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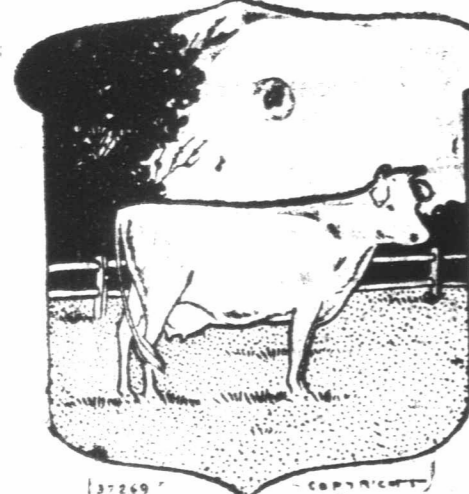
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Baking Powder at
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All Hand-Pegged and Hand-Sewn
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GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF TROUBLES IN DARDANELLES

Queen of Greece the Cause of Allies Early Failure—Will Be Hard Struggle—The Heroism of Australians Unequaled in World's History.

That the Allied fleets and armies have not forced the Dardanelles in the manner of a triumphant entry and occupied Constantinople three months ago may be described to a woman's bitter tongue. Such was the interesting explanation why the French and British fleets were still dropping shells in the neighbourhood of Kum Kale, and why the gallant Australians, British and French troops were still struggling for the scrubby crest of a ridge near Suvla Bay and were not proudly marching down the tortuous streets of Stamboul, given by Mr. James P. McNaughton, of Robert College, Constantinople, in his lecture on "Turkey and the Present Crisis in the Normal School" hall recently.

It was utterly folly, he said, for the Allied fleet to attempt to get through the Dardanelles without supporting land troops. These troops had been promised by Greece, but Greece had not sent them, because the queen insisted that the king declare his neutrality. She "nagged" him, said the lecturer, "and it was her nagging that defeated France and Britain." He spoke on many other things. Of the tragic heroism of the Australians and New Zealanders he spoke in glowing, but reverent terms. His picture of that land at Anzac brought tears to many eyes.

The Split in Turkey.
Mr. McNaughton said it was a pleasure, a privilege and an honor to be there. He had spoken to a good many large American audiences but the pleasure had been nothing to that which thrilled his heart to face such an audience of Canadians as the audience that night. In order for them to have an intelligent view of the situation in Turkey, it would be necessary to go back a number of years—to 1876. Prior to that date British influence in Constantinople had been paramount, if not supreme. The policy urged upon Turkey was for the nation to take its place among the constitutional monarchies of the world. He traced the history of the division between the Young Turks and the old reactionary party. Abdul Hamid II. was one of the greatest men of the century, but as soon as he entered office he went into the hands of the reactionaries and began to undermine British influence. He might well have led Turkey into a new life. He was an ardent Moslem and was opposed to equal privileges for Christians.

Germany's Alliance.
The speaker then pointed out the reason why Turkey took Germany as a co-partner. He had asked the governor of Constantinople why Turkey had turned her back on Britain and accepted Germany. "The first reason," the governor had replied, "was that the Turks wanted a strong European power at the back of them. They would not be able to live without that power behind them. England had turned her back upon them. He had said, France was out of the question because France had never protested against Italy's intervention in Tripoli, and Italy for that intervention was impossible. Russia was their traditional enemy. Then at the time of the massacres, when the whole world was horrified, the Emperor of Germany had visited Turkey. It was a spectacular demonstration. Among crowned heads it was a rule never to visit another country unless that visit could be feared. The Sultan could never leave Turkey, so that the Emperor was guilty of a breach of court etiquette for the purpose of allying with the Turks. Why had she sought this alliance?"

In the first place Turkey held the key to the Black Sea, and she had the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. The Turkish soldiers were the best in the world. When he had been in Constantinople he had seen thousands coming in from the surrounding country. They were great, big, robust almost giant. They were injured to a hard life, just the men for trench work, used to hardship. Germany was aware of these splendid troops. Germany, too, had no Moslem subjects. Germany had been preparing for years for this war, and they would now understand the extent of these preparations.

Holy War Menace.
Britain had sixty-six and a half million Moslem subjects in India. There were many in Egypt, too. France and Russia had Moslem subjects, but Germany had none. One of the great bugbears for ages, a menace to civilization has been that a Holy War would be declared in Constantinople. Every Moslem would

rise to the call. Germany wanted this. To their amazement in the Turkish Empire the expected did not happen. They expected it to come, instigated by Germany.

"And of all the acts Germany has committed since this war began," declared the speaker, "there is nothing to compare for one moment to the diabolical character of this, to raise that awful instrument of destruction simply to aid her, unholy ambition." The proclamation was read; but it never disturbed a single Moslem. Men were sent from Turkey to Egypt; India was expected to rise. Of all the disappointments which Germany has had to suffer, the most excruciating was that the holy war fell perfectly flat.

Bulgarian "Neutrality."
Turning next to the situation among the Balkan nations, Prof. McNaughton touched upon the results of the two Balkan wars. After the second combat Bulgarian lost all that she had formerly gained. Greece had received altogether beyond her share. Bulgaria was mobilizing, and according to the latest word, Greece was mobilizing. That meant that Bulgaria had evidently come to some understanding with Germany. "She had apparently received the railway to Deodagatch; and she was satisfied for the moment. She had declared her neutrality, but what did this neutrality mean? At least 150,000 Turkish troops relieved from the northern frontier to go down to the Dardanelles. It will also mean when German pushes down she will cut through without interference. Bulgaria will say that in order not to suffer as Belgium or Poland she will be compelled to allow the passage of troops. The German Emperor had somehow hypnotized Bulgaria.

