

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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The Illustrated War News.



ITALY AND THE GREAT WAR: AN ITALIAN ARTILLERYMAN WITH A MOUNTAIN-GUN

THE GREAT WAR.

THERE are many people anxious to demonstrate that this fine and lately initiated French offensive in the Lens-Arras area is the great movement forward timed for the spring. The people who say this are mainly the people who, last week, were disintegrating with depression, and who were promising defeats and calamities with a prodigality and unreason worthy of the Berlin Wireless installation. I mention this point because, as I wrote last week, one of the minor troubles we have to face in this country is the spirit of military unreason seething in the breasts of the unmilitary; it is a spirit which grows tenebrous and pessimistic if our forces do not win a battle a month, which also grows slightly out of focus in its optimism if we win a line or so in

a day. It really must be insisted that the whole course of a war is not summed up in the news contained in today's official communiqués, or this week's series of official communiqués, and also that war is not carried out to a definite time schedule. Only one armed nation has ever attempted that: it determined to get to Paris in a certain number of days, and it is still fighting hard to maintain its military arrogance on a line stretching from the Channel to Alsace.

This present great movement may be the spring movement (the spring was always bound to bring

movement, not because it is a time of flowers and victory, but because it is a time when guns and men and horses and wagons can move more easily over unsodden ground), but the best way to prophesy about it is to wait until the summer. The present movement seems, on the face of things, a grave and a valuable one, and in many ways it is an episode of the first importance. This initiative opened with a striking and vigorous advance on Sunday (9th). In its sweep the French obtained two very decisive gains: towards Carency and south of it a slice of front five miles in extent was entered to a depth of three miles; towards Loos—striking, that is, northward and towards Lens—three exceedingly strong lines of works were captured, a defence was crumpled up, and 2000 prisoners and six guns fell into our Ally's hands. This was the beginning of a vivid series of successes, during which the French advanced with tremendous spirit

over strongly held positions composed of a dizzying labyrinth of trenches, communication trenches, entanglements, field forts, and what-not else. Their stroke has been clean

and complete and admirable, and the effect of all this brilliant work culminated in the capture on Tuesday of the important ridge upon which stands the fort that had once been the chapel of Notre Dame de Lorette. Since then the entire village of Carency has been taken, together with the wood north of it, including Hill 125, and progress further north, encompassing the capture of

[Continued overleaf.]



THE CAUSE OF THE TEMPORARY FALL OF THE SALANDRA CABINET: SIGNOR GIOLITTI.

Signor Giolitti, whose activities on the side of non-intervention caused the momentary downfall of the Salandra Ministry has been Premier several times within the past twenty years. He has ever been a strong Germanophile.—[Photograph by Topical.]



AN ADVOCATE OF INTERVENTION: SIGNOR SALANDRA, THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

Signor Salandra, whose resignation King Victor Emmanuel refused to accept, is stated to have withdrawn Italy from the Triple Alliance, and to have made an agreement with England, France, and Russia.—[Photograph by S. and G.]



AN ADVOCATE OF INTERVENTION: BARON SONNINO.

Baron Sidney Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, is Signor Salandra's main support and avowedly an advocate of intervention. He is a former Premier, and is one of Italy's most eminent statesmen. His mother was an Englishwoman.—[Photo. G.N.]



ITALY'S FIGHTING FORCES: A TYPICAL ITALIAN INFANTRYMAN.

It has been estimated that, on mobilisation, Italy could put into the field about 650,000 men, with about 500,000 more fully trained reserves. Beyond that are some 200,000 to 300,000 Mobile Militia, and 2,000,000 men of the Territorial Militia. The infantry are armed with the 6.5 mm. (pattern 91) Mannlicher-Carcano magazine rifle. Some of the Territorial Militia still use the Vetterli-Vitali rifle.—[Photo. C.N.]

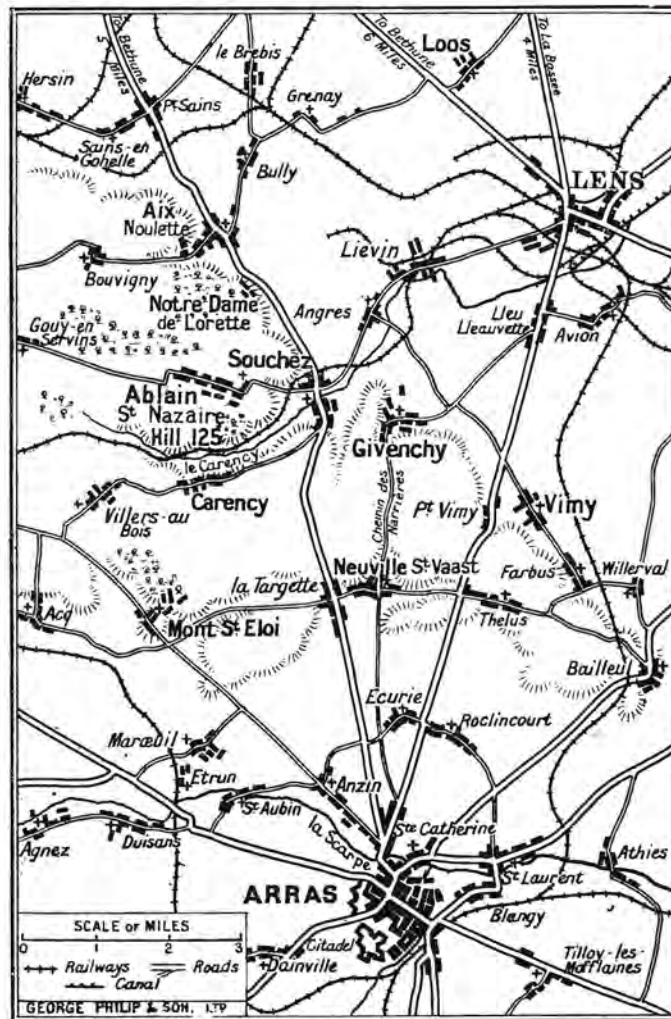


ITALY FIGHTING FORCES: A BERSAGLIERE; WITH A TRANSPORT MULE.

The famous Bersaglieri, or riflemen, are among the finest of Italy's fighting men. In ordinary times they wear plumed hats. The man shown in our photograph, who is seen leading a transport mule, is wearing a sun-helmet, as used by the Italian troops in North Africa. A regiment of these picturesque and plucky Bersaglieri is attached to each Italian army corps in the field.—[Photo. by C.N.]

Ablain St. Nazaire, was made. Southward towards Arras, Neuville has been enclosed within the new line, and the advance is yet going forward in a fury of battle. All these gains, however, are but incidents in the capture of the Notre Dame de Lorette ridge.

Whatever this advance may lead to, it represents the greatest definite success won by either side since, perhaps, the capture of Antwerp. The hill of Notre Dame de Lorette was, and is, as strong in its fortifications; as many cities, and its importance is greater than most. It dominated the Lens-Arras area, and while it was in enemy hands any movement of the French that had not its capture as part of its scheme would have been an abortive movement. The Germans recognised this, and seem to have exercised every faculty of military ingenuity in its defence; that the French should have been able to capture this Gibraltar, and to have carried the intricacies of trenches set widely about it, is a striking testimony to their brilliance, ability, and tenacity. These field forts require strong hearts in assault. Every few yards is a trench, and each trench is a fort, and this state of things goes on interminably. Still, the French have won through so far, and have demonstrated their ability to win through again. From Notre Dame de Lorette they should not only dominate the surrounding country, but, in striking at the exceedingly important railway and road junction of Lens, they have the slope with them practically all the way. By going on they should soon have an effect on the German communication: north and south—this is the extreme importance of the advance. If Lens goes, then Lille and other points to the north are in grave danger; and if, by this wedge, the

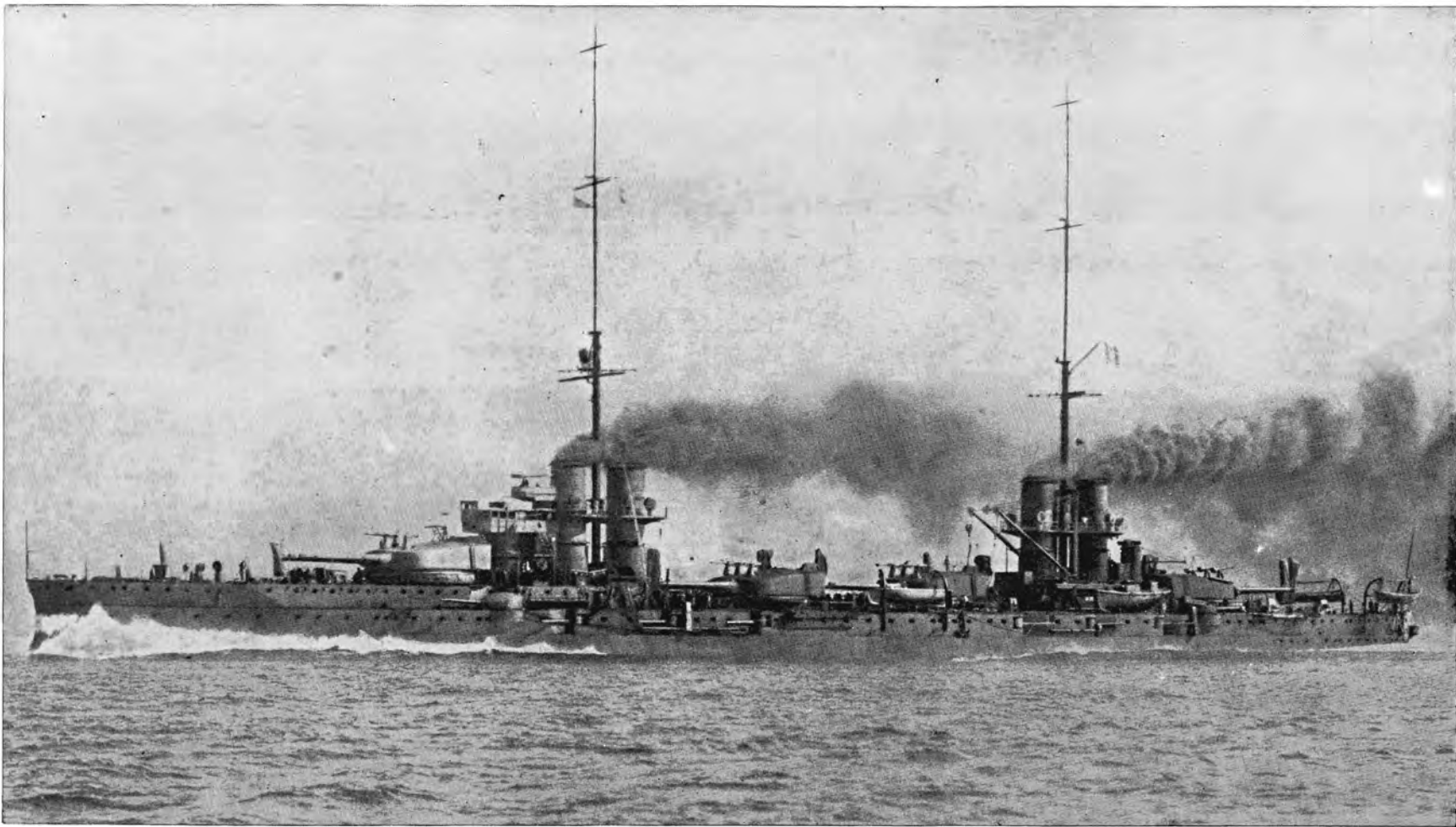


WHERE THE FRENCH ARE MAKING IMPORTANT PROGRESS: THE CARENCEY DISTRICT, THE SCENE OF THE VICTORIOUS BATTLE AND THE LINE OF THE LOOS-ARRAS ADVANCE

northern German line is threatened, then it is highly possible that the line to the south will suffer a relapse to the rear, for its flanks will be full of dangerous bends, if not left in the air altogether. It remains to be said that the fighting must have been costly to both sides, but infinitely more costly to the enemy. The French speak of captures of guns, of large captures of men and munitions, and great loss in German life. In the woods of Hill 125 alone three companies of Germans were found dead from gun-fire, and in the awful artillery bombardment that must have heralded each attack the slaughter is bound to have been ghastly.

