# PROTEST AT BOARD OF TRADE AGAINST TREATMENT OF ST. JOHN

A vigorous and well sustained protest against the treatment of St. John was registered last night by J. A. Likely, president of the board of trade, in his review of trade conditions before the January meeting of the board.

Touching on this subject he said: "So far as the Canadian government railway system is concerned, I do not look for much export business from that line this winter. The minister of railways and the general manager of the government railways seem to have forgotten that there is such a place as St. John. They act as if Halifax was the only terminus of the government railways. St. John is treated as a way-station. A special low rate of freight is given direct from Winnipeg to Halifax. St. John is eat out of the grain business this winter altogether, although Mr. Gutelius assured a committee of the board of trade that considerable quantities of grain would be shipped here over the government line this winter and handled through the Canadian Pacific elevator.

"It is about eighteen months since the government elevator was burned down and no effort has been made to rebuild it. Unless a beginning is soon made in that direction it will not be ready for next winter's business."

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GETTING BACK TO REASONABLE BASIS

# LACK OF RIFLES AND MEN LOST GALLIPOLI

(Continued from page 1)

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 BRIGADIER-GENERAL GOOPER, BADLY WOUNDED.

"Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battailons from the general reserve were now hurried, 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, General Hamilton continues:

"By the evening the total casualties of General Birdwood's force had reached 12,000, and included a very large proportion of officers. The Thirteenth 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, and all his staff men and commanding officers, thirteen, had disappeared from the fighting effectives. The Warwicks and Worcesters had lost literally every single officer.

HOLDING POSITIONS WITH FIFTY PER CENT. GONE

"The old German notion that no unit could stand the loss of more than twenty-five per cent. has been completely falsified. The Thirteenth 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 Chunnik Bair, which had been retained forty-eight hours. "Unfortunately." says General 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 differences 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 General 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 July 11, a division consisting of the Sznid and 84th origades were brought from Imbros to Suvia. Three brigades with three batteries 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 10th division, were brought from Mytllene. General Hamilton compliments highly the navy for landing the list of them at dawn from a distance of 120 miles at the moment when they were most needed.

But the navy was nawilling to land six battalions where the corps commander considered they could act most effectively. The cause of the navy's action, General Hamilton says, was for some

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ling Peter of Serbia I to Heading His Arm Campaign-Saloniki bles Huge Public Wo

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HOTEL BURN