

A year later, the same newspaper would publish that *W.P. Farr did not actually take Kemal's sword but that Mustafa Kemal surrendered himself to General Chauvel:*

The Age, 11 November 1939. p.26: 21 Years Ago. Some "Armistice Day" Thoughts. - "Twenty-one years ago to-day hostilities ceased after a war which the world ventured to hope would lead to the end of war between the civilised powers. But the "coming-of-age" of the subsequent interval of "peace" finds the 1914-18 Allies, Great Britain and France, once more at war in defence of liberty and the rights of the nations to live their own lives. Again Germany has been the disturber of peace. But a notable factor in which history is not repeating the alignment of 21 and 25 years ago is reflected in this week's advice from Ankara that the Turkish Assembly had ratified unanimously the Anglo-French-Turkish pact. By November, 21 years ago, Turkey had capitulated after a losing war on the side of the German alliance, **Mustafa Kemal, afterwards Kemal Ataturk, had surrendered to Australia's Sir Harry Chauvel, who this day, 21 years ago, was at his head quarters at Aleppo in Syria, after the successful Palestine campaign, when he heard the news from Europe of the general armistice. To-day in various spheres of Australian defence activity in the present war are Australians who received news of the cessation of general hostilities in 1918 camped on the ancient soil of Lebanon, Damascus and at other places to be found in Biblical as well as secular history. General Sir Harry Chauvel was among those yesterday who spared a 1939 thought for the Armistice day of 1918, but he intimated, in reply to a question, that he was not taking part this year in any public Armistice day address. The Turkish armistice was signed on October 30, twelve days prior to the general armistice.**

Australian media brought this news to public attention for the last time in 1940 with the news of Colonel W.P. Farr's death. Headlines were as follows:

"Lieutenant Colonel W.P. Farr who Confiscated Mustafa Kemal's Sword Has Died," "The Man who Took Kemal Pasa Prisoner; Lieutenant Colonel Farr Died," "Mustafa Kemal's Surrender," etc...

COL. W. P. FARR DEAD

Man Who Received Sword From Mustapha Kemal Pasha

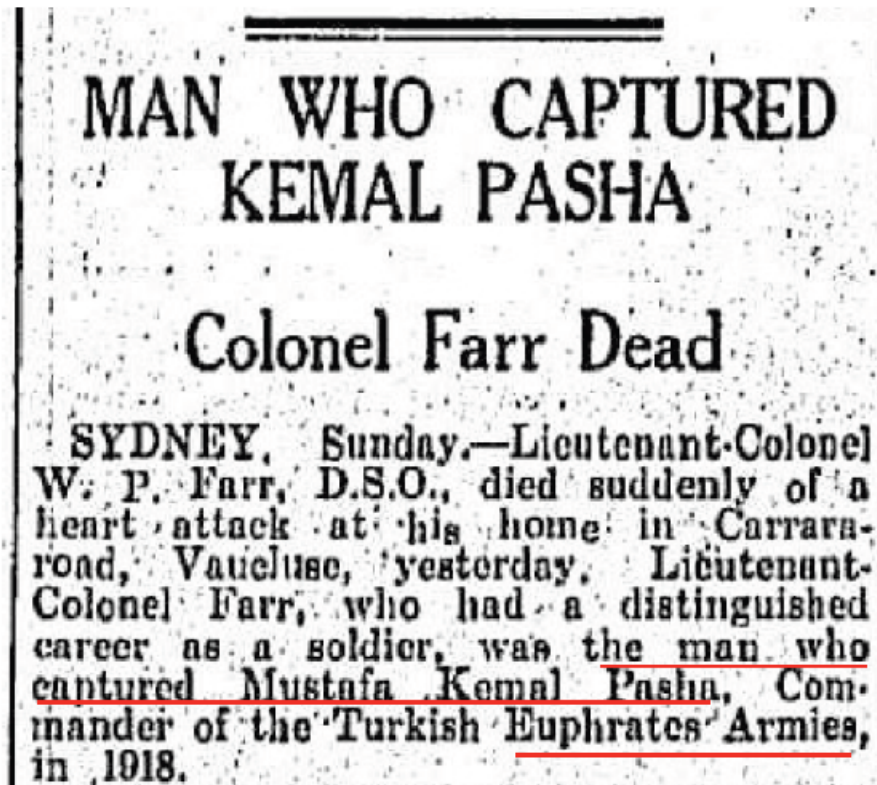
SYDNEY, Sunday.

