

NOTES

RAILWAYS

CHANGE OF TIME
St. John-Montréal,
Leaving January 8th.

STEAMSHIPS

WALTONSON LINE

St. John to St. John
From St. John
To St. John

Lead Line

St. John to Dublin
From St. John
To Dublin

MANCHESTER LINE

From St. John
Manchester Merchant Dec. 25
Manchester Miller

FURNESS LINE

From St. John
Rappahannock Jan. 3
Sheenadoh Jan. 15

INTERNATIONAL LINE

Steamship Calvin Austin
Leave St. John Thursdays at 10 a.m.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Between Portland and New York
Ships North Land and Herman

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO.

Until further notice the S. S. Columbia
will run as follows:

CHANGE OF TIME

Fall and Winter Time Table of the
GRAND MANAN S.S. CO.

Monthly Income Policy

New York Life Ins. Co'y
J. W. V. LAWLOR, Agent

WHY LANDING AT SUVLA BAY FAILED

(Continued from page 1.)

The most stirring passage of the
document describe the ill-fated landing
at Solva Bay and Anzac, early in
August, for securing command of the
heights on the middle of the peninsula,

"First our men were shelled by
every enemy gun," he says, "then
assaulted by a huge column, consisting
of no less than a full division,

"The ponderous mass of the enemy
swept over the crest and swarmed
round the Hampshire and General
Baldwin's brigade, which had to give
ground and were only extricated with
great difficulty and very heavy losses."

"Not here only did the Turks pay
dearly for their re-capture of the vital
crest. Enemy reinforcements continued
to move up under a heavy and accurate
fire from our guns. Still they kept
topping the ridges, and pouring down
the western slopes of Chunuk Bair,

"At the same time strong forces of
the enemy were hurled against the
crest of the southeast, where there
arose a conflict so deadly that it may
be considered the climax of four days
fighting for the ridge. Portions of our
line were pierced and the troops were
driven down the hill. At the foot of
the hill the men who were sent
guarding the transport of food and

water were rallied by Staff Captain
Street. Unhesitatingly they followed
him back, where they were plunged
to the midst of that series of struggles
in which generals fought in the ranks
and men dropped their scientific weapons
and caught one another by the
throat.

"The Turks came on again and again,
fighting magnificently, and calling
upon the name of God, our men stood
to it, and maintained, by many a deed
of daring, the old traditions of their
race. There was no flinching; they
died in the ranks where they stood.
Here Generals Cayley, Baldwin and
Cooper, and all their gallant men,
achieved great glory. On this bloody
field fell Brigadier-General Baldwin,
who earned his first laurels on Caesar's
camp at Ladysmith. There, too,
fell Brig-General Cooper, badly
wounded.

"Toward this supreme struggle the
absolute last two battalions from the
general reserve were hurled, but by
ten in the morning the effort of the
enemy was spent. Soon their shattered
remnants began to trickle back,
leaving a track of corpses behind
them. By night, except for prisoners
or wounded, no live Turk was left
upon our side of the slope."

"Two lesser attacks were made by
the Turks the same day, Gen. Hamilton
continues: "By the evening the total
casualties of Gen. Birdwood's force had
reached 12,000, and included a very large
proportion of officers. The Thirtieth
Division of the New Army, under Major
General Shaw, had alone lost 6,000
out of a grand total of 10,500.
Brigadier-General Baldwin was gone,
all his staff men and commanding
officers, thirteen, had disappeared from
the fighting effective, the Warwick and
Worcesters had lost literally every
single officer.

"The old German notion that no
unit could stand the loss of more than
twenty-five per cent has been completely
falsified. The Thirtieth Division
and the Twenty-Ninth Brigade of
the Tenth Irish Division had lost
more than twice that, and in spirit
were game for as much more fighting,
as might be required."

"The British had held all they gained,
except two important salients, one a
hill, momentarily carried by the
Gurkhas, and the position on Chunuk
Bair, which had been retained forty-eight
hours. "Unfortunately," says Gen. Hamilton,
"these two pieces of ground, small
and worthless as they seemed, were
worth, according to the ethics of
war, ten thousand lives, for by their
loss or retention they just marked the
difference between an important success
and a signal victory. The grand coup
had not come off. The Narrows were
out of sight and beyond field gun
range, but this was not the fault of
Gen. Birdwood, or any of the officers
or men under him. The first operations in the Anzac
zone appeared to have been carried
out with comparative success. The
Suvla Bay expedition, which has been
the subject of the greatest criticism,
suffered various misfortunes. Elaborate
plans were worked out by the army
staff with Vice-Admiral De Robeck.

"During the night of the 11th, a
division consisting of the 32nd and 34th
Brigades were brought from Imbros to
Suvla. Three brigades with three battalions
were landed in the darkness. The
Turks were completely surprised. The
division made good its position ashore.
Most of the supporting force, consisting
of the Irish Tenth Division, were
brought from Mytilene. General Hamilton
compliments highly the navy for
landing the first of them at dawn from
a distance of 120 miles at the moment
when they were most needed.

"The distribution of water from the
beaches failed to work smoothly. The
soldiers on the hose to fill their water
bottles, and lighters grounded so far
from the beach that the men had to
swim to them to fill the bottles.

"On the morning of the 8th," says
the report, "Gen. Stopford, recollecting
the vast issues which hung upon
his success in forestalling the enemy,
urged his divisional commanders to
push on; otherwise all the advantages
of the surprise landing must be nullified.
But the divisional commanders
believed themselves to be unable to
move."

"The weather was hot. The new
troops suffered much from want of
water. There was disorganization, inevitable
after a night landing, followed by
fights here and there with an enemy
scattered over a country unknown.
These pleas for delay," says Gen.
Hamilton, "were perfectly well founded.
But it seems to have been overlooked
that the half-defeated Turks in
front of us were equally exhausted and
disorganized, and that an advance was
the simplest and swiftest method of
solving the water trouble and every
other sort of trouble.

"Be this as it may, the objections
overbore the corps' commander's
resolution. But it was lack of artillery
support which finally decided him to
acquiesce in the policy of going slow,
which, by the time it reached the
troops, became translated into a period
of inaction. The divisional
generals were informed that in view of
the inadequate artillery support Gen.
Stopford did not wish them to make
frontal attacks on entrenched positions,
but desired them to try to turn any
tranches which were met with.

"The accounts in the report of the
suffering of the soldiers from lack of
water are graphic. An enormous
quantity was secretly collected at
Anzac, where a reservoir, holding
thirty thousand gallons, with distributing
pipes, was built. Oil tins, with a
capacity of eighty thousand gallons,
were collected and fitted with handles,
but an accident to a steamer delayed
part of the supply at the time of landing.

"The remainder of the story of Suvla
consists largely of misfortunes. Gen.
Hamilton explains that the senior
commanders lacked experience in the
new trench warfare, and in the
Turkish methods, and appreciation of
the paramount importance of time.
On the 15th Gen. Stopford was relieved
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King George IV Whisky



The Distillers Company, Limited, Edinburgh

Trouble in Sofia. Paris, Jan. 6.—The Havas correspondent at Athens says he is able to confirm reports of an important popular manifestation in Sofia. It was directed, he says, against the Turks, who are reported to have declared that never again would they leave Bulgaria.

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Bringing Up Father



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