

# THE WAR PICTORIAL



JULY 1918

# THE FREE-WILL OFFERING OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

At the outbreak of war the entire British Army numbered only 650,000. By the end of 1917 Great Britain had contributed 5,435,000 men to the armed forces of the Crown. The *personnel* of the British Navy has been increased from 145,000 to 430,000, and the tonnage from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. To-day British troops are fighting on five fronts. The war is now costing Great Britain £2,972,197,000 a year, and her loans to her Allies amount to £1,632,000,000. About 3,000,000 persons in Great Britain are now engaged upon the manufacture of munitions; of these more than 1,000,000 are women. Both in blood and treasure Britain has made incalculable sacrifices, but she is determined to spare no effort till victory is secured.

## CANADA.

In less than two months from the outbreak of war Canada concentrated, armed, and sent to Europe an expeditionary force of 33,000 men. Out of a population of 8,000,000 she raised by voluntary enlistment more than 400,000 men, of whom by the end of 1917 nearly 300,000 had crossed the Atlantic. Canada has now adopted compulsory military service. She has raised more than £14,000,000 for charitable purposes, and has made generous gifts of food-stuffs and cereals to the common cause. The Canadian Government has also spent large sums in the purchase and manufacture of munitions, and has given great assistance to the Allies in the matter of boots, clothing, blankets, copper, and rifles.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland, the smallest of the British Dominions, with a population of only 250,000, has sent overseas 3,000 soldiers and 2,000 sailors. The Newfoundland regiment took a brilliant share in the operations at Gallipoli, and was the last unit to leave the Peninsula. It has since greatly distinguished itself in the operations on the Western Front, where it has suffered severe casualties. The naval force has been chiefly employed in patrol-work in the Mediterranean and the North Sea. Newfoundland has also raised a fund of £20,000 with which to assist families of the soldiers and sailors on active service, and many thousand pounds' worth of comforts have been sent to the men in the trenches and the wounded. A valuable gift of aeroplanes is the latest example of this little colony's devotion to the cause of freedom.



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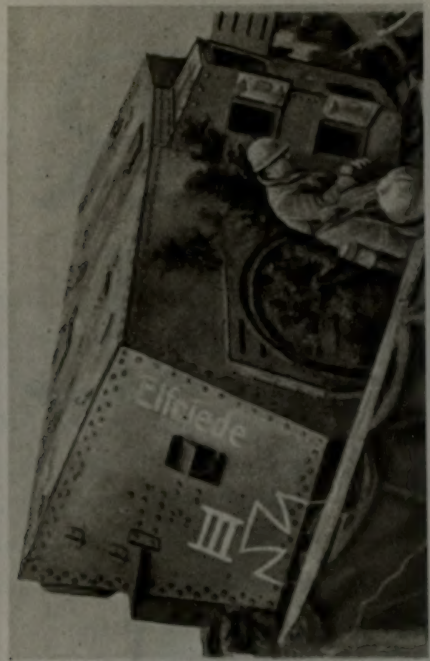
JULY 1918



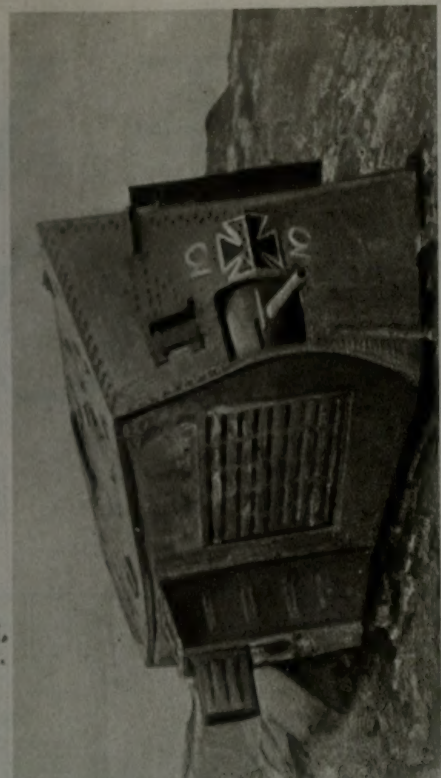
BRITISH FLYING-MEN WITH A CAPTURED GERMAN AEROPLANE.

