

TURKS LOSING FAITH IN GERMANS

Hack Wedge Into The Turkish Line

New Sectional Drive Under a Storm of Shrapnel Wins For Allies at Gallipoli --The Success Has Had Most Inspiring Effect on Whole Army and Has Opened Up Bright Prospects For the Near Future.

Dardanelles (via Athens), June 30.—The British Army in Gallipoli has just gained a great tactical success on its left wing in a battle which lasted nearly all day on June 28. The net result is a gain of a whole mile along the coast, the capture of four lines of Turkish trenches, about 300 prisoners, three mountain guns and an immense quantity of small arms ammunition and many rifles.

We have, in fact, made good a triangular wedge on our left wing, the total gain being a right-angled triangle, each side of which is about a mile. Successes such as this cannot be gained without sacrifice, but our losses, considering our gains, have been comparatively small.

This has been far the most successful engagement fought on the peninsula, because not only did our infantry on the left carry out the entire programme assigned to them, but they were also able to make good and hold the positions won against vigorous Turkish counterattacks.

Only on the extreme right of our advance were our troops unable to carry all the enemy's trenches, after several most gallant assaults had failed, but our front, in spite of this, has been made good by connecting up our advanced trenches on the extreme left with those we won on the right. The enemy has failed to drive us from our new line and has himself suffered very heavy losses in abortive night attacks.

Sectional Attack Wins

Our success on the 28th is mainly due to the change of tactics adopted, to the enormous improvement in the support afforded by our artillery and to the splendid co-operation between the two arms.

This battle of the Gully Ravine is a classical example of the sectional attack, which alone leads to decisive results in modern warfare. There was no general advance along the whole line. A section of it was selected, every available gun was concentrated on the works to be assaulted, and they were battered to pieces or completely smothered by high explosive shells, whilst the wire in front was cut to pieces by 20 minutes' concentrated shrapnel fire. Then our infantry were let loose where they were able to walk into some of them almost without opposition. The Turks who were not dead ran away or surrendered.

On June 24 the French by a most gallant and successful advance straightened out the line on the right, and now our left wing has done the same thing, so that our extreme left is even more advanced than our center, and we are gradually creeping round the village of Krithia.

The success has had a most inspiring effect on the whole army and seems to open up the brightest prospects for the future, if only our gunners are kept supplied with an unlimited quantity of ammunition.

Rush After Bombardment

The action opened at 3 a. m. on the 28th by a tremendous bombardment of the Turkish trenches with heavy artillery, the high explosive shells bursting all over the trenches and throwing up clouds of earth and smoke, so that the whole section to be attacked soon disappeared from view and looked like one huge furnace.

At the same time the cruiser Talbot, escorted by five destroyers and a great fleet of trawlers, came out and shelled the enemy's trenches from the sea with great effect, being assisted by the fire of the destroyers Wolverine and Scorpion, which stood close ashore and themselves came under a heavy fire of shrapnel.

To our land batteries the enemy made but little reply, and throughout the day he was very sparing in the use of field guns, only firing 200 or 300 rounds. Twenty minutes later our field batteries opened up with shrapnel against the enemy's wire, which was cut most effectively.

The French lent our infantry the assistance of some of their trench mortars. These are deadly weapons, which drop bombs containing 30 lb. or 70 lb. of melinite vertically into the enemy's trenches at short range. These were used with deadly effect, as was shown when the positions were captured.

At 10.45, after a full bombardment from all the guns, lasting 20 minutes, our infantry advanced. The trenches about to be assaulted lie on both sides of the famous ravine which runs up from Gully Beach, several miles from the sea, and which has caused us so much trouble ever since we landed.

The first of these positions is known as Boomerang Fort, on the right of the ravine, and it has already been taken and retaken many times. At 10.45 this work was rushed and captured by the 1st Battalion of the Border Regiment almost without opposition, the survivors of the garrison being dazed by the effect of the bombardment and surrendering. Many dead were found in this work.

Advanced Positions Connected

On the right of the Gully Ravine two lines of Turkish trenches were captured, but two Royal Scots battalions to the right of this latter line of action failed to overcome the very heavy opposition.

