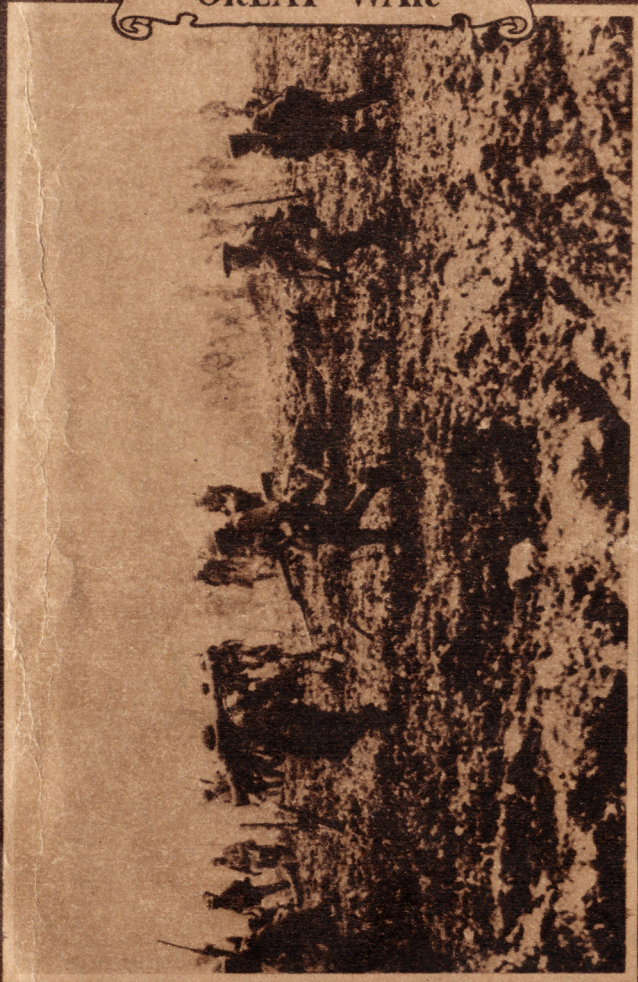


OUR GALLANT EMPIRE HEROES
IN THE
GREAT WAR



The THRILLER

Presentation Wallet

Among The Empire's



Lt. D. DINESON, V.C.
(CANADA).



Cpt. W. A. BISHOP, V.C. D.S.O. M.C.
(CANADA).
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Pte. J. LEAK, V.C.
(AUSTRALIA).

"A CANADIAN ADVANCE"

All Dominion Troops acquitted themselves gloriously on the various battle-fronts during the Great War, and by their valiant deeds became connected for all time with specific campaigns and localities. As the South Africans covered themselves with glory in German South-West Africa, so the Canadians won imperishable fame at the taking of Vimy Ridge, under the leadership of the late Viscount Byng, of Vimy. In the picture on the front of this Wallet, which shows clearly the ghastly fighting conditions on the Western Front, the 'Byng Boys' are seen, at Vimy, advancing across 'No Man's Land' under heavy fire.

Roll of VALOUR



SUBADAR ISHAR SINGH, V.C.
(INDIA).



Cpl. W. F. FAULDS, V.C.
(SOUTH AFRICA).



Pte. L. KEYSOR, V.C.
(AUSTRALIA).

"DESERT CAVALRY"

In official bulletins the troops from down under were referred to as the 'Anzacs', the word being coined from the initial letters of their title, The Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. Amongst the home troops they were still more familiarly styled, 'Aussies'. They were identified with many battle-fronts, but, perhaps, their fame is connected largely with Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Suez Canal, Palestine, and the capture of Jerusalem. The picture on the back of this Wallet shows a rather out-of-the-ordinary unit—the Anzac Camel Corps on the march in the desert.



TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

THE conclusion of a memorable feat of arms by the

Australian troops is recorded in this photograph—the taking of Peronne, a French town on the Somme. A few days previously, the Australians had been in a very unfavourable position, for they occupied trenches that were raked by fire from Mount St. Quentin. By a daring attack they carried the heights, thus making it impossible for the Germans to hold the town. On September 1st the victorious Australians marched into Peronne with their band playing. Before invading the town, the Germans had set it on fire, wrecked the Grande Place, and reduced the historic Town Hall to ruins. The triumphant Australians are seen marching through the ruins.

Peronne was taken by the Germans in the early days of the war, retaken by the British in 1916, but fell to the enemy in March, 1918.

SMILES FOR THE CAMERAMAN.

CANADIAN troops are here seen in a front-line trench on the Western Front, and despite their cramped quarters they manage to keep cheerful. The trench shown is typical of those on the Western Front, generally dug in chalk or clay. In those positions which had been occupied for a long time the trenches were much deeper than that here shown, and "dug-outs," which were often fairly comfortable underground rooms, gave a certain amount of protection to those who manned them.

The trench shown is one which has been hastily dug, and for resting places the men have nothing better than such embrasures as that occupied by the smiling Canadian seen on the left of the picture. At intervals along the trench there would be "fire steps," from which the enemy trenches could be observed, but in the shallower trenches the men had to keep their heads down, for they were well within range of German fire, and sharp-shooters would be on the look-out to pick off anyone who dared to show his head above the parapet.

The cheery Canadians won golden opinions from British soldiers in France, and an Englishman who served with them said: "It's impossible to serve with these Canadians and not admire them."

Their record included a long series of victories, and they were steadfast in defence and daring in attack. Among their great achievements were gallant fighting on Vimy Ridge and their storming of the Drocourt Quéant line, which ended in the taking of Cambrai. Here they showed qualities that earned the praise of seasoned veterans. Canada raised altogether over 600,000 men during the war. Of these 56,625 were killed and 149,732 were wounded.



MORTAR IN ACTION.

AUSTRALIAN soldiers are here shown in a trench near Pozieres, on the Western Front, loading a 9.45 in. trench mortar. The Australians, being used to less sheltered life than most Englishmen, adapted themselves to the conditions of trench warfare and to all the hardships of a soldier's life very quickly. They also proved to be handy men in dealing with the varied weapons which came their way.

In the photograph five burly Australians are handling with ease the huge shell of a 9.45 mortar. Such shells as this were called by the soldiers, "flying pigs," and hurtling through the air at a great height could reach an objective a thousand yards away. Mortars are muzzle loading, and in the case of one of such large calibre as this the lifting of the shell and placing it in the gun, even with the aid of the apparatus which can be seen in the photograph, was a laborious process. Mortars are in many respects primitive weapons and are one of the oldest forms of artillery; nevertheless they were of great value in the war. Ordinary field guns with a flatter trajectory were far less effective against deeply dug trenches. Shells from mortars, however, make almost a straight drop at the end of their flight into the trenches.

The Australians in the photograph have placed the mortar in a small shell crater and are sending a gift of "flying pigs" to the enemy trenches. Though not as accurate as breech-loading guns, mortars could pitch their shells very close to the actual objective when once the range was found. On the other hand, the comparatively slow flight of the shells and the peculiar noise they made when flying through the air rendered it easy to anticipate their coming and gave those within range time to take whatever cover was available.