Upon the British front there has been considerable fighting also. On Sunday (9th) we attacked between Bois Grenier and Festubert, and made ground south-east towards Fromelles. Since that time the Germans have been endeavouring to swamp our front with great attacks, all of which have been repulsed with the most savage loss; particularly it may be noted that they threw forward an assault which, under the screen of the now inevitable poison gas, they felt assured would crush through our line. Our men, with their armoury of respirators, were prepared this time, and the thick and congested columns of assault which came forward behind the gas were cut to pieces in a fashion that can only be called appalling. The Germans were mown down by every arm—artillery, machine-gun, grenade, and rifle, nearly all firing into the mass at point-blank range. We suffered many losses also, for the German artillery practice has been good, and the new guns brought into action quite excellent. We have nothing to complain about of our own week's work; and thanks to it, we may be certain, the German

[Continued overleaf].



THE FIRST OF ITALY'S DREADNOUGHTS: THE "DANTE ALIGHIERI," A FINE UNIT OF A VERY EFFICIENT AND READY NAVY.

The Italian Fleet is in perfect readiness, and counts six Dreadnought-type battle-ships equipped for sea. The last two have hoisted the pennant since the beginning of this year. The first of the Italian Dreadnoughts to be completed was the "Dante Alighieri," of 18,300 tons, which joined the fleet in October 1912. The "Dante," with the exceptional speed of between 23 and 24 knots, mounts, as main

armament, twelve 12-inch guns in four turrets—three guns to each turret—an experiment that has been favourably reported on in her case. As anti-torpedo-craft armament the "Dante" carries twenty 4.7 quick-firers and lighter guns. Italy has eight pre-Dreadnought-type battle-ships; four fast armoured cruisers; forty destroyers; twenty submarines, and a strong force of naval aeroplanes and seaplanes.—[Photo. by C.N.]

resistance against the French thrust has been deprived of much valuable reinforcement. There are reports that our men are suffering sadly from lack of shells, and that this factor is holding our hand most gravely.

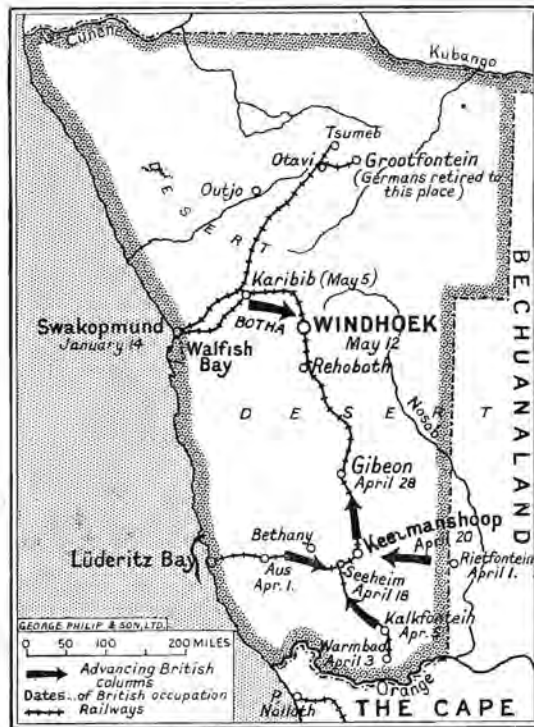
While the Germans are still proclaiming their victorious advance in Galicia, have reported that they are pressing to within seventeen miles of Przemyśl, and have captured 140,000 prisoners, to say nothing of booty and guns, in their big battle, there seem to be indications that possibly their thrust is being blunted, and that the Russians are gaining the measure of the attack. Petrograd reports speak with an air of confidence, and they detail a counter-stroke to be delivered in Bukovina that will have effect in Western Galicia, where the approach of strategical reserves will bring a useful pressure to bear also. Meanwhile, they declare they hold their previous positions near the Uzsok Pass and the

Kovno. Russia, which has not been happy for a week or so, is thus growing a little more assured, and perhaps the tide is turning. It is best, however, to wait upon events here with patience.

While there are many indications of heavy and plucky fighting—especially by the Australasian troops and our own Naval Division—in the Gallipoli Peninsula, the only official announcement of military activity in this region is the news that the *Goliath*, a pre-Dreadnought battle-ship of the *Ocean* class, has been lost in a torpedo attack made by destroyers while she was protecting the French flank inside the Straits. This is not entirely unexpected, because the Dardanelles omelette cannot possibly be cooked without breaking eggs. The gravity of the loss to us is the fact that 500 men went down with the ship.

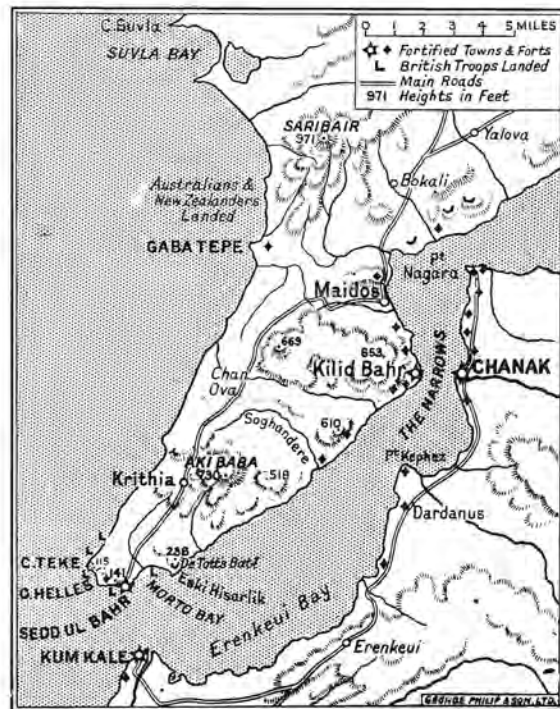
At the same time, Mr. Churchill also stated that the British submarine *E 14*, "which, with so much daring, penetrated the Sea of Marmora some time ago," has reported that she sank two Turkish gun-boats and another large Turkish transport. This may give us some consolation. We can at least bear to lose one *Goliath* (unpleasant though the loss is), but the Turks cannot afford to lose any ships at all. From the French authorities we have heard something of the land fighting, for

Continued overleaf.



THE CAPTURE OF WINDHOEK, THE CAPITAL OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, BY GENERAL BOTHA: THE DISTRICT ACROSS WHICH THE CAPE FORCES OPERATED.

Jawornik range. They, too, claim immense numbers of their enemy killed, and have announced marked successes about Czernowitz and Kolomea on their Bukovina flank. In the Baltic provinces the loss of Libau is admitted, and an enemy advance in force in the region of Shavli is said to have been met and repulsed with severe loss; while a hostile position has been captured near Eyragola, thirty miles north-west of



WHERE THE BRITISH LANDED IN THE DARDANELLES AND THE SCENE OF THE FIGHTING IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA: GABA TEPE, KRITHIA, AKI BABA, AND DISTRICT.



MEN OF A FORCE OVER 40,000 STRONG AND NOTABLY EFFICIENT: BLUEJACKETS OF THE ITALIAN NAVY.

The Italian Navy *personnel* numbers upwards of 40,000 of all grades and ratings, and has the reputation of being in a state of notable efficiency. Its training is admittedly of a high order, and the seamen-gunners proved their capacity as first-class shots in the Tripolitan War. The all-round smartness of the Italians afloat and ashore created a favourable impression on the British naval officers who had to do

with them during the Tripoli coast operations. Constantly trained in manoeuvres at high speed, the tactical ability of the Italian naval officers, as a corps, under the leadership of the Duke of the Abruzzi, King Victor Emmanuel's brother, is generally accepted as being at least equal to that of the officers of any other European Power, the Germans not excepted.—[Photo. by C.N.]

distract attention from the British landing, have now crossed over and have joined in with our men, particularly in the attack on the high ground of Krithia. The whole movement here seems to have made points of success, since the French state that they have entrenched themselves on certain of the hills they have gained.

Another item of interest from our overseas campaigning is the capture of the capital of German South-West Africa, Windhoek. General Botha's campaign has been pushed forward with admirable mobility, and in his swift rush along the railway from Swakopmund, and in General Smuts' equally rapid advance from the south, whatever defence there was in the country seems to have been rounded up before it had a chance to concentrate. By capturing Windhoek a final opportunity for organised resistance on the part of the Germans may be said

to have gone, and the colony has now virtually fallen into the hands of the Union forces. It is possible that there may be a guerilla campaign by the Germans still at large, but it is rather doubtful. In any case, General Botha, and General Smuts under him, are men who know quite enough about this form of warfare to finish it satisfactorily.

The sinking of the *Lusitania* has had its reflex both on the personal side of this country—and the Germans in this country—and on the political life of the United States. The primary effect it had in Great

indignation, and to lead them to rioting. Rioting as an instrument of anger—even just anger—is quite indefensible, however much one can understand the human quality underneath the action. In this instance it had a good, if left-handed, effect: it supplied the main reason to the Government for taking action against enemy aliens in our midst. A new law providing for the internment of all young men of military age, and the compulsory repatriation of all men beyond this age, as well as Austrian and German women and children, has come into force. There are special

clauses to deal with special cases both of non-naturalised and naturalised Germans. Nobody can criticise the justice of this enactment.

The American action in the *Lusitania* matter is no longer in doubt. The United States Note to Germany has now been delivered, and it is satisfactory to find that the tone does not lack firm-

ness. It should make it obvious to Germany that the United States is determined to resort to strong measures (not necessarily war) if needs be. The chorus of public condemnation in America has been strong enough, and the people are not inclined to be trifled with. America, as was said last week, is in a difficult position, and the best thing this country can do at this moment is to leave her alone to solve her own troubles.

LONDON: MAY 17, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



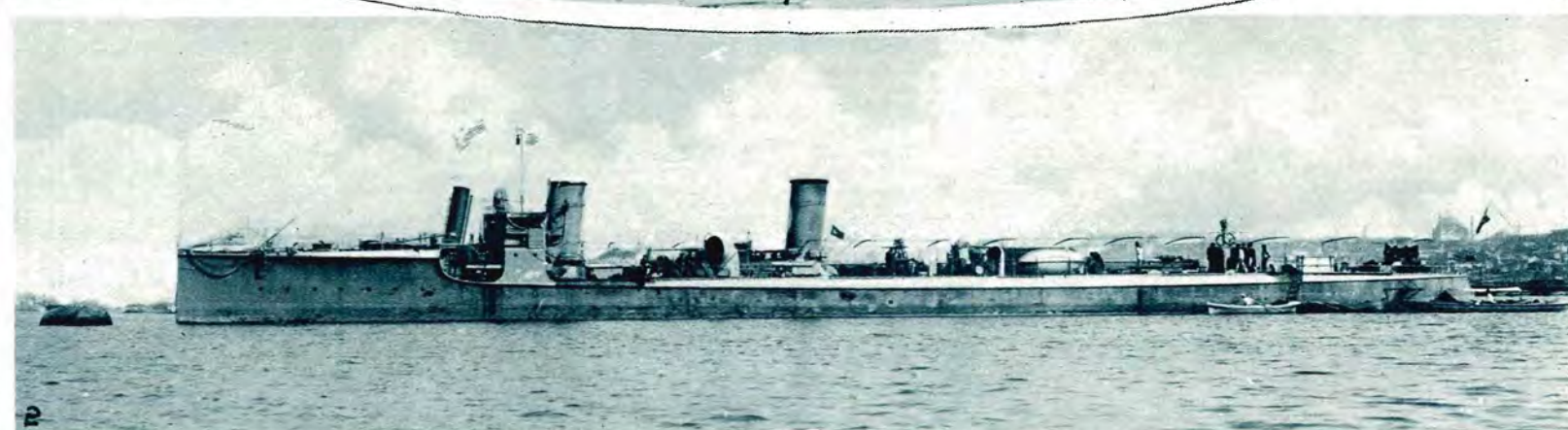
HONOURS WHICH THE KAISER AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA ARE NO LONGER ENTITLED TO WEAR: THE STAR, THE LESSER GEORGE, AND THE GARTER—PART OF THE INSIGNIA OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.



AN INTERESTING CEREMONY IN MID-OCEAN: GENERAL D'AMADE PRESENTING COLOURS ON BOARD A TRANSPORT.

General d'Amade, the gallant officer originally in command of the French Expeditionary Force at the Dardanelles, has had the misfortune to be invalided just as his troops reached the scene of operations. The recent loss of his eighteen-year-old son, killed in action, is, in part, responsible for the General's breakdown in health. Military London knows him well. He was formerly French Military Attaché

here, and also represented the French Army at British Headquarters in the South African War. He was selected as Sir Ian Hamilton's colleague specially for his experience of foreign expeditions. Our illustration shows the General on board a French transport presenting colours to a newly formed battalion. General Gouraud, his successor, is the youngest General in the French Army, and has a great reputation.



