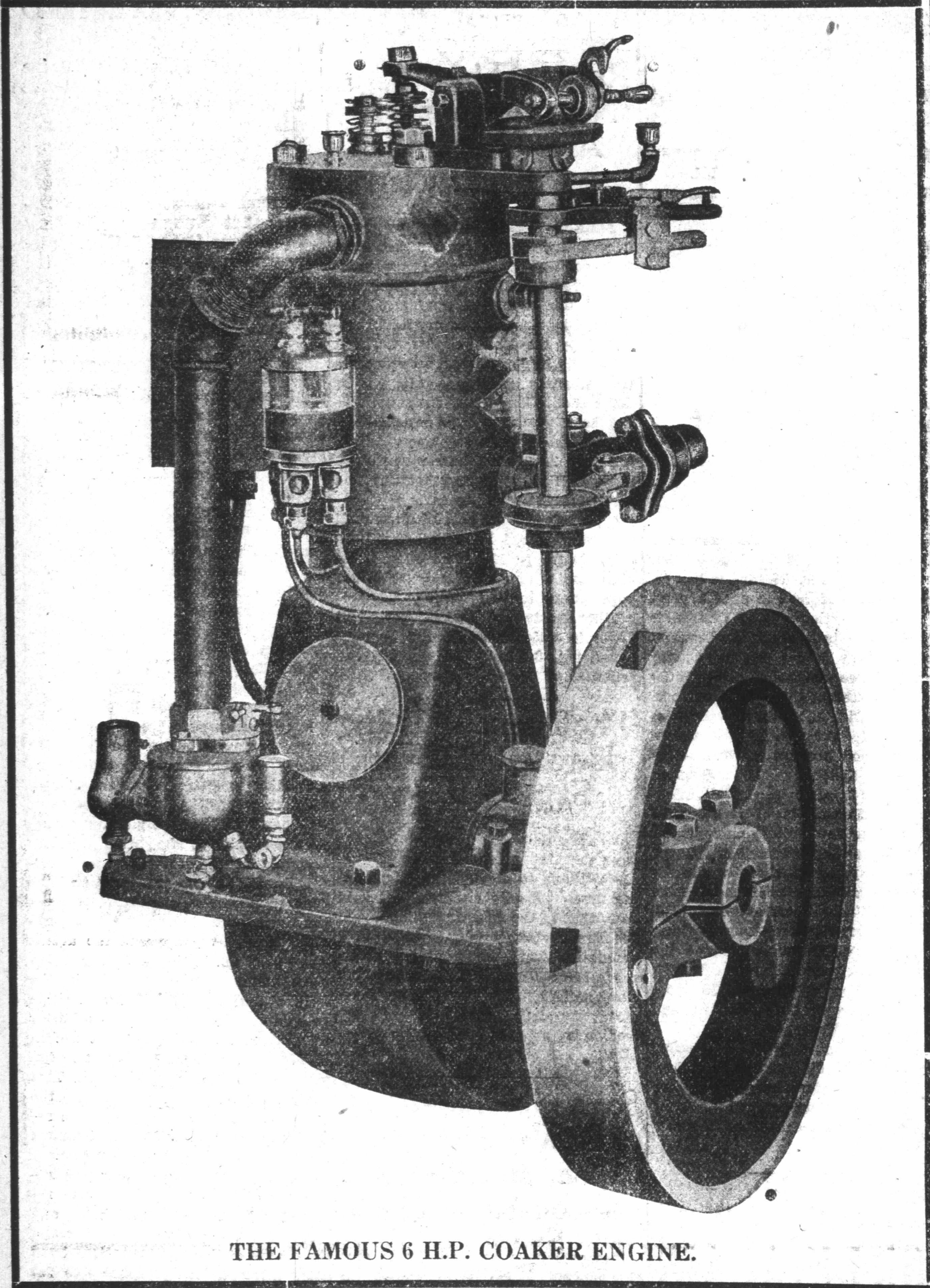


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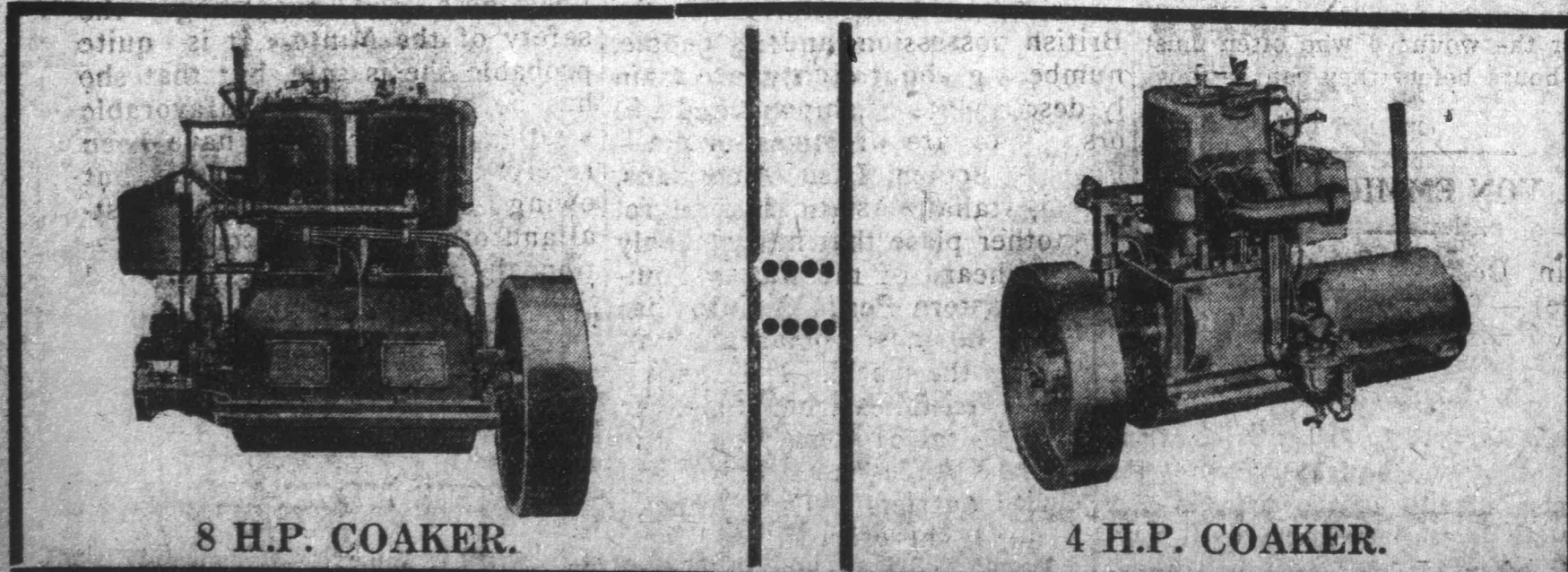


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HISTORY OF CALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN, WHAT SUCCESS WOULD HAVE MEANT, AND CAUSE OF FAILURE

THE first announcement of a partial evacuation of the Gallipoli Peninsula by 100,000 troops was made by the War Office in London on Dec. 20 in a brief statement which read: "All the troops at Suvla and Anzac, together with their guns and stores, have been successfully transferred with insignificant casualties to another sphere of operations."

A later bulletin the same day announced that the Seddul Bahr positions would be held. This read: "Further details of the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvla zones have been received. Without the Turks being aware of the movement, a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli Peninsula, although in the closest of contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out."

The evacuation was carried out under the direction of General Sir Charles Munro, the Commander in Chief of the forces in the Dardanelles.

On Dec. 24 Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the total losses at the Dardanelles up to Dec. 11 were 114,555 of all ranks. This included 1,667 officers and 10,548 men killed, 3,028 officers and 72,781 men wounded, and 359 officers and 2,518 men missing. The greatest loss in one day was 12,000 officers and men in the attack of Chunuk Bair. Men stricken with sickness probably brought the total of losses up to 200,000.

Campaign Began 11 Months Ago.

The final announcement of the withdrawal of the British and French forces ends the enterprise that was commenced in February, 1915, by the bombardment of the Turkish forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles with the hope that it would lead to the capture of Constantinople and turn the tide of the war. In addition to the loss of life afloat and ashore during the campaign in the Levant, the British lost five battleships and the French lost one.

