

THE WAR PICTORIAL



JUNE 1918

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR ?

Germany put in the Dock by her own Ambassador.

AS is evident from all official publications—and this is not refuted by our White Book, which owing to the poverty of its contents and to its omissions, is a gravely self-accusing document :—

1. We encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, although German interests were not involved and the danger of a world-war must have been known to us. Whether we were aware of the wording of the Ultimatum is completely immaterial.
2. During the time between the 23rd and 30th July, 1914, when M. Sazonow emphatically declared that he would not tolerate any attack on Serbia, we rejected the British proposals of mediation, although Serbia, under Russian and British pressure, had accepted almost the whole of the Ultimatum, and although an agreement about the two points at issue could easily have been reached, and Count Berchtold was even prepared to content himself with the Serbian reply.
3. On the 30th July, when Count Berchtold wanted to come to terms, we sent an ultimatum to Petrograd merely because of the Russian mobilisation, although Austria had not been attacked; and on the 31st July we declared war on Russia, although the Czar pledged his word that he would not order a man to march as long as negotiations were proceeding—thus deliberately destroying the possibility of a peaceful settlement.

In view of the above undeniable facts it is no wonder that the whole of the civilised world outside Germany places the entire responsibility for the world-war upon our shoulders."

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY,
German Ambassador to London 1912-1914.

THE WAR PICTORIAL

JUNE 1918



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS & SKETCH LTD.*
MILFORD LANE
WC

The Indomitable Cheerfulness of the British Soldier.



The songs of an Army are symptomatic of its spirit, and it is not for nothing that one of the favourite refrains of the British Tommy is "Pack up your troubles in your old kit-bag, and smile, smile, smile." Even under the conditions of recent months, the British soldier has not lost his indomitable cheerfulness. Our first photograph shows a train-load of cheering Tommies going up in support. Our second photograph shows some of the wounded from the fighting-line leaving a casualty clearing-station. It should be noted that one of the merriest faces is that of the "padre."

A British Ammunition Dump Behind the Lines.



In two weeks British factories are now turning out a greater quantity of shell than they produced during the whole of the first year of the war. During the days of Mons, the Marne, and the first battle of Ypres, the British Army held its thin khaki line with only a few shrapnel shell and rifle cartridges. The army of millions which has borne the assault of the massed legions of Germany in recent months is equipped with such supplies of shell of all kinds as baffle the imagination. The photograph shows an ammunition-dump behind the British lines in France.

Bearing the Brunt of the German Assault



The Great Battle on the Western Front has been the most formidable of all time. The Germans have thrown in their men with utter disregard of life, and have endeavoured to overwhelm the British Armies with a hurricane of gas, flame, and shell. The magnificent resistance which has been put up by the British forces has entailed terrible losses upon the enemy. In some of the bravest fighting the British contingents from Overseas have specially distinguished themselves. The photographs show



23



repairing wires near the front line: Canadian signallers in a communication-trench; (2) A quiet French village, now a centre of military activities: troops and transport on the road, with infantry resting by the wayside; (3) In a shell-shattered house: Canadian Major-General watching the enemy's front-line trenches; (4) Preparing to mow down the enemy: hauling guns into position; (5) Fighting the Empire's battle: South African Scottish, just out of the firing-line, resting by the wayside.

British and French Troops fighting Shoulder to Shoulder.

REUTERS



Their splendid regiments came into the battle-field," says Mr. Philip Gibbs of the French troops who have been cooperating with the British, mixing with our battalions and fighting in their midst." In addition to fighting shoulder to shoulder in the great engagements on the Western front, British and French soldiers, mounted and on foot, have held roads, posts, and outlying pickets, and carried out patrol work together. The photographs show: (1) A joint French and British patrol working on a road; (2) Holding a high-road outpost; British infantry and French cavalry at a barricade across the roadway.

British and french Troops fighting Shoulder to Shoulder.