At 11.30 a. m. two more lines of trenches were captured by the 88th Brigade. This advance was a magnificent sight, the men never wavering or losing their formations under a heavy artillery and rifle fire.

At the same time the Indian Brigade on the extreme left moved forward among the cliffs and reached the green knoll which was our extreme objective. Some companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers advanced to a mine which runs into Gully Ravine from the north, and dug themselves in, thus connecting up the advanced positions.

This closed the morning's work, the positions, except those on the extreme right, having all been captured in under an hour and a half. Throughout the afternoon there was a lull in the fighting, except for a desultory artillery fire from our guns if the enemy showed any signs of massing for a counter-attack, the artillery, in fact, effectively putting a screen behind the Turkish firing lines to prevent their reserves from coming up.

At 5.30 a further attempt was made to capture the trenches on the right facing Krithia village. Unfortunately this proved unsuccessful.

Counter-Attacks Stopped. The great difficulty out here has been to hold captured positions against fierce counterattacks during the night. The ground is so broken and so much natural cover that the enemy, who knows every detail of its configuration—which we do not—is able to creep up under cover and retake portions of the trenches with the use of grenades.

On the night of the 28th and morning of the 29th the Turks resorted to their old tactics, but met with no success. Our infantry withstood every attack and repulsed these efforts with heavy loss. There was no fighting on the 29th, the enemy being apparently exhausted by his efforts, which enabled our men to make good their positions and to run connecting saps to our positions on the right, thus forming a diagonal line facing the enemy.

The Turk is a splendid, stubborn fighter behind entrenchments and he has always been an adept in constructing field works, as was shown at Plova and Karv. Now, with the assistance of German knowledge and science and working on a ground which is a great feat, of which any general and any troops may justifiably be proud, he has driven him back over a mile, capturing on route four successive lines of trenches and small forts protected by barbed wire entanglements.

Losing Faith in the German Star. We captured hundreds of rifles and thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition. Every rifle taken was as good as a prisoner or a dead Turk, because the enemy has only a limited number, and in one engagement recently there were troops in the front line armed only with Martini.

The prisoners captured are a very mixed bag, coming from all parts of the empire, whilst most of the officers are young and inexperienced, with only a few months' service behind them. They are, as a rule, extraordinarily ignorant of everything which occurs on the peninsula except in their own immediate environment.

It is dangerous to draw too far-reaching conclusions from outward signs, but it would seem as if the Turkish star has already passed its meridian. A long and bitter struggle may lie ahead for the Turkish infantry are stubborn fighters and gallant men.