THE TYPE OF VESSEL THAT SANK THE "GOLIATH": TWO OF THE TURKISH NAVY'S MOST MODERN DESTROYERS.

In informing the House of Commons on May 13 of the loss of the "Goliath," Mr. Churchill stated that the disaster had taken place on the previous night, the "Goliath" being "torpedoed in a torpedo-attack by destroyers when she was protecting the French flank just inside the Straits." Turkey at the outset of the war is known to have possessed eight modern destroyers; four built in 1907-8 at Bordeaux, and

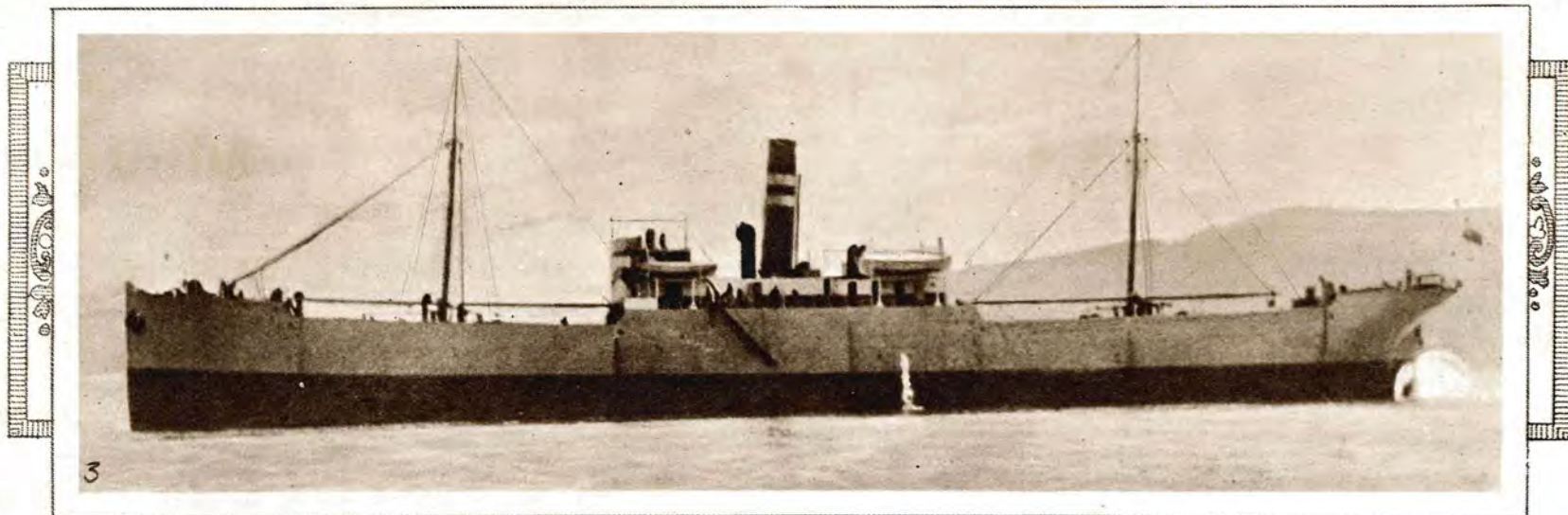
four built in Germany in 1909. There are also two twenty-year-old destroyers in the Turkish Navy. Photograph No. 1 shows a typical vessel of the former set, the "Samsoun," a 280-ton vessel of 28 knots speed, carrying seven small quick-firers. No. 2 shows the "Muavenet-i-Millet," a typical German-pattern boat, of 610 tons, 35 knots, and carrying two 3'4-inch guns and machine-guns.



TORPEDOED IN THE DARDANELLES DURING THE LAND-AND-SEA ATTACK ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA: THE BATTLE-SHIP "GOLIATH."

The battle-ship "Goliath," the torpedoing of which in the Dardanelles, with the loss of over 500 lives, was made public in the House of Commons by Mr. Churchill on May 13, was one of our smaller and older battle-ships. She was a sister-ship to the "Ocean," sunk by a Turkish drifting mine in the same locality on March 18. The "Goliath" was launched in 1888, and completed in 1900 at a cost of

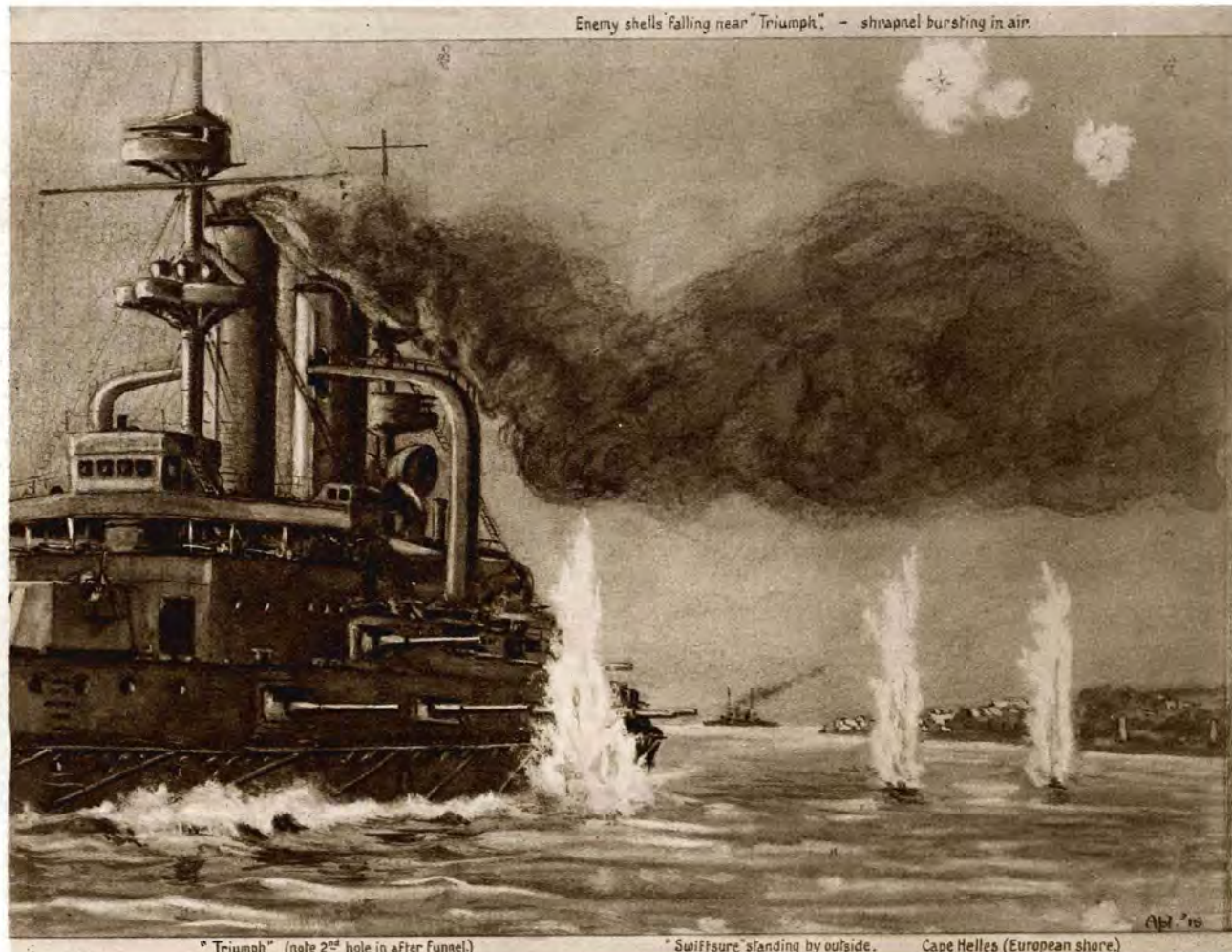
£866,000. She was of 12,950 tons displacement with 18½ knots speed, and mounted four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns, with ten 12-pounders. She was lightly armoured with a belt of 6-inch steel at the water-line, and was also of exceptionally light draught in order to be able to navigate the Suez Canal without delay. Her normal complement was 750 officers and men.



THE MODERN "HORSE OF TROY," THE FAMOUS TRANSPORT, "RIVER CLYDE"; AND METHODS OF LANDING FRENCH TROOPS ON RAFTS.

The transport "River Clyde" has become famous for her part in landing troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula, on April 25, between Cape Helles and Sedd-el Bahr, where she was deliberately beached. This has been described by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett as "the most terrible of all the landings." "Three big ports," he writes, "were cut into each of the ship's sides, and plank-gangways were rigged. . . .

The transport (which was nicknamed 'the Horse of Troy' by the fleet) accompanied by a string of lighters, towed by a steam hopper, ran herself smoothly ashore." Some troops landed, but the casualties were so heavy that the operation was postponed. Our photographs show: (1 and 2) Landing troops, wearing life-belts on a raft in Mudros Bay; (3) The "River Clyde."—[Photo. No. 3 by L.N.A.]



Enemy shells falling near "Triumph" - shrapnel bursting in air.

"Triumph" (note 2nd hole in after funnel.)

"Swiftsure" standing by outside.

Cape Helles (European shore.)

APR '15

IN PREPARATION FOR THE GREAT LAND-AND-SEA ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES: THE "TRIUMPH" SHELLING THE COAST BATTERIES.

The "Triumph," a ten-year-old battle-ship, armed with 10-inch and 7.5-inch guns, took a prominent part during the operations for harassing the Turks while they were strengthening the Gallipoli Peninsula coast defences on the eve of the present attack. We see the "Triumph" heading into the Straits for an attack and reconnaissance on April 18, when three shells struck the ship. One, as the drawing

shows, struck the after-funnel. Another fell on the bridge and crashed through to the deck below, wounding two men. She shelled the Turkish batteries at 7000 yards, and while so doing came under the fire of a concealed howitzer battery, which, it is stated, "dropped sixteen large shells close round her during a quarter of an hour." But the "Triumph" located the battery and silenced it.



FAMOUS FORTIFICATIONS ACROSS THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA: THE BULAIR LINES.

These photographs show Turkish fortifications on the Gallipoli Peninsula, to which the Turks, alleging that the Allied Fleet and aeroplanes have bombarded and have killed non-combatants "at Gallipoli and other unfortified places on that peninsula," decided to send "French and British subjects from Constantinople, exposing them to the same danger." It has been announced that 26 British and 24 French

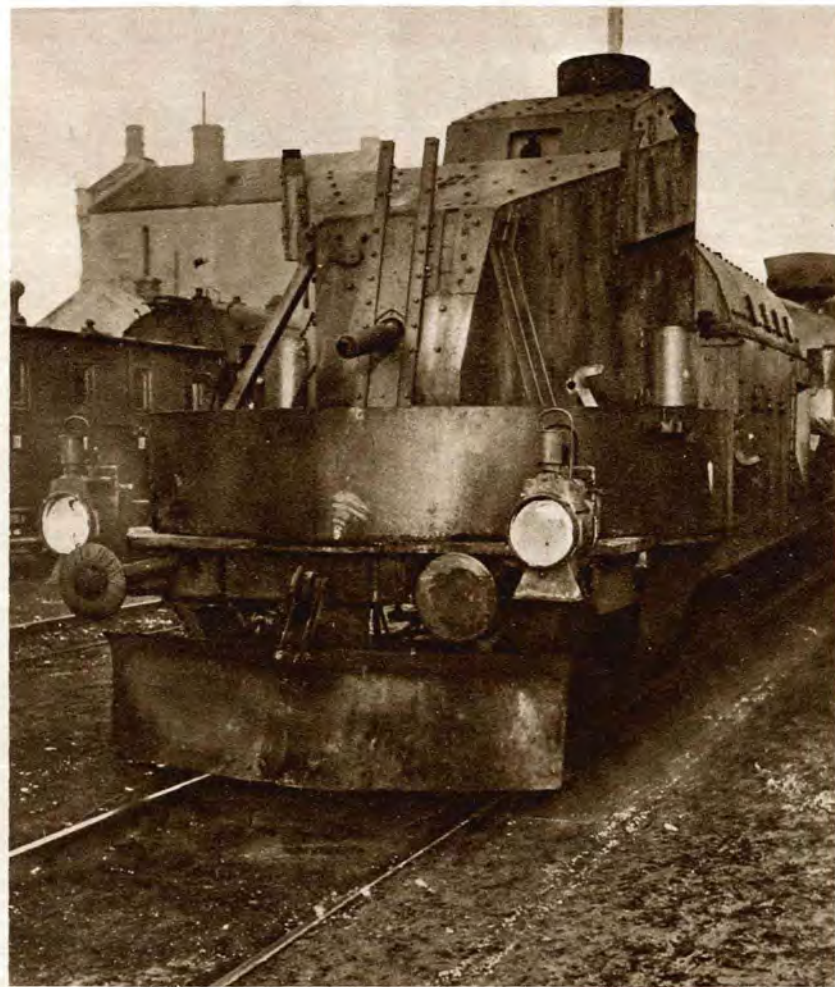
subjects were shipped on May 6 from Constantinople on a transport bound for Gallipoli. The first photograph, which, like the other two, was taken two years ago, shows a battery of three 150-mm. guns in Fort Sultan Hamid, on the Bulair Isthmus. In the second is seen (on the left) a masked searchlight of Fort Sultan Hamid. No. 3, a panoramic view of Bulair, includes a 150-mm. gun.