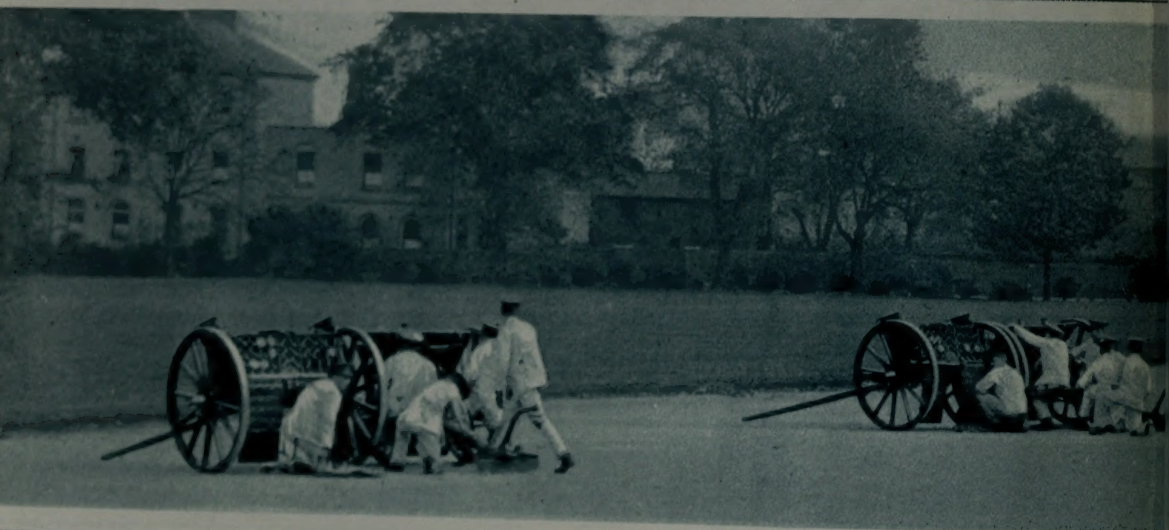
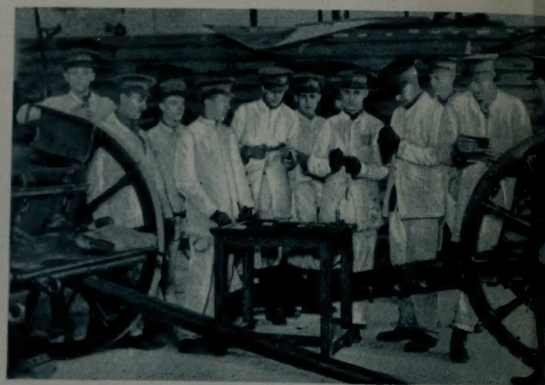
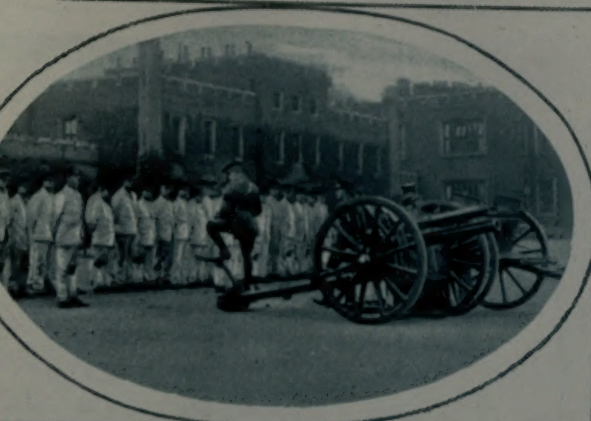
1



2

"We are fighting as one Army," wrote the "Times" correspondent on the Western Front. "Nothing could show better the comradeship existing between the French armies and our own, and the extent to which they appreciate the comradeship shown by our men than the way in which the French pass on from one to another stories of particular British feats of arms which have come under their notice." The photographs show: (1) At a village in support: French and British infantry acting as one garrison; (2) British and French troops in the same trench, waiting for the enemy.

A Practical War Course: British Artillery



The above photographs show cadets for artillery commissions in the British Army during their course of instructional training. Although the course is as thorough as in pre-war days, non-essentials have everywhere been excised from the programme of drills and studies, and all the energies of the training establishments are concentrated upon what the experiences of the war have proved indispensable: (1) Cadets on the drill-ground with a field-artillery gun; (2) Cadets examining details of the

Cadets in Training for the front.



breech-mechanism of a field-howitzer; (3) Examining the details of ordinary and telescopic gun-sights; (4) Cadets bringing out a field-piece from the sheds; (5) Gunners, with their field-guns aligned for "action front"; (6) A gun-squad awaiting orders from the officer in charge; (7) Getting the sights on the enemy; (8) A field-gun team "fighting" its gun; (9) One cadet loading the next round into the breech-chamber while another is about to swing-to the breech-lock.