LIEUT.-COL. WALTER P. FARR, the man to whom Mustapha Kemal Pasha,

in 1918 Lieut.-Col. Farr became re-mount chief of the 2nd Cavalry Division (Victoria), but in 1927 he was seconded from the Army to organise the transport of civil servants and all Federal depart-

The Mercury (Hobart), Monday 18 November 1940, p.3: COL. W. P. FARR DEAD. Man Who Received Sword From Mustapha Kemal Pasha. SYDNEY, Sunday.-LIEUT.-COL. WALTER P.

FARR, the man to whom **Mustapha Kemal Pasha**, commander of the Turkish Euphrates armies, surrendered near Aleppo in 1918, died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Carrara Rd., Vaucluse, Sydney, yesterday, at the age of 51 years. (...) Immediately after the Armistice in 1918, advice was received at Aleppo that **Kemal Pasha** (later **Kemal Ataturk**) was travelling west by special train. Lieut.-Col. Farr rode out 40 miles with machine-gun units and intercepted the train. He demanded the surrender of Kemal's sword. Kemal refused, and claimed he would surrender only to an officer of equal rank, but handed over his sword after being informed that Lieut.-Col. Farr was directly representing General Sir Harry Chauvel and later it had been pointed out that his surrender could be enforced. From Aleppo, Kemal moved on into Anatolia, where he gathered the Turkish armies together and initiated the campaigns which led to the creation of the new Turkish Republic and to his own elevation as its first President and dictator. (...) In Melbourne Lieut.-Col. Farr was known as an enthusiastic hunting man and as a racing pigeon fancier.



Newcastle Morning Herald and Miners' Advocate (NSW) , Monday 18 November 1940, p.6: MAN WHO CAPTURED KEMAL PASHA Colonel Farr Dead.-SYDNEY, Sunday.- "Lieutenant Colonel W. P. Farr, D.S.O., died suddenly of a heart attack at his home in Carrara road, Vaucluse, yesterday. Lieutenant Colonel Farr, who had a distinguished career as a soldier, was the man who captured Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Commander of the "Turkish Euphrate Armies, in 1918. Immediately after the declaration of the Armistice in, 1918, advice was received at Aleppo that Kemal Pasha (later Kemal Ataturk) was travelling west by special train. Lieutenant-Colonel

Farr rode out 40 miles, with machine-gun units and intercepted the train. He demanded the surrender of Kemal's sword. Kemal refused, claiming that he would surrender only to an officer of equal rank, but handed over his sword after being informed that Lieutenant-Colonel Farr was directly representing General Sir Harry Chauvel and that, his surrender could be enforced. (...)

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S SURRENDER

The death in Sydney on Saturday of Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Farr, D.S.O., a staff officer at Victoria Barracks, recalls the surrender in 1918 of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Lieut.-Col. Farr was the man to whom Mustapha Kemal Pasha, commander of the Turkish Euphrates armies, surrendered near Aleppo in 1918, immediately the word of the armistice was received at Aleppo.

Kemal Pasha (later the Attaturk) was travelling west by special train and Lieut.-Col. Farr rode 40 miles with machine gun units and intercepted the train. He demanded the surrender of Kemal's sword, but Kemal refused, claiming that he would only surrender to an officer of equal rank; but he handed over his sword after being informed that Lieut.-Col. Farr was directly representing General Sir Harry Chauvel, and after it had been pointed out to him that his surrender could be enforced.