THE GERMANS' GREAT OBJECTIVE PHOTOGRAPHED FROM AN AEROPLANE: YPRES, WITH THE RUINS OF ST. MARTIN'S CATHEDRAL AND THE CLOTH HALL.

The destruction of the beautiful old buildings of Ypres by the vandal German artillery is clearly shown in this photograph, taken from an aeroplane at a height of 300 feet. Since the first bombardment with incendiary shells more and more damage has been done. For example, on April 20 (to quote "Eye-Witness"): "Ypres itself was bombarded by pieces of 42 cm. and 35 cm. calibre." Fifteen children

playing in the street were killed by the German shells that day. Describing the battle on May 8, he writes: "The sky was lit up by the flashes of guns and the light of blazing villages and farms, while against this background of smoke and flame, looming out in the murky light over the crumbling ruins of the old town, rose the battered wreck of the cathedral tower and the spires of the Cloth Hall."



WAR BY TRAIN IN GALICIA: AN ARMED AND ARMoured GERMAN LOCOMOTIVE.
Except for the pulling-up of the track, or artillery-fire, an armoured train can ordinarily count on getting about with comparative impunity. In the illustration of a German armoured-train engine is seen one method of protecting and utilising the locomotive, which is specially vulnerable, and damage to which entails the putting-out of action of the entire train.—[Photo. by St. Stephen's Bureau.]



THE ONCOMING OF THE GERMAN POISON-CLOUD: A TURCO REGIMENT'S FATE.
This is a drawing by a French artist from personal descriptions by soldiers of what they saw as the German poison-cloud approached a regiment of Turcos. The long, low, dense mass of greenish-yellow vapour is seen rolling forward, like an autumn fog creeping up, not reaching as high as the roof of the farmhouse in the background, asphyxiating all in its path.



AN OCCASION WHEN THE GERMAN POISON GAS ASSUMED A REDDISH HUE : BRITISH TROOPS RETIRING BEFORE THE ONCOMING VAPOUR.

The German asphyxiating gas has usually been yellow-green, but not invariably. For example, "Eye-Witness" wrote recently : "A dense cloud of suffocating vapour was launched from their [the German] trenches along the whole front . . . The fumes did not carry much beyond our front trenches, but these were to a great extent rendered untenable, and a retirement from them was ordered. No sooner

had this started than the enemy opened a violent bombardment with asphyxiating shells and shrapnel on our trenches and on our infantry as they were withdrawing. From a distance, perhaps owing to some peculiarity of light, the gas on this occasion looked like a great reddish cloud." The painting shows British troops retiring through a communication-trench.—[Painted by Cyrus Cuneo, R.O.I.]

HOW IT WORKS: XVIII.—IMPROVISED DEFENCES.

THE effective service of a body of troops may be materially increased by the judicious improvement and adaptation of the existing defences of the country over which the action is being fought. Amongst such defences are included buildings, hedges, embankments and cuttings, and each of these can be made more effective by treatment which varies in each individual case. A house may be converted into a useful fort by barricading the windows and doors.

For the first of these purposes, sacks are filled with stones or earth, and piled behind the door or window, two holes being left near the top to act as loopholes for the defenders' fire (Fig. 1 on opposite page). By another method boards are nailed across the window-frame inside and outside, and the space between filled with stones (Fig. 2). When sufficient loose bricks can be obtained the doors and windows may be thickly walled up from the outside (Fig. 3). A door made to open inwards may be secured by means of struts of timber placed at an angle between the door and the floor abutting on a strip of wood nailed to each of these (Fig. 4). A properly built nine-inch brick wall will generally stop a rifle bullet, but a roughly built stone wall should be thicker, so as to reduce the probability of any crevice giving a through passage. A single wall is worse than useless against artillery-fire, as a shell penetrates the wall before exploding, and the damage done by the flying bricks or stones adds to that of the shell-fragments. If a second wall be built a short distance behind the first one, this gives good cover against artillery. In this case contact with the first wall explodes the shell and so prevents it penetrating the second one, which also protects the men from flying splinters.

The shelter given by a hedge growing on the top of a bank is very much increased if a trench be dug at the back of it (Fig. 5), the excavated soil being thrown behind the trench, and care being taken so to dispose of it

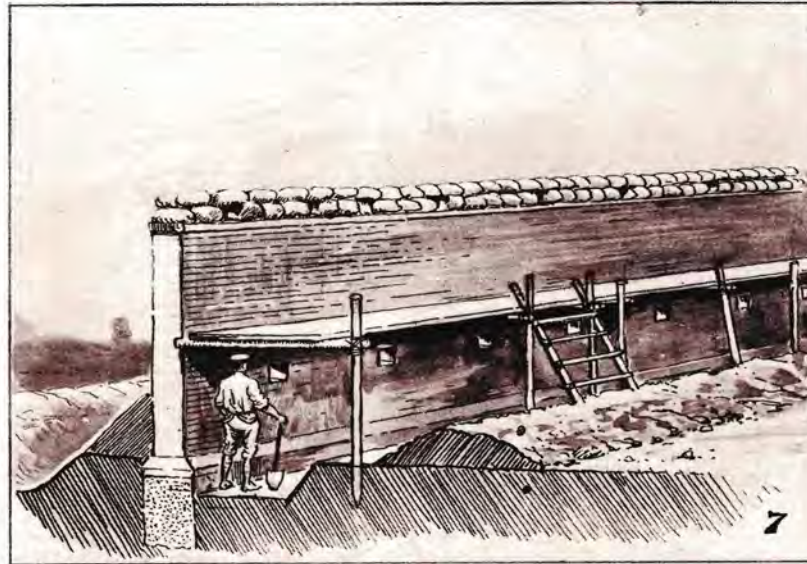
that it does not attract attention. A line of infantry firing through a hedge from a trench such as that described is very difficult to locate when using smokeless powder.

An embankment may be used either by cutting a trench along its front edge, an operation involving some considerable trouble, in which case the ground in its front will be under fire from it, or, when less time is available, by forming a terrace at its back and firing over the embankment (Fig. 6). The defence of a cutting follows on much the same line,

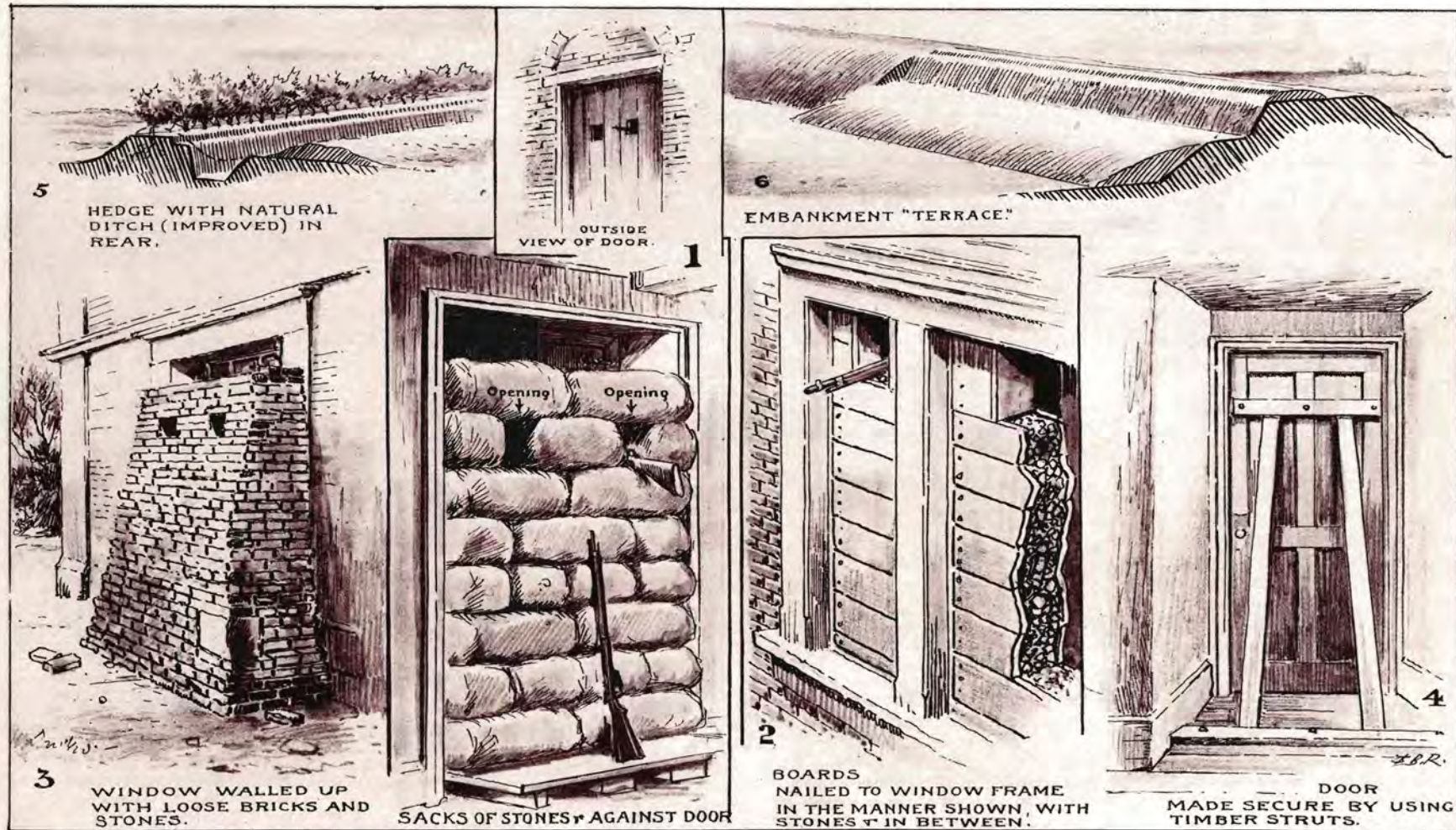
but in this case the "terrace" trench is the forward one, and if both are constructed, the one in the rear may be used for reserves. The defence of a short front by a large number of men when attacked by infantry can be made very effective where a high wall can be used (Fig. 7, on this page). In this case a shallow trench is cut at the back of the wall to accommodate one file of men who fire through loopholes made in the wall whilst another file stand on a platform above their heads, firing through loopholes between sand-bags laid on the wall-top.

Infantry posted behind a wall not more than seven feet high are fairly well protected when firing over the top, but additional protection may be obtained by cutting notches in the top of the wall to act as loopholes. This system gives good head cover, and the notches are very quickly made; but it

cannot be adopted in all cases, as the fact that a wall prepared in this way has been put in a state of defence is perfectly evident to the enemy even when it is viewed from a very considerable distance. A platform erected behind a high wall, to enable troops to fire over the top, should be fitted with a handrail behind the men to prevent the wounded from falling. A loophole through a 9-inch brick wall should be about 18 inches long by 9 inches high on the inside surface, and should taper down to about 4½ inches by 3 inches on the outside surface; this arrangement gives free movement through a wide angle, and presents only a small target.



AN EFFECTIVE DEFENCE OF A SHORT FRONT BY A LARGE BODY OF TROOPS:
A HIGH WALL DIVIDED INTO UPPER AND LOWER SECTIONS.



HOW IT WORKS: IMPROVED DEFENCES, AND DEVICES USED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF EXISTING COVER.