The opening of the Bosphorus, which connects the Mediterranean with the Black Sea, would have made an easy avenue for the shipment of arms and ammunition to Russia, and also for the exportation of Russian grain to Great Britain. The War Office considered that the success of the operation meant the prevention of another Turkish invasion of Egypt and the permanent safety of the Suez Canal and Great Britain's communication with India.

Politically also a victory was expected to have a powerful effect upon the then three still neutral Balkan States, Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania, whose political status had for generations balanced with that of Turkey in the ever-changing scale of Balkan politics. There was cited the possibility now realized by Bulgaria's entrance into the war, of preventing the establishment of a Balkan link between the Central Powers and Turkey, and also of the possible opening of a land route to India, an ambition with which the British have long credited Germany.

In October, after the successful invasion of Serbia by the Teutons and the Bulgars, and the reports that German ammunition was on its way to Turkey, a storm of bitter criticism of the Government's Dardanelles campaign broke loose in Great Britain. Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General, resigned from the Cabinet, because of a disagreement with his colleagues over the campaign. It was said, and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the principal target of attack, also resigned. Churchill placed some of the blame on the shoulders of Admiral Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord. There was also a complete reorganization of the French Cabinet, which was generally attributed to the Balkan-Dardanelles situation.

The sending of the fleet to force the Dardanelles without the co-operation of land forces was generally conceded to have been the big initial blunder of the campaign. The inadequacy of the land forces when they were sent was criticised as another. The Government's assailants said the campaign should have been delayed until better preparations could be made. Some thought the result would have been different had the attack been launched immediately upon the declaration of war with Turkey.

Apologists for the Government pointed to the fact that at least a large Turkish army had been prevented from operating elsewhere, particularly in Egypt and the Caucasus. They argued also that the Balkan situation might have developed much sooner had the effort not been made when it was.

Big Operations in Campaign.

The campaign was marked by three major operations—one by the fleet alone and two by the land forces assisted by the fleet. The net result was the conquest of the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula for a distance of three miles and a narrow segment of its middle western coast, about twelve miles in length and hardly a mile deep.

The first disaster came March 19, when mines blew up the British battleships Irresistible and Ocean while they were attempting a dash for the Narrows, the fortifications of which they had been bombarding for several weeks. Several other vessels were damaged at the same time, and the fleet withdrew to the Aegean Sea. On the same day it was announced that Admiral Carden, the British Commander, had been replaced by Admiral De Robeck.

A correspondent of the Associated Press who at the time was with the forces defending the Turkish positions said that had the fleet returned to the attack the following day, as the Turks fully expected it would do nothing could have prevented it from accomplishing its object of forcing its way through the Narrows, as the ammunition for the great guns of the forts had been reduced to seventeen shells.

After several days' delay, however, which enabled the Turks to repair damages and replenish their ammunition, De Robeck continued the bombardment, with an occasional dash into the straits by the ships until April, but it was not productive of any great results, according to account from the Turkish side. The Turks, however, reported that their mobile batteries of heavy cannon were able to damage many more allied vessels.

Naval forces were landed March 24 at Seddul Bahr, the tip of the peninsula, but they were not strong enough to hold their positions, though they destroyed the fortifications. Allied troops for a landing came April 26, but meantime the British battleship Triumph had been sunk and the submarine E-15 went aground and fell a victim to Turkish fire. The French submarine Turquoise also met with disaster and was captured.

The first contingent of British troops under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, relatively small in numbers, landed at Seddul-Bahr April 25, but not without heavy losses. French troops landed on the Asiatic side, but they stayed there only three days. The French subsequently formed the left wing of the British on Seddul-Bahr. Meanwhile the general bombardment of Turkish positions by the battleships was resumed.

The Naming of Anzac Cove.

Early in May other British troops landed on the north side of the peninsula, near Avl Burnu, which afterwards came to be known as Anzac Cove. The name was taken from the initials of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, which comprised the landing forces. Their objective was to cross the peninsula, and cut the communication of the Turkish divisions at Seddul-Bahr and storm the Turkish forts on the Gallipoli side of the Narrows, thus opening the way for the safe entrance of the British fleet. They suffered terrible losses during the landing, and the troops found themselves in a sort of bowl whose rocky brim bristled with machine guns. It was a case of entrenchment immediately, and almost from that moment the fighting settled down into trench warfare, which was maintained until Aug. 6, when reinforcements landed, again with great casualties, in the famous Anzac and Suvla Bay positions.

