

DA DARDANELLES, NOTED IN LEGEND AND HISTORY, NOW BATTERED BY GUNS OF ALLIED WARSHIPS

Few Names Mention of Which Inspires Memories of Such a Stereotyped Past—Saw Legendary Trojan Heroes and Hosts of Xerxes and Alexander of Macedon, Even Before Mediaeval Times.

There are a few names the bare mention of which inspires memories of a historic past, of endless pageants of nations and conquerors. It is impossible for any school-boy to read of the Dardanelles without involuntarily calling to mind a whole picture-gallery of portraits—the fleets of Greece and the legendary heroes who bested ancient Troy; Xerxes sitting on his throne above Nagara Point and watching the columns of his Persian warriors cross the bridge of boats as they batter down the last defences of Macedonia leading his serried legions on to deathless glory at Arbelia; the struggling galleys of Byzantine and Saracen; the hosts of the Fourth Crusade, perverted from a splendid purpose to a splendid crime. So it goes. The Dardanelles, where echo the thunder of the guns of the Allied fleets as they batter down the last defences of the outpost of Islam, won by the valor of Mohammed the Great, are one of a handful of geographical localities inextricably involved with every phase of the development of the ancient and modern world.

At the Dardanelles, Europe and Asia meet. The bold headlands which guard the entrance to the Straits from the Aegean Sea are crowned with two ponderous masses of mediaeval architecture, already becoming familiar to readers of the illustrated periodicals, the Castles of Europe and Asia, as they have been called from time immemorial—or, to utilize the still quaint phraseology of the Crusades, the Castles of Rumelia and Anatolia. Their Turkish names are Chanak Kalesi and Kilit-Bahar.

These castles must not be confused with the modern Turkish forts, against which the guns of the French and British fleets have been directed. The Old Castles of Rumelia and Anatolia are nothing more than monuments of the past. Their massive stone walls, crenelated towers, and moated approaches, rising squarely on the skyline of the headlands, are hopeless of defence in modern warfare.

More than a generation ago, the Turks began the preparation of another system of fortifications, which, in the past few months, under the direction of the German military engineers, has been worked out on an elaborate scale. Farther back from the shore than the Old Castles was a network of earthen and concrete armoured works mounting heavy Krupp guns, larger even than that wonderful monster which Mohammed the Conqueror caused a Frankish engineer to cast for him in preparation for the final assault upon Constantinople in 1453. It is to be hoped that the gunners of Vice-Admiral Carden's squadrons, in aiming at the modern works of Souda-Bahar and Helles-Burg on the European headland and Ym Kale on the Asiatic side, were able to spare the old fortifications which are the last vestiges of the like the tremendous Theodosian walls of Constantinople, in the event that a Christianized Government ever sets the upper hand in Turkey.

In looking back over history for mention of the name Dardanelles—or Hellespont, to use the name the Greeks gave it in Homer's days—one is particularly impressed by the frequency with which it has been mentioned in romantic legend, as well as in historic fact. The story of Hero and Leander, for instance, which Kit Marlowe wove in passionate verse, after the model of Musaeus, stands out as one of the earliest love stories to be found on the public library shelves. The feat of Leander in swimming the Straits to gain the side of the beautiful priestess of Aphrodite inspired Lord Byron nearly 3,000 years afterward to emulate the achievement, one of the most quixotic acts in the career of that eccentric genius.

This northwestern corner of Asia Minor, terminating in the Asiatic headland of the Dardanelles, constituted the Eastern Home.

DANDRUFF ON HEAD IN DRY CRUST

Hair Came Out. Scalp Itched and Burned. Scales Like Sawdust. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed in Six Weeks.

"The Pac. Manitoba—"Four years ago I began to lose my hair. It used to come out as fast as I combed it. I think it was because my head was full of dandruff. Whenever I brushed it the scales flew off like sawdust. My scalp also itched and burned and my head was like a dry crust. The dandruff showed very plainly. I applied several remedies but found no improvement till I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment a few days I found a great difference so I continued with them six weeks and they completely healed me." (Signed) L. D. Lockwood, June 4, 1914.