Canadian Troops Inspected by Lord French.



Lord French, who commanded the British Army on the Western Front during the early stages of the War, and is now in command of the Home Forces, recently paid a visit of inspection to one of the Canadian training camps in England. Our photographs show Lord French (1) Reviewing some new recruits from Canada; (2) On the artillery ground; (3) Watching wiring operations. Canadians have played a glorious part in the recent fighting on the Western Front, and the heroic resistance they have put up to the repeated assaults of the German legions has added fresh lustre to their arms.



The Order of the Day issued to the Canadian troops by Lieut.-General Sir A. W. Currie on March 27, 1918, has already become historic. "Looking back with pride on the unbroken record of your glorious achievements"—so runs its most memorable passage—"asking you to realise that to-day the fate of the British Empire hangs in the balance, I place my trust in the Canadian Corps, knowing that where Canadians are engaged there can be no giving way. Under the orders of your devoted officers, in the coming battle you will advance, or fall where you stand, facing the enemy."

Housing Britain's Munition-Workers :

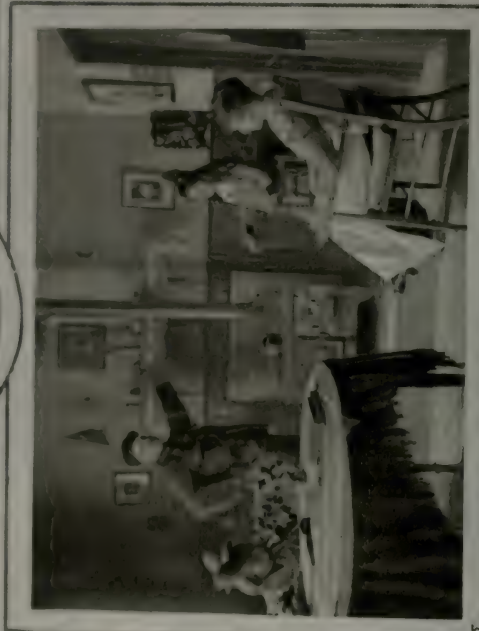


All over the United Kingdom new townships have sprung up, in response to the urgent demands for the housing of munition workers. Mr. Raymond Unwin, who planned the first Garden City, at Letchworth, has been appointed by the Ministry of Munitions to superintend the building of these "model townships." The photographs show: (1) Shops in the Central Avenue of a munition township; (2) The Public Institute (containing reading-rooms, cinema, billiard-room, etc.) in another township.



Club, established for the convenience of the Central Office Staff and visitors; (4) The railway station, showing workers after the night shift; (5) In the theatre of the hospital; (6) The Post Office sorting-room; (7) The Fire Brigade Station; (8) The central kitchen, where 14,000 meals are cooked daily for the factory mess-rooms; (9) The dining-hall of the Staff Club; (10) The bakery, from which there is a daily output of 13,000 lbs. of bread; (11) The laundry.

A Belgian Village in the Heart of England.



At Elizabethville (named after the Queen of the Belgians) some 4000 Belgian soldiers are making shells for the British Army. Of these 90 per cent. have seen service in the field, and more than three-quarters have been wounded. Like the other munition townships illustrated on another page, Elizabethville

is a product of the war. The photographs show: (1) A street scene in the village; (2) A Belgian soldier returning home after the day's work; (3) Some of the school-children; (4) The maternity ward of the hospital; (5) A Belgian family at home; (6) A soldier working in his garden.

A Belgian Village in the Heart of England.



1



2



3



4



5

Elizabethtown is situated in one of the most beautiful valleys of Northern England. Its population is entirely Belgian and it reproduces, as faithfully as possible, every feature of Belgian town life. The cottages, and all the furniture, have been provided by the Ministry of Munitions, and each cottage has a garden attached. The photographs

show: (1) The interior of the Church of St. Michael; (2) The village curd; (3) The village store, where the Belgian housewife can purchase all she needs; (4) Some of the Belgian soldiers who are working in the factory; (5) A stock of 8-inch shells in the store-room.