The veteran Anzac troops won victory, capturing the Turkish positions before them, but the failure of one of the divisions of the Suvla Bay expedition to accomplish the task assigned to it prevented them from driving it home. General Hamilton in a recent report, said this operation failed partly through the use of untried troops under General's inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly through the failure of the water supply.

The British succeeded in effecting a junction of their forces, but gained no great military advantage. The fighting here has been described as the most awful of the war, but sides suffering tremendous losses.

On Nov. 2 Premier Asquith told Parliament that the Dardanelles campaign had been a failure.

If Mr. "Pearce" carries out his threat to double the achievement of the late Professor Holt, he'll jump in thru two jail doors.

Russia Could Raise Fifteen Million Men

If Russia Could Handle This Immense Number of Fighting Men, She Could Easily Raise Such an Army.

According to Mr. Julius West, in "Soldiers of the Tsar," Russia, if hard pressed, could raise an army of no less than 15,000,000 men, although she finds that a quarter of these is all she can handle at once, "but it is certainly the best quarter."

Among other interesting Russian facts given by Mr. West, a British journalist, who obviously knows Russia very well, is that there are no less than 400,000 Jews serving at present with the Russian forces. No Jew, however, may become an officer, strictly speaking, although a few of them have received sub-lieutenancies.

As a fighting man, the Russian soldier does not take readily to artillery, the only sort of combat he understands is the hand-to-hand variety. So the authorities supply him with a long four-edged bayonet which when mounted gives him a weapon measuring 5 ft. 6 in. long. Against this the German infantryman has only a short blade of the paperknife shape, and is therefore fairly ineffective. Moreover, the Russian soldiers' thrust includes a slight twist, which leaves a wound hard to heal. This will explain why the German offensive has almost always relied on artillery far more than anything else.

Mr. West mentions that in the Russian army officers and men towards one another with a kindly affection which is not typical of other European armies. "In addressing his orderly, a Russian officer will almost invariably call him golubshik, which means 'little pigeon.' Could a British colonel, one wonders, possibly call a man 'duckie darling,' without fearing to undermine all discipline?"

ENGLISH ROYAL NAMES

The use of surnames was introduced into England by the Normans and for a long time were used only by the nobility. The earlier kings, therefore, had no name of any sort to a family name, but are often designated by some quality, as Alfred the Great, Edward the Peaceable, Edward the Martyr, etc.

Kings do not have family names which exactly agree with those of common people, their titles or states more often giving them that corresponds to a surname. The kings from William the Conqueror to Stephen (1066-1154) were of the Norman line. The Plantagenets received their name from the adoption by Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, of the broom (plante le genet) as an insignia. His name was borne by the kings from Henry II. to Richard II. (1154-1485).

The Tudor line, which includes the rulers from Henry VII. to Elizabeth (1485-1603), received their name from Owen Tudor, a Welshman, who married the widowed queen of Henry V. and whose grandson was Henry VII. The Stuart line includes the rulers from James I. to Anne (1603-1702). The name is derived from the important office of steward to the royal household of Scotland.

The house of Hanover, whose family name is often given as "Juelph," started with George I., of whom George V. is a direct descendant.

VISCOUNT FRENCH

Sir John French is, above all, a great fighting general, and yet it has been his task to carry on a deliberate form of trench warfare, which no doubt has been more than a little distasteful to his military tastes and instincts. Nevertheless, in all the major operations we can detect his influence and authoritative skill in combating novel difficulties with the resolution beyond praise. During the earlier weeks of the war, more than a twelvemonth ago, he faced tremendous problems in the retreat from Mons. It is not too much to say that he absolutely saved a situation which at one time looked desperate and as he was in close touch with the fighting line we may be sure that his personal presence was a source of inspiration and strength to all those officers and privates, under his command. If the British showed their national hardihood and endurance in a manner which recalled the army's proudest traditions, the full credit must be given to their commander, who knew how to utilize his resources and avail himself of the unwearingly pluck and resolution of one of the best-equipped armies which ever faced an enemy in the field.—Daily Telegraph.

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