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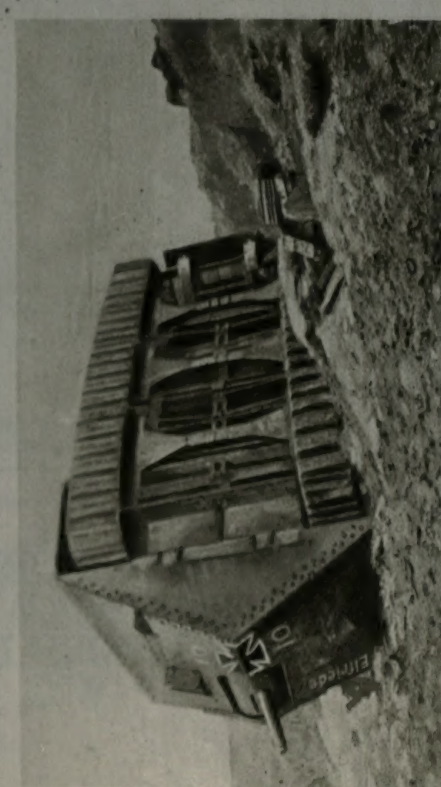
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The Tank was, of course, an English invention, and was first employed in September 1916. The Germans, ever imitative, have now Tanks of their own, and our photographs show one of these which was captured by the French in recent fighting. The German Tanks are heavily armour-plated, and are about 23 feet long. The coming-tower, in which the driver sits, is entered from above, and has hinged side-slutters. The armament comprises one 1.85-in gun, and six machine-guns, and the crew consists of one officer and eighteen men. Like German aeroplanes, the Tank bears the Iron Cross.

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"for Valour": British Heroes who have been Awarded  
the Victoria Cross.



**CAPTAIN R. F. J. HAYWARD,**  
*Wiltshire Regiment.*

In spite of the fact that Captain Hayward was buried, wounded in the head, and rendered deaf on the first day of operations, and had his arm shattered two days later, he refused to leave his men until he collapsed from sheer exhaustion.



**LIEUT.-COLONEL WATSON,**  
*Late Yorkshire Light Infantry.*

Under intense rifle and machine-gun fire, Colonel Watson led his small reserve to the attack. Being outnumbered, he finally ordered his men to retire, but remained himself in a communication-trench. Colonel Watson was killed while covering the withdrawal, but his splendid bravery saved the line.



**LT.-COL. CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL,**  
*Royal West Surrey Regiment.*

Colonel Bushell led a desperate counter-attack, and although severely wounded insisted on carrying on until his force had been established in a sound position. He reported to Brigade Headquarters before he would accept medical assistance.



**SEC. LIEUT. B. M. CASSIDY,**  
*Late Lancashire Fusiliers.*

Lieut. Cassidy rallied his men under a terrific bombardment, and several times cleared the enemy out of a trench by his personal leadership. His Company was ultimately surrounded, but Lieut. Cassidy still fought on, until he was eventually killed.



**PRIVATE GEORGE MASTERS,**  
*Army Service Corps.*

Private Masters was in charge of a motor-ambulance, and although the road was reported impassable, he volunteered to try to get through, and made many journeys over a road shelled and swept by machine-gun fire and bombed by aeroplanes.



**PRIVATE HAROLD WHITFIELD,**  
*Shropshire Light Infantry.*

Single-handed, Private Whitfield captured a Lewis gun which was harassing his Company. He bayoneted or shot the whole gun-team, and, turning the gun on the enemy, drove them back with heavy casualties.



**MAJOR (ACT. LT.-COL.) W. H. ANDERSON,**  
*Late Highland Light Infantry.*

At a critical moment in the battle, Colonel Anderson made his way across the open under heavy fire, organised a counter-attack, and drove the enemy from his position, capturing 12 machine-guns and 70 prisoners. Col. Anderson was killed later on the same day within the enemy's lines, while leading another attack.

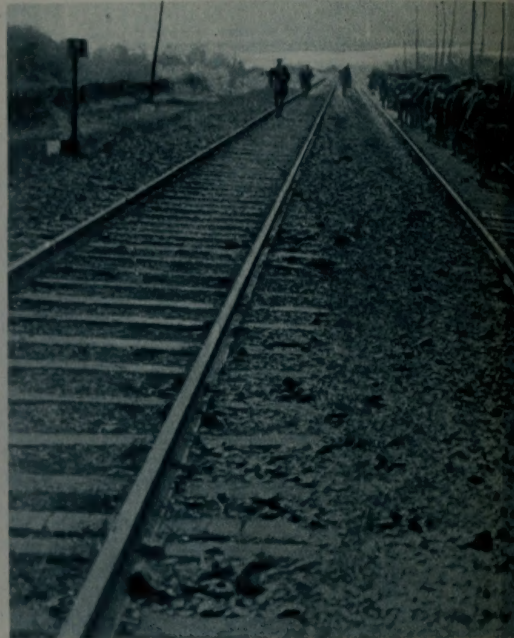


**CAPTAIN A. M. TOYE,**  
*Middlesex Regiment.*

After three times establishing a position, Captain Toye fought his way through the enemy with one officer and six men. Finding 70 men of a battalion retiring, he collected them, counter-attacked, and held his line until reinforcements arrived.



