

# LAST POSITION ON GALLIOLI EVACUATED, ALLIES' ATTEMPT TO FORCE DARDANELLES ABANDONED

With One Man Wounded and Few Old Guns Lost, British and French Successfully Withdraw, Ending One of Most Gigantic Military Tasks Ever Undertaken --- Success Would Have Had Great Bearing on Outcome of the War, Prevent Another Turkish Invasion of Egypt and Secure Permanent Safety of Suez Canal.

London, Jan. 9.—The remaining positions held by the Allies on Gallipoli peninsula have now been abandoned with the wounding of only one man among the British and French, according to a British official statement tonight.

This news has been expected for several days by the keener observers of Near Eastern campaign, for the remnants of the troops from Anzac and Suvla Bay three weeks ago left no strategic advantage to the retention of the tip of the peninsula. Nevertheless, the news will be received with a pang of regret by the people of the British Isles, as well as the colonies.

Renewed activity of various kinds, noted by the Turkish official communications in the past few days, has presumably been in the nature of preparations for the final act of the Dardanelles tragedy. Tonight's Turkish official statement, covering the period from Thursday to Saturday, records increasing effectiveness of the reinforced Turkish batteries, which have been drawing in and concentrating on the Allies' remaining positions.

## THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

General Sir Charles Munroe, according to the official statement issued this evening, reports that only one British soldier was wounded in the evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula, that there were no casualties among the French, and that all the guns were saved, except seventeen worn-out ones which were blown up.

The official communication says: "Gen. Sir Chas. Munroe reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out.

"All the guns and howitzers were got away, with the exception of seventeen worn-out guns, which were blown up before leaving.

"Our casualties amounted to one member of the British rank and file, wounded.

"There were no casualties among the French.

"Gen. Munroe states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral De Robeck and the Royal Navy."

## Success Meant Much to Allies.

With the withdrawal of the British and French forces from the southern tip of Gallipoli peninsula following the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvla Bay positions on the western coast, in the middle of December, there has come to an end a movement which was begun with expectations of achievement which would have a great bearing on the outcome of the war.

Thousands upon thousands of men lost their lives in the enterprise of effecting landings on the Turkish coast, and in the fighting that has been in progress since. In addition, a number of battleships and smaller war craft of the Entente Allies have been sunk or damaged as they poured a rain of shell against the Turkish fortifications in an endeavor to aid their forces on shore. The chief military purpose of the Dardanelles campaign, which began in February, 1915, with the bombardment of Turkish forts at the entrance to the straits by Entente Allied warships, was the capture of Constantinople and the opening of the Bosphorus, which connects the Mediterranean with the Black Sea, so that Russia might have an avenue for the receipt of arms and ammunition, and also for the exportation of Russian grain. For England success meant prevention of another Turkish invasion of Egypt, and the permanent safety of the Suez Canal, and England's communications with India.

Politically a victory was expected to have a powerful effect upon the then three still neutral Balkan States—Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania, whose political status has for generations been balanced with that of Turkey in the ever-changing scale of Balkan politics. There was also 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 English have long credited Germany.

## The Initial Blunder.

The sending of the fleet to force the

## Russians Captured 20 Officers and 1,175 Men In Fight at Czernowitz

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 9.—The following official communication from general headquarters was issued today:

"Western (Russian) front: From Riga to the Pripiet there has been no change. South of the Pripiet the enemy attempted again to take Chortorysk, but was twice repulsed with considerable losses.

"In Galicia, in the region of the Middle Stripa, we finally drove the enemy from the eastern bank of the river.

"Fuller reports show that we captured, on Friday, in the fighting north of the Pripiet, 20 officers and 1,175 men and three machine guns.

"Caucasus front: In the coast region, on Friday, the Turks opened a lively infantry fire, and, profiting by a fog, attempted to pass to the right bank of the river Arkhave, but were thrown back South of Lake Urumlah. In the region of the River Djicheata, we drove the Turks back.

"In the Black Sea, on Saturday our torpedo boats sank a steamship coming from the Bosphorus to load coal. Later, they encountered the cruiser 'Goeben'.

"In the fighting during the landing, and the troops found themselves in a sort of bog 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 August 6th, when reinforcements landed again with great casualties. In the famous Anzac and Suvla Bay positions.

The veteran Anzac troops won a 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. Gen. 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, both sides suffering tremendous losses.

On November 2, Premier Asquith told parliament that the Dardanelles campaign had been a failure. Up to December 9 the total British casualties on the peninsula were 114,555 men killed, wounded or missing.

## "FIGHTING FOR FRANCE"



Mayor Frink, the City Commissioners, Officers of the Board of Trade, and the principals of the city schools are cordially invited to be present today at the first showing in the Opera House of the wonderful pictures "Fight for France," shown under the direction of The Standard. These films, the official photographs made by order of the French Government, will be seen for the first time this afternoon and will continue all the week. There will be four performances each day, two in the afternoon and two in the evening. Admission will be fifteen and twenty-five cents. See the large advertisements for further particulars.

## BRITAIN LOSES ANOTHER WARSHIP; H.M.S. KING EDWARD VII HITS MINE; CREW ALL SAVED

German Will-o'-the-Wisp-Cruiser Goeben Again Makes Safe Get-away.

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 9.—"Russian torpedo boats encountered the Goeben (formerly a German cruiser, now the Sultan Selim of the Turkish navy) in the Black Sea," says a Russian official statement. "They withdrew under protection of a ship of the line nearby. A short fight at long range ensued after which the Goeben fled into the Bosphorus. There were no Russian losses."

London, Jan. 9.—The British battleship King Edward VII. has been sunk, after striking a mine. The entire crew was saved.