Daily Advertiser (NSW) Monday 25 November 1940, p.6: Mustapha Kemal's Surrender.- "The death in Sydney on Saturday of Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Farr, D.S.O., staff officer at Victoria Barracks, recalls the surrender in 1918 of Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Lieut.-Col. Farr was the man to whom Mustapha Kemal Pasha, commander of the Turkish Euphrates armies, surrendered near Aleppo in 1918, immediately the word of the armistice was received at Aleppo. Kemal Pasha (later the Attaturk) was travelling west by special train and Lieut.-Col. Farr rode 40 miles with machine gun units and intercepted the train. He demanded the surrender of Kemal's sword, but Kemal refused, claiming that he would only surrender to an officer of equal rank; but he handed over his sword after being informed that Lieut.-Col. Farr was directly representing General Sir Harry Chauvel, and after it had been pointed out to him that his surrender could be enforced.

Obituary

**DISTINGUISHED
SOLDIER**

Lt.-Col. W. P. Farr

SYDNEY, Sunday. — Famous among returned soldiers of the last war as the Australian officer to whom Mustapha Kemal Pasha (later Kemal Ataturk), the great Turkish leader, surrendered, Lieut.-

The Argus (Melbourne), Monday 18 November 1940, p.5: "Obituary DISTINGUISHED SOLDIER Lt.-Col. W. P. Farr. - SYDNEY, Sunday. — Famous among returned soldiers of the last war as the Australian officer to whom Mustapha Kemal Pasha (later Kemal Ataturk), the great Turkish leader, surrendered, Lieut. Colonel Walter Percy Farr, D.S.O., died suddenly yesterday at his home, in Carrara rd., Vaucluse, Sydney. He was aged 51 years. (...) After the Armistice in 1918, Lieut - Colonel Farr went from Aleppo with machine-gun units to intercept Kemal as he travelled west by special train. Kemal refused to surrender to an officer who was not his equal in rank. Lieut.-Colonel Farr explained that he was the direct representative of General Sir Harry Chauvel, leader of the greatest mounted corps in history. Kemal was told that his surrender could be enforced and eventually he handed over his sword.

The Australian media's reports of *Mustafa Kemal surrendering to the Anzacs* is unsubstantial, unreal, delusive, fanciful. M. Kemal's sword is in the *Museum of Ataturk and the Independence War*. The sword is present in the photograph from 1922, strapped to Kemal's waist.



Before the *Great Offensive* (1922) M. Kemal Pasha (Ataturk) and Ismet Pasha (Inonu) with their swords at their waists.

Mustafa Kemal's whereabouts and who he was in contact with are all documented starting the day of the truce on 30 October 1918 and continuing on the following days. These documents were published in 1926 by F. R. Atay in the *Hakimiyeti Milliye* newspaper and later put together as a book titled "*Atatürk'ün Bana Anlattıkları*". General Ali Fuat Cebesoy who was 20th Army Corps Commander in 1918 provides detailed information about the Syrian front and the days of the truce in his book titled "*Milli Mücadele Hatıraları*". Whole informations and documents prove that these claims made by the Australian media are contrary to the truth.

¹ Gullett, Sir Henry Somer (Harry) (1878–1940) *Australian Dictionary of Biography, Volume 9, (MUP), 1983*

(...) In 1915 Gullett was appointed official Australian correspondent with the British and French armies on the Western Front. After a year in France he returned to Australia to lecture on the war, then in July 1916 enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force as a gunner. His return to England early in 1917 coincided with the organization of the Australian War Records Section designed by Charles Bean as a preliminary to the foundation of an Australian war museum. Bean selected Gullett to command the sub-section to be set up in Egypt and had him commissioned in August 1917. After a few weeks in France with Bean, Gullett sailed for Egypt in November. However, his work in the field for War Records was brief, as the A.I.F. in Palestine saw in him what they had so long been denied—their own Australian war correspondent. Bean gladly recommended him and he took up this appointment in August 1918, just in time for the final offensive. He was joint editor of *Australia in Palestine* (Sydney, 1919), an outstanding record of the campaign by participants.