The taking of cover is one of the chief arts of modern warfare, and it follows that the improvement of existing defences, natural or artificial, is a matter of equal importance in the operations of troops. The nature of such defences, of course, varies to an almost unlimited extent according to the character of the locality and the kind of materials available for constructing them. Our artist has illustrated on

this page and on that opposite a number of typical methods by which houses, walls, hedges, embankments, and so on, can be put into a stronger state of defence for the use of infantry. The different devices illustrated in the drawings are explained in the article on the opposite page. Sand-bags, or sacks filled with earth or stones, have been largely used during the war.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson.]



ALL THAT WAS LEFT OF THEM: THE 3RD AND 4TH CANADIANS RETURNING AT EVENING

These are some of the Canadians who stopped the advance in force of the Germans near St. Julien during the attack on Ypres on April 22 and the two next days, after the French had been forced back from their part of the line owing to the diabolical poison-gas outrage. The Canadian Division held the section adjoining the French position, and the sudden and unexpected French withdrawal placed the Canadians in extreme

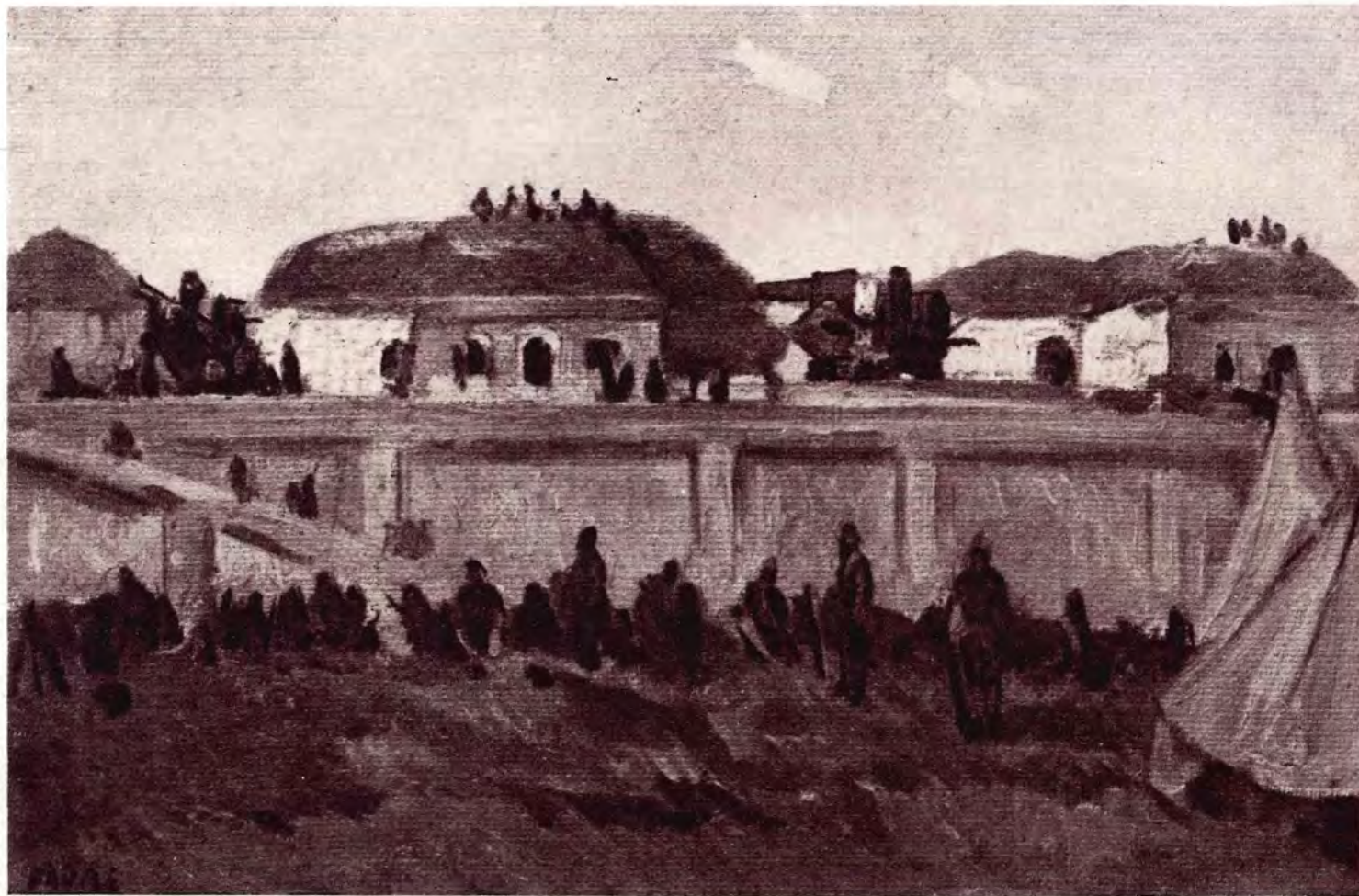
jeopardy. As the official statements relate, the 10th and 16th Canadians made the midnight counter-attack on April 22. The 3rd and 4th were with the battalions sent forward next morning. Says the Canadian "Eye-Witness": "They suffered terrible casualties. For a short time every other man seemed to fall, but the attack was pressed closer and closer. . . . The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the



CAPTURING THE GERMAN TRENCHES AT ST. JULIEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, ON APRIL 23.

direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight, by battalions whose names should live for ever in the annals of soldiers, was carried to the first line of German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle, the man who resisted was bayoneted, and the trench was won." We see the remnant of the 3rd and 4th battalions on their return on relief at night after holding the captured trench all day: in one battalion

only 115 men out of 1000 came back. Describing the attack, an officer of the 4th says: "We had to go 2300 yards across open country under a shower of hot shell. It was here we lost our Commanding Officer, Colonel Birchall, and all our N.C.O.'s were disabled or killed. Yet we reached the German trench and took it. . . . Our boys were heroes. Never for one moment did they hesitate."



BY A GERMAN WITH THE TURKS AT THE DARDANELLES: INTERIOR AND REAR VIEW OF THE RAMPARTS OF FORT HAMIDIEH.

This drawing of part of the interior of Fort Hamidieh, one of the principal Turkish works on the Asiatic side of the Narrows, giving a view of the bomb-proof earth-covered shelters on top of which the fort's heavy guns are mounted, is reproduced from a drawing in a German paper made by Herr Amandus Faure, stated to be the only German war-artist with the Turkish forces in the Gallipoli Peninsula. We

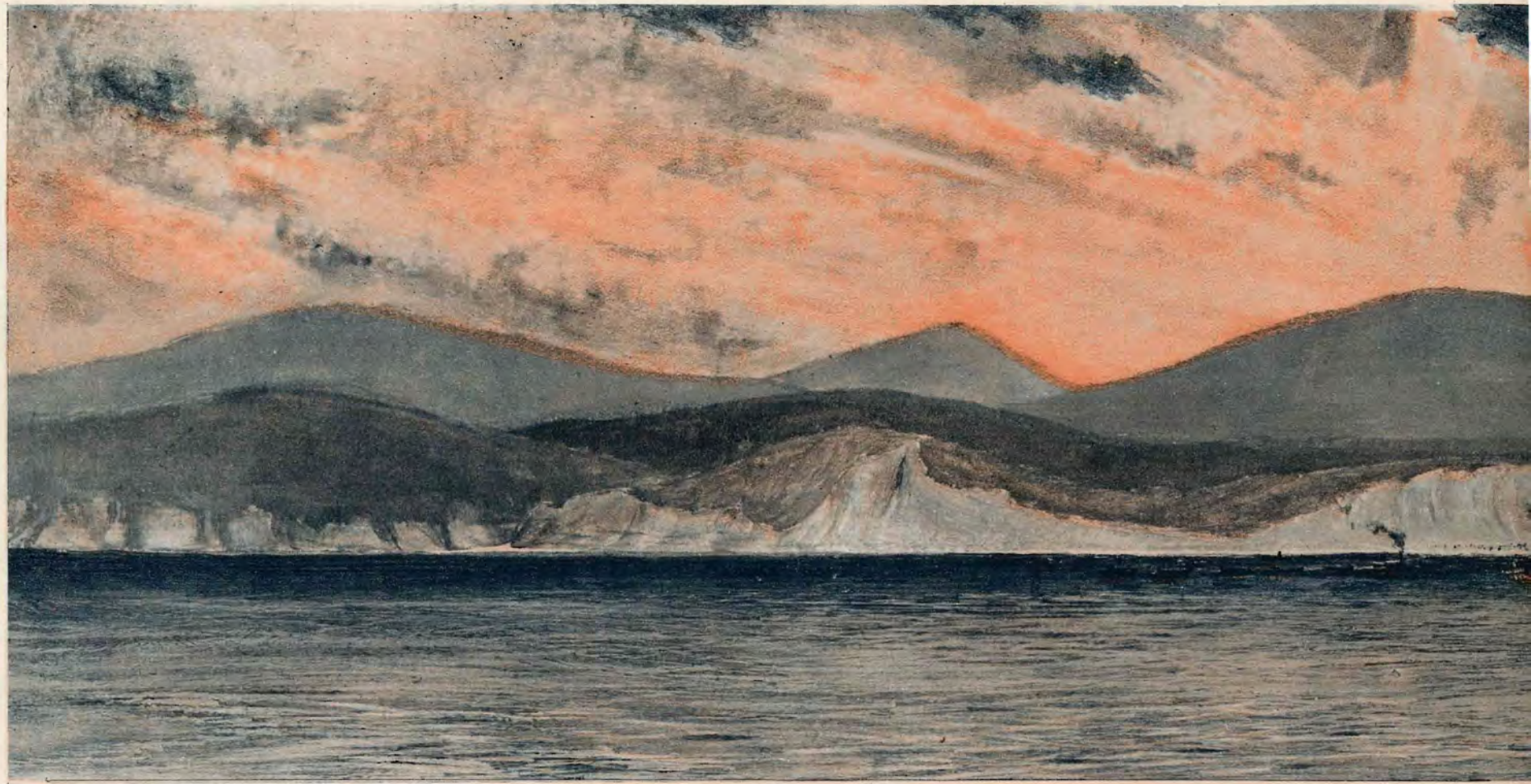
see the ramparts facing the Straits from inside the fort. It is possible thus to realise how the works and garrisons of the similar forts on the European side of the Straits are exposed when taken in reverse by the high-angle firing of a ship like the "Queen Elizabeth," bombarding with 15-inch shells from the Gulf of Saros on the western side of the peninsula.



BY A GERMAN WITH THE TURKS AT THE DARDANELLES: TURKS ON THE DEFENSIVE NEAR KUM KALE.

The German war-artist at Turkish Headquarters on the Dardanelles, Herr Amandus Faure, whose drawing, published in a German newspaper, is reproduced here, is instructive in various regards. For one thing, it brings before the eye effectively the extremely difficult nature of the country over which our own troops and the French are now fighting. Every quarter-mile of ground offers the enemy an apparently

impregnable defensive position, intersected as it is with rugged ridges and steep-sided ravines stretching in all directions, the bare rocky ground affording troops advancing to the attack little or no cover. One can realise also how the bombarding war-ships within the Straits have to depend on aeroplane scouting for locating Turkish coast-batteries, many of which stand at a little distance from the shore.



THE DAWN OF A NEW DAY FOR EUROPEAN TURKEY: THE SUN RISING BEHIND THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

The scene during the landing of troops on the shores of the Gallipoli Peninsula was one of natural grandeur charged with dramatic intensity. The Australians and New Zealanders landed at Gaba Tepe, some thirteen miles up the western coast; the British landed on five beaches, at the peninsula's extremity, two contingents on the western side, two at the southern end, and one on the eastern side, in Morto Bay. The operations began before dawn on Sunday, April 25. In his vivid account of the Australian landing, as seen from



THE LANDING OF AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND TROOPS.—FROM THE PAINTING BY CHARLES PEARS.

Mr. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett writes: "The three ships which had embarked troops transferred them to four small boats apiece towed by a steam pinnace, and in this manner the covering force were conveyed to the shore. . . . At 4.53 a.m. there suddenly came a very sharp burst of rifle-fire from the beach. . . . At 5.3 a.m. the fire intensified. . . . At 5.28 and then died down somewhat . . . Dawn was gradually breaking, because we were looking due east into the sun slowly rising behind the hills."

Little Lives of Great Men.

XVIII.—CAPTAIN MURRAY SUETER, R.N.A.S.