The sinking of the King Edward VII. was announced by the Admiralty in the following statement:

"H. M. S. King Edward VII. has struck a mine. Owing to the heavy seas she had to be abandoned and sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company was taken off without any loss of life. Only two men were injured."

The King Edward VII. was a vessel of the pre-dreadnaught class. She was built in 1903 and was rated as a battleship of the first class. Her tonnage was 16,350 and her speed was 18.5 knots. For several years she was the flagship of the Vice-Admiral commanding the second division of the home fleet, Sir George A. Callaghan, K. C. B.

## MAY FORM BRIGADE FROM CANADIANS OF GERMAN DESCENT

Proposal Has Been Made to the Minister of Militia Who Looks Favorably on the Plan.

## Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—General Hughes states that a proposal has been made to him to form a brigade of Canadians of German descent for overseas service. The proposal has been made by a number of German-Canadians who desire to establish their sympathy in this way with the British cause. The minister of militia sympathizes with the movement and no doubt the brigade will be formed. In talking over the matter Sir Sam mentioned that his chief intelligence officer was a Canadian of German birth whose father was now an officer in the German army, whose mother was the daughter of an Austrian general and whose brothers were officers in the German army. This officer is described by General Hughes as one of the very best in the Canadian army.

Montreal, Jan. 9.—The Wanderers defeated the Canadians here last night by five to three, the former being the better of the two teams throughout the game. This puts the Wanderers in the National Hockey Association lead.

## French Withdraw From Summit of Herzstein, No Change in Balkans

## Bulletin—Paris, Jan. 9. (via London, Jan. 10.)

The French troops have withdrawn from the summit of Herzstein, south of Hartmanns-Wellerkopf. This admission is made by the communication issued by the war office tonight. The withdrawal was due to the capture by the Germans of a hill north of Herzstein.

London, Jan. 9.—A pang to the British public will be caused by the announcement tonight of the loss of the battleship King Edward VII., which has been blown up by a mine. The British official statement on this subject does not reveal the scene of the disaster, and merely says that it occurred in a heavy sea, despite which the entire crew was saved before the ship went down.

The King Edward VII. represented an investment of nearly 1,600,000 pounds and was one of the finest of the last class of pre-dreadnaughts. She was only slightly older than the Natal, which was sunk by an internal explosion about a week ago.

On the West and East fronts there have been no developments of large importance over the week-end. The German communication announces that the Germans have completed the re-capture of positions on Hartmanns-Wellerkopf taken by the French a few days before Christmas.

Greek correspondents continue to assert that the Bulgarians and Germans are hastening plans for an attack on Saloniki. But the Austrians are fighting hard against the Russians and Montenegrins, and the Bulgarians are largely occupied in a resolute attempt to reach the Adriatic, from which they are only forty miles distant at Elbasan, Albania.

## Conscription Debate Tomorrow.

England's internal affairs are quiet, pending the re-assembling of parliament. There will be a full debate on the conscription bill Tuesday, with David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, and Arthur Henderson, Labor member, who has just resigned from the cabinet, as the probable star speakers. Sir Henry Dalziel, who has been one of the most consistent critics of the government, will also give his reasons why he supports the government on this matter.

The Labor party will meet early in the week to consider its position. Unless, however, opposition to the bill develops a strength of which there is no indication now, there seems small likelihood that the government will feel need to appeal to the country.

Austro-German Army at Monastir. Paris, Jan. 9, 6:10 p. m.—A despatch to the Temps from Saloniki says: "The concentration of Austro-German troops around Monastir is confirmed. The Bulgarian forces, massed in the region of Gjevevit, Doran, Strumitza and Petrich, are estimated at five or six divisions."

## Ottawa Teases Victory

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The Ottawa broke Quebec's winning streak and their own string of losses at the arena Saturday night, when they defeated Quebec by a score of four to two. The game was one of the fastest ever seen in the capital.

## THE THIRD WAR BUDGET MAY CALL FOR HALF BILLION

Sums already appropriated for actual war expenditure by the Dominion amounts to \$200,000,000.

## Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—With parliament opening next week there is some speculation as to the third war budget of Sir Thomas White. The general opinion seems to be that it will call for an expenditure of at least \$400,000,000 and possibly may be as high as \$500,000,000. This, of course, will include the ordinary expenditure of the government as well as the war expenditure.

Last year's budget called for a total expenditure of \$300,000,000 of which, however, only \$100,000,000 was specifically for war purposes. Prior to this, at the first short session called immediately after war began, there was a vote of \$50,000,000. Since then there has been floated a domestic war loan of \$100,000,000, but half of it was utilized for British credits for the purchase of war munitions in Canada.

Altogether, therefore, the sums appropriated for actual war expenditure by Canada total \$200,000,000, the \$400,000,000 New York loan being for domestic capital expenditure.

But expenditure is now much heavier than it was a year ago, amounting now to considerably over a million dollars a day. That has to be provided for, but as there is enough in the treasury to carry till Spring it will be unnecessary to vote a whole year's expenses. A year ago the forces authorized to be raised for overseas service amounted to 100,000, at present 220,000 are under arms and a total of 500,000 is authorized.

The estimated expenditure for a force of 250,000 men has been placed at \$235,000,000. The prospect of a much larger force will necessitate the increase of this sum to a very considerable extent.

## Case of Destitution

The agent of the Children's Aid Society has recently investigated a case reported from the North End in which a man with six children, whose ages vary from four to sixteen, has had to seek admission to the hospital, suffering from paralysis of the brain, leaving the children motherless and destitute. They will probably be removed to the Municipal Home.