

General Hamilton's Report of Fighting at Dardanelles

In a Despatch to Kitchener he Describes the Fighting Covering the Period Between May 5 and July Last

LONDON, Sept. 20.—How the British and French through the summer kept at grips with the Turks in Gallipoli, with terrible losses on both sides in the arid, congested area, the gain or loss of a few yards of trenches measured the tide of battle and the dead lay so thick that a temporary armistice was imperative, is related by General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the British forces, in a despatch to Lord Kitchener, made public in London this evening.

Covering the fighting in the Dardanelles from May 5 to July 1, the account sheds little light on the general military situation, being mainly noteworthy as a soldier's description of what the contenders endured. Indirectly, it pays a tribute to the gallantry and fighting qualities of the Turks. General Hamilton gives no support to the numerous newspaper reports that the morale of the Turks has been shaken.

by the sparkle of bayonets until the long lines entered smoke clouds. The French at first made no move. Then, their drums beating and bugles sounding the charge, they suddenly darted forward in a stream of skirmishers, which seemed for a moment to cover the whole southern face of the ridge of Kereves Dere.

"Against these the Turkish gunners turned their heaviest pieces, and as the leading groups stormed the first Turkish redoubt in black bursts high explosive shells batted out both assailants and assailed.

French Supports Charge.

"The trial was too severe for the Senegalese tirailleurs. They recoiled; they rallied. Another rush forward; another repulse. Then a small supporting column of French soldiers was seen silhouetted against the sky as they charged upward along the crest of Kereves Dere.

"Not until next morning did any reliable detail come of what had happened. The net result of the three days' fighting had been a gain of 600 yards on the right of the British and 400 in the left and in the centre. The French captured all the ground in front of Farm Zimmerman, as well as the redoubt." General Hamilton continues, "and by counter-attack tried to wrest away the trenches they had lost.

"Everywhere our assailants were repulsed," says the account, "and now for the first time I felt that we had planted a fairly firm foothold upon the point of Gallipoli Peninsula."

This was on May 10, and General Hamilton was able to relieve some of the exhausted men on the firing line after eighteen days and nights of uninterrupted fighting.

"During this breathing space," says General Hamilton, "I realized that we

had now nearly reached the limit of what could be attained, mingling initiative with surprise. The enemy was as much in possession of my numbers and dispositions as I was of his first line of defence. The opposing fronts stretched parallel from the sea to the strait, and there was little scope left for tactics which would bring fresh battalions against the lines of unbroken barbed wire. Siege warfare was soon bound to supersede manoeuvre battles in the open."

Violent Assault by Turks.

In preparation for this, the British commander tells of how he divided the front into four sections, then describes the fitful fighting up to May 18, when the Turks made a most violent assault on the British positions with forces estimated at 30,000 under command of the German Field Marshal Liman Von Sanders himself. But the British held firm, leaving upward of 3,000 Turks dead within open view of the trenches.

"The next four days," the account says, "were chiefly remarkable for carrying through negotiations for the suspension of arms, which actually took place on May 24.

"On the 20th of May white flags with red crescents began to dot the Turkish lines. Presently a Turkish staff officer and two medical officers met a British officer between the lines. An informal armistice was reached, and stretcher parties on both sides began collecting the wounded.

"Meanwhile it was observed that columns were on the march in the valley up which the Turks were accustomed to bring reinforcements. As evening drew on the enemy's concentration continued, and a message was sent stating that no clearing of the dead and wounded could be allowed during the night. The stretcher parties fell back, and immediately firing broke out."

Enemy Driven Back.

It did not profit the Turks, General Hamilton asserts, as the British guns drove them back. But as the Turks were anxious to bury their dead, and

as human sentiment and medical science were in favor of the removal of the dead and wounded, arrangements with a representative of Assad Pacha were finally effected.