Harassing the Enemy from the Clouds



British airmen have played a conspicuous part in the great battles on the Western Front. They have consistently outflung the enemy in the air. In one day alone, 42 German aeroplanes were destroyed, and 20 driven down out of control, at a cost of only 12 British machines missing. The enemy has been bombed by day and night, and his mass formations have been swept by machine-gun fire. Simultaneously, reconnoitring work has been carried on, and large numbers of photographs have been

The Work of the Royal Air Force.



The photographs show: (1) Some of the mascots of a British battle-plane squadron; (2) A Handley-Page bombing machine to leave the ground; (3) Fitting the drum of the gun of a battle-plane; (4) Filling drums with cartridges for the machine on a battle-plane; (5) A famous British air squadron—every pilot and observer has brought down at least three enemy planes; (6) Handing out guns to observers on a battle-plane.

The American War Secretary on the Western front.



Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of State for War, recently paid a visit to Europe in order to consult with the Allied Ministers and Generals, and inspect the American troops in the field and in training. The photographs show: (1) Mr. Baker and General Pershing interested in some camouflaged heavy artillery; (2) Mr. Baker examining the breech of a heavy artillery piece; (3) Mr. Baker and Major-General Bluck inspecting the interior of an American aviation-car; (4) Mr. Baker, General Pershing and their party at an American aviation centre.

America's Part: "Everything We Have is Yours."



If further proof were needed that America is with the Allies heart and soul, it may be found in President Wilson's generous decision to allow American battalions to be brigaded with French and British units until they are in a position to form further divisions of their own. General Pershing's message to General Foch—"Everything we have is yours. Dispose of us as you wish"—is typical of the spirit of the American Army. The photographs show: (1) American machine-gunners moving to position before an assault; (2) A column of United States artillery on the march; (3) American infantry going up.

How the Boy Scouts of Britain



2



6



9

"In this time of national emergency," declared General Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scouts Movement, "comes the opportunity for the Scouts organisation to show that it can be of material service to the country." The above photographs give some idea of the war-time activities of the Boy Scouts of Britain. Immediately war was declared, the Scouts were mobilised and their uniform was recognised by the Government as that of a public service. In the early months of the war the Scouts were widely employed

Playing their Part in the War.



warding railways, telegraph-wires, and reservoirs, and their duties to-day are multifarious. The photographs show: (1) Collecting eggs for the wounded; (2) Working on vegetable allotments; (3) Feeding a hay-baler with hay for the wounded; (4) Receiving police instruction for air-raid duty; (5) Washing-up in a Y.M.C.A. hut; (6) Helping the wounded; (7) Washing the "All Clear" after an air-raid; (8) Collecting waste-paper; (9) Trapping rabbits with ferrets; (10) Carting wurzels for cattle; (11) Carrying military despatches.

Britain's Army of Women for the Land.



5

At one of the numerous agricultural schools which have been established in England, women of the Land Army are learning the use of the mechanical tractor, which can be employed for threshing as well as for ploughing and hauling. After two months' instruction, the pupils take up posts in various parts of the country. The first two photographs show Britain's land girls operating a tractor. In the first they are seen at work on a quickly diminishing rick; in the second they are bringing in a sack of corn from the thresher. The third photograph shows a shepherdess tending a tiny lamb.

flax-Growing as a British War Industry.



2



2

The British flax industry is being widely extended, and large numbers of women are now employed in preparing the flax for its various uses. The flax, after being cut, is dried and de-seeded. The coarser stalks are de-threaded by a special machine, and the finer are steeped in water in the open. The finest silk is used for aeroplane wings, from other flax linen is woven, and rope and string are made from the coarser sort.

The photographs show some women-workers (1) Loading up a wagon with the flax; and (2) With their bundles outside the works.

The Women's Royal Naval Service : C



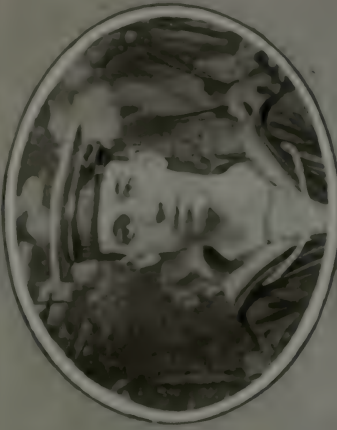
The organisation of the Women's Royal Naval Service is modelled closely on that of the Women's Army Auxiliary whose work illustrations appeared in the last issue of the "War Pictorial." The force has been created to effect substitution of women for men, wherever possible, in the Navy's work ashore. Many of the women are now in aircraft factories, on defensive equipment, and in repair work. The photographs show (1) New recruits

Help in the Navy's Work Ashore.



