs from Gaba Tepe the following account of the visit to Anzac :—

Lord Kitchener visited Anzac to-day. Very few even of the senior officers had any previous knowledge of the visit, but the moment he stepped ashore the men "tumbled" to it and a remarkable scene occurred. How the knowledge could spread so fast I do not know, but by the time Lord Kitchener had reached the end of the pier the men were tumbling like rabbits out of every dug-out on the hillside, jumping over obstacles and making straight for the beach.

Australians do not cheer readily, but as Lord Kitchener, accompanied by Generals Birdwood and Maxwell and others, passed the crowd along the beach the men spontaneously called for cheers and gave them again and again. It was purely a soldier's welcome.

Lord Kitchener many times turned to the men. "His Majesty the King has asked me to tell you how splendidly he thinks you have done," he said. "You have done excellently well. Better," he added, "even than I thought you would."

Without any pause Lord Kitchener went straight up the steepest road in the Anzac area direct from the beach to the highest point in the old Anzac area, and in less than 10 minutes one could see the tall figure stalking by the side of the little figure which all Anzac knows so well, right at the top of the steep ascent. Most persons arrive at that summit breathless, but Lord Kitchener went straight up without a halt. He went through the front firing trench on the neck where the Light Horse had charged. The troops could scarcely be restrained from cheering him, although the Turks in places were within 20 yards, and the Anzac Staff had some moments of considerable anxiety at certain awkward corners all too visible to the Turkish snipers.

Lord Kitchener left Anzac two hours after his arrival, having seen almost every important officer and having taken a thorough look at the position.

GENERAL WOUNDED.



General Birdwood outside his bomb-proof hut on the Dardanelles. We are happy to state that a report announcing that he had been killed is erroneous. He has only been slightly wounded.

Turkish Attack on the Australians.

Last night and this morning two determined attacks were made on the Australian position. The first attack began at midnight and was easily repulsed: the second started at three in the morning and continued until 10 a.m., and was strongly pressed with heavy rifle and machine gun fire, supported by guns of every calibre from 9.2 downwards.


General Liman von Sanders, the German leader, personally directed the operations for which two fresh divisions, numbering from 15,000 to 20,000 men, had been brought from Constantinople. These troops are dressed in light uniforms, which seems to indicate that the supply of khaki is exhausted.

Both attacks failed, though the Turks displayed great bravery and determination, advancing in masses to be mowed down by our fire. After the last assault had failed the enemy kept up an incessant musketry fire all day but did no damage.

Daylight showed the Turkish dead lying in heaps in front of our trenches. In one spot eight acres were covered with them and the dead alone can safely be put down at no fewer than 2000. Including wounded the enemy's losses must exceed 7000. Our men are very pleased with the night's work and only hope that the Turks may come on again and that General Liman von Saunders may direct their attack.

(Authority War Office telegram NO. 15111 dated 6th August, 1915).

(b) Captain H. Champion de Crespigny, 56th Rifles, I.A., is appointed A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., vice Lieutenant B. W. Onslow, 11th K.E.O. Lancers I.A. (killed) — dated 6th August, 1915.



GENERAL SIR WM. BIRDWOOD, K.C.B.