

DARDANELLES HAVE PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLE IN HISTORY

Alexander The Great Crossed Them in 334 B.C., Xerxes in 840 B.C. on Bridge of Boats — A Description of Turks' Defence Works Along the Straits.

In history the straits between Europe and Asia always have played an important role. Xerxes crossed them in 840 B.C. on two bridges built of 360 and 314 ships respectively. Alexander the Great in the year 334 B.C. crossed to Asia by this route and in 1190 the army of Crusaders under Frederick Barbarossa took the same route. In 1524 the Turks came this way into Europe. Since the invention of cannon it was believed the passage could be prevented from shore.

The Turks for this reason were not slow in fortifying the approach to their capital against hostile fleets. In 1462 Mohammed II built at the narrowest place the two old castles Kalid Bahr and Kaleh Sultanier. In 1659 the Grand Visier Ahmed Koprulu erected the new castles Kum Kaleh and Sedd-ul-Bahr, at the entrance from the Mediterranean. Around these forts, which were equipped with immense guns using balls of stone, other batteries later were mounted. Yet the Turks were rather careless in keeping them in repair, so that in 1770 seven Russian war ships were able to penetrate to Kephaz Burnu, and in 1807 an English fleet passed unmolested near to Constantinople.

In 1809 a treaty was established by which England agreed that in the future no warship not Turkish should be allowed to enter the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus. This closing right was confirmed to Turkey in 1833 through the treaty of Hunkiar Iskelessi with Russia; in 1841, through the Dardanelles treaty with the five great powers; in 1856, through the Treaty of London; in 1871, through the London Protocol; and in 1878, through the Congress of Berlin. Since then foreign warships have passed the Dardanelles only with the permission of the Porte, as, for instance, the Anglo-French fleet which was allied with the Turks at the beginning of the Crimean war in 1853, and in 1878 the British ships to protect Constantinople against Russia, and in November, 1912, an armored cruiser of the great powers for the protection of the Europeans in Constantinople.

The Dardanelles may be conveniently divided into three parts:—The outer Dardanelles, from the entrance to Chanak and Kaleh Kaleesi, a distance of thirteen miles; the middle Dardanelles, from Kaleh Kaleesi to Cape Naxos, four miles; and the inner Dardanelles, from Cape Naxos to Gallipoli, twenty miles. The strait intersects a table land 820 to 925 feet in height of tertiary formation, of yellow marl and marl limestone of the upper Miocene. The European shore, with the exception of a small plain at the mouth, is monotonous, desolate and steep. The Asiatic shore is generally more flat, with vineyards and cultivated gardens, cut by numerous streams, sloping gradually toward the heights.

Rules for Merchant Vessels

Through the Dardanelles there is an annual traffic of ships with a total tonnage of 7,500,000, or about half of the traffic that goes through the Suez Canal. In times of peace merchant ships can pass without any formality, except that of showing their papers. At Chanak (Kaleh Kaleesi), all the way to the Golden Horn in the day time. At night they must remain at anchor in Sari Siglar Bay. During the war for Tripoli the straits were closed through mines to all traffic from April 18 to May 18, 1912, where by grain exports especially were greatly disturbed.

On the European side is the peninsula of Gallipoli, nearly fifty miles long, extending from southwest to northwest, ten miles wide. In its broadest part and at the northwest end connected with the Thracian coast by an isthmus nearly five miles wide. It was named by the ancients, the Thracian Chersonesus, and in 559 B.C. was colonized by the elder Milesians, and in 515 B.C. by the younger Milesians.

POSLAM HEALS IRRITATED, ITCHING SKIN

Poslam will exert its healing powers for you promptly should your skin become affected with any eruptions disorder.

There is nothing in Poslam that can possibly harm. Heals stubborn Eczema. Clears complexion overnight. Drives away Rashes, Pimples and all eruptions troubles. Just the right antiseptic treatment for cuts, scalds, abrasions. Relieves Sunburn. Takes soreness out of Mosquito-Bites, Ivy-Poisoning. After every application you feel that it is doing good.

If ordinary toilet soaps irritate, try Poslam Soap, medicated with Poslam and superior for daily use. Toilet and bath.

For samples, send 4c. stamps to Emergency Laboratories, 32 West 25th St., New York City. Sold by all Druggists.