# Contesting every Yard of the Enemy's Advance



2



The great offensive which the Germans launched on March 21 was intended to achieve a swift and decisive triumph by destroying the British Army, and compelling the Allies to accept a German peace. Not the capture of territory or of towns, but a military decision in the strict sense of the word, was its object. That decision the Germans notoriously failed to achieve. The British troops have fought indomitably, and have contested every yard of ground.



# Scenes on the British front in the West.



The enemy's losses must already be prodigious, and every day adds to their awful total. The photographs show: (1) alert outpost on the watch behind a barbed-wire barricade; (2) British troops on the march along a railway track; (3) Men of the Middlesex Regiment watching for the Germans behind a hedge. This photograph was taken within 100 yards of the enemy; (4) British howitzers in action at the corner of a wood; (5) Bringing a field-gun into action alongside a ruined cottage.



A friend in Need: How the British Soldier Helps the Refugees.







Some of the saddest sights of the war are the processions of refugees which pour out of the threatened towns and villages as the tide of war advances. Many of them have seen their homes in ruins and have lived for weeks under the incessant terror of bombardment. The British soldier has proved a good friend to these unfortunate folk and has gladly lent a helping hand in setting them on their way to safety. The photographs show: (1) Taking refugees, with their goods and

chattels, to a safe retreat, out of the battle-area; (2) Cheering two old ladies who are escaping from a threatened village; (3) Rescuing a bed-ridden old man who was left in a village which was heavily shelled; (4) Wheeling the frail and carrying the household effects; (5) A British chaplain helping an infirm old lady on the road; (6) A Tank band giving a concert in camp for the benefit of refugees.



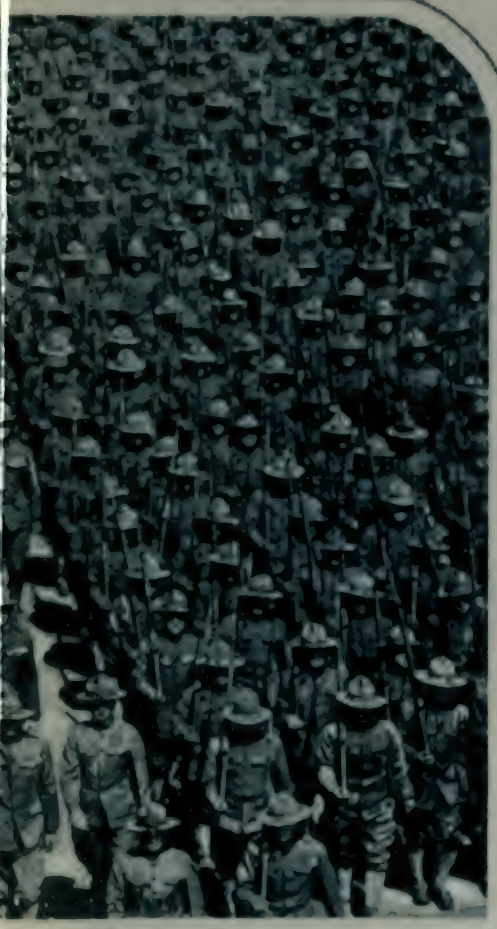
# Spanning the Atlantic: American Troops



Despite the immense difficulties of transport and organisation involved in the fact that America is sending her troops to Europe from an average distance of 4000 miles, her forces in the fighting-line on the Western Front are increasing daily and have already played an important part in the military operations. She has a large number of trained air-pilots, and also an enormous supply of skilled mechanics. The photographs show: (1) Aeroplanes coming out of the hangars at an American



# Home and at the front in France.



(1) A school in France; (2) An aviation field where American airmen are schooled in combat-flying, before going to the front; (3) Engineers and mechanics repairing a damaged plane; (4) American soldiers with some captured German liquid-fire throwers; (5) A division of infantry passing in review in mass formation at a National Army cantonment in America; (6) Mechanics assembling planes at an aviation school in France; (7) Going over the top to attack a German trench with hand-grenades.



## Australians and New Zealanders on the Western front.



Immediately war was declared the Australian Commonwealth undertook to raise an Expeditionary Force of 20,000 men for service in Europe; today the Australian Contingent numbers 300,000. New Zealand raised 8000 men within a few weeks of the outbreak of war, and has by now sent 66,000 effectives overseas. The name "Anzac" commemorates the splendid heroism displayed by the Australian and New Zealand troops during the Gallipoli campaign. Our photographs, taken on the Western Front, where the "Anzacs" are now adding fresh lustre to their arms, show (1) Australians stationed in a sunken road; (2) New Zealanders bivouacking in a forest.



## Canadians Reviewed by Sir Douglas Haig.



The magnitude of Canada's contribution in men, money, and supplies to the cause of the Allies is a convincing testimony to the identity of ideals which exists between all the free-born-loving countries of the world. In addition to her military contribution, Canada has spent large sums in the purchase and manufacture of munitions, and has given great assistance to the Allies in the matter of boots, clothing, blankets, copper, rifles, etc. Our photographs were taken during a recent visit of inspection to the Canadian lines paid by Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the Western Front.



