

On Sunday morning, upon the Pozzières Ridge, General Sir William Birdwood unveiled a cross to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the First Australian Division who fell in the taking of Pozzières in July, 1916.

AUSTRALIA'S TROOPS

KING'S VISIT TO THE FRONT.

"A Magnificent Body of Men."

The Minister of Defence yesterday received a cable message from Lieutenant-General Birdwood referring to the doings of the Australian troops on the western front, and stating that the King had witnessed an Australian military tournament on 12th July. At this tournament 40,000 troops of the first and fifth Australian divisions were present either as participants or spectators.

When the King took his departure the following special order was issued:—

The King, on the conclusion of his visit to-day, commanded me to say that he was once again glad to see his Australian troops. His Majesty was greatly impressed by the vigorous and whole-hearted manner in which officers and men carried out their work. The traditions established by many gallant comrades who have gone were being worthily upheld. He was continually mindful of the fact that this magnificent body of men had voluntarily left their homes and their own grand country, and had travelled 12,000 miles to support their comrades in arms in a struggle for the maintenance of all that British character believes to be right and just. His Majesty was aware that a great many men have served for a long period, and have done what less stalwart men would call a fair thing; but he knew that to the traditions of the British race Australian character will never look backward until our aims are achieved. He was much pleased at the opportunity of seeing so many of our men, and to see them in such fine physical condition, and sends his greetings to all ranks, most sincerely wishing them continued health and success. (Sgd.) W. R. BIRDWOOD.

Plea for Reinforcements.

Lieutenant-General Birdwood informed Senator Pearce that the First Anzac Corps had been resting for a few weeks, and that all ranks were in "good fettle." In concluding his message, he expresses the hope that reinforcements would be forthcoming "in order to maintain the full strength of Australia's five splendid divisions."

NEW LIGHT ON THE DARDANELLES.

SENSATIONAL STORIES BY
A GERMAN JOURNALIST.

By J. C. SEGRUE.

BERNE.

The inner history of Turkey during the present war has been disclosed in a remarkable book just written by Herr H. Stuermer, a German journalist who acted as the special correspondent of the "Kölnische Zeitung" in Constantinople during the years 1915 and 1916, and the spring of the present year. Shamed and disgusted by the Turkish massacres of the Armenians as far back as the summer of last year, he tried for many succeeding months—down, indeed, to the beginning of the present year—to shut his eyes to German responsibility for these crimes, but his efforts—the outcome of loyalty to the Fatherland—failed. German guilt, not only for these massacres, but also for the wholesale corruption of Turkey, could no longer be denied, and in April last, horrified by the numerous crimes which they had witnessed, Herr Stuermer and his wife fled from Constantinople into Switzerland. They now live in exile in Geneva, that centre of the world's refugees, and his book, "Two Years of War in Constantinople," written in German, has just been published by a firm of Swiss publishers.

His description of the struggle for the Dardanelles, based upon the observations of an eye-witness who was in the confidence of the German Ambassador and the German and Turkish commanders, shows how near success the great Gallipoli thrust reached. He says that the fate of Constantinople hung upon a hair, and proceeds: "The risking of several more warships on March 18 would have settled the fate of Constantinople. The courageous fellows who were serving the coast forts were amazed when they saw that the attack had ceased. Dozens of German gunners who worked the Techanokkoleh batteries on that memorable day told me later that they had reached the limit of endurance, and regarded the break-through as inevitable. In Constantinople itself people waited from hour to hour for the break-through, and, as I knew from the highest sources, the archives and the funds had already been removed to Konia.

Constantinople Puzzled.

"It is curious that on a later occasion also—the first days of September—the fate of Constantinople hung upon a hair. On this second occasion the English, after considerable reinforcements of troops had reached them, extended their attack from Ariburnu northwards to Anafarta, and after a most heroic assault the Anzacs had in fact occupied the summit of Kodjadjemen-Dagh, which absolutely commanded the whole Gallipoli peninsula and the comparatively unprotected back Dardanelles forts. Even to-day in Constantinople people do not know why the British troops could not follow up this achievement to final success. The fact is that on this occasion also archives and gold were speedily transported into Asia, and a German officer in the capital assured me that he had hired a window for his family in the Grand Rue de Pera in order that they might witness the entry of the Allied troops. Whilst the Turks defended the city of the Caliphs at the door of the Dardanelles, the remaining half of the capital, the cosmopolitan Galata-Pera, trembled at the weal and woe of the struggling Allies, and lived hours of tremendous anxiety right through till the final solution was reached.

"The possible attitude of Bulgaria played a great part in these nerve-racking calculations, not only on the Turkish side, but among the hundreds of thousands of disloyal Ottoman subjects who throng the Turkish capital. The Turkish stand on Gallipoli threatened to collapse through lack of ammunition, and fears were entertained that Bulgaria would join the Entente Powers. At the time an interesting declaration from a high Sofia source reached me regarding the German efforts to win over Bulgaria. Everyone wondered at the seemingly little skill the German Minister at Sofia, Dr. Michahelles, displayed. King Ferdinand certainly made great difficulties, and at an advanced stage of the negotiations said to the Prime Minister, Radoslavoff, referring to the offered French loan: 'Leave me in peace with the German Jews, but you take the good French money.' The German Minister was removed from Sofia to a northern post, and even well-informed Bulgarians thought his removal signified a punishment for his lack of tact.

"As a matter of fact, he had received secret instructions from Berlin to the effect that he should not do his best to win the Bulgarians over. The Imperial German Chancellor, in fact, even then—during the great 1915 summer offensive against Russia—believed in the possibility of a separate peace with Russia, and he knew that Russia would refuse to lay down arms without punishing Bulgaria if that Power proved a traitor to the Slav cause by attacking Serbia. This consideration ceased to prevail later, and Bulgaria was induced to enter the war."

Corruption and Cruelty.

