THE CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM

Sir E. Allenby in his despatch describing the fall of Jerusalem gives the following account of the operations.

The situation on the Palestine front in the second week of July, 1917, was as follows:

The Turkish Army in Southern Palestine held a strong position extending from the sea at Gaza, roughly along the main Gaza-Beersheba road to Beersheba. Gaza had been made into a strong modern fortress, heavily entrenched and wired, offering every facility for protracted defence.

My force was extended on a front of 22 miles, from the sea, opposite Gaza, to Gamli.

The difficulties to be overcome in the operations against Beersheba and the Sheria-Hareira line were considerable, and careful preparations and training were necessary. The chief difficulties were those of water and transport, and arrangements had to be made to ensure that the troops could be kept supplied with water while operating at considerable distances from their original water base for a period which might amount to a week or more.

The transport problem was no less difficult; there were no good roads south of the line Gaza-Beersheba, and no reliance could therefore be placed on the use of motor transport.

During the period from July to October the enemy's force on the Palestine front had been increased. It was evident that the enemy was determined to make every effort to maintain his position on the Gaza-Beersheba line.

On the evening of October 30th, the position of the eastern force, which was to make the attack on Beersheba, was concentrated in positions of readiness for the night march to its positions of deployment.

The plan was to attack the hostile works between the Khalasa Road and the Wadi Saba. After a preliminary bombardment the works were occupied with little opposition by about 7.30 p. m.

Meanwhile, attempts to advance in small parties across the plain towards the town made slow progress. In the evening, however, a mounted attack by Australian Light Horse, who rode straight at the town from the east, proved completely successful. They galloped over two deep trenches held by the enemy just outside the town, and entered the town at about 7 p. m., capturing numerous prisoners and 13 guns were taken, and some 500 Turkish corpses were buried on the battlefield.

The attack on Gaza was ordered to take place on the morning of November 2nd. The objectives of this attack were the hostile works from Umbrella Hill (2,000 yards southwest of the town) to Sheikh Hasan, on the sea (about 2,500 yards northwest of the town.)

The attack was successful in reaching all objectives, except for a section of trench on the left and some of the final objectives in the centre. Four hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and many Turks killed.

On the early morning of the 1st November the 53rd (Welsh) Division, with the Imperial Camel Corps on its right, had moved out into the hills north of Beersheba, with the object of securing the flank of the attack on Sheria.

The 53rd (Welsh) Division, after a long march, took up a position from Towal Abu Jerwal (6 miles north of Beersheba) to Muweilah (4 miles northeast of Abu Irgeig). Irish troops occupied Abu Irgeig the same day.

Tel of Khuweilfeh was to be attacked at dawn on the 6th, and the troops were to endeavor to reach line Tel el Khuweifeh-Rijm el Dhib.

The attack progressed rapidly, the Yeomanry storming the works on the enemy's extreme left with great dash; and soon after noon the London and Irish troops commenced their attack. Sheria Station was captured before dark. Some 600 prisoners were taken and some guns and machine guns captured.

The bombardment of Gaza had meanwhile continued, and another attack was ordered to take place on the night of 6th-7th.

The attack on Outpost Hill and Middlesex Hill met with little opposition, and as soon, after they had been taken, as patrols could be pushed forward, the enemy was found to be gone. East Anglian troops on the left also found at dawn that the enemy had retired during the night, and early in the morning the main force occupied the northern and eastern defences of Gaza. It soon became obvious from the reports of the Royal Flying Corps, that the enemy was retiring in considerable disorganization, and could offer no very serious resistance if pressed with determination.

By the 9th, therefore, operations had reached the stage of a direct pursuit by as many troops as could be supplied so far in front of railhead. Orders were accordingly issued to press the pursuit and to reach Junction Station as early as possible, thus cutting off the Jerusalem Army.

Operations on the 10th and 11th showed a stiffening of the enemy's resistance on the general line of the Wadi Sukereir, with centre about El Kuustineh; the Hebron group, after an ineffective demonstration in the direction of Arak el Menshiye on the 10th, retired northeast and prolonged the enemy's line towards Beit Pibrin.

The situation on the morning of November 13th was that the enemy had strung out his force (amounting probably to no more than 20,000 rifles in all) on a front of 20 miles, from El Kubeibeh on the north to about Beit Jibrin to the south. In this region the Katrah-El Mughar line forms a very strong position, and it was here that the enemy made his most determined resistance against the turning movement directed against his right flank. The capture of this position by the 52nd (Lowland) Division, assisted by a most dashing charge of mounted troops, who galloped across the plain under heavy fire and turned the enemy's position from the north, was a fine feat of arms. Some 1,100 prisoners, 3 guns and many machine guns were taken here. After this the enemy resistance weakened, and by the evening his forces were retiring east and north.