# The United States Navy in Europe



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"There are no fewer than 150 naval vessels . . . operating on the other side," recently declared the American Naval Secretary. "Over 35,000 men and officers are now serving in European waters. This is more than half the strength of the Navy before we entered the war. . . . Since America's entry into the war, 1275 vessels, aggregating 1,055,500 tons, have been added to the Navy. We are now building craft ranging from 60 to 1215 tons each, amounting in all



# ters: The British first Sea Lord's Visit.

NAVYBOOK



vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 420,217 tons. We are working day and night in both Government and private plants construction of more destroyers than were in all the Allied Navies when the war began, and every possible facility is being to construct additional fighting craft to be employed in effectively dealing with the submarines." Our photographs were during a recent visit of Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, the British First Sea Lord, to the American Fleet in European waters.



## German Sacrilege in a french Cemetery.



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Nothing has revolted the conscience of the civilized world more than the sacrilegious outrages committed by the German troops on cemeteries which have fallen into their hands. Graves have been broken open and rifled, and tombstones destroyed, and, in some cases, carried bodily away. The photographs show: (1) Two Canadian soldiers examining a family tomb which had been forced open by the Germans. The vaults were broken and the bones strewn around on the floor of the vaults; (2) and (3) Wer on the dead: a general view of a French cemetery, as it was left by the Germans.



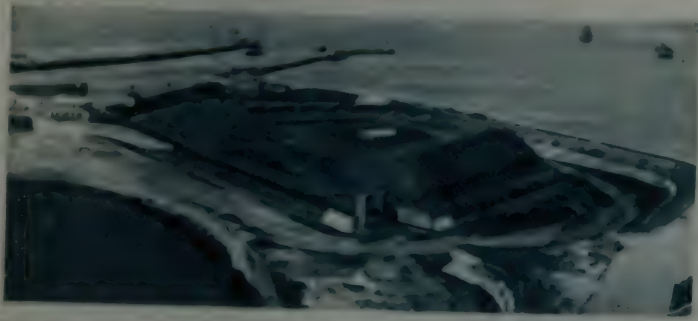
## On the Western front: Trench Supports and Duckboards.



The upper illustration on this page shows supports being brought up for a trench which is in the making. The lower illustration shows a British working-party carrying duck-boards over a support-line trench at night. This is dangerous and nerve-testing work. Like a spark, a star-shell shoots up into the sky, and as it bursts into a flare, the men remain rigid—kneeling, crouching, or standing. At its final flicker, they spring into movement like a machine set in motion, and proceed with their task. Duckboards are widely used to give a footway over the waterlogged and muddy ground in France and Flanders.



# An Epic of the Sea: The Brit



The sealing of the entrance to the Bruges-Zeebrugge Canal on April 22 by the sinking of two block-ships, the *Vindictive* on the Mole, and the simultaneous raid on Ostend, which was followed up on May 9 by the sinking of "*Vindictive*," laden with concrete and the complete blocking of the harbour, was one of the most daring and successful exploits of the British Navy. The photographs show: (1) The entrance to Ostend Harbour; (2) Captain Carpenter, who commanded "*Vindictive*," which landed the storming



# Raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend.

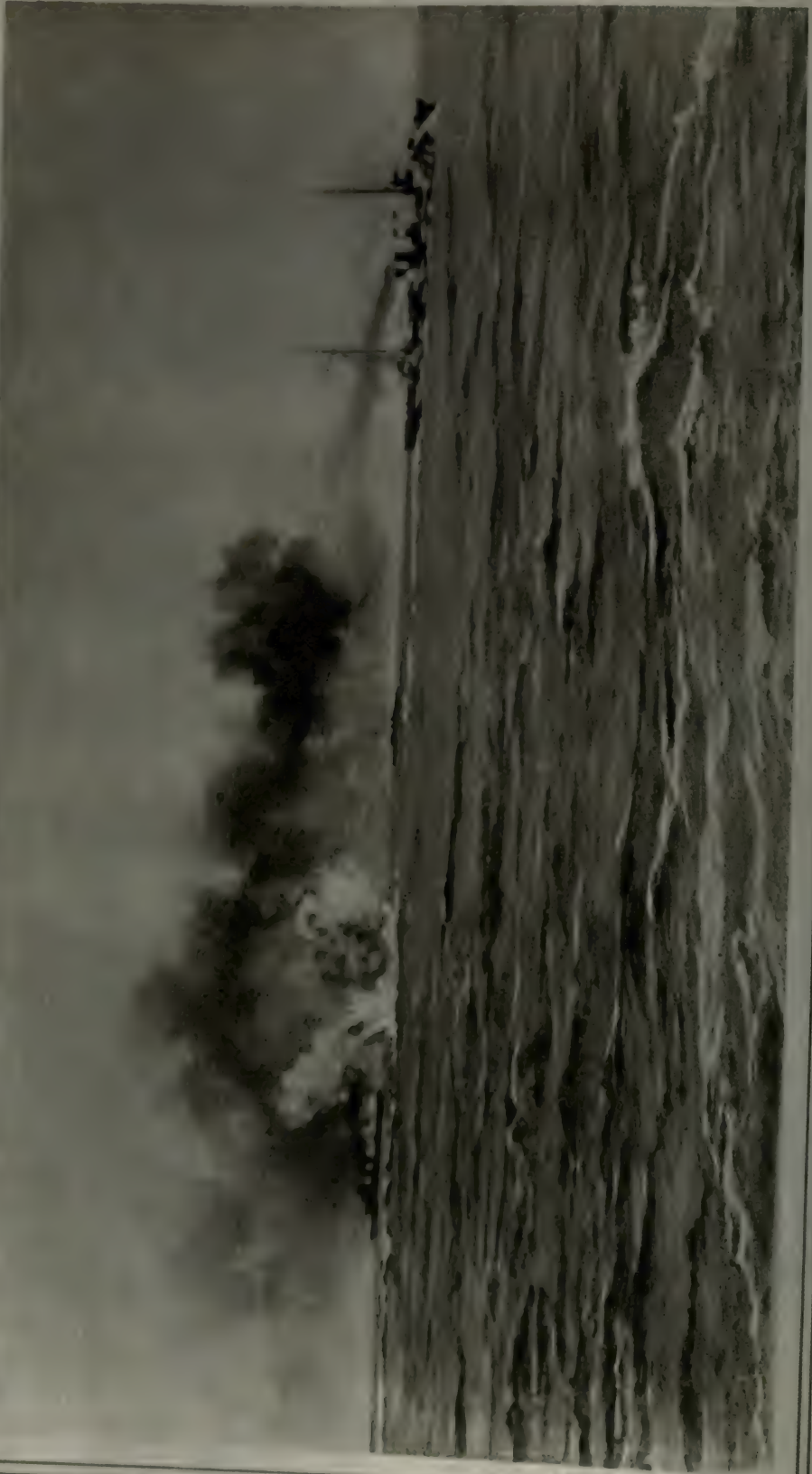
REPRODUCED



Zeebrugge Mole; (3) Vice-Admiral Keyes, in general command of the operations; (4) Commander Godsal, who ran "Vindictive" into Ostend Harbour; (5) The Mole at Zeebrugge; (6) "Vindictive," since sunk at Ostend, on her way to attack Zeebrugge; (7) Close view of "Vindictive's" port side, after the attack on the Mole; (8) The submarines that breached the Zeebrugge Mole; (9) Gun-position on "Vindictive"; (10) Some of "Vindictive's" crew; (11) Men of "Vindictive" cheering on their return from Zeebrugge.