REBELS DEPOSE GUILLAUME, WHO FIRST SLAYS 160



Vilbrun Guillaume has been deposed as President of Hayti. Before the victorious rebels, led by a regiment of mutinous government troops, forced him to flee to the French Legation he caused one hundred and sixty political prisoners to be put to death. Among them was Oreste Zamoja, one time President of Hayti. The first act of the rebels when they had forced Guillaume to flee was to exact vengeance for the killing of the political prisoners. They started for the French Legation, where Guillaume and his family had gone, and were about to attack the place when they learned that General Oreste Zamoja, who had carried out the order to kill the prisoners, was a refugee in the Dominican Legation. The rebels dragged General Oreste forth and stood him up against the wall and riddled him with bullets. Armed bodies of men are parading the streets of Port-au-Prince, which is now without any kind of government. The wildest disorder prevails. There are no war ships in the harbor and foreigners are without protection.

For fish, sardines and oysters form the principal industry.

This city was founded by the Greeks, later christened Kallipolis (beautiful city) by the Macedonians, was fortified by the Byzantines, and became a commercial center for Italian and Greek industry. It was occupied by the Turks in 1534 and under Sultan Bajazet and was strongly fortified. To protect the city against invading barbarians it was ever then fortified by a surrounding wall, this was rebuilt in 448 B.C. by Pericles and in 338 B.C. by the Spartans under Derkylidas. About nine miles north-east of Gallipoli, English and French engineers in 1853 and 1854 erected a defensive line, which, in 1877 and 1878, was greatly strengthened as far as the town of Bulair.

Used in Balkan War

During the Balkan war in February 1913, the Turks here made, with the aid of troops landed for the purpose, several unsuccessful assaults against the Bulgarians entrenched nearby.

Near Bulair, on a point northeast at Examilia, stood Lysimachia, which in 323 B.C. was the residence of Lysimachos, King of Thrace, and earlier field marshal of Alexander the Great.

Opposite the high lighthouse tower east of Gallipoli there is a beacon light at the tip of end of a little isthmus which extends outward from the Asiatic side in a crescent shape. A little further south, on a bay dotted with olive groves and vineyards, lies the village of Lampaki, the ancient Lampakos, which Artaxerxes gave to Themistokles in consideration of a delivery of wine to him.

On the northern shore a little white lighthouse near the middle of the inner Dardanelles, marks the outlet of Karosova here, the ancient Aegospotamos, where the Spartans under Lysander won a decisive naval victory over the Athenians in 405 B.C. Opposite is another light beacon on the wide marshland of Bergas Tschal.

Between Bulair and Gallipoli, at the narrowest part of the peninsula, are Ports Al Bahch, Sultanich Kaleh and Idiz Kaleh, with a line of lesser earthworks stretching completely across the peninsula and barring the road to Constantinople. These forts were bombarded from the Gulf of Saros last week by French warships, which also destroyed the bridge over the Kavak River, near the town of that name, at the head of the gulf.

INQUIRY INTO SALE OF HORSES CONTINUED

Continued from page one.

He replied that it was probably dated wrongly also. When MacNeill firmly clung to his statement that there had been no previous arrangement between Anderson, Doyle and himself about prices and that he had not agreed upon a flat rate it was pointed out to him that the average price of first lot of six were \$237.50, the next lot of ten \$237, next lot of 54 \$225, next lot of eleven \$235 and the average for the whole 51 was \$237.50. He denied that he fixed the prices so as to bring them about the same average, but declared that each horse had been valued by him separately on its merits.

He was questioned closely about the 55th horse when the shipping bills said only 54. He said he had made no arrangement for keeping the extra horse.

(for which he was not paid by the government) at Moncton but knew it was in safe hands. He attended to the animal when he went over later with another shipment. Mr. Thompson here remarked that it seemed strange he did not know that a horse he valued at \$210 was a stowaway.

MacNeill's evidence was not satisfactory as to how he had disposed of the bundle of returned cancelled cheques from the bank. He did not remember what he did with them. Mr. Thompson commented upon his unsatisfactory answer on this point and declared that tomorrow he would continue examination of MacNeill.

Dr. Doyle is also being held to be re-examined if necessary.

At tonight's session of the Davidson commission in Summerside, Emerson Heustis, accountant of the Bank of Nova Scotia, produced records of cheques delivered to MacNeill to the end of the year. MacNeill again took the stand and gave names of farmers from whom he had purchased the ten horses unaccounted for at afternoon session. The prices ranged from \$170 to \$228. On an average the price he paid for the 51 was \$175 and the price received from the government was \$227.50 on average.