Early in 1919, before returning to London, Gullett showed moral courage by confronting the commander-in-chief, General Sir Edmund Allenby. Since the Surafend incident when angry Anzacs had avenged the murder of a New Zealander by an Arab thief, Allenby had not only punished the Anzac Mounted Division but had pointedly ignored the Anzacs on public occasions when praising other troops. Gullett convinced him of the wider repercussions of his attitude and persuaded him to issue to every soldier a generously worded order of the day before they left for home.

Gullett attended the peace conference in Paris as press liaison officer on the staff of Prime Minister Billy Hughes. He was so impressed by 'the lust of territory' which he saw as 'the sinister and dominating note of the proceedings' that he wrote a pamphlet, *Unguarded Australia* (London, 1919), in which he argued that 'immigration means defence'. In this cause he was as tireless as he was persuasive. On return to Australia he was briefly the first director of the Australian War Museum (now Memorial) but in 1920 he readily accepted the invitation of Hughes to be director of the Australian Immigration Bureau. He also wrote volume VII of *The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-1918*, recounting the exploits of the A.I.F. in Sinai, Palestine and Syria. It was 'a dog of a job', he told a friend, but it was completed by the end of 1922 and published the following year. By 1940 it had been reprinted eight times and was hailed by Bean as 'the most readable and most read' of all the volumes of that history.

Daily Standard (Brisbane, Qld.) 22 September 1922, p.6 A Bad Cause. STRAITS NOT WORTH A WAR. SECRET DIPLOMACY SCANDAL. H. S. Gullett, ex-Superintendent of Immigration, and an official war correspondent in the Near East during the great war. Mr. Gullett is not a Socialist, or an antiwar advocate in the ordinary sense of the term. On the contrary, he holds to the motto, "My country, right or wrong, and thinks that if Britain goes to war, Australia will have to follow willy-nilly. His views on the present situation, therefore, have an added value.

² The Times, 24 July 1919. **Major-General Sir Henry John Milnes Macandrew, K.C.B., D.S.O.**, died from heart failure, resulting from burns on the 16th inst. in Syria, where he was serving in command of the **5th (Indian) Cavalry Division**. A son of the late **Sir Henry Macandrew**, of Airthorpe, Inverness, he was born on August 7, 1866, and joined the 2nd Batt. Cameron Highlanders in 1884, being transferred to the Lincoln Regiment two years later. Entering the Indian Army in 1888, he joined the 5th Cavalry, to which regiment he belonged until his promotion to major-general in 1917, and of which he was honorary colonel when he died. He had extensive staff experience, being a graduate of the staff college and having spent about one-third of his service in the Indian Army on the staff. He went through the Tirah campaign as brigade transport officer in 1897-98 (dispatches and frontier medal with two clasps), and he served through the South African War in various capacities, gaining the South African medal and four clasps, the King's medal and two clasps, and the D.S.O., and being twice mentioned in dispatches. He was brigade-major to the Inspector-general of Cavalry in India in 1903-5. He served in France on the staff of the Indian Cavalry divisions from 1914 till 1917, when he was promoted major-general and received command of the 5th Cavalry Division. His services in France secured four mentions in dispatches and the K.C.B. **He proceeded to Palestine with the Indian Cavalry Corps and served under General Allenby in his successful advance from the Egyptian border to Aleppo.** The division under his command was prominent in these operations, and the general was mentioned by Sir Edmund Allenby in dispatches for his excellent services. General Macandrew was well known as a rider across country and on flat. He earned the reputation of being one of the best and most dashing of our cavalry leaders in the war, and his untimely death is a severe loss to the Indian Army. He married in 1892, the youngest daughter of Mr. H. R. Cooper, J.P., of Bailindalloch, Stirlingshire, and leaves a young daughter.

³ This article was published some other newspapers:

The Register (Adelaide, SA) Friday 8 September 1922, p.7 KEMAL PASHA. THE MAN AND HIS ARMY.

Kalgoorlie Miner (WA) Thursday 21 September 1922, p.6 KEMAL PASHA. THE MAN AND HIS ARMY.

Western Argus (Kalgoorlie, WA), Tuesday 3 October 1922, p.2: KEMAL PASHA. THE MAN AND HIS ARMY.