"The negotiations resulted in a suspension of arms from 7.30 to 4.30 p.m., May 24," continues the report. "The burial of the dead was finished at 3 p.m. Some 3,000 Turkish dead were removed or buried in the area between the opposing lines. The whole of these were killed on or since May 18."

General Hamilton fails to state how many British were buried, but says that both sides observed the ethics of the situation to the letter.

Feverish intermittent fighting during the remainder of May is described, culminating in a general attack on the Turkish positions on June 4 which netted a considerable gain but was a costly affair.

"From the date of this battle to the end of June," the British commander says, "incessant attacks and counter attacks, which so grievously swelled our lists of casualties, had been caused by the determination of the Turks to regain the ground they had lost—this determination clashing against our firm resolve to continue to increase our holding.

"Several of these daily encounters would have been the subject of a separate dispatch in the campaigns of my youth and middle age, but, with due regard to proportion, they can not even so much as be mentioned here.

Germans Outlasted

The British airmen have as a rule had the upper hand of the Germans, but this is simply because they are personally better flyers. Given a few months' training, any first-class British cross-country rider who is not too old will outfly the German professionals. The truth is that the British characteristics of individuality and national sporting spirit have stood them in good stead here.—Harper's Weekly.

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Allies Mix Troops.

Going back to May 5, soon after the Allies obtained their first footing on the peninsula, General Hamilton relates how the commanders, hard-pressed for reinforcements found it necessary to mix the French and British troops "to an extent even of the French on our right having a British battalion holding their own most extreme right."

Followed then three days of terrible fighting, with Krithia as the objective were quick to realize the advantage the attackers had gained.

"The steady advance of the British" says the general, "could be followed

himself, while Bryan, suffering from morbidity of the brain and St. Vitus' dance of the jaw-bone, still lives to vilify, abuse and misrepresent men whose shoe laces he is not worthy to untie.

The Providence Journal is loved by millions for the enemies it has made. Among them should be counted an honor to list Bryan, who goes down with the Kaiser's cause and must ever abide with it in the history of infamy.

A "Dressing Down" For W. J. Bryan

In the following frank terms Mr. William T. Gregory, of Leamington, Ont., thus writes to the Providence Sunday Journal about Mr. W. J. Bryan:

"Of all the disreputable papers in the United States, edited without conscience, patriotism or sense of decency, the Providence Journal has the reputation of being the worst."

When William Jennings Bryan uttered these words he unconsciously bestowed upon the editor and owner of the Journal a decoration of honor and paid that great newspaper a tribute second to none ever paid the press by a public man, because conscience, patriotism and sense of duty as personally practiced by the "Prince of Peace" have become a stench in the nostrils of the civilized world.

When the Hearst publications, which have become the outspoken champions of the barbarous Hun, are classed by Mr. Bryan as "reputable," then no greater compliment could be called the Journal than to call it "disreputable."

William Jennings Bryan, the puppet in the hands of Altgeld, the Anarchist, and Debs, the Revolutionist, in 1896, became the puppet in the hands of the duly accredited representatives of the butchers of Belgium in 1915, whose purpose was to organize a conspiracy against the honor and integrity of the American nation. All honor to the Providence Journal, which promptly exposed his treacherous dealings with the cowardly Hun who sought to industrially paralyze the whole country and incite rebellion.

William Jennings Bryan, who deserted his chief in the greatest crisis that ever confronted the American nation, will go down in history as a traitor who had less provocation than Benedict Arnold, less intellectual force than Aaron Burr and less manliness and courage than Judas Iscariot, who repented and hanged

Germany's Attitude

We are slaughtered if we work in factories of which Germany disapproves. We are in a state of siege industrially and commercially. Our labor is bribed, our passports are forged. If Germany does not like the destination of our goods, the torch is mysteriously applied to them. The commodities which we send abroad, if displeasing to Germany, carry with them bombs that are expected to blow ship, passengers and cargo to destruction. A people at peace we can have no peace that is not hall-marked by Germany.