RASH OVER BABY'S CHEST

"90 Falls Ave., Toronto, Ont.—"From birth my baby grandson had a rash over his chest which prevented his sleeping and seemed to irritate him a great deal. They gave a mass of dry red pimples and scales and scabs. He was too young to scratch but was very cross and fretful. I used the samples of both Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they appeared to afford him relief immediately so I bought more. In three or four weeks he was entirely healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Compton, May 23, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A.

tutes the territory known of old as the Troad and later as the Troad, and was famous as the site of the ten-year siege of Troy. The archaeologists of the last century, among their countless other achievements, actually succeeded in uncovering the precise location of the city that owned the rule of Priam, near the present Turkish village of Hisarlik, deep down under a stratum of crumbling remains that represented no less than seven vanished communities.

Here, where British marines and French bluejackets are landing in whaleboats to push the Sultan's askars from the ruins of their fortifications. Agamemnon's fifty galleys reached their keels and discharged companies of spearmen and archers to assault "the topless towers of Ilium."

Here, too, where now are the smells and stink of Hisarlik, Achilles of the tender heel rumbled in his chariot about the Trojan walls, dragging the body of that Hector, who was Priam's son. And on the site marked by tentative excavations, the famous wooden horse discharged its load of death and destruction on the hapless Trojans.

In all truth, the centuries that have rolled by since then have witnessed but one tragedy on the shores of the dardanelles—we are including now the whole stretch of water separating the continents which widens midway into the Sea of Marmora and narrows again into the tortuous passage of the Bosphorus—which surpassed the ravage of Troy. That which was the downfall of Byzantine power at Constantinople in 1453, when the greatest and cruellest of Turkish rulers led his mounted Janissaries into the nave of Hagia Sophia and gave over the capital of Christendom to the sack.

Where Xerxes Passed

After the Trojan War, the next great spectacle enacted on the shores of the Dardanelles was the passage of the mighty army Xerxes, King of Persia, had mobilized for the invasion of Greece, with the avowed intention of supplanting the growing prestige of the infant Grecian states with the Oriental despotism of the East. Nowadays it is the fashion to tell of a million men marching under the Persian standards, but however that may be, it was the largest army the known world had seen up to that day. And Xerxes must have had engineers of worth in his employ, for after baffling hardships and failure they finally succeeded in throwing across the Hellespont a bridge of boats at least a mile and a half long from shore to shore, supposing that the mooring posts were at Nagara Pt. on the Asiatic shore, and Sestos on the European. Seven stadia is the distance given in the contemporary accounts, and that would work out at about a mile and a half in our measurement.

That was in 480 B. C. and Xerxes's hosts, numerous though they were, were routed back, beaten, and dispirited by the victors of Salamis. Nearly a century and a half later, in 334 B.C., Alexander the Great, led his compact army over the same route toward Persia, but in the opposite direction.