## A U-Boat accounted for by a Destroyer: Dropping a Depth-Charge.

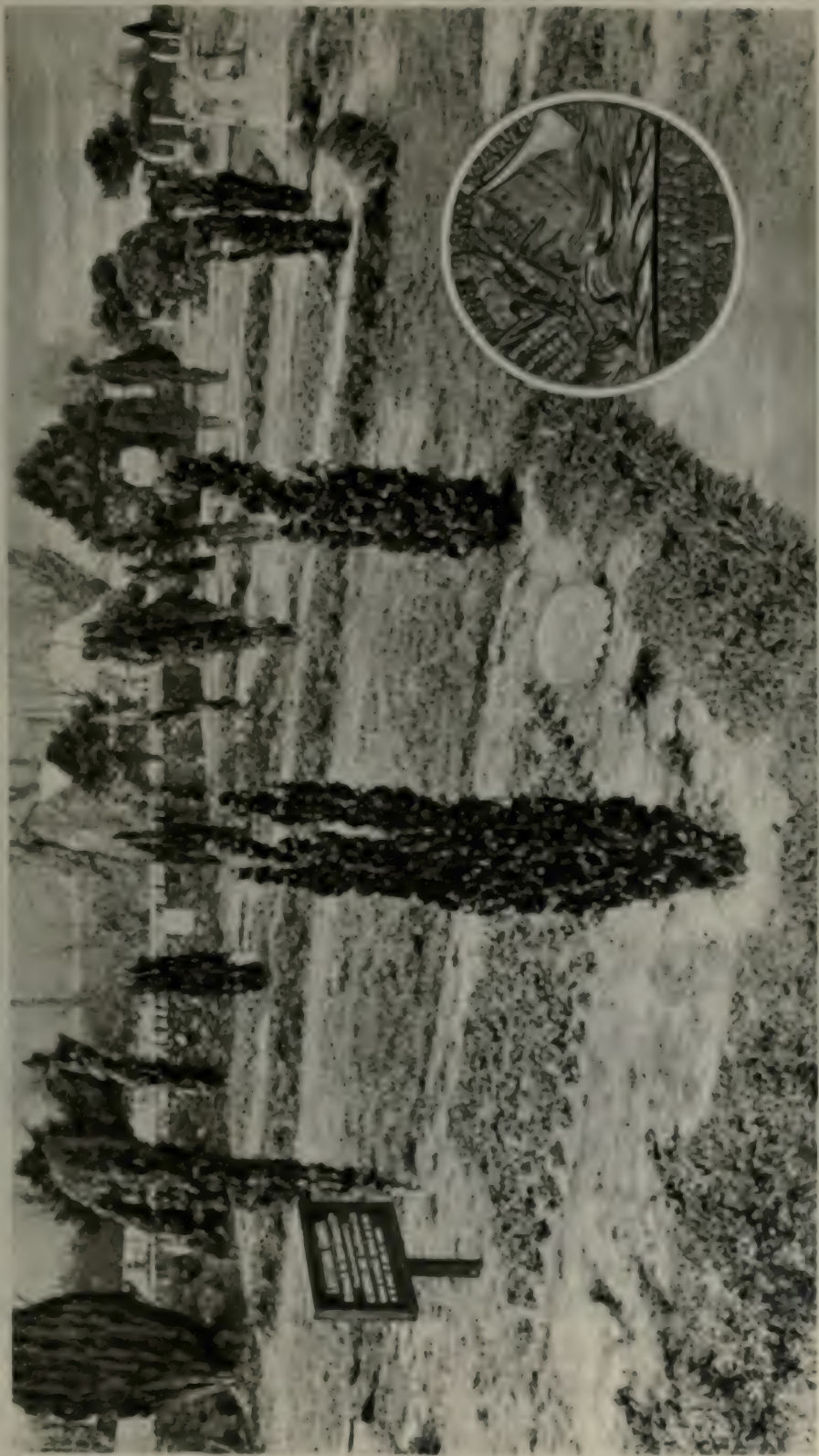


The destruction of a German submarine is never claimed by the British Admiralty except upon the strongest possible evidence. Often such evidence is provided by the destroyers, which are engaged in a long game of hide-and-seek with elusive U-boats. Our photograph shows a British destroyer on her

course, immediately after dropping a depth-charge where a U-boat had submerged, in conditions leaving little doubt as to the submarine's fate. A cloud of smoke, a spouting-up column of water and spray, and gray, smooth patches of oil on the surface indicate that a direct hit has been obtained.



## A Memorial to German Savagery: The "Lusitania" Graves at Queenstown.



It is now more than three years since the "Lusitania" was torpedoed and sunk with the loss of nearly fourteen hundred lives. The premeditated nature of the crime was proved by the advertisement inserted by the German Embassy in American newspapers, before the sailing of the vessel. This

deliberate outrage is part and parcel of the system which Germany is now trying to establish throughout the world. Our photograph shows the three large graves at Queenstown, where the bodies of 178 victims rest. In the next is the niche which was struck in Germany to celebrate this dastardly crime.



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# fighting the Submarine in the Shipyard



Admiral Sims recently declared that the new tonnage turned out by British and American shipyards has now outstripped the sinking of merchant vessels by U-boats. Simultaneously the U-boat is being dealt with more effectively, as the merchant craft are now being destroyed at a greater rate than they can be replaced. Our photograph shows a typical scene in one of the great British shipyards on the Clyde. On the left is a new standard ship plated; on the right, other vessels

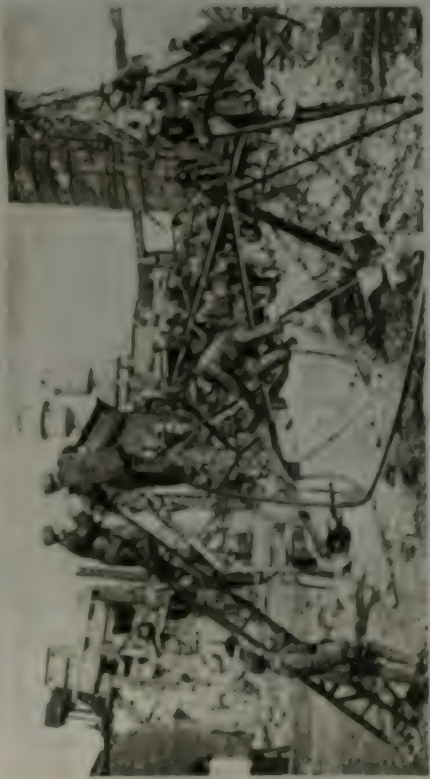
# Tonnage in the Making on the Clyde.