Greece had not been deceived. Would she join the Allies? He thought she would. Roumania was in a delicate position. If it were not for the awful reverses of the Russians, Roumania would certainly now be with the Allies. If she thinks Russia cannot send her aid, it is a question whether she will enter the conflict.

The Goeben and Breslau.
The Dardanelles was then dealt with by the speaker. He said Russia controlled the Black Sea, but Turkey held the key in the Dardanelles. And Constantinople, a magnificent city, could defy the world, held by a strong power. Just another trick of Germany was the Goeben and Breslau incident. It would be recalled that these two modern battle cruisers escaped the vigilance of the French and British fleets. He thought it was a mistake when they did not follow them into the Dardanelles and destroy them in the Sea of Marmora. Britain demanded that the ships leave Constantinople or be sunk. And here, he said, that Britain's great armada was something grand and invincible in the eyes of the Turk. Britain was a name to be conjured with. Then Odessa was fired upon and the Turk ministers rushed to the British ambassador and disclaimed responsibility. Then 24 hours was given to drive the ships out or it was said war would be proclaimed. As soon as war was proclaimed, the attack on the Dardanelles was commenced. If it had been carried out quickly it would have meant the release of a large Russian army from the Caucasus, and the elimination of Turkey from the fight.

"I fully believe that if Britain and France had got into Constantinople nearly this spring, there would have been such a revulsion of feeling in favor of Britain that the Turks would have been in support of the Allies," said Mr. McNaughton. He thought that if the opinion of the intelligent Turks were taken, three quarters would be for Britain. The Germans at one time feared the Turks would turn on them, for the Turks detest the Germans. If a Turk was asked what he thought of the Germans, he would simply shake his head and say that he wanted Britain, wanted her now and wanted her badly. The Turks would side with Britain if the Dardanelles were forced.

Why had Britain and France not got there? They had been much confused of thought of the matter. But one important point was generally overlooked. It was utterly folly to bombard the forts without land troops to aid. Neither France nor Britain could spare the men. About 30,000 Australians and 12,000 New Zealanders were in Egypt. For Britain and France to attempt to force the Dardanelles without land troops was utterly unwise. The fleets could have got through, but they would have been trapped. They must have land forces. Then there came a lull of two months. Where was the hitch?

The Secret Of The Failure.
Venezelos, Greek premier, had promised the Allies aid. He had said that just as soon as the way was prepared, a Greek army would clear the Turks from European Turkey. But that is just where the Greeks failed. The Queen of Greece is a sister of the German Emperor and she is a German "Emperor" herself—strong, despotic, intolerant, masterful. The king is popular, the queen detested.

"There is no doubt in the minds of those in touch with the situation that it was due to her nagging, backed by the Emperor, that really defeated France and Britain," said Prof. McNaughton. The king said Greece was going to be neutral. Venezelos resigned. There were cries of "Greece a republic and Venezelos the first president." Then came rumors of the king being in a dying condition. That was one of the greatest mistakes in Greek history. She had been promised adequate recompense by the Allies. "There is the reason why today France and Britain are not in Constantinople," said the speaker. "If Greece had been faithful there is no doubt but what the powers would have been in Constantinople three months ago." He said that for six or eight weeks there was a lull. Bombardments of the forts were reported, but they were merely for home consumption. They hadn't a man; there were no land troops; and the Allies were powerless.

Fatal Delay.
German officers came down, smuggled over the Bulgarian railways. They brought large armour and big guns. If they had got through before then the Queen Elizabeth could have shattered every fort. It would have been a sort of triumphal entry. The topography of Gallipoli lent itself the fortification and when Britain and France landed they found the enemy completely armed. There were artillery in the hills overlooking the valleys which were the only means of landing; there were machine guns and trenches. Sharpshooters picked off the officers of the British naval forces. The Turks had half a million men down there, equipped and entrenched.

The Immortal Australians.
They had all read of the little band of Australian and New Zealand troops. They had read of the awful attempts that had been made to land, almost an impossibility, humbly speaking. It was one of the most tragic moments in history when the Australians gave up their lives in making that landing. At last in desperation they had run a troop-ship ashore. Then using the ship as a screen, lighters were run on shore carrying each 150 men. How the Australians marched off those lighters, one hundred and fifty at a time. There had never happened in the history of war anything so supremely magnificent as that. Not a man of those who went to death but did not know that he only had one chance in ten thousand to get through alive.

"I know of nothing in history to compare with the magnificent heroism and patriotism of those Australians who gained that landing to be sacrificed on the altar of liberty and British prestige," said the speaker. The first company that landed was never heard of again. Food for cannon, and machine guns and sharpshooters, one hundred and fifty at a time. He referred to the British officer, who, seeing the gallant devotion of the men, led them himself. He died and his name will go down writ large on the pages of British history. There were never more than 8,000 troops there against three or four hundred thousand. With all the heroism displayed in Flanders there was nothing to compare with those who took a share in that landing.

It was going to be a desperate struggle. They may get through before the Bulgarians jump in, but if they did not be afraid they were going to read accounts that would make hearts sore.

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