

NOTICE OF REMOVAL AND PARTNERSHIP!

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B.
ANNOUNCES the removal of his LAW OFFICES to the New BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA Building at the corner of Beck's Cove and Water Street, and the formation of a PARTNERSHIP for general practice as Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries, with MR. J. A. WINTER, eldest son of the late Sir James S. Winter, K.C., under the firm name of Squires & Winter.
Address: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, January 3rd, 1916. St. John's.

Hon. R. A. Squires, K.C., LL.B. Mr. J. A. Winter
Squires & Winter,
Barristers, Solicitors and Notaries.
New Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Corner Beck's Cove and Water Street.

Spats! Spats!!
Greatly Reduced.

Childs' Spats, size 6 to 10. 37c.
Misses' Spats, size 11 to 2. 43c.
Ladies' Spats, size 3 to 7. 48c.

GAITERS

Ladies' Buttoned W. & P. Gaiters. \$1.94

RUBBERS

Ladies' Long Rubbers. \$2.85

—Also—

Childs', Misses', Boys', Youths', Men's and Women's
BEAR BRAND RUBBERS
Lowest Possible Prices.

Nicholle, Inkpen & Chafe
Limited.

315 -- WATER STREET -- 315
Agents for Ungars Laundry & Dye Works,

GEN. IAN HAMILTON TELLS OF STRUGGLE ON GALLIPOLI

GENERAL HAMILTON'S report on the operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula as published in the Official Gazette makes interesting reading. It tells the story of the fighting on the Peninsula from the beginning of May to the middle of October.

Probably no more important contribution to the history of the present war has yet been made. The report throws light upon the great landing at Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay, August 7, which has been the subject of strong attacks upon the military administration of the government, of the whole operations requiring the combined action of the army and the navy.

The handling of the masses of troops within a limited area probably was the most complicated ever undertaken and military men are not surprised that some important details failed to work as planned.

The Suvla Bay landing failed to accomplish its object, the report shows, partly because the force consisted largely of untried troops under general command, inexperienced in the new warfare and partly through the failure of the water supply. The sufferings of the troops for lack of water made painful reading.

General Hamilton bestows the highest praise upon the bravery of the men. He believes that after the middle of August the Turks outnumbered the British and had plenty of fresh soldiers and munitions, while the British Government was unable to furnish him with the reinforcements he wanted. The general strongly opposed the abandonment of any of the bases held by the British troops.

General Hamilton's report, which was submitted to Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, carries the story of the Dardanelles operations up to mid-October, when he relinquished his command. Concerning his retirement General Hamilton reports:

Considered Evacuation Unthinkable.
"On the 11th of October, Your Lordship cables asking me for an estimate of the losses which would be involved in the evacuation of the Peninsula. I replied in terms showing that such a step was to me unthinkable. On the 16th of October I received a cable calling me to London for the reason, as I was informed by Your Lordship on my arrival, that His Majesty's Government desired fresh, unbiased opinion from a responsible commander upon the question of early evacuation."

The most stirring passages of the document describes the ill-fated landing at Suvla Bay and Anzac, early in August, for securing command of the heights on the middle of the Peninsula and cutting off from their base the Turkish forces at the lower extremity where the Allied armies made their first landing. This operation began on August 6th. The climax was reached at daylight on the 10th, when the Turks made a grand attack upon a short front held by two battalions of the Sixth North Lancashire and the 5th Wiltshire Regiments, which General Hamilton describes as weakened in numbers, though not in spirit.

Battalion Practically Annihilated.
"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, plus three battalions. The North Lancashire men were simply overwhelmed in their shallow trenches by sheer weight of numbers, while the Wiltshires who were caught out in the open, were literally almost annihilated."

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

"Now it was our turn. The warships and the New Zealand and Australian artillery, Australian mounted infantry brigade and the Sixty-Ninth Brigade Royal Field Artillery were getting the chance of a life time. As successive solid lines of Turks toppled the crest of the ridge, gaps were torn on them as they tried to re-form in the gullies. 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 Bahr as determined to gain everything they had lost. But once they were over the crest they became exposed, not only to the full blast of the guns, naval and military, but a battery of ten New Zealand machine guns which played upon their serried ranks at close range until their barrels were hot."

Mowed Down Masses of Turks.
"Enormous losses were inflicted, and of the swarms which had once fairly crossed the crest line, only a handful ever straggled back to their own side of Chunuk Bahr. At the same time strong forces of the enemy were hurled at the north-east

where there was a conflict so fierce 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 clean down the hill. At the foot of the hill men who were supervising the transport of food and water were rallied by Staff Captain Street. Unhesitatingly they followed him back, where they plunged again into 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 finching they died in the ranks where the 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 La Ly-smith. There, too, fell Brigadier General Cooper, badly wounded.