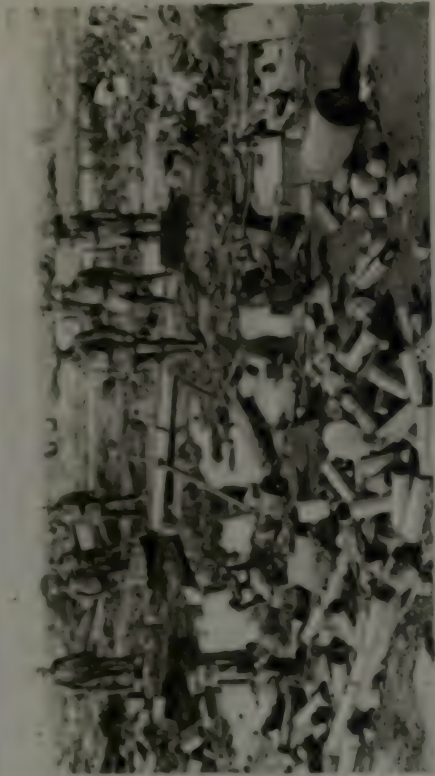
and in the centre an Asherwood oil-ship, also in frames. As the frame of the ship comes out of the furnace, it is laid down to a vast floor of honeycombed metal, when a hydraulic machine with a slow-moving presser bends both the frames to their required shape. The frame-workers and blockmen then set to work, bending, straightening, twisting, and setting the whole length to the lines of the ship.



New Goods for Old: Salvaging Waste Material on the Battlefield.



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The British Army wastes nothing. Workshops have been established in all parts of France for the repair of old boots, clothing, saddlery, guns, rifles, etc. The fats contained in mutton-cloths are converted into dubbin for leather; glycerine is obtained from the waste products of the Army kitchens; waste paper and mill-board are collected and re-pulped for munition

purposes. An immense saving in tonnage has thus been effected. The photographs show: (1) British troops salvaging steel girders; (2) Gathering salvage on the battlefield; (3) Melting down bully-beef tins for solder; (4) "Save our Stores"—a notice asking soldiers to collect waste material.

# How the Children are Helping in the Salvage Campaign.



Simultaneously with the salvage work which is being carried on by the Army in France, a campaign against waste is being prosecuted with great success at home. The Boy Scouts—of whose activities we showed photographs in our last issue—are playing a great part in this campaign, and it has

also been taken up with enthusiasm by the school-children of Britain. The photographs show: (1) Collecting wood, which has adhered to the back of iron; (2) School-children bringing along a rich load of old iron and tin-ware; (3) Collecting waste material; (4) Bringing in the tinfoil of wood.



# Undaunted by Gas, Barbed Wire and S



WHEN an attack is expected the dog is taken to the front-line trenches and sheltered in a dug-out. When it is required to send an urgent message, the despatch is put in a little wallet attached to the collar. The dog is then released, and is usually back within half an hour. The heroes of the dog-messengers at the Front are anonymous. One of them, though mortally wounded, struggled on for three miles, and reached home with his message.



Dogs are doing wonderful work in despatch-carrying in the great battle which is raging on the Western Front. When all means of communication have failed, these four-footed messengers, covering two or three miles in a few minutes, enter the fire-zone unscathed, bringing news of what has happened. They are taught to ignore the fire of guns of all calibres and are accustomed to the explosion of hand-grenades. They are also trained to pass through gas and smoke-clouds, and to

# : British Dogs of War in Training.

REUTERS



IN trench-warfare, once the dog knows his destination, he will get through at all costs. Pigeons cannot be sent in a fog or in the dark, dogs will go in all weathers, and at all times. During a bombardment the casualties among the runners are heavy, and sometimes none succeeds in getting through. The casualties among dogs have been very light. A runner has sometimes taken three hours on a journey which a dog has performed in half an hour.



of obstacles, including barbed wire. The photographs, taken at a training school in England, show; (1) Clearing the ; (2) Coming through barrage-smoke; (3) A difficult obstacle easily cleared; (4) A signaller putting a despatch in the attached to the dog's collar; (5) Clearing barbed wire; (6) and (8) Running through a volley of blank cartridges, fired at tank range; (7) Starting out for the morning training.



The Travelling Kitchen at Home and at the front.



In a recent issue of the "War Pictorial" there appeared photographs of some of the Communal Kitchens which have now been established all over Great Britain. Not only the great towns, but even the smallest villages now possess these kitchens, which effect an immense saving in time, labour, and heating. Halifax has instituted a travelling kitchen, which is shown in the first illustration. The travelling kitchen is also a part of the commissariat organisation of the modern army. Our second photograph shows one of these, which was presented by British voluntary effort for the use of the Italian troops.

## A Canteen for Village School-children.



At Bearsted, a little village in Kent, a canteen has been opened for the school-children, where the boys and girls are able to get a daily mid-day meal for the small sum of 1s. 3d. per week. All the utensils have been lent or subscribed for by local residents, the water and gas supply has been provided free, and all the help is voluntary. The photographs show: (1) Serving the dinner; (2) Ladies of the village waiting on the children; (3) The children at dinner; (4) Washing-up after dinner; (5) Feeding pigs on the waste from the canteen.