The account of German methods of corruption at Constantinople which Herr Stuermer gives makes revolting reading. He says that huge chests filled with gold to be distributed for propaganda purposes are constantly arriving at Constantinople from Berlin. The German Embassy is a source of money to hundreds of spies, corrupters, adventurers, and emissaries of all kinds and nationalities. The "News Bureau" attached to the German Embassy, he says, issues thousands of pamphlets weekly which are circulated throughout the Turkish Empire, and leading articles, news items, and photographs are offered to Turkish newspapers, accompanied by substantial cheques. Germany, he declares, buys the services of bankrupts, extortioners, slave dealers, and even of men who organise the sale of young Armenian and Serbian girls in the market place. Through the agency of these creatures the gospel of "the Holy War" is propagated.

Herr Stuermer deals at length with the economic sufferings of the Turkish populace, but says clearly that hunger "will never compel Turkey to make a separate peace." At times of acute bread scarcity, he says, dozens of people drop down dead in Constantinople from hunger, and he often witnessed food riots in which Turkish women took a prominent part. Food prices even last spring were so astonishingly high that he often asked himself what the poor could find to eat. The desire for peace among all classes when he left was pathetic in its intensity, and discontent at German rule steadily grows.

His description of the Armenian massacres confirms all the details given in Lord Bryce's Report on the subject. He admits that German responsibility for them is very great. From the balcony of his flat in Constantinople he and his wife daily saw groups of ill-treated Armenians passing under police escort through the city. On one occasion Frau Stuermer was unable to walk out into the street because the doorway was crowded with trembling, tortured Armenians who had escaped from the Turkish police. The sight of these Armenians, the knowledge of Turkish cruelty, and the fact that Germany was a passive participator in her ally's crimes, filled the German journalist with horror. "At that moment," he says, "I broke with Germany in my soul."

must cease.

Replying to a question in the Senate as to whether Imperial officers were being grafted on to the Australian Imperial Force, thereby causing dissatisfaction, Senator Lynch, for the Minister of Defence, said General Birdwood had appointed a number of Imperial officers to certain important positions on divisional and brigade staffs. They did not receive pay or allowances from the Australian Government, nor were they commissioned to the Australian forces. General Birdwood had been informed that such appointments should only be made when qualified Australian officers were not available.

CAPITAINE COMDT A. E. M. AERTS

Adjudant-Major du 7^e Rég^t d'Artillerie de Campagne Belge

Colonel Baron M. Greinoll.

Major A. De Cuyper, Comd'g
1st Bde

Major A. Beving, comd'g.
2nd Bde

Supplement No. 30365, dated 2nd November, 1917

The KING has approved the appointment of Lt.-Gen. Sir William Riddell BIRDWOOD, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., to be Aide-de-Camp General to His Majesty in place of General Sir John Eccles Nixon, K.C.B., dated 3rd November, 1917.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM L. SIBERT

COMMANDING FIRST DIVISION

UNITED STATES ARMY

the nomination in the Gazette of Aug. 11).

MEMORANDA.

Lt.-Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
D.S.O., Ind. Army, Aide-de-Camp General to the King, to be
Gen., vice Sir H. B. B. Watkis, K.C.B., supern. (Oct. 23); Bt.
Col. H. J. P. Browne, Ind. Inf to be temp. Brig.-Gen. whilst