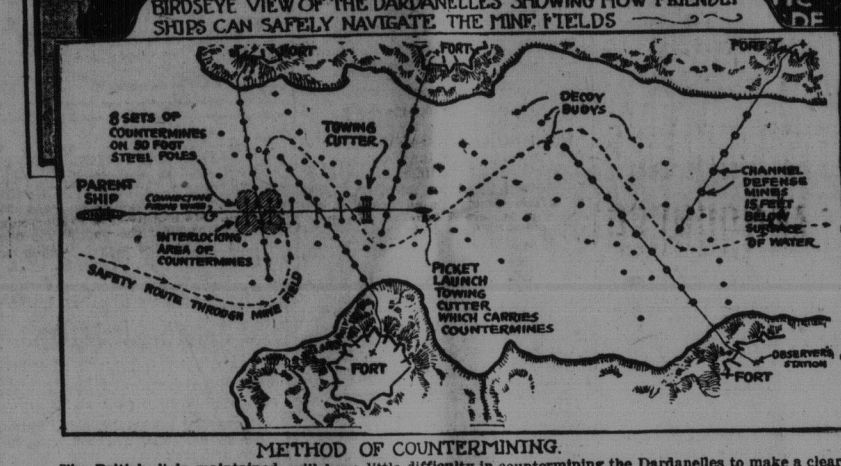
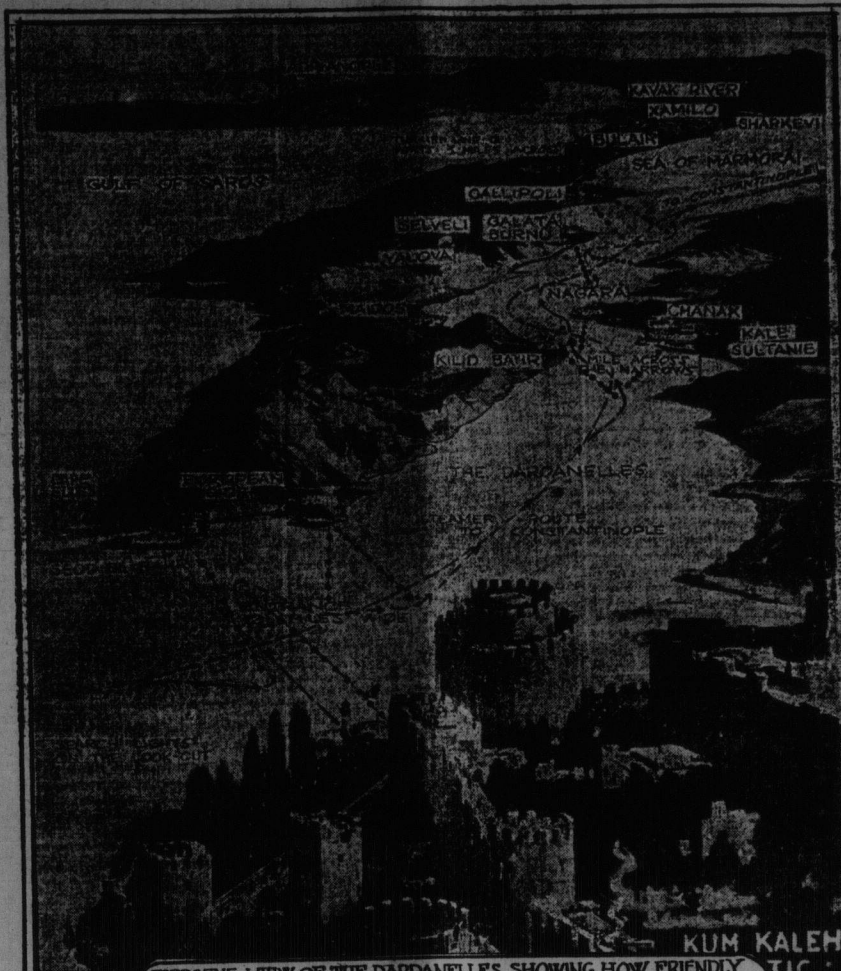
It must have been during the pre-Christian era that a little settlement was founded on the eastern shore of the waterway that splits the western world from its eastern neighbor. Where the Marmora narrows to become the Bosphorus, some Grecian colonists built a town called Byzantium, its Greek founder. It did not amount to much for centuries. Strategically well placed on a peninsula easily defended and so situated as to command the commerce of the Black Sea or Buzine, with the Mediterranean, the colony flourished in a moderate way.

The Emperor Constantine, first Imperial sponsor of Christianity, was the first to see the possibilities of the city as a seat of Imperial power. And to it, in 330 A.D., he transferred the majesty which had been Rome's. Henceforth it stood equal with the capital of the Caesars as the centre of the Eastern Roman Empire, which in a few years became the only Roman Empire, as the prestige of Rome, itself, crumbled away before armies of outlandish feudal barbarians from the Hazyan Wood.