The infantry, who were sent forward about dusk to occupy Junction Station, met with some resistance and halted for the night, not much more than a mile west of the station. Early next morning (November 14th) they occupied the station.

In fifteen days our force had advanced sixty miles on its right and about forty on its left. It had driven a Turkish Army of nine Infantry Divisions and one Cavalry Division out of a position in which it had been entrenched for six months, and had pursued it, giving battle whenever it attempted to stand, and inflicting on it losses amounting to nearly two-thirds of the enemy's original effectives. Over 9,000 prisoners, about eighty guns, more than 100 machine guns and very large quantities of ammunition and other stores had been captured.

By the evening of the 15th the mounted troops had occupied Ramleh and Ludd, and had pushed patrols to within a short distance of Jaffa, which was occupied without opposition on the evening of the 16th.

The situation was now as follows:

The enemy's army cut in two by our capture of Junction Station, had retired partly east into the mountains towards Jerusalem and partly north along the plain. On our side the mounted troops had been marching and fighting continuously since October 31st, and had advanced a distance of seventy-five miles, measured in a straight line from Asluj to Jaffa. The troops, after their heavy fighting at Gaza, had advanced in nine days a distance of about forty miles, with two severe engagements and continual advanced guard fighting. The 52nd (Lowland) Division had covered sixty-nine miles in this period.

On the 21st a body of infantry moved northeast by a track from Kuryet al Enam through Biddu and Kulundia towards Birch. Progress was slow, but by evening the ridge on which stands Neby Samwil was secured.

Favored by a continuance of fine weather, preparations for fresh advance against the Turkish positions west and south of Jerusalem proceeded rapidly. The date for the attack was fixed as 8th December. Welsh troops, with a Cavalry regiment attached, had advanced from their positions north of Beersheba up the Hebron-Jerusalem road on the 4th. No opposition was met, and by evening of the 6th the head of this column was ten miles north of Hebron. The infantry were directed to reach the Bethlehem-Beit Jala area by the 7th, and the line Surbahir-Sheratat (about three miles south of Jerusalem) by dawn on the 8th, and no troops were to enter Jerusalem during this operation.

The troops moved into position of assembly by night, and, assaulting at dawn on the 8th, soon carried their first objectives. They then pressed steadily forward. During the day about 300 prisoners were taken and many Turks killed. Our own casualties were light.

Next morning the advance was resumed. The Turks had withdrawn during the night, and the London troops and Yeomanry, driving back rearguards occupied a line across the Nablus-Jerusalem road four miles north of Jerusalem, while Welsh troops occupied a position east of Jerusalem, and at about noon the enemy sent out a parlementaire and surrendered the city.

At noon on the 11th I made my official entry into Jerusalem.

In the operations from October 31st to December 9th over 12,000 prisoners were taken. The total captures of material have not yet been fully counted, owing to the large area covered by these operations; but are known to include about 100 guns of various calibres, many machine guns, more than 20,000,000 rounds of various ammunition, and 250,000 rounds of gun ammunition. More than twenty aeroplanes were destroyed by our airmen or burnt by the enemy to avoid capture.

SOLDIERS' CLOTHES VIOLATE HYGIENE; GIRLS' AND SCOTS' ARE CALLED IDEAL

Uniforms as worn by our soldiers today come in for severe criticism from Dr. Walter B. James of New York in an article in the Medical Record. Those of our sailors are far more hygienic, he insists, while those of the Scots are better still, those of the ancient Roman soldiers were almost ideal and the scant dress that is the feminine fashion of the day is best of all.

Dr. James points out that the source of the body's energy is the blood, that the distribution of the blood is regulated by the vaso-motor nervous system, and that only when this system is regularly drilled by changes of temperature can it be relied on to prevent the local congestions that are the first stages of inflammation.

This system, he contends, can best be exercised by exposure of the surface of the body to changes of temperature. As evidence in support of the truth of this assertion he cites the fact that the hardiest and most productive races are and ever have been those that lived in the stormiest climates.

Therefore, he contends, we are foolish to shield ourselves from all atmospheric changes by over-heating our houses and bundling our bodies in heavy wraps and furs. For when some sudden alteration against which we cannot protect ourselves arrives then our natural protective apparatus, having become sluggish and inefficient, is caught napping and we get sick with 'colds," bronchitis, pneumonia, and such diseases.

Women, he says, whose costume is regulated solely by the fashion and not at all by the season or the weather, are far less liable to colds, catarrh, pneumonia and bronchitis than are men.