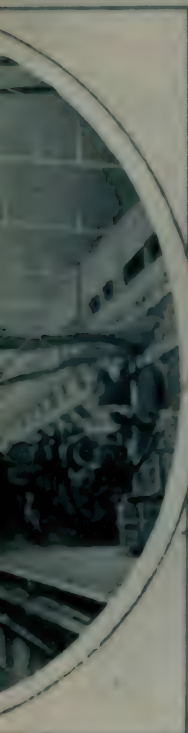


## The Arteries of the Army in the Field



Railways are to an army in the field what arteries and veins are to a limb of the body. They feed it strength. They take away its waste and repair it. Without them it could not live or fight for more than a few days. Lines of communication are a separate military command. They have a special General and staff of their own administrative organisation, and special troops detailed off to serve as engineers, railwaymen, dockmen, roadmen, etc.

# British Railway Construction in France.



On the British front there are great workshops where large staffs of skilled workmen, in khaki, are engaged on engineering construction. The photographs, taken at one of these workshops, show: (1) Parade, before beginning the day's work; (2) View of one of the shops; (3) An engine in process of being finished; (4) Hoisting a 60-ton engine on to the rails; (5) A finished engine, turned out in one of these shops.



With the British Army on the Palestine front.



The terrain over which the British troops have been campaigning in Palestine is one of extraordinary diversity. From the heated coasts and valleys at their skirts, the mountains of Syria rise in parts to over 10,000 feet; and besides the natural terraces afforded by the limestone structure of their slopes, the ranges contain an unusually large proportion of high table-lands, buttressed or surmounted by steep ridges. Our photographs give a striking impression of this variety, and show: (1) British troops encamped in a bare, rock-strewn "wadi"; (2) A battery of the Royal Horse Artillery passing through the sand-hills.

With the British Army on the Mesopotamian front.



The physical and climatic conditions of Mesopotamia, like those of Palestine, present many difficulties and hardships to troops accustomed to a more equable environment. The British forces, however, have overcome these formidable natural obstacles and, in their successful operations, Indian troops, to whom the heat is more congenial, have played a distinguished part. The photographs show: (1) An armoured-car crossing the Diala river; (2) A British General crossing the Diala on foot; (3) British troops on the march along a sandy route; (4) Supply-wagons and troops on the road.



British firewomen who prevented a big Explosion.



Of the many examples of the heroism of Britain's women-workers during the war, none has been more conspicuous than that shown recently when a serious fire broke out in a large munitions factory. Within four minutes of the outbreak, the women were at their posts and, with the help of four men, they had their hoses at work on the fire. The women stuck to their posts, although they were warned of the danger and urged to leave. The photographs show: (1) Some of the firewomen at hydrant drill; (2) The Captain of the Brigade; (3) Waiting, with pointed nozzle, for the "turn-on" order.



# THE FREE-WILL OFFERING OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

## AUSTRALIA.

Immediately upon the declaration of war the Australian Commonwealth undertook to raise an expeditionary force of 20,000 men for service in Europe, and at the same time the entire Australian Navy was placed at the disposal of the British Admiralty. To-day the Australian contingent numbers 300,000 soldiers. It was in the Gallipoli campaign that these regiments earned for themselves an imperishable name, and in the great battles on the Western Front they have played an heroic part. All the expenses in connection with the equipment and transport of her army have been borne by the Australian Government, and the total amount contributed by Australia to the various war relief funds amounts to over £7,000,000.

## NEW ZEALAND.

In none of the Dominions was there a more immediate response to the call to arms than in New Zealand. Within a few weeks of the outbreak of war, 8000 men had volunteered for service in Europe, and to-day New Zealand can proudly boast of 86,000 effectives sent overseas. The name "Anzac" commemorates the splendid heroism displayed by these troops and their comrades from Australia at Gallipoli, and like them, they have since fought most gallantly in France and Flanders. In addition, New Zealand has also rendered financial aid, contributing no less than £3,000,000 to various war funds, and supporting a total war expenditure of £45,000,000. Large consignments of foodstuffs, meat, and clothing have been sent to the Motherland.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

South Africa, where less than seventeen years ago Briton and Boer were locked in deadly conflict, has raised an army of over 60,000 men for the service of the Empire. Germany's colonies in Africa have been wrested from her one by one, and to-day the German flag does not fly south of the Equator. A rebellion fomented by German intrigues has been suppressed, and an expeditionary force has been despatched to Europe and has won many laurels in the fighting on the Western Front. This work, it should be remembered, has been carried out by a Dominion the majority of whose white population is not British but Dutch, and it is a remarkable testimony to the success of the British system of self-government.



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