THE mainspring of the Royal Naval Air Service, which has done such remarkable work in this war, is Captain Murray F. Sueter, C.B., R.N. As head of the Air Department at the Admiralty, he is the man behind the scenes, and there, as far as his own temperament is concerned, he will remain in what may be styled a magnificent obscurity, for he is in love with his work and loathes limelight. To him more than to any other individual is due the credit for having organised it from the outset. Yet it might be thought remarkable that the list of our certified aeroplane, air-ship, and balloon pilots does not contain his name. His name began to be mentioned in official and semi-official communications when aviation was first thought of in connection with the Navy, at the time of the first big experiment with the building by Vickers at Barrow from Government designs of the big rigid air-ship the *Mayfly*, which, however, never emerged from the experimental stage.

That takes us back five years. When one thinks of what has been accomplished in that period in the way of building up as perfect and practical a naval aerial organisation and equipment as any in the world, one is really thinking of what Captain Sueter has been doing all the time. Thick-set, clean-shaven, firm-mouthed, broad-shouldered, and of medium height is this man of clear decisions and tireless energy. Like Lieutenant Porte, who was planning to fly the Atlantic last summer on the Curtiss



DIRECTOR OF THE AIR DEPARTMENT AT THE ADMIRALTY:
CAPTAIN MURRAY FRASER SUETER, C.B.

Photo. by London Stereoscopic Co.

hydro-aeroplane, and who is now serving with distinction in the Royal Naval Air Service, Captain Sueter came to it through submarining. In the early days of the present century he was, perhaps, our most distinguished submarine officer, the book he then wrote on the problems of organising that service in the light of his actual experiences as commander of a submarine being still regarded as the standard work on the subject. His qualities have been abundantly manifest by the very absence of criticism of the Royal Naval Air Service from its inception. A feature of its policy has been from the outset to do everything possible to encourage the native aircraft industry, which has responded right nobly.

The result has been that when war came it was found not only that the Royal Naval Air Service was perfectly manned and equipped, but also that Captain Sueter was an organiser with an imagination in that he had all the machinery ready for so enormously and rapidly expanding that service. The service has figured chiefly in the Press in connection with work accomplished with hydro-aeroplanes and aeroplanes, in which connection we hold the world's record to date in having employed over three dozen British machines in conjunction with several French ones in a single concerted operation. But Captain Sueter is also responsible for no less important work that has to be carried out by our growing fleet of air-ships—work to which the Admiralty can allude only on the rarest occasions. But we must not forget that this branch of the service is no less continually busy than that concerned with aeroplanes.



THE NEW WAR "COMET" OVER PARIS! A PATROLLING FRENCH AEROPLANE SIGNALLING WITH ITS SEARCHLIGHT ABOVE THE DARKENED CITY.

This remarkable photograph was taken from the church of St. Gervais looking towards Notre Dame (on the right) and the Pantheon (on the left). High in the air above the sombre mass of darkened buildings is one of the patrolling aeroplanes that guard the city by night, signalling with its searchlight, and looking for all the world like the comet which awe-struck Parisians gazed at on the night of March 19,

1843. It was reported that two German aeroplanes flew over the suburbs of Paris on May 11 last and dropped two bombs. They were driven off by an air-patrol and the guns at St. Denis fort. The same evening a Zeppelin was reported near Paris. All lights were put out, and crowds gathered to watch the patrolling French aircraft, each fitted with a strong searchlight.—[Photo, by L. Gimpel.]



AFTER HOLDING THE TRENCHES NEAR DIXMUDE FOR FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OF SEVERE FIGHTING: A BATTALION

The Belgian Army holds the line along a front of seventeen miles, stretching from near Dixmude to the sea, south of the Yser along the canalised portion of the river, and to the north following the track of the railway to Nieuport. That part of the country is at all times a dreary, wind-swept flat, now with battered villages and cottage ruins on all sides, and sparse trees, clumps and rows of willows, mostly stumps with

maimed branches and trunks scarred with shell-marks. "In front of the line," to quote "Eye-Witness's" description, "is a waste of water melting into the sky, and the further bank obscured in mist. The great expanse is here and there intersected by a road running for some distance on an embankment, and broken by a few trees and hedgerows, or the remains of a farm rising up out of the flood on which islands t



BELGIAN GRENADIERS BELONGING TO KING ALBERT'S ROYAL GUARD RETURNING TO CAMP AT EVENING ON RELIEF.

advanced posts of each side are established. . . . Large flocks of wildfowl give the one visible touch of life to the desolate scene. The rifle-shots ringing out from the front, the occasional reports of distant guns, and the noise of the shells rumbling overhead and bursting with a dull thud far behind, accentuate the prevailing silence." Amid such surroundings we see here part of a battalion of Belgian Grenadiers—in time

of peace one of the *corps d'élite* that supply the King's daily guard at the gates of the royal palace in Brussels—marching at ease, in a long-drawn column in which are many wounded, on its return at evening on relief after forty-eight hours' duty in the trenches. The human element adds immeasurably to the pathos of a scene already by its nature one of some "sadness.—[Painted by Alfred Bastien.]



"BLUE DEVILS" REVIEWED BY GENERAL JOFFRE (AND CINEMATOGRAPH): A REGIMENT OF CHASSEURS ALPINS, MEN OF THE "GALLANT FRENCH ARMIES"

One great secret of General Joffre's success is the affection which he has won from every one of the millions of men under his command, those gallant French Armies," as Lord Kitchener has called them, which are holding in fashion which is arousing legitimately the admiration of the world an immense front—of 543 miles—against the hordes of Germans in the Western theatre of war. The French Generalissimo Joffre is constantly

visiting different points on the French front, and is frequently, it is said, within range of the enemy. Here he is seen, accompanied by General Dubail and General Maud'huy, watching a march-past of a regiment of the Chasseurs Alpins, the famous mountaineer troops who so greatly distinguished themselves, fighting on *ski* and otherwise, during the winter campaign in the Vosges. Behind the Generals, on the left of the



ARE HOLDING 543 MILES OF FRONT, MARCHING PAST THE FRENCH GENERALISSIMO AFTER A DISTRIBUTION OF DECORATIONS, IN ALSACE.

graph, is a line of gallant French officers who have just received at the hands of their Chief the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Describing the work of the French Eastern Armies, in an account recently published by the Press Bureau, a British officer wrote: "The French troops consist largely of Chasseurs à pied and Chasseurs-à-pied, fine fighters, full of bravery and dash, who are ably supported by regiments

of the line, the latter at the outset of the campaign new to this form of warfare, but now veterans of the game. The *moral* of these troops is splendid. They are full of confidence, and know that they have got the upper hand." An interesting point in the photograph is the presence of an official cinematographer, who is seen at work just beyond and to the left of General Joffre.—[Photo. by S. d'A.]



TROOPS WHO HAVE PROVED AS GOOD IN TRENCH-WARFARE AS AT THE ASSAULT: FRENCHMEN HOLDING A CAPTURED GERMAN POSITION.

Before the war there was a general impression that the French soldier, while full of dash and brilliant in attack, was lacking to some extent in the qualities of stubborn persistence and tenacity required for defence. The long siege-warfare during the past ten months has proved the fallacy of this idea. The French troops, while losing nothing of their old *élan* in assault, have, at the same time, shown splendid

endurance and heroic perseverance in the warfare of the trenches—qualities of which few believed them capable. The above photograph, taken during their recent successful operations near Les Eparges, illustrates both sides of their character. The men are seen in possession of German trenches captured by an impetuous charge, and ready to hold the position against any counter-attack.—[Photo. by J.C.]



THE GREAT SOLDIER WHO HAS CAPTURED WINDHOEK, THE CAPITAL OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA; AND HIS FAMILY.

General Botha, his wife, daughter, and three sons, two of whom are serving the Empire, are of immense interest in view of the capture of Windhoek by the brilliant statesman-soldier who fought against us in the Boer War, but is now one of our staunchest and most honoured friends. General Botha rightly considers the occupation of Windhoek to be "of the utmost importance to the Empire and to South

Africa," and Lord Buxton cabled to him his warm congratulations. General Botha has visited London more than once, and made many friends. The autographed photograph we reproduce is for sale on behalf of the South African War Fund, and we shall be pleased to receive offers (only) for it. The highest we shall accept, and send the money to the Fund.—[Photo. by Kodak (South Africa), Ltd., Capetown.]



WHERE THE UNION JACK IS FLYING OVER THE CAPITAL OF GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA: WINDHOEK, CAPTURED BY GENERAL BOTHA.

The campaign of the British South African Forces reached a brilliant height in the capture of Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa, on May 12. Lord Buxton cabled to General Botha his warm congratulations on the occupation, and paid a tribute to the patience, endurance, efficiency, and skill of the Union Forces, and said that the country is very grateful. The Burgomaster and Assistant-Burgo-

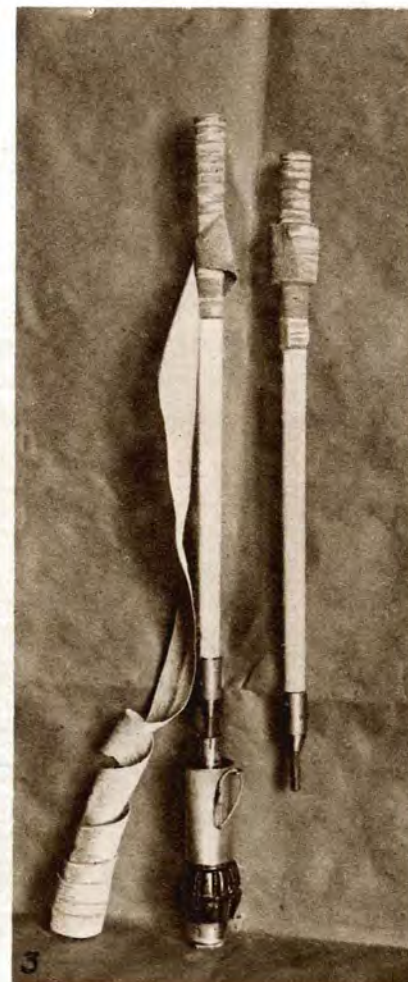
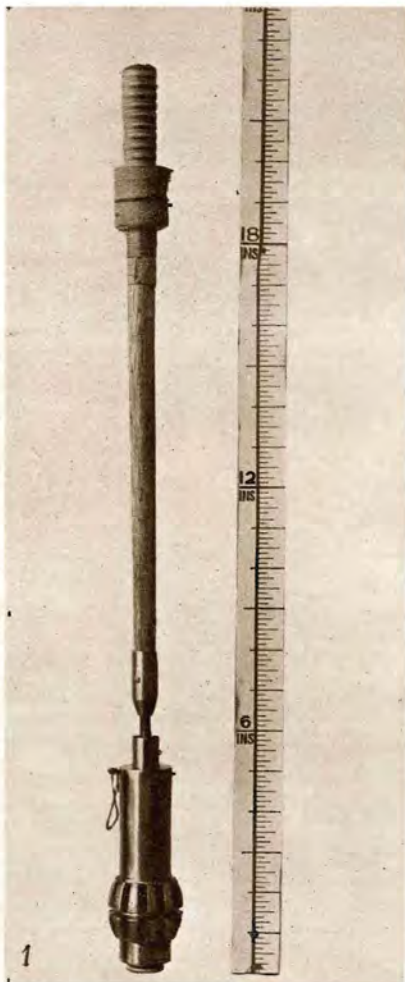
master met General Botha and informed him that they would hand over the place without resistance. Approximately three thousand Europeans and twelve thousand natives were found in the town. Our photographs show: No. 1. A general view of Windhoek, with its flat-roofed, white buildings and range of low hills at the back; No. 2. The Fort at Windhoek.—[Photos. by St. Stephen's Bureau.]



THE SHORT GERMAN ADVANCE NEAR YPRES: "ENEMY" PHOTOGRAPHS OF CAPTURED BRITISH POSITIONS AND PRISONERS.

These photographs, from a German paper, show: (1) German ambulance men giving first aid to wounded in a captured position; (2) A position taken by the Germans near Ypres; (3) British prisoners in the hands of Germans near Ypres; and (4) A fallen soldier in a trench captured by the Germans. It may be noted that the machine which appears in the foreground of Photograph No. 2 is apparently an

apparatus for pumping water out of flooded trenches. The special interest of these photographs lies in the fact that they are among the first to be seen in this country showing positions which the Germans have been able to capture in the neighbourhood of Ypres chiefly by the use of asphyxiating gas, and some of the prisoners they have taken.



THE GREATEST WEAPON OF TRENCH WARFARE: HAND-GRENADES OF THE LATEST TYPES, BRITISH (LEFT AND RIGHT) AND FRENCH (CENTRE).