He corroborated evidence of Dr. Doyle to the effect that the latter came to Summerside alone and the first time that and on the second with Mr. Anderson accompanied him. MacNeill also produced a letter received from the department on August 14th stating that a number of horses were wanted at once. Doyle and Anderson were together when the first six horses were bought. The former inspected them and the latter fixed the price. MacNeill was paid \$3,800 for the first sixteen, including \$1,425 for the first six.

Each animal was bargained for separately. He could not account for the fact that the second ten averaged as much as the first six. It was not arranged by any one that he was to get a flat rate. After he had sent sixteen he wired over to Moncton that he had 47 on hand and his shipped over what he believed to be 54. On arrival there turned out to be 55.

This was probably due to the fact that one sent over was not inspected. They paid the price he asked for the 54, namely \$12,154. He gave them a list of prices for each separately.

MacNeill was still on the stand when the commission adjourned till tomorrow morning. It has been definitely decided to call a number of farmers tomorrow to see if their evidence tallies with that of MacNeill's.

ST. ANDREWS

St. Andrews, July 31.—A cabaret was held on the rectory grounds on Friday last in aid of the Red Cross fund when the sum of \$60 was realized. During the tea the Algonquin orchestra furnished excellent music and the following programme was carried out:

Dance, Miss Muriel Dryer; reading, Miss Hope Ellison; solo, Miss Laura Wilson; reading, Miss Marguerite Holding; solo, Mr. Henry Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Richardson (Florenceville) are the guests of Mrs. Thomas Richardson.

Mrs. Emory Hoar and Mrs. D. Barclay Hoar arrived in St. Andrews last week and are now enjoying their summer home "Riaford" for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Hope Ellison is a guest at the "Rectory."

Mrs. Carl Cole of Carleton, Vt., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hibbard.

Mrs. Beattie Morrison (Halifax, N.S.) is the guest of Mrs. Charles Malory.

Mrs. Jas. Kilpatrick has been visiting friends in St. John this week. Mrs. Arthur McGibbon and children (Clarke), of Vancouver, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis.

Rev. Dr. Falkner of Halifax conducted both services in Greenock church on Sunday last.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

GERMANY

Berlin, July 30, via London, 7.15 p. m.—The German army headquarters staff today issued the following official statement:

"In the western theatre:

"Near Perthes, in the Champagne region, both sides exploded mines. Our troops again attacked our line of Lingepfopf and Barrenkopf. Hand-to-hand fighting for possession of this position has not yet come to a conclusion.

"Two English airmen were obliged to descend on the water near the coast and were captured.

"In the eastern theatre the situation is unchanged.

"In the southeastern war theatre:

"Troops of the army of Gen. Von Woyrich early in the morning of July 28, forced a crossing of the Viistula river at several points between the confluence of the Pilica and Kozienice. Fighting on the east bank is proceeding. Up to the present 800 prisoners and five machine guns have been captured in these operations.

"Yesterday the Austro-German troops under Field Marshal Von Mackensen again resumed the offensive. West of the Viegpr German troops broke through the Russian positions. In the evening we reached the line of Piasik, Bieskupice and the railway running east from these points. We took many thousands of prisoners and captured three cannon.

"This success in the advance of the Austro-German troops to the east of the Viistula and the advance of the Prussian Guard to Krupke, northeast of Kraonostav, and of other German troops to the district of Wojlawice, has shaken the Russian front between the Viistula and the Bug.

"This morning the Russians evacuated their positions along the entire line, and now are only resisting to the north of Grubichow."

DIED.

SLOCUM.—At Apple River, Cumberland County, N. S., on July 30, Frederick W. Slocum, aged fifty-four years.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, at Apple River, N. S.

CLARKE.—On July 29, at his residence 191 Queen street, John Alfrington Clarke, leaving his wife, one son, one daughter, father, mother, one sister and two brothers to mourn.

Funeral from his late residence on Saturday afternoon. Service at 2.30 o'clock.

WOMAN DOCTOR OFF FOR WORK IN SERBIA

From Vancouver and Represents Woman's Volunteer Reserve Corps of Canada — Describes Organization of Canadian Women's Volunteer Corps.