"Toward this supreme struggle the absolute last two battalions 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 Turks was left on our side of the slope."

Two lesser attacks were made by the Turks the same day, General Hamilton continues.

Frightful Casualties.
The total casualties of General Birdwood's troops were 12,000 and included a large portion of officers. The 13th 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 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 13th Division and the 29th Brigade of the 10th 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 Bahr, 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 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 his command."

The first operations in the Anzac zone appeared to have been carried out with complete 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 Robeck.

"During the night of 11th a division consisting of the 32nd and 24th Brigades were landed in the darkness. The Turks were completely surprised. The division made good its position ashore. Most of the support 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 psychological moment when they were most needed. But the navy was unwilling 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 reason not specified, but it resulted in delay. Men were obliged to march a considerable distance under fire and arrived fatigued."

General Hamilton lays stress on the fact that a large proportion of the troops were new men.

"On the morning of the 8th," says the report, "General 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."

Troops Suffered From Want of Water.
The weather was hot. New troops suffered from want of water. Disorganization inevitable after a night landing, followed by fights here and there with an enemy scattered over an unknown country.

General 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."

"Be this as it may objections over-bore 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."

General Hamilton explains that artillery could not be disembarked before on account of the necessary embarkation of mules to carry the water supply, and argues that while normally infantry cannot advance, driving power and a certain ruthlessness were required.

Misfortunes of the Expedition.
The remainder of the story of Suvla (consists largely of misfortunes. General Hamilton explains that the senior commanders lacked experience in the new trench warfare and the Turkish methods and an appreciation of the paramount importance of time. On the 15th General Stopford was relieved of the command of division of corps. General de Lisle succeeded him.

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 fitted with handles but an accident to a steamer delayed part of the supply at the time of landing.

Describing the operations on August 10, General Hamilton explains why all the reserves were not available.

"At times," he said, "I thought of throwing my reserves into this stubborn central battle where probably they would have turned the scale. But each time water troubles made me give up the idea, all ranks at Anzac being reduced to a pint a day. True thirst is a sensation unknown to dwellers in well-watered Britain and when water bags would arrive men would run up to them to lick the moisture which exuded through the canvas bags. Until wells had been discovered under freshly won hills the reinforcing of Anzac by even so much as a brigade was unthinkable."

"Concerning the water supply at Suvla he said: "As it turned out, I regret to say, that measures actually taken for distribution proved to be inadequate, and suffering and disorganization ensued."

The distribution of water from the beaches failed to work smoothly. The soldiers cut 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.

In the middle of August, General Hamilton estimates, the Turks had 110,000 rifles to the British 95,000. The Turks had plenty of ammunition and reserves, while the British divisions were 45,000 below their normal strength. General Hamilton wanted 50,000 fresh rifles. He sent a long cable asking for reinforcements and munitions, believing that with them furnished at once—the underlines "at once," the troops could clear a passage for the fleet to Constantinople.

"It may be judged how deep was my disappointment," he says, "when I learned that essential drafts of reinforcements and munitions could not be sent, the reason given being one which precluded me from further insistence."

The report describes fighting, only partially successful, and with heavy losses, on the 21st of August, which was designed to consolidate the British positions. Important fighting ceased then.

"Sickness, the legacy of a desperately trying summer, took a heavy toll of the survivors of so many arduous conflicts," the report continues.

Butchers, Attention!

In stock and to arrive:
150 QUARTERS FRESH P.E.I. BEEF.
5 CARCASSES FRESH PORK.
George Neal
PHONE 264.

BRITISH
THE POWER OF PROTECTION
Buying a **BRITISH SUIT** Means **PROTECTION** from High Prices

PROTECTION in Material.
PROTECTION in Style.
PROTECTION in Fit.

Every Man and Boy Needs
PROTECTION
Have It!

The British Clothing Co., Ltd.,
Sinnott's Building
Duckworth Street, St. John's.

Rubber Footwear.
The Serviceable Makes.

THE next pair of Shoe Rubbers that you require—try the brands that we stock.

Here you'll find the good wearing qualities, high and low heel, Storm and Plain Rubbers in the best makes of Canadian and American manufacture, that it is possible to get on the market to-day.

We stock them to fit Men, Women, Children and Infants and price them reasonably. Before you buy your next stock get our prices, wholesale and retail.

ANDERSON'S, Water-Street, St. John's.

Ash Dory Oars

WRITE US FOR PRICES
On 9ft.
ASH DORY OARS.
Immediate and Future Delivery.

Job's Stores, Ltd.

GARNEAU, LTD.

Wish their many patrons throughout Newfoundland a Happy and Prosperous
NEW YEAR.