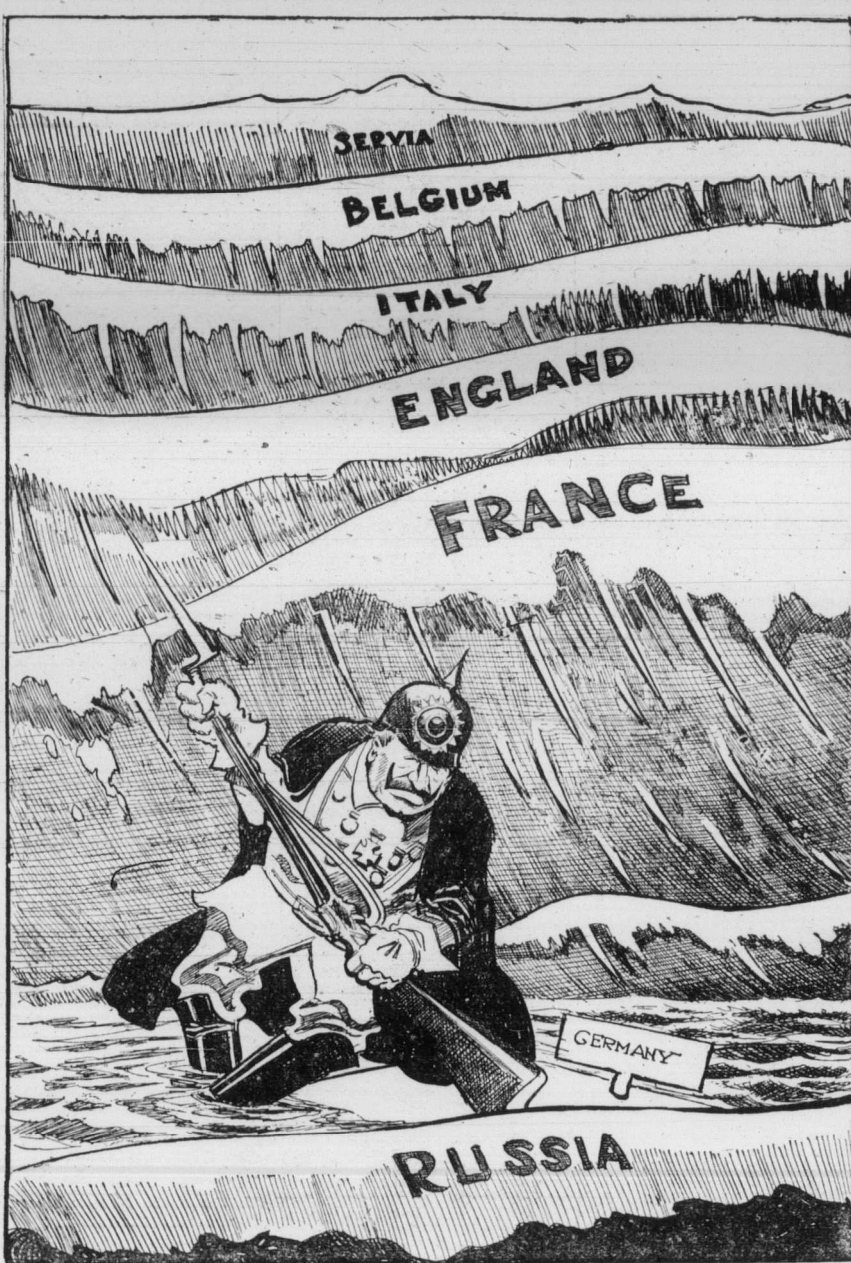
Having been away from the front for a few weeks, it certainly seemed to me that the enemy's powers of resistance have appreciably weakened, and that his spirit is nothing like what it was. I am inclined to the belief that the Turk is gradually losing faith in the German star.

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Birmingham, Eng., July 22.—Herbert Hart, alias McKenna, and Arthur Turner, both Canadians, were sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment today. Hart has been discharged from the Canadian army for misconduct.

A friend of mine gave a girl an engagement ring of opals. "Gracious! Wasn't it unlucky?" "You bet it was. She married him."

The Modern King Canute.



While coming out from Poland, Me., by automobile, Henry R. Barber of Chicago is going to try to walk to Davenport, Ia., and back, and if he returns from his strenuous vacation trip in good shape his girl says she'll marry him. His friends, nevertheless, are willing to take a chance, and already have started the silver service list around the City Hall, where Shuma works.

During his vacation George Shuma of Chicago is going to try to walk to Davenport, Ia., and back, and if he returns from his strenuous vacation trip in good shape his girl says she'll marry him. His friends, nevertheless, are willing to take a chance, and already have started the silver service list around the City Hall, where Shuma works.

A man living in the Roberts District has been spending most of his vacation days picking blueberries. So far he has picked 150 quarts and his wife is preserving them.—Boston Globe.

Great Battle Front on Which Russians Have Fallen Back



TWO CANADIANS ARE IN DISGRACE

Birmingham, Eng., July 22.—Herbert Hart, alias McKenna, and Arthur Turner, both Canadians, were sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment today. Hart has been discharged from the Canadian army for misconduct.

British Capture Turkish Town

The Arabian Campaign is Proceeding Satisfactorily For the British--Allies at Gallipoli Have Made Further Gains and the Turkish Resistance is Daily Becoming Weaker--Gen. Hamilton's Report.