The Dardanelles had been important before by reason of the connection furnished by the Straits through the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus with the Black Sea, but now they became doubly important. Inasmuch as seapower was never developed to any great extent by any of the tribes or nations that lived on the Black Sea, the naval menace to Constantinople has always come from the entrance to the Dardanelles. Through these straits came the Gothic and Visigothic fleets that assailed it; later the Saracens, and the fleets of the Seljuks and the ports of Asia Minor. It is even narrated that more than a thousand years after the reign of Xerxes, Justinian, builder of Saint Sophia, whose general, Belisarius, conquered the Western remnants of the Empire, was obliged to purchase peace from a Persian King who was ravaging his eastern provinces.

As the sway of Islam spread and increased, with the waning efficiency and growing effeminacy of the Byzantine Greeks, who called themselves Romans—save the mark—the legions who defended the eastern frontiers, and who were so pampered that they required servants to carry their shields, were pushed back toward the capital. Again and again the Saracens

WINE SWEEPERS CLEAR WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE.



The British, it is maintained, will have little difficulty in countermine the Dardanelles to make a clear way to Constantinople so long as the mine defence guns of the Turks are put out of action. The system of countermine used in the British navy involves the employment of high speed picket launches and towing cutters. To blow out a channel under fire of mine defence guns the general British practice is to move a parent ship fairly close up off the channel entrance and to despatch straight in for the channel mouth a picket launch towing a heavy service cutter. The cutter in tow carries across the tugs eight to ten light but strongly constructed hollow steel poles, each about fifty feet long. These poles are all connected up by a stout anchor running line, and on each end of each pole is a countermine weighing about 50 pounds. When the picket launch has thrown out the eight or ten poles there has been covered fully two hundred and fifty yards of channelway, and at that moment the launch, if still on top of the water, fires a rocket. Instantly the signal is answered from the parent ship by a second rocket, and almost immediately the operators aboard the parent vessel fire the line of counter mines. The effect is to blow out every observation or contact mine in the channel, and whether or not there was any mine in the channel before the counter mine was laid it can be put down to a certainty that the channel for the distance of 250 yards, as covered, is absolutely free of mines. The gunfire of the allied fleets at the Dardanelles has undoubtedly been directed to destroying the gun power of the forts as a precedent to countermine. Once the fort gun power is destroyed the channel, it is declared, can be cleared at the rate of a mile an hour by countermine launches.

Old Fortifications.

Mohammed II. conceived the idea of fortifying the Asiatic headland of the Dardanelles with cannon, by means of which he could command the commerce that passed up and down. Later he seized the Castle of Europe as well. This meant that every ship that passed must come under his guns, and while his artillery was primitive, it was deadly in its effects if it happened to hit anything.

One small squadron of vessels did contrive to run his blockade, but their effect was not sufficient to delay materially the success of his siege. He brought up one gun, the like of which had never been seen up to then, and which was not surpassed until modern times, with which he breached the walls of the city at a point in the valley of the Lycus.

Since Mohammed's reign Constantinople has never been captured, although at least, twice it has been near to falling—in 1453, when the Russians were halted at San Stefano by the menaces of a British fleet, and in 1912-13, when the Bulgarian armies reached the Tchataldja lines, some thirty miles from the city, hedging off the peninsula upon which it and its suburbs stand between the Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea. But, before Mohammed's time, the city had been captured three times, and each time, it is significant to note, by the influence of sea-power.

In 1203 the Frankish warriors of the Fourth Crusade, diverted from their objective in the Holy Land by Venetian intrigue, aided by a Venetian fleet, under the great blind Dodge Dandolo,

Jealous Guard of Turks

Of the country bordering the Dardanelles, itself, very little is known. The towns on the European coast of the Marmora are frequently visited, but the Peninsula of Gallipoli, the tower of land that juts out to form the European wall of the straits, is terra incognita to most persons, largely because the Turks maintain a jealous guard over their numerous military works in this area.

