

Remembrance



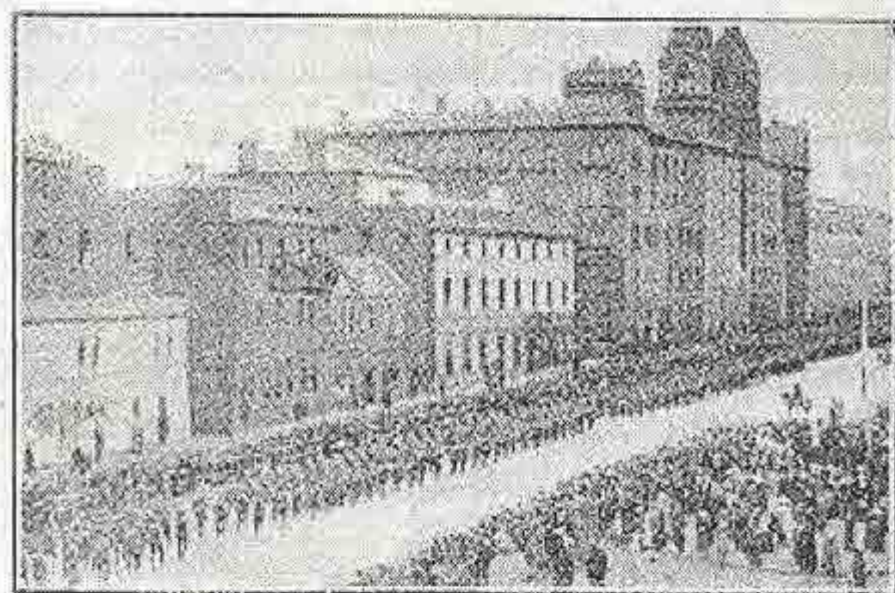
7552. Private W. G. RICHARDS,
25th Reinf., 5th Batt., A.I.F.
Sailed 4th August, 1917. Served in France.
Wounded 10th August, 1918

The loving husband of Henrietta, and father of
Willie, Albie, Lucy, Ivy, and Victor, Glebe Avenue,
Cheltenham.

To Dear Hannah & Jack
with best love & wishes
from brother Bill

"OUR BOYS"

BRTAIN declared war on Germany on August 4, 1914. In Australia and New Zealand the call for volunteers was freely answered. As fast as the men could complete a hasty course of training they were sent off in troopships, under protection of battleships, to finish their military education in Egypt.

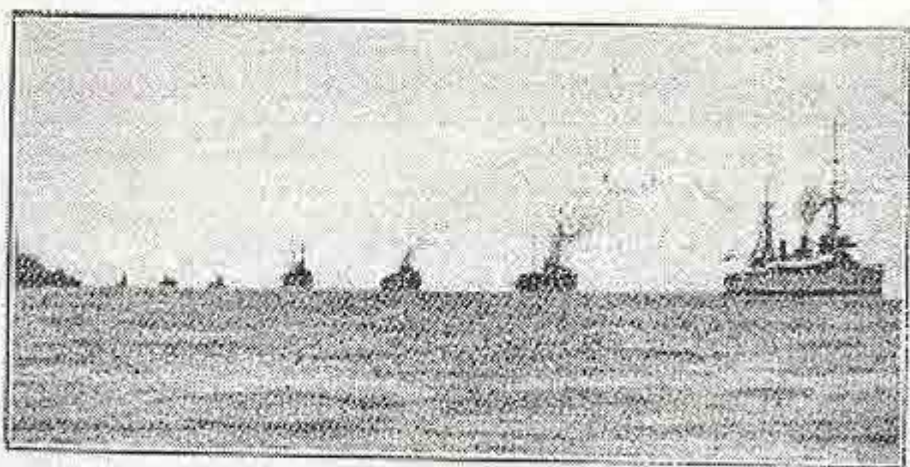


THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE ON ITS WAY TO EMBARKATION.

Their first baptism of fire took place early in February, 1915, when a few of them took part in repulsing the first Turkish attack on the Suez Canal.