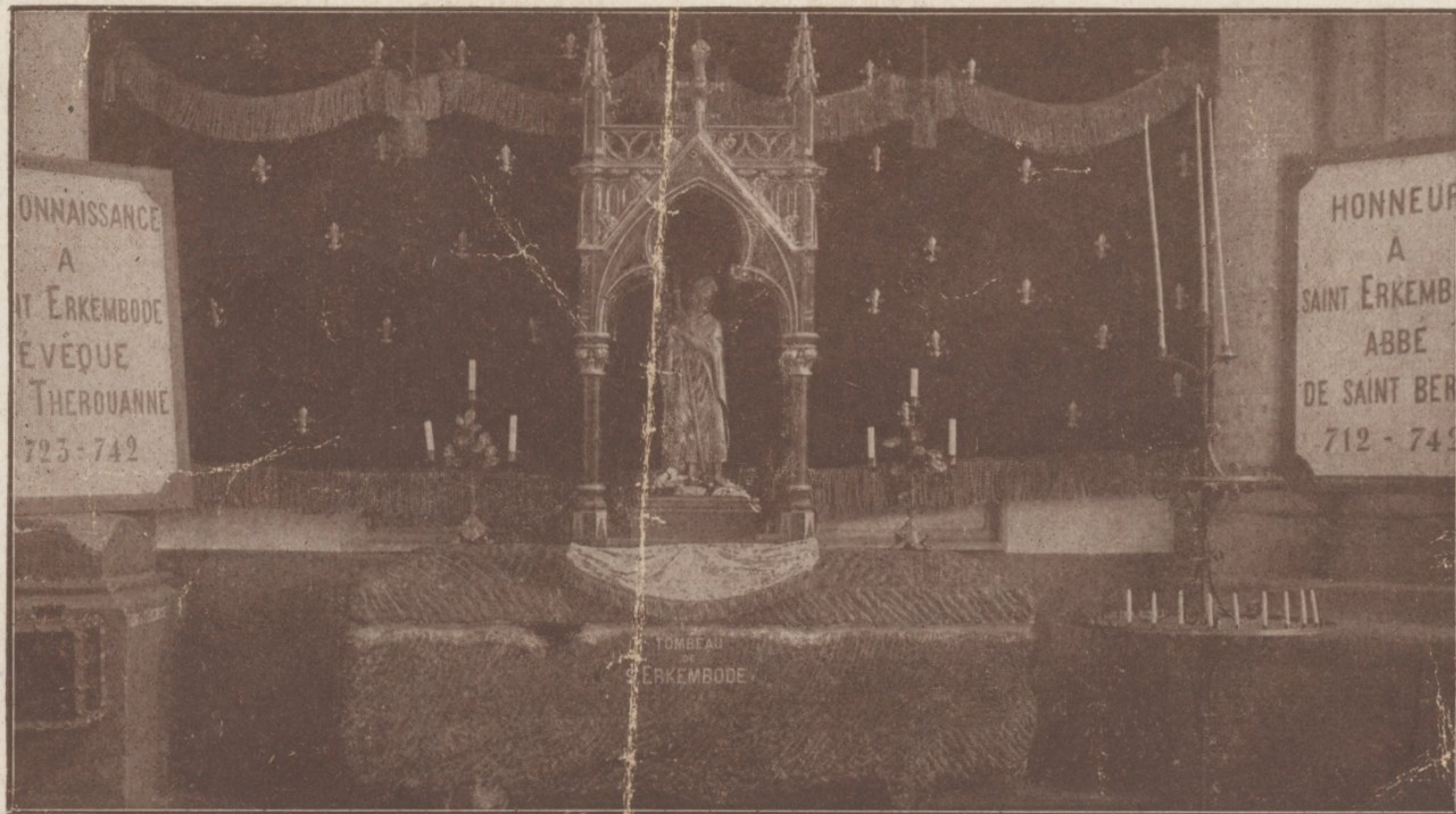
The tree-planting scheme which was promoted by the Eureka Stockade Committee was completed on Saturday. About 60 trees were planted. The holes were dug a week ago by the Progress Association, the tree guards were erected during the day, and the trees planted by the lady relatives of the soldiers. Two avenues were planted. The Committee's Avenue was opened and the first tree planted by the mayor (Cr Levy), who spoke highly of the good work that the committee had done. He said the committee had worked wonders, and transformed the once barren and almost bare Stockade into a beautiful and attractive reserve, and he hoped that their further efforts would be gratifying to all. Two trees were planted by Mrs G. Rashleigh, of Geelong—one in honor of General Birdwood and the other for her son, who was well-known in Ballarat. Another tree was planted by Mr R. Roff, of the Navy, in honor of his mate and school chum. The Citizens' Avenue was named by Mr R. M'Gregor, M.L.A., who also planted the first tree. Mr M'Gregor congratulated the committee on their good work, and wished them every success. The trees in this avenue were planted by the citizens in honor of their sons and relations at the Front. Great assistance was rendered by Mr Edwards, of the Town Hall Gardens, assisted by Mr R. Britnell, secretary of the Eureka Committee, who supervised the tree-planting. Mr G. Williams (president of the Progress and Eureka Committee) thanked the mayor (Cr Levy) and also

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Birdwood Settlement for Soldiers.

MILDURA.—The returned soldiers who have obtained land on what is known as the mid area, between Mildura and Wentworth, have notified that the official name of the settlement is to be Birdwood. Further extensions of the Merbein irrigation area for returned soldiers are contemplated, and several returned Mildura men are waiting for an opportunity to apply.

The Fruit Industry.



ONNAISSANCE
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EVEQUE
THEROUANNE
723 - 742

HONNEUR
A
SAINT ERKEMB
ABBE
DE SAINT BER
- 712 - 742

TOMBEAU
DE
ERKEMBODE

CL. J. DEPAS

L'antique Tombeau de Saint Erkebode à la Basilique Notre-Dame à Saint-Omer (VIII^me Siècle)

NOTICE

Saint Erkembode, irlandais de naissance, Abbé du célèbre Monastère de Sithiu, qu'il administra avec une rare sagesse, fut aussi Evêque de Thérouanne et l'émule des premiers Apôtres de la Morinie par sa vigilance pastorale.

Depuis sa mort, en 742, jusqu'à nos jours, l'antique tombeau qui reçut ses restes vénérés, et se voit encore à la Basilique Notre-Dame, à Saint-Omer, n'a cessé d'être le témoin de nombreuses faveurs temporelles et spirituelles. La dévotion d'une foule de rhumatisants et des mères de famille ayant de jeunes enfants enkylosés, ne s'est jamais ralentie à travers les âges, et elle prend de nouveaux et heureux développements au XX^{me} siècle.

Prière à Saint ERKEMBODE

Dieu tout puissant, daignez accorder à tous les fidèles qui vous invoquent par l'intercession du Saint Confesseur et Pontife Erkembode, leur père dans la Foi, non seulement la guérison corporelle qu'ils sollicitent avec confiance, mais surtout votre véritable amour qui leur obtiendra la vie bienheureuse de l'Eternité. Ainsi soit-il.

*Nous accordons cinquante jours d'indulgence
à quiconque récitera la prière ci-dessus.*

Arras, 16 Novembre 1911.

† ÉMILE,

Évêque d'Arras, Boulogne et Saint-Omer.