Illustrations Nos. 1 and 3 show the very workmanlike type of hand-grenade with slinging-stick the British troops in Flanders use. It was designed by Mr. Marten Hale, the inventor of the rifle-grenade for firing out of the muzzles of rifles, and carrying an appreciable distance. For hurling grenades by hand at closer quarters, the stick and grenade are flung together, and the attached streamers ensure

the grenade coming down head first. In No. 2 is seen a type of ball hand-grenade the French employ largely. It is thrown by means of a thong or strap round the thrower's wrist. Innocuous while in the man's hand, the jerk as the grenade extends the strap and flies free by means of a swivel-hook pulls out a catch in the bomb and starts the fuse burning.—[Photo. by Topical.]



THE GREATEST WEAPON OF TRENCH WARFARE : THE HAND - GRENADE AS USED BY THE GERMANS—AN UP-TO-DATE TYPE.

As soon as the utility of the hand-grenade for trench-warfare and battlefield fighting at close quarters was realised by the Germans, designs for a modern pattern were promptly produced, and the arsenal workshops in Germany set to work to manufacture supplies. These have now taken the place of the impromptu hand-grenades, originally constructed by the soldiers themselves, just as our men at first

had to make their hand-grenades on the spot by filling empty jam-pots and tobacco-tins with cordite charges. We see above the shape of the most up-to-date German hand-grenades with handles for carrying and slinging, and German soldiers lurking in a trench, where the opposing lines are not far apart, watching through the loopholes for opportunities for a throw.—[Photo. by St. Stephen's Bureau.]



"AN IMPROVED GUN-BOAT" USED AGAINST THE TURKS AND ARABS IN MESOPOTAMIA: A LIGHTER CARRYING A GUN AND OBSERVATION-TOWER.

These interesting photographs by a British officer serving in Mesopotamia illustrate what he calls "an improvised gun-boat," a big iron lighter formerly used for cargo. "We have decked it over in front," he writes, "and mounted a big gun on it. At the stern of the boat a high observation-tower has been made of scaffolding. These lighters only draw about eighteen inches of water, and are towed up the

shallow creeks, from which they can shell the enemy. The Turks, and especially the Arabs, have a holy terror of our guns, and I don't blame them, as our gunners are wonderfully good." The photographs show: (1) A general view of an armed lighter, with a gun in the bows and an observation-tower in the stern; (2) The gun-crew working the gun; and (3) The observation-tower.



NOW PURGED OF THE EMBLEMS OF RENEGADES: BANNERS OF KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER HUNG IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

By order of the King, there have been struck off the Roll of Knights of the Garter the Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the King of Württemberg, the German Crown Prince, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duke of Cumberland. The banners of the degraded Knights have been removed from St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The German Emperor's

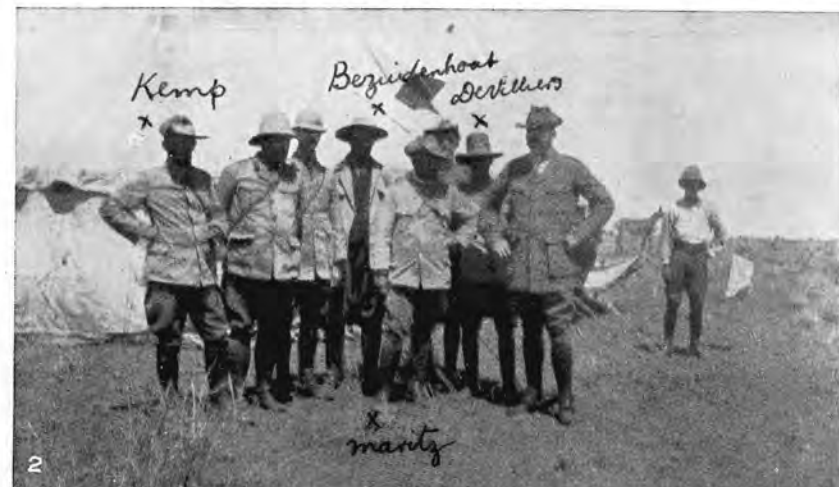
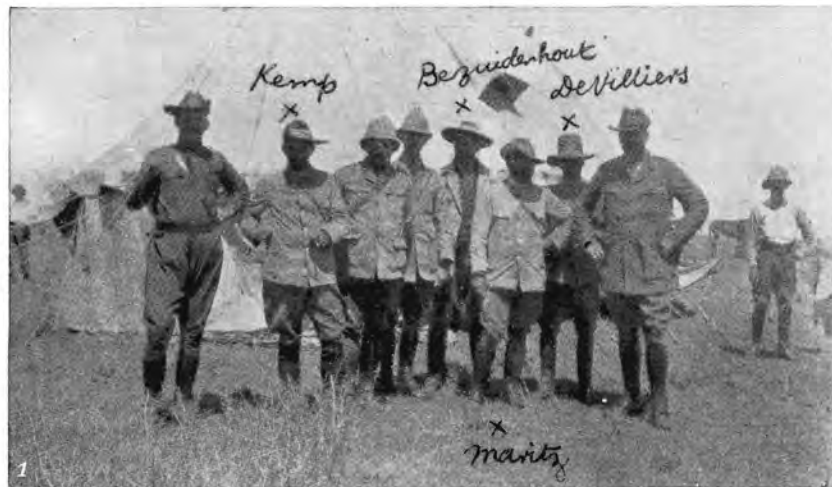
flag, the German Imperial Standard, has an iron cross with a white border on a yellow field, with three black eagles and a crown in each corner. The Austrian Imperial Standard has a black double-headed eagle on a yellow ground. It will be noticed that eagles appear on two banners seen in our photograph near the centre. The stalls of the expelled Knights have also been dismantled.—[Photo. by H. N. King.]



BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY: SOME OF OUR "MISSING" MEN AT WORK AND AT DINNER AT TELTOW.

It has been stated recently that some improvement has taken place in the treatment of British prisoners in Germany. Our illustrations do not suggest the charm of a Ranelagh or the luxury of a Ritz, but, on the whole, there is no air of extreme harshness, or hopeless discomfort, about these pictures of an internment camp near Teltow. No. 1 shows prisoners digging, apparently for agricultural purposes,

under an armed guard—a condition not unnatural in the circumstances. No. 2 shows our men at an *al fresco* dinner which suggests an exceptionally crude picnic. No. 3 shows an official distribution of, presumably, not too palatable or plentiful food. No. 4 shows prisoners at dinner in a covered shed, but rough tables and bowls suggest a primitive form of comfort.—[Photos. by Sport and General.]



THE MYSTERY OF MARITZ, THE SOUTH AFRICAN REBEL: A SURRENDER CONFERENCE BETWEEN UNION OFFICERS AND REBEL LEADERS NEAR UPINGTON.

Mystery surrounds the fate of the South African rebel leader, Maritz. It was reported in February that he had been executed by the Germans for treachery, but when the Union troops reached Swakopmund in March they heard he had escaped to Central Africa. Our photographs were taken by a Union officer at a meeting with rebel leaders after the rebel defeat near Upington on January 24. An official report

stated: "On January 25 Maritz sent a letter to Colonel Van Deventer expressing desire of all rebels to surrender. Maritz, Kemp, Bezuidenhout, and De Villiers met Colonel Van Deventer on January 30 outside Upington, and after a short conference decided to surrender unconditionally." Maritz, it is said, returned to German territory to bring in his men, but was not heard of again.

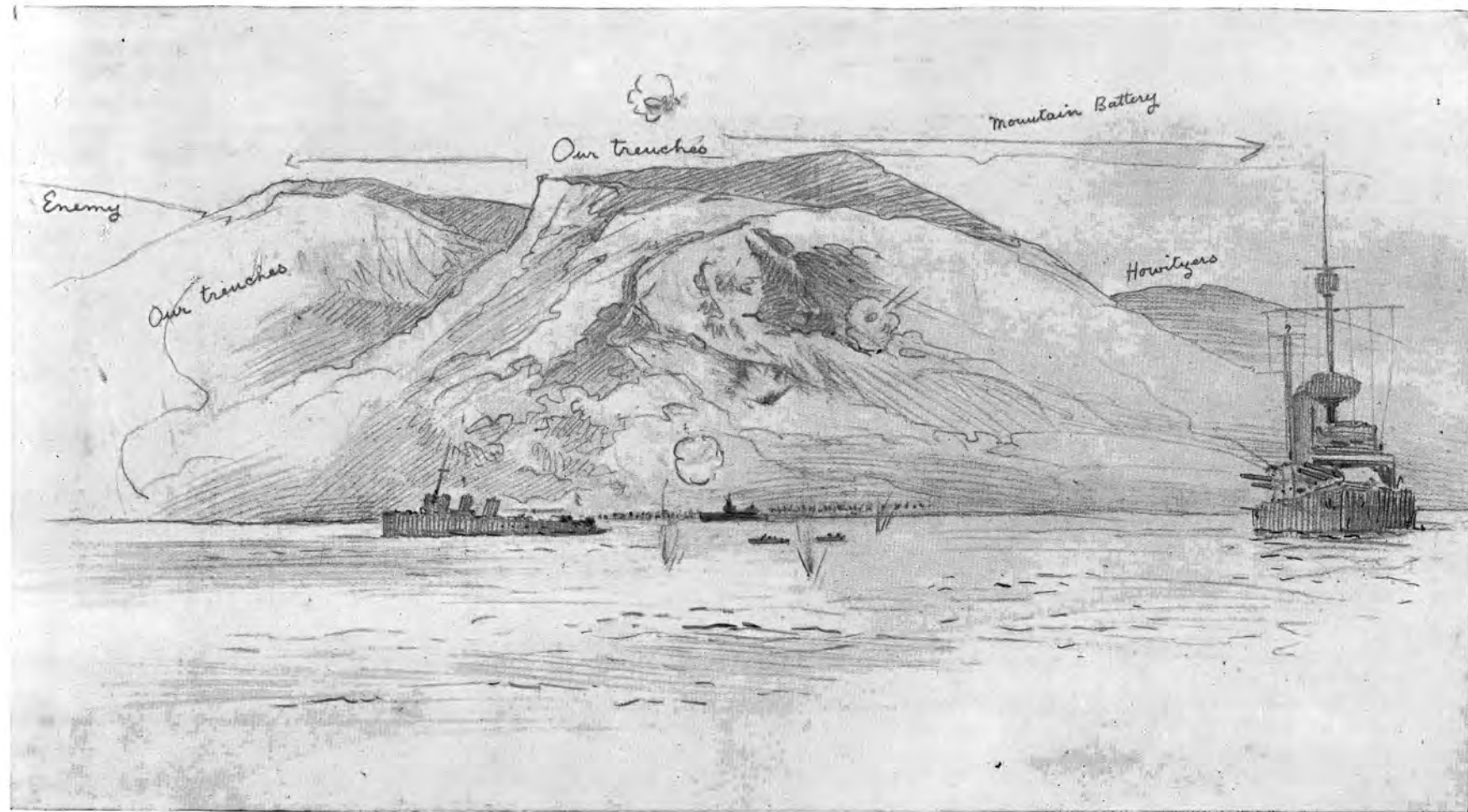


A GREAT ITALIAN POET PLEADING FOR HIS COUNTRY'S INTERVENTION IN THE WAR: SIGNOR GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO IN ROME.