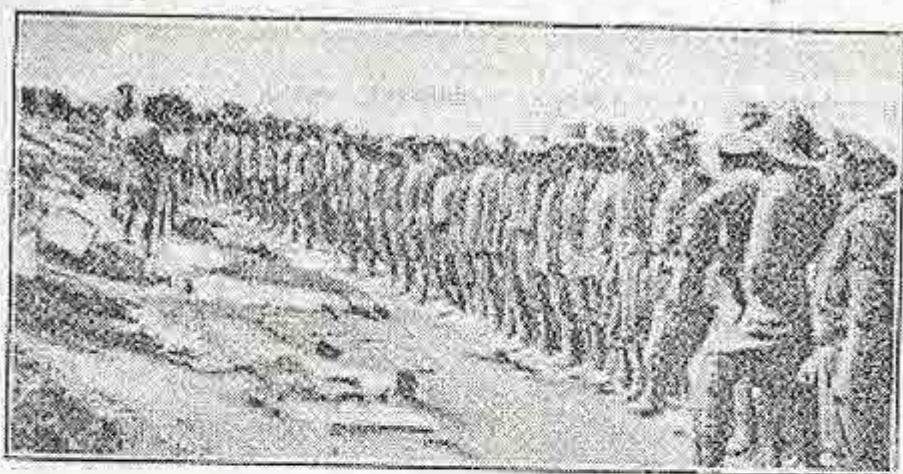
At the end of February, 1915, the British Admiralty, in conjunction with the French, tried to force the passage of the Dardanelles by an attack with warships without the help of an army. This was a failure. It was resolved to land an army to attempt an advance on the rear of the forts that

guarded the Dardanelles, while the warships attacked from the sea. Sir Ian Hamilton was in command of the land forces.



TRANSPORTS BEARING THE AUSTRALASIANS TO GALLIPOLI.

The 25th of April was the day chosen for the landing—a day that will live in history for all time, and which made the name of Australia show out in clear, large letters, illuminating her name by the heroic



THE ROLL CALL.

deeds of her sons. On the previous evening (the 24th) a line of troopships (see illustration) left the island of Lemnos, and at one o'clock in the morning anchored off the mainland. At three o'clock strings

of platoons, crowded with our men, quitted the ships' sides, and, towed by little steam launches, moved silently towards the dark shore. Our men leapt in

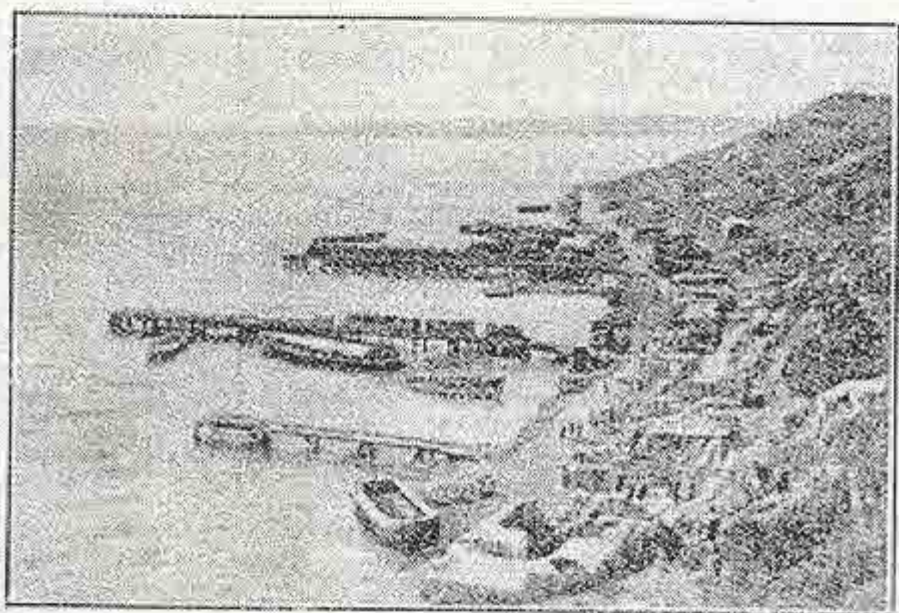


THE MAN WITH THE DONKEY.

the sea and made a landing at Anzac Cove (see illustration), but at great sacrifice. The first man on the Peninsula was Lieut. Chapman, of the 9th Batt., 3rd Bge. The roll call of this battalion (see illustration)

was 420 officers and men effective out of 1100 men, showing the severity of the losses.