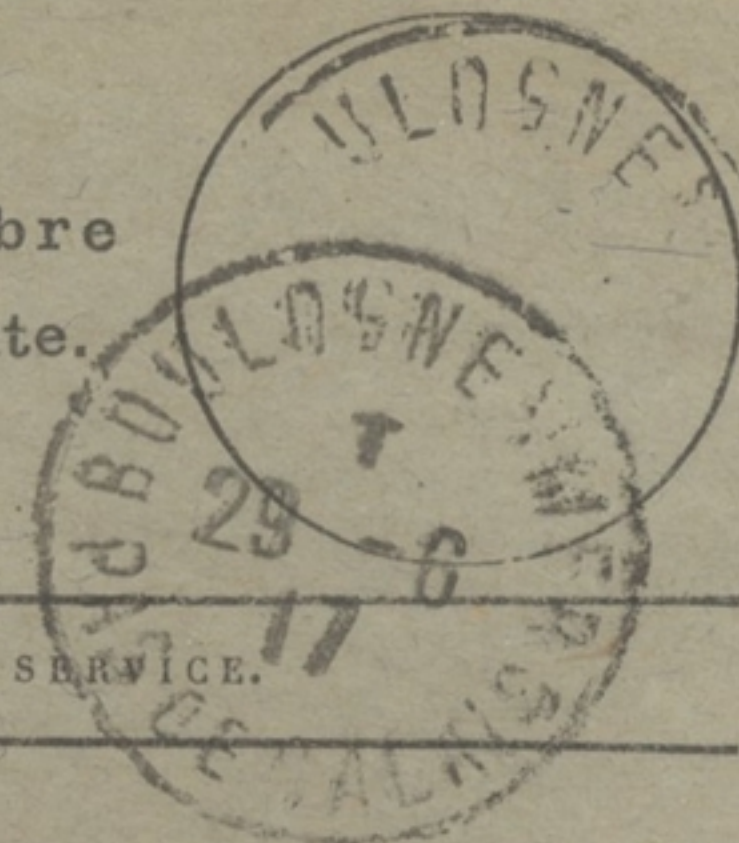
Indications de service.

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UNCLE GEORGE DIED YESTERDAY AM LETTING CHRIS KNOW

= FRANK BIRDWOOD =

Handwritten initials 'FW' with a diagonal slash.

Jaillet 1916. — 1/24 triple Jésus bleu sp. 727 d'O.)

N° 701. — [Anc.

**Signification des principales indications éventuelles
pouvant figurer en tête de l'adresse.**

D..... = Urgent.	XPx.... = Exprès payé.
AR..... = Remettre contre reçu.	NUIT... = Remettre même pendant la nuit.
PC..... = Accusé de réception.	JOUR... = Remettre seulement pendant le jour.
RP..... = Réponse payée.	OUVERT = Remettre ouvert.
TC..... = Télégramme collationné.	
MP..... = Remettre en mains propres.	

Indications de service.

LA

Dans les télégrammes imprimés en caractères romains par l'appareil télégraphique, le premier nombre qui figure après le nom du lieu d'origine est un numéro d'ordre, le second indique le nombre de mots taxés, les autres désignent la date et l'heure de dépôt.

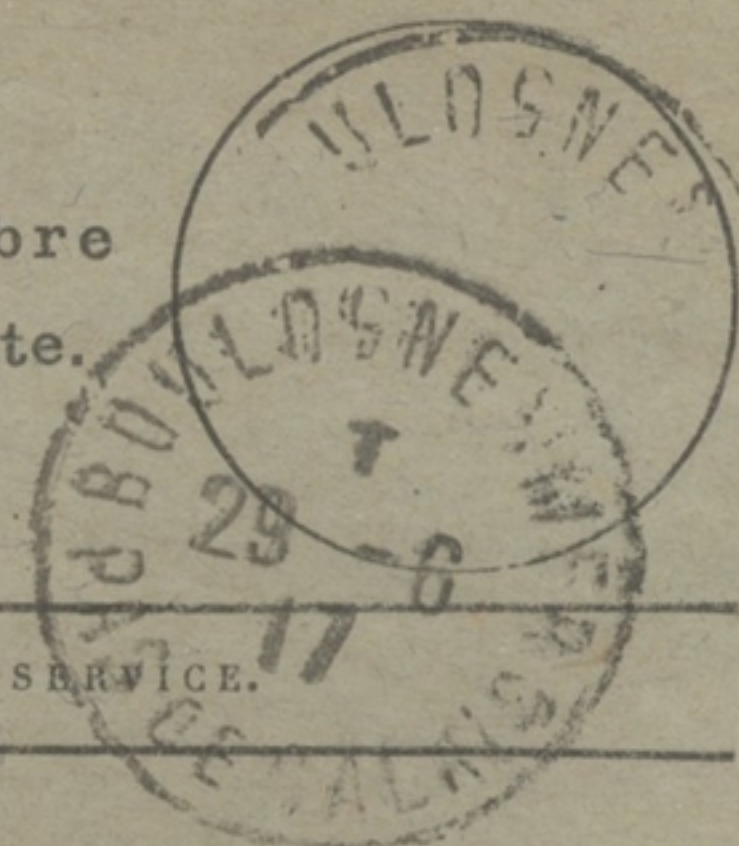
Dans le service intérieur et dans les relations avec certains pays étrangers, l'heure de dépôt est indiquée au moyen des chiffres de 0 à 24.

L'État n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance privée par la voie télégraphique. (Loi du 29 novembre 1850, art. 6.)

N° 150

Timbre
à date.