New York, July 28.—Dr. Ella Scarlett-Syngue, who leaves New York on Saturday for Serbia to work on the sanitation of the military camps and to try to decrease the number of sufferers from typhus, asks that any supplies for the work which may be donated will be sent, in her care, to the steamship America, sailing on Saturday for Messina. Dr. Scarlett-Syngue is from Vancouver, and represents the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps of Canada, which she organized.

She spent much time in South Africa, after the Boer War, and later took a course in sanitation. Her sister, Mrs. Evelyn Haverfield, organized the Woman's Corps in Birmingham, Eng.

Anything in the way of hospital supplies, shirts, hospital pyjamas, sterilized dressings, bandages, plaster of paris, bandages, zinc oxide strappings, permanganate of potash crystals, etc., Dr. Syngue will be glad to have. She will go straight to Nish, the headquarters of the American Red Cross. Her address while in New York is 609 Lexington Avenue, the headquarters of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association.

She stopped in Winnipeg and Montreal on her way here, and is bringing from there four bales and a case of goods, as well as \$55 for the Serbian Relief Fund. Speaking of the shortage of supplies in Serbia, Dr. Scarlett-Syngue says:

"Miss Livingstone, who has been a nurse in Serbia and whose sister, Mrs. Clarke, of Vancouver, is sending out a large number of supplies by me, stated that there is great lack of salt in Serbia. Tea is 28 shillings (over \$6) a pound, and cases of jam in this will be very acceptable, as that is unobtainable except from Scotland. If any one wishes to give supplies of groceries, suitable for nurses in Serbia, they can be shipped, but have to be declared as such as the Customs, and nothing in the way of food can be packed with the Red Cross supplies. Any one giving a chest of tea must declare it as such for customs duty. All must be marked for Red Cross purposes."

"I hope later to be able to arrange for the Serbian Government to make use of my Red Cross Unit of the Vancouver Women's Volunteer Reserve, and take them out to assist in controlling the epidemics so prevalent in that country at present."

"I am anxious to take with me a box containing laboratory prepared antiseptic surgical compressed dressings, bandages, strappings, gauze, cotton—as far as possible, all in compressed form, so that it can be carried on the back of a horse or mule in case I am employed as an army surgeon. In such service every inch of space is of value. Amateur supplies, because of their bulk, can only be used in base hospitals."

Dr. Scarlett-Syngue has just organized the Women's Volunteer Reserve in Winnipeg, and Montreal. The object of these corps is to liberate every man for the firing line, and are divided into seven units, for field telephone laying, for field oven construction, camp, cooking, and bread-making; for signalling, for dispatch riders, for expert telegraphers, for interpreters, and for the Red Cross, one feature of which is stretcher work.

CASUALTY LIST

Previously Reported Unofficially, Now According to German List, Prisoners.

Albert A. Andrews (formerly 17th Battalion) England. John Brown, Scotland. Corporal Alfred Lamont, England.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE. Died of Wounds.

*Clausius Young. No next of kin given. (died July 22, gunshot in leg, and shock.)

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS. Wounded.

William Norman Lovett (formerly 6th Battalion), England.

Albert A. Andrews (formerly 17th Battalion) England. John Brown, Scotland. Corporal Alfred Lamont, England.

LORD STRATHCONA'S HORSE. Died of Wounds.

*Clausius Young. No next of kin given. (died July 22, gunshot in leg, and shock.)

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS. Wounded.

William Norman Lovett (formerly 6th Battalion), England.

AUSTRIANS CRUSHING FOR AUSTRIAN HANDS

Austrians Hurl Army Italians at Gorizia, Loss of 12,000—Austrians in Adriatic Sea.

Geneva, July 30.—A telegram to the effect that the Austrians attacked the Italian 30,000 Bavarians, on the night of the 29th, and captured the town of Gorizia. The Austrian losses numbered 12,000 men.

"On the following day a fierce Austro-Italian battle was fought in the mountains. The Austrians held all the positions fifteen days, except the advanced trenches which were evacuated."

ATTEMPT TO RE-TAKE Rome, July 30, via Paris.—An attempt to recapture the Austrian island of Pelagos, occupied by Italian naval forces last week, was repulsed, the statement added, a landing party were forced to swim to the island.

The statement, which was signed by the Italian naval staff, follows:

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."

"The enemy attempted yesterday to recapture the island of Pelagos. Two light cruisers and a destroyer, which were bombarded the island from the sea, were repulsed."

"Our assailants were repulsed and swam to the ships."

"Our casualties were two men wounded and one killed."