The Australians suffered on May 15, when the Divisional Commander, Major-General Bridges, whose soldierly qualities had won their esteem, was shot by a sniper whilst visiting the firing line. He paid daily visitations to the trenches, hoping to inspire his troops. He died on May 18, while on his way to Alexandria.

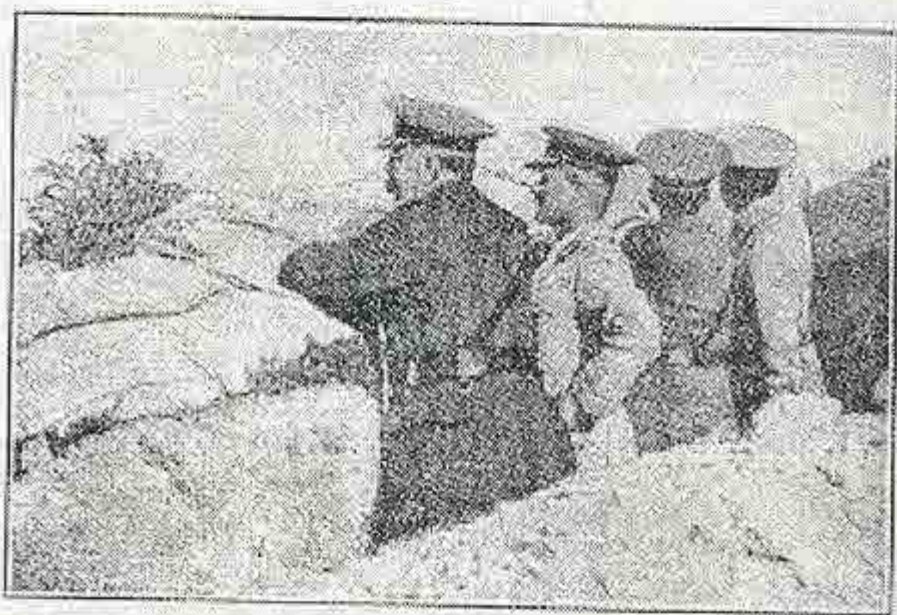


From Phillip F. E. Schuler's "Australia in Arms."
ANZAC COVE, THE ACTUAL LANDING BEACH.

The stretcher-bearers were the "Best of All," as the Anzacs say, and their heroic work saved many a valuable life. We depict a photo of "Murphy and his donkey" bringing in a wounded man. Murphy's real name was Kirkpatrick. On the day after the landing he took possession of a little grey donkey, and with that little beast ranged the hills by night and day in search of wounded men. No risk was too great for him, and no journey too difficult for his little, sure-footed donkey. He met his death while on one of his errands of mercy.

The boys held on to the strip of territory they had won by hard fighting, after enduring every form of hardship, for eight months.

The bravery displayed at the landing of the Anzacs, and their subsequent engagements at Sari Bair, Quinn's Post, Krithia and Lone Pine, was equalled only by their fortitude when wounded and ill, and the readiness of every man to help a mate in a worse plight than his own.