(1) The bases for training; (2) Officers at physical drill; (3) Dame Katherine Furse, Director of the W.R.N.S., officers and women who have passed through their preliminary training, and are about to be drafted to various (4) An inspection of the W.R.N.S. by H.M. King George at Immingham Docks; (5) The First Lord of the Admiralty, Geddes, conversing with Dame Katherine Furse at one of the training stations of the W.R.N.S.

A Revolting Story of German Brutality.



The story of how Able-Seaman Genover (shown in the inset) was done to death, is one of the most revolting in the long record of German crime. Genover was a prisoner in the Camp at Brandenbourg, and on the hut in which he was confined-taking fire, he endeavoured to escape

through a small window. According to the testimony of neutral eye-witnesses, the sentry drove his bayonet through Genover's chest, and sent him reeling back into the burning dungeon. The photograph shows the ceremonial funeral given to Genover and the seven victims who perished with him.

Dogs' Wool Used for Red Cross Work.



Even the pet dog is not without his uses in the war. His hair is equal to the finest Shetland wool, and the clippings are being spun into the softest yarn by British Red Cross workers, for use in the hospitals. An Exhibition was recently held at Burlington House (the home of the

Royal Academy) in the interests of the Red Cross Association, and the display of this particular form of "war service" was one of its most unique features. The photographs show Red Cross workers (1) Carding the wool; (2) Knitting garments for wounded soldiers; (3) Spinning the wool.

following up the Campaign Against the T



While the greatest battles of the war have been raging on the Western Front, the British Army in Mesopotamia has moved from victory to victory. The success of the British campaign has secured Egypt, by compelling the Turks to employ their forces on the defensive; protected India; struck a vital blow at the Turco-German Baghdad Railway; and liberated vast tracts of territory from the oppressive tyranny of the Turk. The photographs show: (1) Advanced Headquarters signalling officers

With the British forces in Mesopotamia.



6



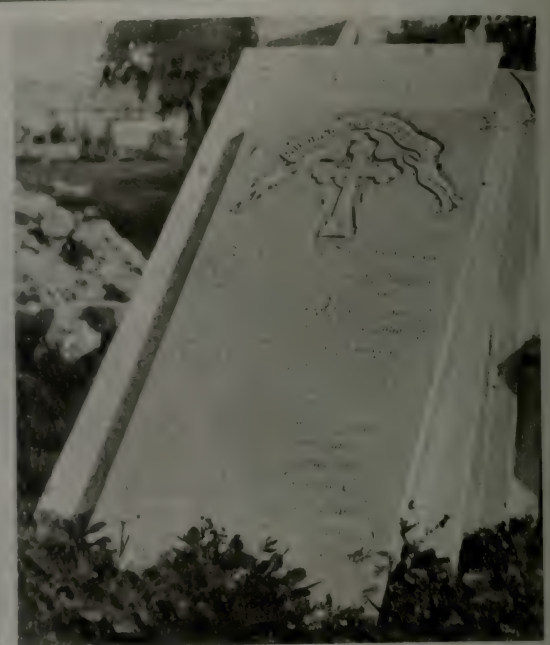
7



8

illery; (2) Crossing a shallow part of the Diala; (3) An R.A.M.C. officer giving a cigarette to a wounded Turkish prisoner; (4) Divisional Headquarters in recently captured ground; Staff officers watching the course of an engagement; (5) Giving a lift to Turkish prisoners, who have been wearied by their march across the desert; (6) Transport getting through the mud; (7) Crossing the Diala on a pontoon; (8) Giving a drink of water to a wounded Turkish prisoner.

The Cemetery at Jaffa, Violated by the Turks.



2



3

The photographs on this page and the one opposite are in striking and significant contrast. Those above show the Armenian Cemetery at Jaffa, which was brutally violated by the Turks. Not a single grave was untouched; not a single tombstone was left standing. Many marble monuments were carried away bodily, and apparently the British troops arrived only just in time to prevent the removal of the rest. Such is the measure of respect that the Turk pays to the sacred places of a faith not his own, and thus does he imitate the example set by his German masters.