Similarly, the country on the Asiatic side is seldom visited and little known. The towering summits of the Ida Troad, which rim the plain of the Troad, are dotted with occasional vil-

They Vanish Quickly if

Nerviline is Well Rubbed in.

When the throat tickles, when it hurts to draw a long breath, when you feel as if a knife were stuck in your side, it's time to draw out the congestion that will soon become pneumonia. An ordinary cough syrup has no chance at all—you require a powerful penetrating liniment.

Nothing is known that possesses more merit in such cases than Nerviline. Rub it liberally over the sides and chest—rub it in hard.

The warm, soothing effect of Nerviline will be apparent in five minutes.

Nothing like it for quick relief—takes soreness out of the throat in one rubbing—breaks up the chest cold, draws out the inflammation, stops the cough quickly.

It is on for rheumatism—it destroys the pain—drives it right away. Try it for stiff muscles—it works miracles in just such cases.

Give Nerviline a chance on your neuralgia, prove it out for lumbago, see what it can do for sciatica.

No pain-relieving remedy compares in power to cure with Nerviline. Largest sale in Canada of any liniment for nearly forty years. The reason is plain—it satisfies every time.

The large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarhozene Co., Kingston, Canada.

lages, but it is not a civilized country in the European sense of the word.

From Kale Sultani up to Nagara Point, where the Straits take a sharp turn, the shores are thickly sprinkled with powerful modern fortifications, approach to which must be difficult on account of the narrowness of the channel and the strong current which makes manoeuvring there difficult. But once these batteries are passed there is practically nothing to stop the Allied warships from steaming up the rest of the forty-five miles of the Straits and through the Sea of Marmora, a body of water 170 miles long and fifty wide at its widest, to Constantinople, itself—except, perhaps, the danger of drifting mines.

It is interesting to note that this is not the first time a British fleet has forced the Dardanelles. In 1807, Sir John Duckworth, who fought with Howe on "The Glorious First of June," was sent to compel the Sultan to side with England and Russia against Napoleon. Duckworth got his wooden ships by the Dardanelles forts, but the headwinds in the narrow straits and the treacherous currents withheld him from his objective.

Really, the most remarkable feature of the history of the Dardanelles is the repetition of events. The Persians came and went, and came again; the Greeks came and went, and came again; so did the Romans, the Byzantine Greeks, the Saracens, the Turks—and the English. So it is quite within the bounds of possibility that we shall see British warships swinging at anchor off the Golden Horn and landing parties of British and French bluejackets guarding Hagia Sophia and the palaces of the Sultan.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Royal.
W. Hannah, Montreal; W. Walton, Hamilton; E. M. Peer, Toronto; H. S. Schott, New York; J. Wood, Sackville; O. A. DeGraw, Chicago; A. B. Bally, Montreal; E. Knox, Toronto; W. A. Harrison, Rochester; A. Craig, Halifax; J. Hamilton, Farns, Jas. Robertson, Montreal; T. Adams, Ottawa; G. D. Cumming, Toronto; W. B. Ross, Winnipeg; G. P. Burchill, S. Nelson, J. A. Sheldy, London; C. Meyrick, Tawash; R. Eager, Halifax; F. P. Hogan, Boston; C. G. Duncan, Toronto; G. O. Coates, Toronto; R. A. Lawlor and wife, Chatham; J. H. Guay, Quebec; F. P. Jean, Montreal; J. Minnie, St. John's; J. H. Smith, Toronto; H. S. Schott, New York; Mrs. Robert Walker, Fredericton; L. E. Sutherland, Boston; E. Smart, Moncton; M. Lodge, Moncton; O. G. Smith, Boston; D. E. North, Hantsport, N. S.; C. B. Stevens, S. T. Coates, Amherst; L. M. Fortier, Annapolis; Mrs. McArthur, Pictou; Miss Smith, St. John's; Miss L. McDonald, Miss E. McDonald, Halifax; F. P. Rowbottom, G. R. Dunn, Boston.