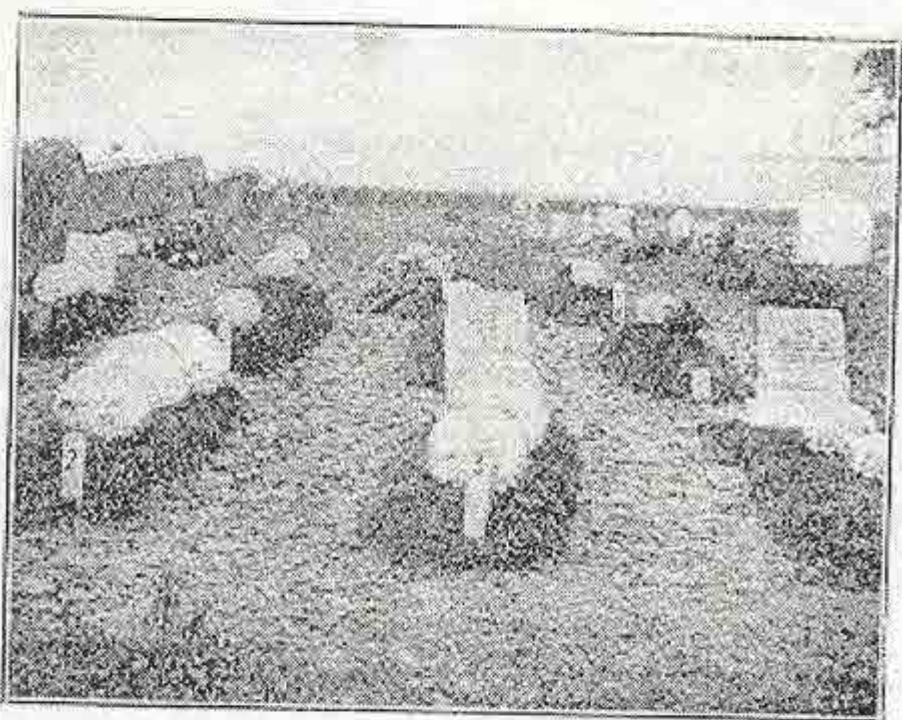
"The Anzac Book" (Cassell and Co.)

THE LATE EARL KITCHENER AND
GENERAL BIRDWOOD.

After a visit by Earl Kitchener to the Peninsula (see illustration), it was resolved that a withdrawal should take place, which was successfully accomplished on December 20, 1915, the casualties amounting to only two men wounded.

Crossing over to France, Our Boys have been strenuously engaged in most of the big battles that have been fought, and they still maintain all the brilliant fighting qualities that made the name Anzac famous at the historical landing on the Peninsula on April 25, 1915.

The first engagement on the West front for the Australians was that of Fleur Baux, July 19, 1916, followed closely by Pozieres (July 24), probably the most severe that our troops have been through. Among others, the names of Mouquet Farm, Bullecourt, Bapaume, Ypres, Passchendaele Ridge, Howthulst Forest, Messines Ridge, and Villiers-Bretonneux stand out prominently. The latter was fought in May, 1918, and was a great Australian victory,



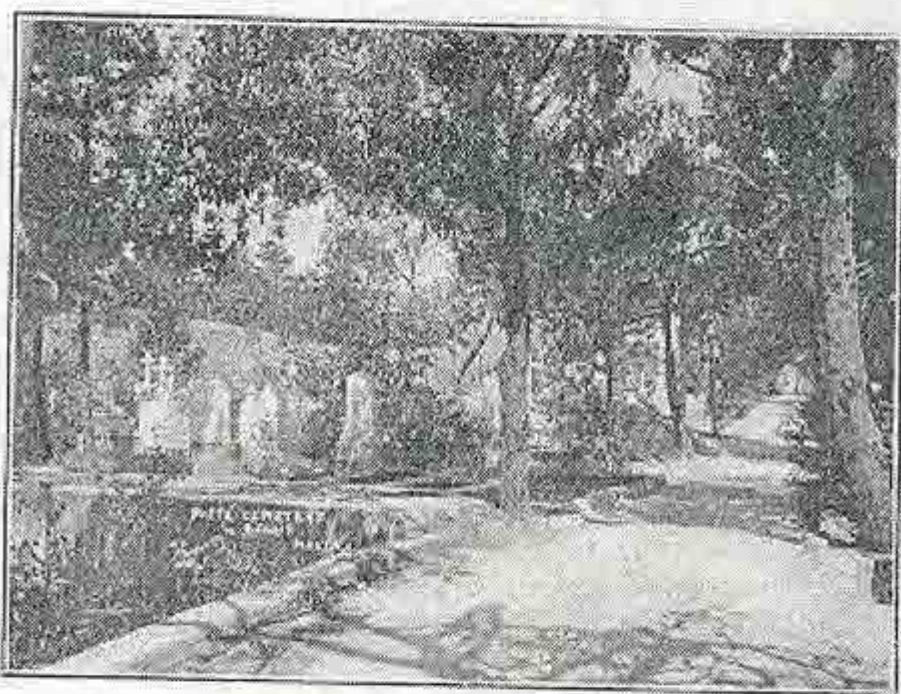
From "Weekly Times."