Sacred Shrines of Jerusalem Protected by the British.



The upper illustration on this page shows the famous Mosque of Omar, which is guarded by Indian Moslem soldiers. The lower photograph shows the Guard being changed outside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem. Thus does Britain respect all faiths whose adherents come beneath her rule. The Russian pilgrim, coming to wash his shroud in the waters of the Jordan; the French Catholic, treading the path of the Via Dolorosa; the Mohammedan, bowing in prayer to Allah; the Jew, worshipping in the mountain where his fathers worshipped—all are free to practice the rites of their religion in peace.

Allied Co-operation on the Italian front.



It was announced some time ago that the British forces on the Italian front had been transferred to a new sector. They are now holding positions 3500 to 4000 ft. above the sea-level, and are facing the enemy at a greater height than any Army in Europe. The upper illustration, symbolic of the union which binds together the democracies of Western Europe, shows a British, a French, and an Italian officer at a school of instruction in Italy. The lower illustration shows Italian soldiers and men of a Scots corps, with a heavy gun on its travelling campaign carriage.

"NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW."

UPON this plea Germany claims that she is entitled

I. To commit *Perjury*

(a) by invading and ruining Belgium, a country whose neutrality and independence she has sworn to safeguard. (Treaty of London, 1831; Articles 7 and 25.)

(b) by infringing at her pleasure the Articles of the Hague Conventions relating to warfare, which she has sworn to observe.

II. To *Steal*

(a) by pillage of household goods on the part of her troops during the invasion of Belgium, France, and Serbia, which pillage was organised and conducted by officers.

(b) by the wholesale removal from Belgium into Germany of the machinery of factories and raw materials until the country has been virtually stripped of these things.

III. To make Men and Women *Slaves*

(a) by forcing Belgian and French people behind her battle lines to work for her Army.

(b) by forcing Belgian and French people to make munitions of war for her in Belgium and France.

(c) by deporting many thousands of Belgian and French people into Germany and there forcing them to work for her.

IV. To *Torture*

(a) by starving into submission those whom she has deported.

(b) by brutally ill-treating prisoners of war.

(c) by savagely mutilating men, women, and children in Belgium and France.

V. To commit *Arson*

by wholesale burning of Belgian and French towns and villages upon the flimsiest pretext of punishment for "disorder" on the part of the population of the invaded territory.

VI. To *Massacre and Murder*

(a) by wholesale shooting of hostages taken, in defiance of her own pledge, from Belgian and French towns and villages.

(b) by the indiscriminate slaughter of the men, women, and children of such towns and villages as a punishment for "disorder."

VII. To *Rape Women and Girls*

as one other part of an organised plan for terrorising invaded territory.

VIII. To commit *Judicial Murder*

for example in the cases of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

IX. To commit *Piracy*

by her use of submarines against enemy and neutral vessels, *sinking them at sight and drowning their crews.*

X. To *Kill Indiscriminately*

by dropping bombs from air-craft on open towns. That Germany was the first of the belligerents to do this is abundantly proved.

XI. To *Torpedo without warning*

great Steamships' crowded with Men, Women, and Children, both enemy and neutral.

XII. To *Conspire to Murder*

(a) by blowing up munition factories in the United States.

(b) by placing bombs in neutral steamships.

XIII. To *introduce the use of Asphyxiating Gas and Liquid Fire*

in violation of her own pledge in the Hague Conventions.

XIV. To place *Living Screens of Civilians*

in front of her own attacking troops.

XV. To *Destroy Buildings of Priceless Historical and Artistic Value*

for instance, Louvain Library.

XVI. To *Poison Wells*

XVII. To *Torpedo Hospital Ships without warning*

and otherwise make war upon the Red Cross.

IF GERMANY WINS THE WAR THERE WILL HENCEFORWARD BE NO LAW IN EUROPE ANY LONGER. The only test of what is right will be: DOES IT PAY TO DO THESE THINGS?

THE CIVILISED WORLD MEANS TO SHOW THAT IT DOES NOT PAY TO BREAK THE LAW OF NATIONS AND DESTROY THE VERY FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN FREEDOM AND HAPPINESS.

THE WAR PICTORIAL



JUNE 1918