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ORIGINE.	NUMÉRO.	NOMBRE DE MOTS.	DATE.	HEURE DE DÉPÔT.	MENTIONS DE SERVICE.
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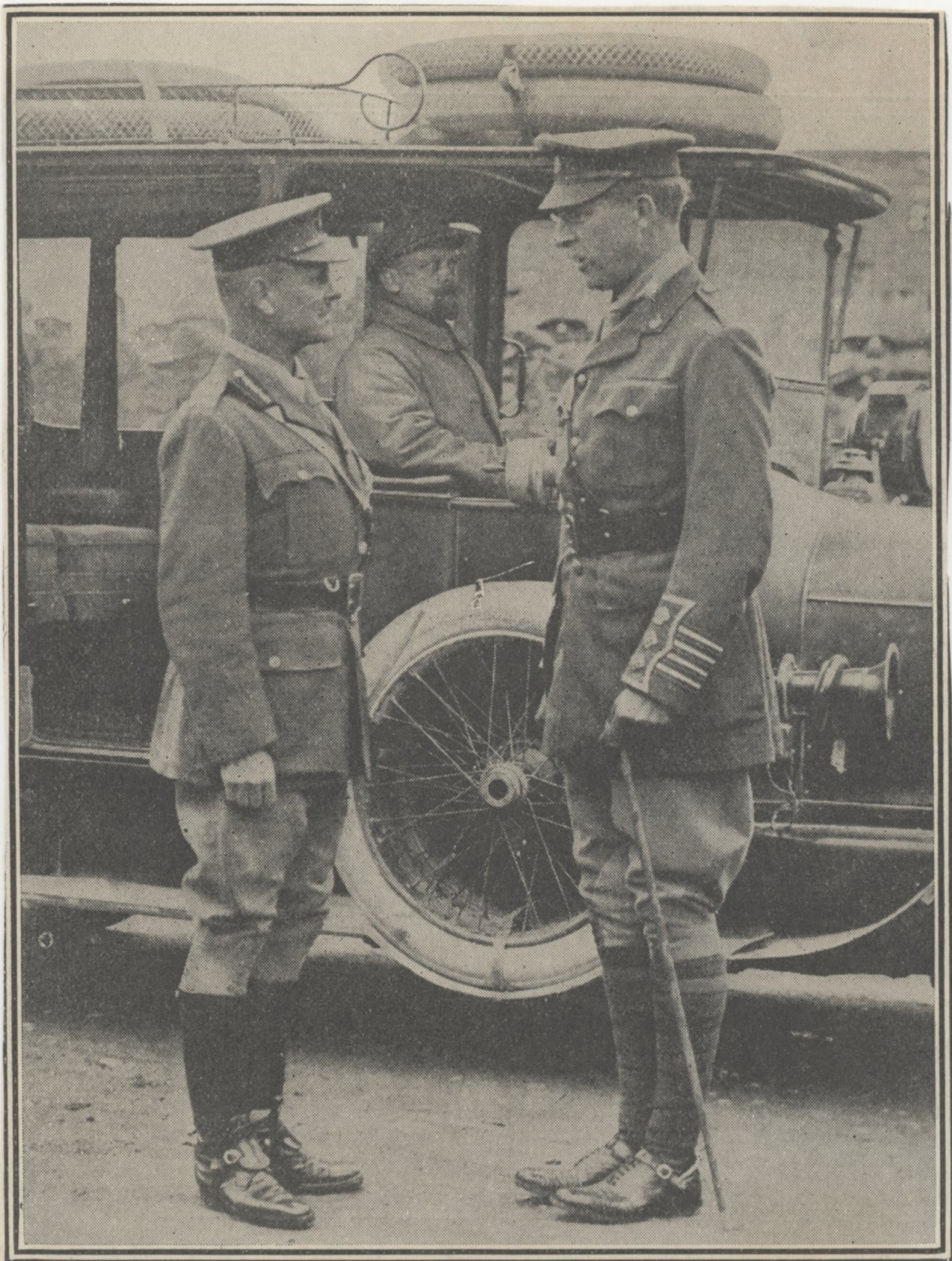
UNCLE GEORGE DIED YESTERDAY AM LETTING CHRIS KNOW

= FRANK BIRDWOOD =

AW

Jaillet 1916. — 1/24 triple Jésus bleu sp. 727 d'O.)

N° 701. — [Anc.



Official photograph

**KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM AND GENERAL SIR
W. R. BIRDWOOD**

A recent photograph taken at the front of King Albert of Belgium snapshotted when talking to General Sir W. R. Birdwood, who commanded the famous Anzac divisions in Gallipoli, and still commands them in France. King Albert is very frequently up in the fighting line, and his popularity is as great with our own army as it is with that of his gallant country

It is a curious coincidence that that wonderful old gentleman, Sir George Birdwood, should have prophesied his death at eighty-four. Five years ago he wrote to "The Times" on the question of longevity:—

I attribute my senility—let others say senectitude—to a certain playful devilry of spirit, a ceaseless militancy, quite suffragetic, so that when I left the India Office on a bilked pension I swore by all the gods I would make up for it by living on ten years instead of the one which was all an insurance society told me I was worth. The devil in me has avenged me; and now I am going, quite sportfully, to live on to eighty-four, because that age, *chaurasi*, among Hindus, constitutes one a *beatus* for evermore—however big a blackguard you may have been.

Eighty-four was considered a sacred number because it represented the multiplication of the number of the signs of the Zodiac with the number of the planets.

Sir George Birdwood must have welcomed the frugal habits of these latter days, for he thought over-eating one of the national failings, and spoke disrespectfully of our evening banquets as "simply bestial orgies, like those of the Etruscans, which choked in them the artistic spirit that is everywhere among men the soul of their religion, and poetry, and arts." As for health, he held that "the sovereign remedy is to think of it as little as possible"; while to an octogenarian who attributed his years to lying in bed till midday, the gallant veteran retorted that he "would rather be some monstrous flat-fish at the bottom of the Atlantic than accept life on such terms."

One of Sir George's whims was to date his letters not by the day of the month but by the day's saint, so that his communications to the Press were marked, "St. Faith's Day" or "St. Clara's Day" or "Concept: B.V. Mary"—bewildering labels to a generation whose knowledge of the ecclesiastical calendar is mainly confined to the prime facts of Christmas and Easter.

It was perhaps appropriate that Sir George should himself have marked a day in the calendar—marked it with yellow, for he was the originator of Primrose Day. To few men is it given to institute an annual festival. Sir John Lubbock made the biggest score, but then he had the assistance of Parliament in establishing the Bank Holidays. The Earl of Meath is mainly responsible for the observance of Empire Day. How many more, not being canonised saints, are identified with particular days of particular months?

Church of St. Andrew (Saturday), leaving Stanshall at
11 a.m.

BIRDWOOD.—On the 28th inst., at 5, Windsor-
road, Ealing, GEORGE CHRISTOPHER MOLESWORTH
BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D., eldest son of the late
General Christopher Birdwood, in his 85th year.
Funeral on Monday next, at 3.30 p.m., at the Parish
Church, Acton. Will friends kindly accept this as the
only intimation. No flowers, by request.

