

THE REGISTER, ADELAIDE, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1915.

# IN MEMORIAM SERVICE.

## For Australasian Soldiers.

### Archbishop's Eulogy of Brave Men.

LONDON, June 16.

A memorial service for Australian and New Zealand soldiers who have lost their lives in connection with the war was conducted at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening. There was a crowded congregation, those present including relatives of the deceased soldiers, and 400 Australian and New Zealand wounded men from the military hospitals at Weymouth and Harfield Park. Some of the latter were on stretchers, while others were more or less swathed with bandages; and many wore hospital garments. There was also a large contingent of Australian motor drivers and others from the Romsey camp. Rows of knickerbockered soldiers filled the space beneath the dome. Over the choir were suspended the flags of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand. His Majesty the King was represented by the Earl of Kintore, who was Governor of South Australia from 1885 to 1895. Queen Alexandra was represented by her Private Secretary (Col. H. Sreatheld). Mr. Bonar Law (Colonial Secretary) and Sir Hartmann Juss (Assistant Under Secretary for the Colonies) attended on behalf of the Colonial Office. Other representative persons were:—Sir George Reid (Commonwealth High Commissioner) and Mr. T. Mackenzie (High Commissioner of New Zealand), the Marquis of Lincolnshire, His Honor Mr. Justice Barton and Lady Barton, Rear-Admiral G. F. A. Gaunt, C.M.G., Lord Denman, Lady Patey, Lady Firwood, Major P. N. Buckley (Military Adviser at the Commonwealth High Commissioner's office), and Mrs. Buckley, Capt. F. Haworth Booth (Naval Adviser), Lord Islington, Lord Plunket, Sir James Mills (Chairman of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand), Sir Robert Nivison, Lord and Lady Brassey, Lord Tennyson, Lady Daraley, Admiral King-Hall, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Hutton, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Captain R. Muirhead Collins (Secretary in Great Britain for the Commonwealth), Mr. C. P. Wray Paliser (Secretary to the High Commissioner for New Zealand), a large number of civil servants, Imperial Administrators, naval and army officers, and business men. The Lord Mayor (Sir Charles Johnson) and Sheriffs of London attended in State. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Most Rev. Dr. Davidson). The Dean of Canterbury (Very Rev. Dr. Henry Wace) and the Bishop of London (Right Rev. Dr. Winnington-Ingram) assisted in the service, which was of a most impressive character.

The service began with the well-known hymn, "Brief life is here our portion," followed by Psalm XXIII. ("The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want"), and Psalm CXXX. ("Out of the depths have I cried unto thee, O Lord"). The anthem selected was Spohr's "Blest are the departed." The Sub-Dean (Rev. W. Besley, lately from New Zealand) read the lesson from St. John xi., the story of the raising of Lazarus. Tonlady's immortal hymn, "Rock of ages," was then sung, and a special litany was rendered.

The Archbishop of Canterbury took for his text St. John xv., 13—"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay

down his life for his friends." He said they had met for a very sacred purpose, to thank Almighty God for the splendid devotion of their brethren from Australia and New Zealand, who, in the cause to which the Empire had set its hands, had loved not their lives to the death. The feat of the landing of the Australian forces on the shore of the Peninsula of Gallipoli on April 27, in the face of a heavy and determined fire from a numerous and well-entrenched enemy, constituted a deed of daring and heroism that had never been outshone and seldom equalled. They would see that to be the case if they pictured in imagination the scene of the long lines of boats, the perils of the landing, and the dauntless gallantry which the brave men from beneath the Southern Cross had shown in storming the heights and in holding on afterwards to the positions they had wrenched from the foe. The deeds of those men from the overseas dominions of the south had become a part of the heritage of the Empire for ever. They were the more splendid and inspiring when they remembered that they were the achievements not of some veteran corps, but of men who, only a few short months before, had been peaceful civilians in the bush, on the sheep runs, and in the townships and centres of population in far-away Australia and New Zealand.

"Who would have thought," asked the preacher, "when those young nations were implanted in the southern seas, that a hundred years later their sons would cross the oceans and share the burden of the Empire in a world-wide war; that they would be disciplined for some of the greatest work that the Empire had ever undertaken, under the shadow of the mighty and ancient Egyptian Pyramids; and that they would make their first onset in battle on the plains of Troy, famed in classic story? These things have been done, and at fearful cost in human life. But the great roll of drums in the "Dead march" to-night will reverberate the thanks of the Motherland to the furthest limits of the Empire for the splendid bravery and the gallant devotion of her sons in her most distant dominions. God give us grace to bear ourselves as a united people, that we may build up, out of this awful welter of pain and of strife, some nobler habitation to which the honour and glory of every nation will add something distinctively its own."

The service closed with the hymn, "Now the labourer's task is o'er," which was sung by the vast congregation kneeling. Then the military band played the "Dead march" in "Saul," the final strains of which were answered from the end of the nave by a squad of buglers who sounded the "Last Post." The National Anthem was sung before the congregation dispersed.

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## Tribute by The Times.

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LONDON, June 16.

The Times, in a leading article referring to the memorial service, says:—"We hold the Australian and New Zealand soldiers in special pride for the proof that they have given that the spirit of Greater Britain is undiminished by the strenuous nature of the campaign in which they have taken part. Every fresh advice from the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Dardanelles only adds to our admiration of their audacious and yet constant and steady valour, under conditions the danger and difficulties of which are only now beginning to be realized as fuller accounts of the engagements they are participating in are being received."

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