Was Troubled With Eczema.

Would Nearly Yell With Pain.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED HIM.

Mr. R. J. Swales, Harrison, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer with eczema. I tried all kinds of salves, but they did me no good. Sometimes I would nearly yell with the pain, and would pass little white worms. I was told to get at the blood, so I used four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, and it made a complete cure."

All skin diseases such as eczema, of salt rheum, itching or burning rashes, sores, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc., are all caused by the blood becoming impure, and while not usually attended with any fatal results, may sooner or later develop into some serious blood trouble, and the entire system become affected.

Burdock Blood Bitters will cleanse the blood of all its impurities and by this means cure all skin and blood troubles. This valuable preparation has been in the market for the last forty years, so you do not make any experiment when you give it a trial.

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The F. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto Ont.

USING SOAP SPOILS THE HAIR

Soap should be used very sparingly, if at all, if you want to keep your hair looking its best. Most soaps and prepared shampoos contain too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it.

The best thing for steady use is just ordinary multifold coconut oil (which is pure and greaseless), its cheaper and better than soap or anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly. Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp cool, and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get multifold coconut oil at any pharmacy, and a few ounces will supply every member of the family for months.

TONSILLITIS, SORE THROAT, CHEST COLDS, CAN BE CURED OVER NIGHT

They Vanish Quickly if

Nerviline is Well Rubbed in.

Nothing like it for quick relief—takes soreness out of the throat in one rubbing—breaks up the chest cold, draws out the inflammation, stops the cough quickly.

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The large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the Catarhozene Co., Kingston, Canada.

USE "TIZ" FOR SORE, TIRED, ACHING FEET

No more puffed-up, burning, sweaty, calloused feet or corns.

"TIZ" makes my feet smaller."

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, smelling feet, tired feet. Good-bye corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which put off the feet—the only remedy that does. Ah! how comfortable your feet will feel. "TIZ" is a delight. "TIZ" is harmless.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing-down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind. I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes, and I was never able to get on my feet. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier cured me. I certainly would have been in grave or in asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am now entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."

Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

HOW TO PREVENT ACID STOMACHS AND FOOD FERMENTATION

By a Stomach Specialist

As a specialist who has spent many years in the study and treatment of stomach troubles, I have been forced to the conclusion that most people who complain of stomach trouble, possess stomachs that are absolutely healthy and normal. The real trouble, that which causes all the pain and difficulty, is excessive acid in the stomach, aggravated by food fermentation. Hyperacidity irritates the delicate lining of the stomach and food fermentation causes wind which distends the stomach abnormally, causing that full bloated feeling. Thus both acid and fermentation interfere with and retard the process of digestion. The stomach is usually healthy and normal, but irritated almost past endurance by these foreign elements—acid and wind. In all such cases—and they comprise over ninety per cent. of all stomach difficulties—the first and only step necessary is to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation by taking in a little warm or cold water immediately after eating, from one to two teaspoonfuls of diluted magnesia, which is doubtless the best and only really effective antacid and food corrective known. The acid will be neutralized and the fermentation stopped almost instantly, and your stomach will at once proceed to digest the food in a healthy, normal manner. Be sure to ask your druggist for the saturated magnesia, as I have found other forms utterly lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties.—F. J. B.

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing-down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind. I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes, and I was never able to get on my feet. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again."

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Shamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing-down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind. I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes, and I was never able to get on my feet. I had a place in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicines and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier cured me. I certainly would have been in grave or in asylum if your medicines had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, eat anything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my house, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am now entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your remedies, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."

Mrs. JOSIE HAM, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Shamrock, Missouri.

HOW TO PREVENT ACID STOMACHS AND FOOD FERMENTATION

By a Stomach Specialist

As a specialist who