CONNELL.—On the 26th June, at 18, Taptonville-

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

A GREAT ANGLO-INDIAN.

We announce with much regret that Sir George Birdwood, the eminent Anglo-Indian, died yesterday afternoon at his house at Ealing. He was seized with heart failure in his chair, being spared a gradual intellectual decay, which he dreaded, and having attained by passing his 84th year the sainthood which in the Hindu view is conferred at that age.

An attractive and original personality has passed away. Among Anglo-Indians Sir George Birdwood had long occupied a unique place, even apart from his position as an authority on all matters pertaining to Indian art, mythology, literature, and history, on account of his intense sympathy with the people of India and a personal influence over them. Both at Bombay and at the India Office he originated many developments in the economic resources of India, which, though identified with other names, but for him would never have attained success. He was one of the makers of New Bombay, and he left an imperishable impress on the city, where his birthday was annually observed with rejoicing and his bust in the University Senate Hall regarded as a shrine.

Born at Belgaum in the Deccan on December 8, 1832, he was the eldest son of General Christopher Birdwood, sometime Commissary-General to the Bombay Army, who married a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, a well-known Canarese scholar, and an agent of the London Missionary Society. At the age of seven he was sent to Plymouth, the ancestral home of his family, to be educated. At the age of 16 he went to Edinburgh to qualify for the Indian Medical Service, and he took his M.D. degree and the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1854. At the close of that year he was appointed to the Indian Medical Staff on the Bombay Establishment.

After two or three years of military duty he was appointed to the Indian Navy frigate *Ajdaha*, in the Persian Gulf in 1856-7. The *Ajdaha* joined in the bombardment of Mohammarah, and Birdwood earned the Persian medal with clasp. He was back in Bombay in time to help his father and the Commissioner of Police in a round of visits which did much to keep the city loyal and calm throughout the Mutiny. In the new era of economic advancement no Indian centre made greater progress than Bombay; and Birdwood's influence was out of all proportion to the importance of his official position. By natural genius, moral courage, sympathy, tact, and energy the young professor at the Grant Medical College won his unique standing, and became interpreter between the Government and the people. With the help of the great Parsee and Hindoo merchants he re-established the Government Central Museum as the Victoria and Albert Museum. He promoted the cause of higher education, in the founding and endowment with Professor Sinclair of the local university. He was on the Bench of Justices, then the municipal authority in Bombay; and in 1864 he was elected Sheriff. He regularly contributed to the *Bombay Standard*, which at his suggestion was afterwards named the *Times of India*, and he wrote for various learned journals. All these labours so broke down his health that he had to leave India in 1868.

AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

In the preceding year he had been placed in charge of the Indian exhibits at the Paris Exhibition, and in 1869 the Duke of Argyll, then Indian Secretary, put him over the Indian collections in a series of special exhibitions begun at South Kensington in 1871, and at the close of the series he was permanently appointed to the India Office. His work at first was chiefly concerned with exhibitions, but he became later Special Assistant to the Revenue and Statistics Department. As time went on all sorts of miscellaneous matters were referred to him. His report on the "Old Records" in the Office excited so much interest that the Records Branch was reconstituted. With Mr. William Foster he edited "The First Letter-Book of the East India Company, 1600-19," the first of a series now systematically prepared under the orders of the Secretary of State. When, as Prince of Wales, the late King Edward returned from his Indian tour, the work of organizing an exhibition of his presents was entrusted to Birdwood, whose descriptive article in *The Times* gave Englishmen for the first time a clear idea of the handicrafts of India. The exhibition was a great success, and it was through Birdwood that the late Sir Purdon Clarke was sent to India to buy indigenous objects of art for the India Museum at South Kensington. The cream of the collections was sent over to the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and Birdwood wrote a descriptive "Handbook" to the Indian section, in appreciation of which the leading artists and connoisseurs of the day united in presenting to him an address of thanks.

Birdwood, who had been made a C.S.I. in 1877, was now knighted, and some years later was made K.C.I.E. Many other honours, public and academic, also befell him. The India Office retained his services for five years beyond the ordinary age limit. With the establishment of the Imperial Institute he was closely connected, and when he resigned his membership of the Indian Section Committee, his public services had extended over half a century.

Towards the end of 1881 the idea occurred to him to commemorate Lord Beaconsfield's death by the institution of Primrose Day, and the first expression was given to this idea in his letters to *The Times* under the *noms-de-guerre* of "Out of the Madding Crowd" and "Hortus Siccus"; and he personally organized the first observance. To the very end of his life he was a valued contributor to *The Times* and *The Times Literary Supplement*; and many letters on current topics; full of a learning and a humour all his own, have appeared in these columns. His advice and experience were always gratuitously at the service of *The Times*; and one of the last acts of his life was to write a letter to this journal, which, composed on Wednesday, reached us in the early hours of yesterday morning. It was on a subject which had naturally moved him deeply. The honour of *The Times* he felt to be identical with his own; and Printing House-square loses in him one of its stoutest friends.

Birdwood's literary output was prodigious, but it is, perhaps, to be regretted that his versatility and kindness of heart in responding to appeals for contributions or help in research from innumerable quarters stood in the way of more sustained and systematic literary efforts. Some of his best work is accessible in the shape of prefaces, introductions, or appendices to the writings of others. His name is associated with the works of many on Indian subjects; specially congenial to his love of etymology was the work of writing an appendix on the Aryan Flora and Fauna for Max-Müller's "Biography of Words" and his cooperation in the preparation of "Hobson-Jobson." In almost every creation of his pen there are sentences and paragraphs, and sometimes continuous pages, of striking picturesqueness and originality in praise of India, its landscape, life, and labour. Some two years ago he collected a good many of his writings in "Sva" (Myself).