THE ANZAC CEMETERY, HAREFIELD PARK,
ENGLAND.

which had the effect of bringing the German advance on Amiens to a sudden halt.

Bapaume was another severe engagement. The 8th Infantry Brigade of the Australian forces was first into Bapaume, and the 2nd and 5th Divisions followed. The several war correspondents were very enthusiastic over the work of the Australians in this severe trial.

General Birdwood wrote: "There was enormous satisfaction at the capture of Bapaume; the men were simply fine throughout, keen as mustard, and difficult to restrain, but they drove the enemy back without rashness. The appalling state in which the Germans left Bapaume and villages is hardly conceivable, and is an object-lesson as to what would happen if they obtained a footing in England or Australia."

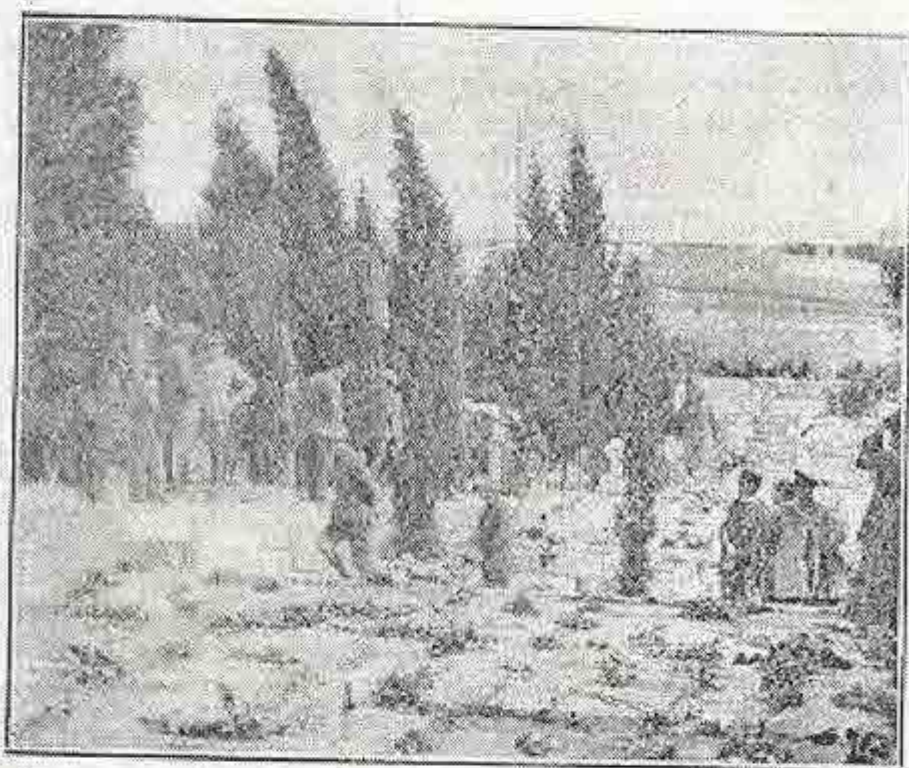


A PORTION OF MALTA CEMETERY, THE RESTING PLACE OF MANY ANZACS.

Cyril Brown, in his despatches to the New York "Times," writing of Bapaume, says: "On the sixth consecutive charge of unprecedented ferocity, even for the Somme fighting, the Australians finally broke through the German lines and swept on over the Butte de Warlencourt."

Paris newspapers warmly praise the Australians for their splendid work in capturing Ville-sous-Corbie.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, when recently reviewing Australians, said he was proud to command troops of such magnificent fighting capacity. Their fighting powers had earned the respect of the enemy and the admiration of their comrades in the British army. Besides their courage and initiative in battle, the Australians had by virtue of their discipline and organisation become great soldiers.



A PORTION OF MALTA CEMETERY, SHOWING
THE BURIAL PLACE OF OUR HEROES.

A war correspondent writes: "The gameness of these Australians fairly warms your heart. . . . The way this infantry is sticking to its business with only one object in view—to do the job, and do it well—sends a glow of pride through every Australian who comes in contact with them in their work."

Further Copies, H. L. ROBERTS, Normandy-road, Caulfield.