It may be that the German Government is directly responsible for these conditions. If so, it is making war upon the United States as truly as it ever made war anywhere. There is nothing conjectural, however, about the fact that many German-Americans, acting for themselves or in concert with subjects of the German Emperor, are promoting most of the mischief. Without them in the United States would be in fact, as it is in theory, a land of peace. Unassisted by our own citizens, Germany cannot carry on hostilities here in secret for a day.

Poet—I fear I haven't written anything that will live.
Friend—Look on the bright side of it. Be thankful that you are alive in spite of what you have written

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

(In memory of one who fell "somewhere in France.")

Somewhere in France a soldier's grave
And here fierce sorrow's surging wave;
Somewhere in France the hero's part,
And here the crushed and broken heart.

Somewhere in France the shrapnel sped,
One more to join the immortal dead;
Somewhere in France the light is quenched,
The spirit-flame by red rain drenched.

Somewhere in France came swiftly death
To him who drew youth's vital breath;
Somewhere in France his life laid down
That Honor might wear Freedom's crown.

Somewhere in France the need was there—
He gladly went to do his share;
Somewhere in France he takes his rest,
A clear-eyed lad from the sunlit West.

Somewhere in France they fill his place—
Fore'er at home an aching space;
Yet Christ Thou knowest we grudge him not,
For with such lives is freedom bought.

—M. Y. E. Morton.
Collingwood.

Will Abandon Traffic With America

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 27.—Because Sweden will not guarantee to Great Britain that all goods shipped to Sweden from America will not be trans-shipped to Germany, the Norwegian-American Line has been compelled to abandon all freight traffic with America.

The Swedish liner Kristianfjord which arrived at Bergen with a cargo of 6,000 cases of American pork and 1,000 bags of coffee, will return her cargo to Great Britain because of an order issued by the British authorities when the steamer was detained recently at Kirkwall. Two American passengers were then taken ashore for observation.

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<p>Colored Repp Blouses Very Dainty. We have them in Green with Tan Spot, Tan with Sax Blue Spot, Navy with Green Spot; ea. \$1.60</p>	<p>Girls' Navy Corduroy Dresses \$1.75 up. According to size.</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Fast Color Stripe Percale with detachable collar. 85c</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Negligee Shirts, made from neat Fancy Stripe Repp material with French Cuffs \$1.10</p>
<p>Light, Fancy Crepeoline Blouses Nice Pretty Stripe Effects. Collars are in Green, Purple, Tan, Saxe Blue to suit the various color stripes. Fitted with Gold Pear Buttons. \$1.20</p>	<p>Infants Boots In Tan, Pink, Cream, Blue and Black Colors. Special Price 28c each.</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Negligee Shirts, made from Soft Finish Silk Spot Lustre, double stitched and reinforced back and front. \$1.25</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Heavy Knit Overshirts. Correct in style and shape. 65c</p>
<p>Black Sateen Blouses With Embroidered and Tucked Front and Tucked Collar. 90c</p>	<p>Children's White Fleeced Vests Extra Special Value. 27c up. According to size.</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Grey Union Shirts, without collar. Each 55c</p>	<p>Men's Shirts Men's Flannel Shirts, all with newest stripes and without collar. \$1.40</p>
<p>Ladies' Flannelette Blouses In Light, Medium and Dark Shades. ALL MODERATELY PRICED.</p>	<p>Children's Wool Caps Various Colors. 35c up.</p>	<p>Boys' Negligee Shirts Negligee Shirts, in newest Stripes, with Laundered Cuffs 65c</p>	<p>Boys' Negligee Shirts Boys' Blue Chambray Shirts, Band Cuff, good wearing, ea. 40c</p>
<p>Ladies' Wool Underwear In all Sizes. Garment 85c Garment.</p>	<p>Boys' Wool Underwear 75c up.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FISHERMEN'S UNION TRADING CO.</p>	

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NOTICE

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By order,
J. M. HOWLEY,
Deputy Paymaster.
Dec 2, 1915

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