The motive of Sir George Birdwood's public life, apart from the conscientious discharge of official duty, was, to use his own phrase, "so to bear himself towards the people of India, and all foreigners, that they should think the better of the people of England on his account, and, whether on duty or off duty, to bear himself, and to the extremity should the need arise, in the spirit of the noble military precept of *Vespasian*:—"Decet imperatorem stantem mori." At once yielding and dominating, sympathetic and cynical, shrewd and quixotic, but invariably self-sacrificing, generous, and helpful in every worthy cause, he exemplified Aristotle's conception of the magnanimous man as one who asks no favour for himself, or rarely, but is ever ready to serve others, and while distant, in demeanour towards the high and fortunate, is considerate to the lowly and struggling.

Sir George Birdwood married, in 1856, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Tolcher, R.N., of Harewood, Plymouth. One of his sons, Mr. Alan Birdwood, was for many years in the service of the Khedive's Government, and is now on the editorial staff of the shipping journal *Fairplay*. General Sir William Birdwood, the son of the late Mr. H. M. Birdwood, is his nephew.

The funeral will take place on Monday next at the Parish Church, Acton, at 3.30. Friends are asked not to send flowers.

A.S.C.—R. H. Bourne, J. B. Kennedy, D. B. Lawson,
UNATTACHED LIST FOR INDIAN ARMY.

WITH A VIEW TO THEIR APPT. TO THE INDIAN ARMY.—A. A. Hope, D. B. Sangster, G. N. Burden, A. R. Hutton, E. K. J. Clease, R. A. Voit, R. D. Hog, G. E. Roberts, J. A. Andrews, W. O. Bowen, C. P. W. Robinson, C. Lund, C. E. Broughton, C. B. Crabbe, W. E. Cunningham, A. G. Overton, D. J. Bryceson, O. C. Noel, C. A. Weeks, A. C. Kitchen, M. C. Nolan, F. L. Huth, E. T. Danson, E. A. Johnston, R. W. Kearns, H. M. Jefcoate, A. H. Rootes, N. G. Devonshire, H. I. K. Jones, A. W. Orgill, T. A. W. Davis, H. G. Radcliff, T. L. Evans, W. E. Rivers, E. J. Allan-Hav, E. H. Moodie, G. H. Christie, J. V. Bell, T. R. Harrison, E. R. W. Brown, H. Hughes, F. C. M. Forward, J. G. K. Robinson, C. Seller, A. E. Dalgety, S. F. Evans, C. C. V. Wright, H. F. Norris, C. B. Birdwood, F. O. W. A. Daly, P. E. Wilder, C. W. Warner, E. J. P. B. ffolkes, A. T. B. Littlebury, H. V. Partridge, C. K. Vickers, F. T. Powell, H. W. Long, S. M. Williams, D. R. V. Connolly, J. E. Draffen, T. F. G. Fraser, J. H. F. Newland.



Handed down

of Judith

LA LÉGENDE DE S^T CHRISTOPHE



Enfant pourquoi te fais-tu si lourd, il me semble que je porte le monde. ?

TU PORTES NON-SEULEMENT LE MONDE,

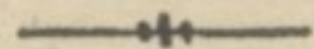
Repondit l'Enfant, mais Celui qui a fait le monde.

JE SUIS LE CHRIST, TON DIEU ET TON MAITRE.

Anc.^e Maison CH. LETAILLE — PL. 1010

BOUMARD et FILS Edit. Pontificaux, Succ^{rs} Paris

LA LÉGENDE DE SAINT CHRISTOPHE



Saint Christophe, avant d'être chrétien, se nommait Offerus. C'était un véritable géant. Tout jeune encore, il se mit à voyager, en disant qu'il voulait servir le plus grand roi du monde. On l'envoya à la cour d'un monarque puissant, qui fut réjoui d'avoir à son service un homme aussi fort. Mais, un jour, le roi entendant un chanteur prononcer le nom du diable, fit aussitôt avec terreur le signe de la croix. — *Pourquoi cela ?* — demanda Offerus. — *Parce que je crains le diable,* répondit le roi. — *Si tu le crains, tu n'es donc pas aussi puissant que lui ? Eh bien, désormais je servirai le diable.* Offerus quitta la cour du roi.

Après avoir longtemps marché, il vit venir à lui une grande troupe de cavaliers ; leur chef était tout noir et d'un aspect terrible. « *Offerus, lui dit-il, que cherches-tu ? — Je cherche le diable pour le servir. — Le diable ? regarde, c'est moi.* » Offerus le suivit. Peu après, cette troupe rencontra une croix élevée sur le chemin ; le diable s'arrêta soudain, ordonnant de retourner en arrière. *Pourquoi reculer ainsi,* dit Offerus, — *Je crains l'image du Christ,* répliqua le diable.

Si tu crains l'image du Christ, tu es donc moins fort que lui, alors je veux servir le Christ. —

Offerus continua seul sa route. Il rencontra un bon ermite et lui demanda : *Où est le Christ ? — Partout,* répondit l'ermite. — *Je ne comprends pas,* dit Offerus ; *mais si vous dites vrai, quels services peut lui rendre un homme robuste et alerte comme moi ? — On sert Jésus-Christ par les prières, les jeûnes et les veilles,* ajouta l'ermite. — *Mais je ne peux ni prier, ni jeûner, ni veiller,* répliqua Offerus ; *toutes ces pratiques me sont étrangères, enseignez-moi une autre manière de le servir ? — L'ermite le conduisant au bord d'un torrent furieux qui descendait des montagnes. « Les pauvres gens, lui dit-il, qui ont voulu traverser cette eau se sont tous noyés. Reste ici, porte ceux qui se présenteront à l'autre bord sur tes fortes épaules, et si tu fais cela pour l'amour du Christ, il te reconnaîtra pour son serviteur. — Je veux bien, c'est ainsi que je servirai le Christ,* répondit Offerus. »