Rome is full of troops; at the moment of writing the crisis is at its height, and demonstrations in the city are constant. The great poet-orator, Gabriele d'Annunzio, is calling with eloquence and passion upon the people to intervene. The sufferings of the patriot Pastre, inflicted by the Austrians, have been recalled by his death a few weeks ago, and have moved the poet to an indignant protest. "Let Rome,"

he has said, "awaken to-morrow and shout her claim to all the earth that awaits her as an ally against barbarism." The festivities held recently in honour of Giuseppe Garibaldi and his gallant descendants have filled the Italian people with patriotic fervour, and the result may be made patent to the world before these lines are in print.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

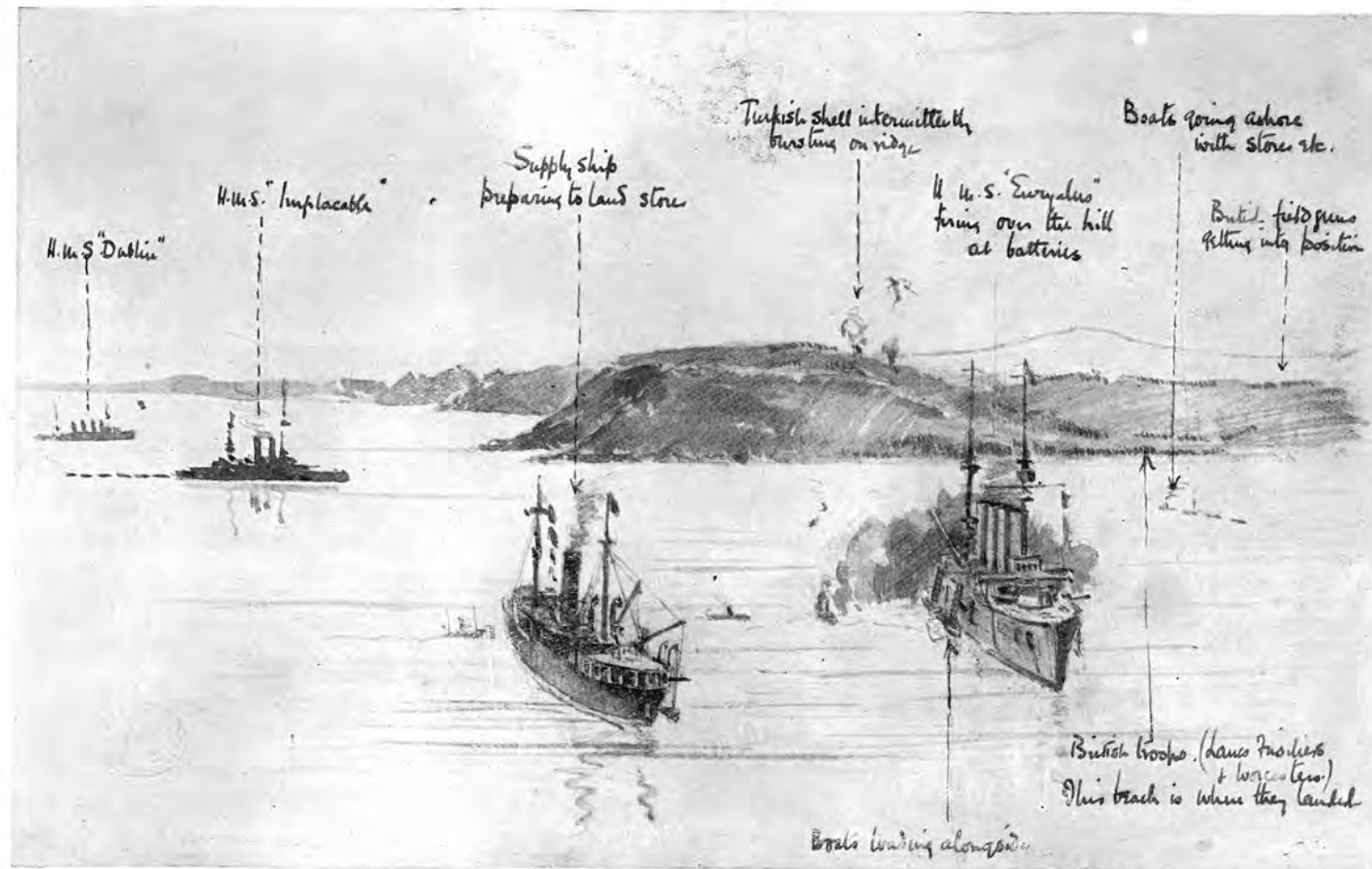




SCALING THE HEIGHTS OF GABA TEPE: THE LANDING OF THE AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

The Australians and New Zealanders, who landed at Gaba Tepe, some thirteen miles up the western coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula, fought magnificently under difficult conditions. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett writes: "They found themselves facing an almost perpendicular cliff of loose sandstone, covered with thick shrubbery, and somewhere half-way up the enemy had a second trench strongly held, from which

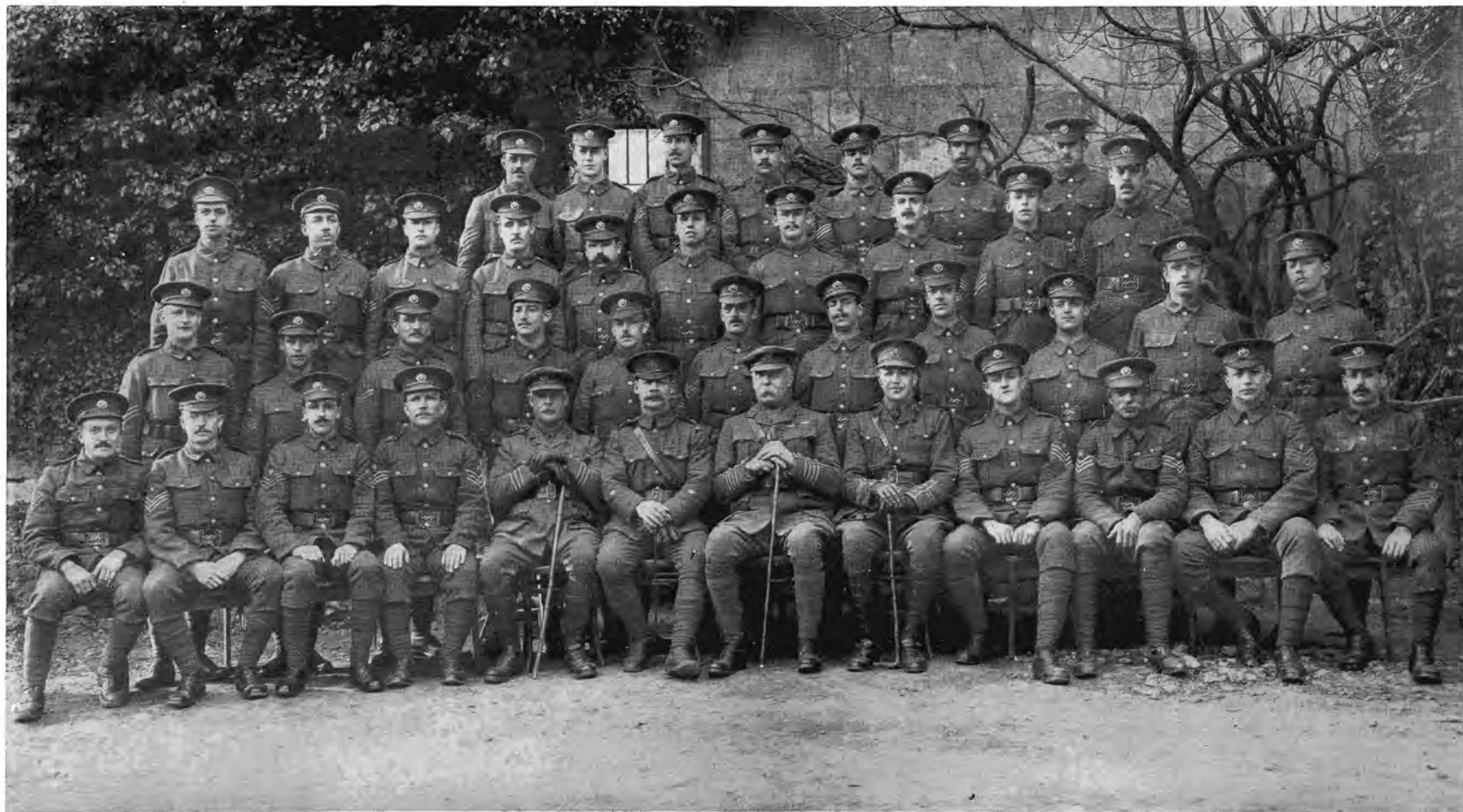
they poured a terrible fire on the troops below, and the boats pulling back to the destroyers for the second landing party. . . . This race of athletes proceeded to scale the cliff without responding to the enemy's fire. . . . In less than a quarter of an hour the Turks were out of their second position either bayoneted or in full flight."—[From a Sketch by a British Officer present at the Action.]



THE BRITISH LANDING ON THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA: THE GALLANT LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS AND WORCESTERS ASHORE NEAR CAPE HELLES.

"While the Australians and New Zealanders," writes Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, "have been fighting so gallantly against heavy odds north of Gaba Tepe, the British troops have crowned themselves with equal laurels at the southern end of the Gallipoli Peninsula." The landings here were made on five different beaches, and the above drawing illustrates that between Cape Tekeh and Cape Helles. The troops went

ashore in the early morning [of April 25] from the cruiser 'Euryalus,' and suffered heavily in attacking the strongly entrenched Turkish positions. The officer who sends the sketch writes that it "shows the troops ashore. This was drawn in the afternoon, when the artillery and stores were beginning to land after the infantry had established themselves."—[Drawn by a British Officer present at the Action]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: VII.—SERGEANTS OF THE 8TH (SERVICE) BATTALION DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY

In the group (from left to right) are (Back Row) : Sgts. Lanxton, Hadfield, Dexter, Franklin, Craker, Wood, Lee ; (Third Row) : Sgts. Ridgwell, Menzies, Everall, Tomlin, Gayland, Turney, Elsey, Desborough, Beare, Good ; (Second Row) : Sgts. Turtle, Edwards, Palmer, De Ritter, Townsend, Ware, Weedon, Shuker, Brooks, Blackmur, Graham ; (Front Row) : C.Q.M.S. Tue, C.S.M. Roberts, C.Q.M.S. Speller, C.S.M. Richardson, Major Williams, Reg. Sgt.-Major Harris, Col. Verschoyle, Capt. and Adj. Bisdee, C.Q.M.S. Bridgeman, C.S.M. Millington, C.Q.M.S. George, Q.M.S. Cooper. Cornwall's gallant answer to the national

demand for soldiers in providing four Service battalions is all the more creditable to the county when it is remembered that it is from Cornwall that the Navy draws a large number of its seamen every year, so that "the delectable Duchy" may claim to be doing its part twice over, on land and at sea. The two Territorial battalions of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry have seen service before—in the South African War, fifteen years ago, and they both bear "South Africa 1900-01" as "battle honours."—[Photo. by Graystone Bird.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE : VII.—OFFICERS OF THE 8TH (SERVICE) BATTALION DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

In the group (from left to right) are : (Top Row) 2nd Lieut. C. M. Forrest, Lieut. I. B. Greig, 2nd Lieut. E. A. Tooth, Capt. W. W. Humphreys, Lieut. C. W. Turner, Lieut. A. Rowlatt, Capt. E. A. Watkins, 2nd Lieut. G. Maunder, 2nd Lieut. J. G. G. Noble, 2nd Lieut. D. Thirlwell, 2nd Lieut. E. H. Polkinghorn; (Second Row) : Lieut. and Qmster. H. Haddleton, 2nd Lieut. N. R. Fox-Andrews, 2nd Lieut. W. L. Hosken, Lieut. W. C. Hammond, Lieut. D. M. Petherick, Lieut. W. A. Ffooks, Lieut. H. Hammond, 2nd Lieut. F. Garland, 2nd Lieut. J. H. Petherick, 2nd Lieut. J. W. Jenner-Clarke, 2nd Lieut. E. H. Hall,

2nd Lieut. W. R. Cox, Lieut. P. H. Robertson (R.A.M.C.) ; (Third Row, seated) : Capt. R. S. Buck, Capt. R. Earle Newton, Major E. Christophers, D.S.O., Major E. S. Williams, Col. J. Hamilton Verschoyle, Capt. and Adj. T. E. Bisdee (attached from 2nd Battn.), Capt. C. Parmee, Capt. H. C. V. Popham, Capt. Rev. H. W. Hamon ; (Front) : 2nd Lieut. J. S. Hancock, and 2nd Lieut. G. Parkes. The four "Service" battalions of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry have been raised since September last, when the 6th, 7th, and 8th Battalions were formed. The 5th was raised during October.—[Photo. by Grayston Bird.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: VII.—THE 8TH (SERVICE) BATTALION DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

In the first photograph the battalion is seen on a brigade route march. In the second they are on the march, with Colonel Verschoyle, the officer commanding, and Captain Bisdee, the Adjutant, leading. The third photograph illustrates the send-off of the battalion when they left Bath for camp. In the fourth photograph part of the battalion is seen at the double "crossing a space swept by a machine-gun."

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry comprises nine battalions: two of Regulars; one of Special Reserve (Militia); two of Territorials; and four "Service" battalions. The "Cornwalls" boast a splendid record of twenty-four battle-honours, dating back to the defence of Gibraltar in 1704-5, and including the chief battles of the Peninsular War, Waterloo, the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny.—[Photos, by Graystone Bird.]

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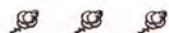
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