"Women are superior to the weather, while men are its slaves," says Dr. James. "It is only necessary to note the size and character of the woman's pocket handkerchief, as compared with the man's and the woman's scanty need of it, except as a trinket, as compared with her husband's slavish dependence upon it, to convince one that as far as the upper respiratory tract goes the so-called irrational dress of women has few if any apologies to make.

"The present fashion of abbreviated skirts has been attended with no increase in throat maladies among its devotees, and there is good reason to believe that as the daytime dress of the sex approaches more and more closely to that of the Scotch Highlanders so will they in their bodily vigor and resistance to the weather approach more and more closely to that most hearty and vigorous of all people.

"It is chance, therefore, that has given to modern women the healthiest of all costumes, and it is to be hoped that apish imitation of men will not lead the other sex to adopt their irrational and unhygienic mode of dress.

"But nowhere is the irrational in dress more striking than in military life. The chief points in the army uniform that seem not to be in accord with the principles before demonstrated and which prevent free contact between the skin and the air, which is necessary for health, resistance to disease and for efficiency are the close-fitting woolen and often padded coats which must always be kept closely buttoned; the high, close-fitting collar, the woolen puttees resembling the bands in which the legs of infants were swaddled in a former and more barbaric age, and the regulation which necessitates the constant wearing of the hat or cap when out of doors. The modern soldier is almost hermetically sealed from the soles of his feet to his chin.

From the point of view of modern science the clothing of the navy is far more rational than is that of the army—at least as far as the man of the line is concerned. It would be interesting to know whether the health of the former is less good than that of the army. The open-front blouse and the bell-bottom trousers flapping in the wind secure at least a moderate exposure of some part of the body.

"We have taken thousands of young men from civil costume and have put them into garments from which any doctor of wide experience and common sense would remove a young person as the very first step toward overcoming a tendency to catch cold.

"Benjamin Franklin knew the value of a cold air bath night and morning, and the boys of our schools and colleges all know the delights and the health inspiration that come of going bare-headed and scantily clad in the coldest winter weather.

"The Romans put their fighting men into a short tunic with bare legs, and this although their operations were carried on in Spain, Germany and Britain, and during centuries, when, as shown both by physiography and geology, the climate of Southern Europe was a far stormier and more rugged one than at present."

FACE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

ASHAMED TO GO OUT.

Many an otherwise beautiful and attractive face is sadly marred by unsightly pimples, blotches, flesh worms and various other blood diseases.

Their presence is a source of embarrassment to those afflicted as well as pain and regret to their friends.

Many a cheek and brow cast in the mould of beauty have been sadly defaced, their attractiveness lost and their possessor rendered unhappy for years.

Why, then, consent to rest under this cloud of embarrassment?

There is an effectual remedy for all these defects.

It is Burdock Blood Bitters. This remedy will drive out all the impurities from the blood and leave the complexion healthy and clear.

Mrs. Katherine Henry, Port Sydney, Ont., writes: "Two years ago my face was so covered with pimples I was ashamed to go out at all. I tried several remedies, but they were of no use. At last a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and by the time it was used I could see a difference. I then got two more, and when I had used them the pimples were completely gone. I can highly recommend B.B.B."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

BEDRIDDEN WITH RHEUMATISM

Felt That He Would Never Walk Again "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Relief.

MR. LORENZO LEDUC.

3 Ottawa St., Hull, P. Q.

"'Fruit-a-tives' is certainly a wonder. For a year, I suffered with Rheumatism; being forced to stay in bed for five months. I tried all kinds of medicine but without getting better; and thought I would never be able to walk again.

"One day while lying in bed, I read about 'Fruit-a-tives' the great fruit medicine; and it seemed just what I needed, so I decided to try it.

"The first box helped me, and I took the tablets regularly until every trace of the Rheumatism left me.

"I have every confidence in 'Fruit-a-tives' and strongly recommend them to every sufferer from Rheumatism."

LORENZO LEDUC.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

ECZEMA WASH

A touch of D. D. D. to any eczema sore or itching eruption and you'll be able to rest and sleep once more. Think—just a touch! Is it worth trying? Get a trial bottle today. Your money back if the first bottle does not relieve you.

E. Clinton Brown, Druggist, St. John, N. B.

D. D. D.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.

To Mrs. R. D. Bambrick:

The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.

Dear Mother:—

I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.

Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.

Your affectionate son,

Rob.

Manufactured by the

Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd.

Yarmouth, N.S.