Il se bâtit donc une petite cabane sur le rivage, et il transportait nuit et jour tous les voyageurs d'un côté à l'autre du torrent. Une nuit, comme il s'était endormi de fatigue, il entendit la voix d'un enfant, qui l'appela trois fois par son nom ; il se leva, prit l'enfant sur

ses épaules et entra dans le torrent. Tout à coup les flots s'enflèrent et devinrent furieux, l'enfant pesait sur lui comme un lourd fardeau ; Offerus déracina un grand arbre pour se donner plus de force, mais les flots grossissaient toujours, et l'enfant devenait de plus en plus pesant. Offerus craignant de noyer l'enfant, lui dit en levant la tête : « *Enfant, pourquoi te fais-tu si lourd, il me semble que je porte le monde.* » L'enfant répondit : « *Non-seulement tu portes le monde, mais celui qui a fait le monde. Je suis le Christ, ton Dieu et ton maître, celui que tu dois servir. Je te baptise au nom de mon Père, en mon propre nom et au nom du Saint-Esprit. Désormais tu t'appelleras Christophe, c'est-à-dire Porte-Christ.* »

Prière à Saint Christophe.

« Glorieux martyr St Christophe, obtenez à tous ceux qui vous invoquent d'être préservés des pestes, des épidémies, des tremblements de terre, de la foudre et des tempêtes, des incendies et des inondations. Protégez-les contre les châtiments providentiels dans le temps, et préservez-les de la perdition éternelle. Délivrez-les de toute mort subite et de toute fin malheureuse. Ainsi soit-il. »

GEN. BIRDWOOD'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MEN.

A telegram received from Melbourne by the High Commissioner for Australia states that in a dispatch to the Australian Defence Department General Birdwood said :—

Where all have done so well it is very hard to differentiate, but as a class I must say that the stretcher-bearers have been quite beyond praise. Never for a second have they flinched from going forward time after time, absolutely regardless of the fire brought against them, and I so deeply regret that they should have suffered in consequence.

I really think that the behaviour of the men in this last fighting has shown up even better than it has ever before, for they have been magnificent. It has called for a most enormous amount of determination and courage to hang on night and day with ever-recurring casualties, and I do not think that any other troops in the world could have surpassed them. There has been nothing sensational or spectacular about it, as we have not gained much in ground, nor have we taken any conspicuous ridge, like Vimy, or any villages, but the fighting has been just as hard as any they have had elsewhere, and I always think that the courage required to hang on under continual assault is greater than that wanted for a dash in attack. We know that we knocked out three German divisions' line battalions during our first couple of days' fighting, and the Germans have now reached the state of having to send battalions from different formations against us, instead of complete divisions, which is always an excellent sign showing a certain amount of disorganization.



A STRENUOUS OVERSEAS WORKER: LADY BIRDWOOD BEING DECORATED
WITH A FLAG BY MISS BAXTER, ORGANISING SECRETARY.

INDIA OFFICE, NOV. 2.

The King has approved the appointment of Gen. Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., and Lt.-Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., to be Aides-de-Camp Gen. to His Majesty, in place of Gen. Sir B. Duff, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., and Gen. Sir J. E. Nixon, K.C.B. (Nov. 3).

The King has approved the appointment of Maj.-Gen. J. G. Turner, C.B., to be Col. of the 4th Cavalry.



LADY BIRDWOOD AND A WOUNDED ANZAC

Lady Birdwood was one of the hardest workers in London on Red Cross Day last week, and is here seen doing business with a wounded Australian soldier. Sir W. R. Birdwood commanded the Anzacs all through Gallipoli, and still commands them. They are, and always will be, the most excellent friends. They have been through it together, and they will see it through together

GENERAL BIRDWOOD.

**COURTEOUS AND SYMPATHETIC
LETTER.**

To the Editor "The Mosman Daily."

Sir,—Enclosed please find copy of letter received by me from General Birdwood, which may interest you. As we all know, our boys think the world of their General, he having completely won their hearts by his straight-out manliness and comradeship. This courteous and sympathetic letter from the General shows his deep appreciation of the sons of Australia, and after this terrible struggle is ended, I feel sure that the parents of the boys who have served under him will be glad to welcome the General to the land which has bred the sons who have so nobly done their duty to their King and country.—I am, etc.,

A. BUCHANAN.

119 Middle Head-road.

(Copy.)

1st Anzac Corps, France, 21st May, 1917. Dear Mr. Buchanan,—Just a line to thank you for your kind letter of 26th March, and to again let you know how glad I am to have been able to arrange for your soldier boy to return to you, and only sorry that his illness should have been the reason of his having to leave us. As you will probably realise, I part with all my brave men with the greatest regret, though I know full well how thoroughly those who have done their bit here deserve to be sent home to their people, who have so bravely sent them across to fight for us.

"I am afraid there is still much in front of us before we have finally defeated these Germans, as we must do. Nothing could have been finer than the magnificent work and real good fighting which our boys have put in during the last two months, adding, if anything, to the high reputation they had already made. When the war is over, I certainly shall hope to be able to come across to Australia, and to meet again many of the real good friends I have made, while we have been serving together on the Gallipoli Peninsula, in Egypt, and in France. Hoping that your boy is going on well, yours sincerely (Sgd.) W. R. BIRDWOOD.

"P.S.—Corporal J. O. Buchanan is now recovering, and is employed in the Military Returned Letter Office, Alexandra-parade, Melbourne."

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MRS. ARTHUR WIGGINS, ...

CAPTAIN C. NORMAN, M.C., AND MISS BIRDWOOD.

The marriage arranged between Captain Cyril Norman, M.C., Cheshire Regiment, and Lydia Joan, daughter of the late Captain H. C. T. Birdwood, R.E., and of Mrs. C. V. de M. Cowper, and niece of General Sir William Robertson and Lieutenant-General Sir William Birdwood, will take place on October 3, leave permitting.