London, July 22.—The British have occupied Sheykh on the Euphrates river, in Arabia, according to an official report issued today, and are now attacking the Turks who have taken up a position below Nasiriyah.

Reports of British defeats in Iraq are declared in the report to be devoid of foundation.

Italy Involved with Turkey Now. Rome (via London), July 23.—The Italian newspapers report from Cairo that a Turkish-German expedition has landed in Tripoli with its objective Cyrenaica.

The newspapers declare that Turkey thus has openly joined the war against Italy and that it is now Italy's business to put an end to "the gang of criminals who are administering Turkey."

Further Gains in Dardanelles. London, July 22.—The latest report received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces at the Dardanelles, recounting the operations up to yesterday, was given out tonight by the official press bureau. It follows: "General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the northern section of operations a raiding party rushed a trench on the front of our lines during the night of July 18. All the enemy fled except one who was killed."

"On July 19, an anti-aircraft gun was located and hit with the second round from one of our guns. The fifth round blew it into the air."

"In the southern area the Turks on July 15 made an attack on some newly captured trenches in the French section but were repulsed with ease."

"In the British section there has been steady progress daily consolidating and in some cases extending the trenches won on the 12th and 13th."

"Yesterday, the 21st, a small re-entrant was captured with insignificant loss and a successful attack was made on part of a communication trench held by the enemy. A Turkish machine gun opposite our left was knocked out by the French artillery."

"In both sections the enemy's artillery has been active."

Germany Weakened Western Front to Strike at Russia

Every Man that Could Be Spared Sent to Von Hindenburg, in the Hope that a Great Blow Might Be Inflicted Upon the Russians.

London, July 22.—According to the many attaches of a neutral power who have just arrived from Berlin, where he spent several years in his official capacity, the effort which the Germans are making on the eastern front is expected there to prove the supreme deciding factor of the war. No doubt is entertained in German military quarters of its success. All other military considerations, for the time being, are being subordinated to the importance of giving Von Hindenburg, who is in chief command, an opportunity of striking a crushing blow. Recent reports of the westward movement of German forces, engineered by Germany for the purpose of deceiving their enemies, and at the time when the report came from Holland and Switzerland that a German offensive was being prepared to the west, the German line in France and Flanders had been reduced to the minimum strength considered necessary for defence.

"If ever the figures become known," says the attaché, "the world will be surprised."

The German plan of campaign on the eastern front is admitted by the British military writers to be on a scale far greater than anything yet attempted in the war. Along the whole front from the Baltic to Roumania, not far short of 1,000 miles, German and Austrian armies are in motion with the object of encircling the Russian armies and compelling a surrender in comparison with which Spain would be a small affair, or if this prime object should not be obtained, of compelling the evacuation of Poland, holding Poland on the one side and Belgium and a part of France on the other, the Kaiser's boast that the war would be over by October would not be fulfilled, but doubt but these are, after all, only Germany would be in a position to offer terms of peace that would have the appearance of magnanimity.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that were the United States forced to beligerent action, as, according to some theorists, is Germany's desire, the reasons for making peace possible which might be satisfactory to some of the Allies would be all the stronger from the German point of view.

In this connection a noteworthy suggestion was contained in a communication from the Manchester Guardian, who after discussing the change—in the plans of the German staff, whose orthodox principle at the beginning of the war was that France must be dealt with first and Russia second, always with the idea that, if things went ill, a treaty could be patched up with Russia, says:

"The arguments for making Russia the chief object of attack were strengthened by the Austrian defeat, by the uncertainty of what the Italian States would do, and by the beginning of the operations in the Dardanelles, which threatened Germany on a side which in a military sense is the most vulnerable side—Austria—and on which politically she is most sensitive. No doubt there is a strong party in Germany in favour of a change of policy in Germany to the fall of Constantinople."

"At Antwerp she looks out to rivalry with this country, and a reversal of the war later, even if she would win this. In her power at Constantinople she has an India of her own. It must never be forgotten that this war is in its origin and in its motives a war for the reversion of Turkey. It has other motives, no doubt, but these are, after all, only secondary."

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