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES

CATARRH and DISCHARGES Relieved in 24 Hours

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Beware of counterfeits

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 THERAPION (Price 2-9) leading Chemists, cures Kidney, Bladder, and Allied Diseases, Piles, &c. Send stamped address envelope, cure and symptoms for FREE advice on suitability in your case. No follow up circulars. Dr. Le Clere Med. Co. Hayrstock Rd, N.W., London. Depots: Paris, 12 Rue Castiglione, New York, 90 Beekman st. Toronto, Lymans Ltd. Australia, Elliot Bros. Sydney, Brisbane. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of THERAPION. Easy to Take, Safe and Lasting Cure. See that trade marked word "Therapion" is on each genuine package.

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HOPEWELL HILL

Hopewell Hill, June 21.—No services were held in either the Baptist or the Methodist churches on this circuit on Sunday, as no supply was available in the case of the former, and Rev. Richard Opie was absent in Sackville, attending the Methodist conference.

Services were held in St. Albans Anglican Church, Riverside, and St. Mary's church, Hillsboro, by Rev. Canon Smithers on Sunday last.

The funeral of the late James Hayes of Albert, was held on Saturday morning from St. Andrew's church, Riverside. Mr. Hayes had ben ill for years with heart trouble and his death was not unexpected. He was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife and four small children. The interment was in the Hopewell Hill Cemetery.

Mrs. George Coonan of Harvey, is visiting her daughter, in Shediac, Mrs. Atkinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Neilson of St. John, spent Sunday in Albert, with friends. They made the trip from the city by motorcycle.

W. A. McPherson has returned from a month's visit in Pugwash.

Mrs. W. H. Hayward, who has spent the winter in St. John with her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Gunter, came last week to spend the summer at her home in Riverside.

Registration in this village is in charge of A. H. Peck and the school teachers, Misses Julia Brewster and Jean Kennedy as assistants. The work in Riverside and Albert will be done at the Consolidated School building by Principal L. R. Hetherington and the teaching staff and H. Lester Smith, Deputy Registrar.

A number of the young girls of the village are writing the High School entrance examination papers in Riverside, this week.

Mrs. Alex. Rogers is visiting in Pettcodiac, the guest of Miss Mabel McDonald.

John A. McClelan of Riverside, has purchased a sixty horsepower McLaughlin Buick touring car from local agents.

Miss Jennie Prescott of Albert, has returned from a visit of several months in Florida and New York.

Neil McLeod, foreman of Victoria Garage, Moncton, spent Sunday in Albert with his mother, Mrs. E. H. Haviland.

The many friends of Corporal Willis H. Crocker, 2nd Divisional Ammunion Corps, son of Capt. Crocker, custom officer, Albert, were glad to welcome him on his return from overseas on Friday last.

Corp. Crocker received injuries in his knee from a shell which killed an officer beside him. Another son, Gordon, is expected home in a few days.

C. L. Smith of Woodstock and R. McKenzie of Winnipeg, Sec. of Can. Council of Agriculture, will address a meeting in Albert in Oulton Hall, on June 19th for the purpose of organizing a branch of the United Farmers of N. B.

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Godden, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. Florence Isella, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Superb Fighting Qualities Of U. S. Soldiers in France

"The way the Americans have developed as fighters is one of the most amazing features of the war," remarks a high officer of the British Staff to the London correspondent of the New York World. "Those engaged in the present and last offensive were placed beside a French corps d'elite. It was their first experience in a big battle. The Americans fought as superbly as the crack veteran French corps beside them, displaying all the finest fighting qualities—dauntless courage, stubborn tenacity, coolness, initiative, and resource."

The leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST for this week, June 22nd, deals with the fighting qualities of the United States soldiers, and includes the opinions of Canadian, English, and French allies who have been fighting with them shoulder to shoulder.

Other articles in this number that will instruct and entertain the "Digest's" vast army of readers are:

The Kaiser's Pious Regard for Devil-Fish

The only protest against cruelty that William II. was ever known to utter was made in behalf of a Devil-Fish.

Quebec Waking Up
The McAdoo Tax Plan
Only Loyal Congressmen Wanted
American Labor For No Half-Peace
It is Now or Never for Germany to Win
The Anglo-American Entente
How Army Life Improves Health
Standardized Babies
More Work for Slacking Motor-Trucks
Growing Grass With Wheat?
Making War-Cripples Over
Are Habits Your Tools or Your Masters?
Simple Faith in German Sweetness and Light
The Movies as a "Life Class"
Books for Munition-Girls and Soldier-Boys
Cowed German Artists
Catholic Satire on Women Clergy
Plans to Evangelize Russia
A Call for Women Nurses
Personal Glimpses of Men and Events
Live News of Business and Finance

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