

## TURKS DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS

Attempts to Retake Positions  
Won by British Ignominiously Fail.

### FIVE THOUSAND DEAD

Fifteen Thousand Moslems  
Also Wounded in Heavy  
Engagement.

(Continued from Page 1).

were duly polished off" is the terse remark of Sir Ian.

Turkish attacks carried out in force on July 2, were also defeated. When the attackers had arrived at accurate shooting distance they were opened on by the guns of the Scorpion and the rifles and Maxim of the men in the trenches and were forced to retreat about a mile from the British front.

The report of Sir Ian Hamilton incidentally reveals that the British forces at Krithia hold, in front of their position, all the trenches of the Turks, who had to advance to the on-looker over open ground. The ground in front of the British trenches is covered with Turkish dead and debris, and were sent out at night report that the valleys and ravines are full of Turkish bodies.

The report of Sir Ian Hamilton, issued by the British official press bureau tonight is as follows:

About 2 a.m. (date not given) the searchlights of the destroyer Scorpion discovered half Turkish battalions advancing near the sea, to the northwest of Krithia. The Scorpion opened fire, and few of the enemy got away.

Simultaneously the enemy attacked a knoll which we had captured, due west of Krithia, advancing from a small hill in close formation in several lines. The attack came under artillery and machine gun fire, the enemy losing heavily. The foremost Turks got within 40 yards of the parapet, but only a few returned.

Regained Lost Trenches.

The Turks made several heavy attacks during the night, our troops being twice driven back to the distance. Early in the morning we regained these trenches by a bayonet attack. They have since been strengthened. At 5.30 1000 Turks, moving from Krithia into a ravine, were scattered by machine gun fire.

The operations reflect great credit on the vigilance and accurate shooting of the Scorpion. The Turkish losses in the night and morning are estimated at from 1500 to 2000 dead.

Ghurkas Use Kukris.

About 10 p.m. July 30, the Turks again attacked with bombs a portion of the most northerly trench captured by us on the 28th. An officer of the Gurkhas held the trench bravely, and as it turned out the men became infuriated, flung all their bombs at the enemy, and then, charging down out of the trench, used their kukris for the first time, with excellent effect.

About dawn the Turks once more attempted to attack over the open, but nearly the whole of these attacking forces, about half a battalion, were shot down, and a final bomb attack, which commenced, failed utterly.

Further reports from the Australian and New Zealand corps as to the enemy's attack on the 28th and 30th are on our right flank state that the action was commenced with a very heavy fire, from midnight until 1.30 a.m., which was so close that the enemy was killed by a series of cheers. The Turks then launched their attack and came right on with bayonet and bomb. Those who succeeded in getting into our trenches were instantly killed; the remainder were dealt with by bomb and rifle fire by the Seventh and Eighth Light Horse. By 2 a.m. the enemy broke and many were killed while withdrawing.

The enemy's attack was strongest on his right. The Turks were completely taken back by the action, and constructed well ahead of our main line, and the dead are lying thick in front of this. Some got into the trench, but were wiped out by the fire from the main parapet further back.

Following the defeat of this attack the enemy attacked at 3 a.m. on our left, and thirty men came over the parapets in the face of the right of Quinn's Post. These were duly polished off.

Prisoners brought in state that three fresh battalions were employed in the main attack, which was made by personal order of Enver Pasha (the Turkish chief of staff), who, as they definitely assert, was present in the trenches on June 29. This is confirmed by the statement of an intelligent Armenian prisoner captured on that date. According to him, strict orders were recently issued that no further attacks were to be made, because, if the Turks remained on the defensive, the British would be forced to attack, and would suffer severely, as the Turks hitherto had suffered, but Enver Pasha, when he arrived in the northern section, overrode the instructions, and orders were received by the prisoners' regiment that the Australians were to be driven into the sea.

On July 3, after a heavy bombardment of our advanced positions by high explosives and shrapnel, lasting half an hour, the enemy infantry advanced, but were driven back to the main line, about a mile from our front, by the accurate shooting of the Scorpion and by our rifle and machine gun fire.

About 7 p.m. the Turkish artillery recommenced their bombardment, under cover of which two battalions emerged from the trenches to the north-east of our most advanced trench and advanced in an attack across the open, and were driven back to the main line.

At the outset a very effective shrapnel fire from the Tenth Battery, Royal Field Artillery, caused great confusion among the attacking forces, and their advance was arrested, and they being insufficiently advanced, and being sent out at night, they were completely wiped out.

The Turkish attacks were seen advancing to get their men forward, but they would not face the fire, and were driven back after suffering heavy casualties. The ground in front of our trenches in every direction was covered with Turkish dead.

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possible doubt that the enemy's losses have been very heavy.

After checking and counter-checking, the reports from all sources, I put down their total casualties between June 23 and July 2 at 5,150 killed and 15,000 wounded.

### Turkish Version.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, July 5.—An official statement issued by general headquarters today says: On the Caucasian front, near the frontier, three regiments of the enemy's cavalry made an attempt against our right wing, but after an engagement with our cavalry were repulsed.

On the northern front in the Dardanelles there has been intermittent infantry and artillery fire near Avl Burnu.

In the southern sector our troops made good progress on July 2 near Seddul Bahr. After a bayonet attack we penetrated some of the enemy's positions. Our coast batteries on July 3, bombarded the enemy's artillery troops and air sheds at Seddul Bahr. There is nothing important to report from other points.

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## LIBERALS SOLD OUT FOR CASH PAYMENT

Ex-Attorney-General Howden  
Paid Twenty-Five Thousand  
Dollars.

### PROTESTS DROPPED

Sensation Sprung at Inquiry  
Into Fullerton Charges at  
Winnipeg.

(Continued from Page 1).

be called and establish the agency of Chambers.

Mr. Fullerton thought he could prove this agency and proceeded with his examination of Howden. Howden told of an interview with T. C. Norris about the middle of April.

"I told him," he said, "that Chambers had been seen to me to discuss a proposition on which I was to election protests, involving considerable money. I wanted to know if the party, as a party, did not discuss matters of that kind, but certain individuals, himself included, would name others—had matters in hand, and whether arrangements Chambers made with myself would be all right. Chambers was too old a hand to make any arrangement which would not be carried out."

Norris told him, he said, he did not want to take office then.

After this conversation, said Howden, he gave instructions to Newton to pay Chambers \$25,000. This was out of the fifty thousand formerly handed over to Newton. The transfer took place at the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

Handed Back Half.

Later on Howden was in the city and Chambers saw him. He wanted to know what to do with the money, there had been so much publicity over it. This was after the government had resigned. Howden told him he had not had the money and did not want it. He did not know, except from what he was told, that it had been handed over to Newton. The other twenty-five thousand was handed back by Newton.

Chambers' said Howden, "was a very decent fellow—as good as they make them." It is unfortunate that Chambers and I are in the position we are in.

To a politician these words go far, "chambers," said Howden, "explaining his expression to Chambers that 'if you good you may get it,' referring to the second of the fifty thousand."

No Suggestion of Corruption.

"While possibly there was a certain impropriety about what we were doing," said witness, "there was never any suggestion between Chambers and myself of any corrupt motive."

"There was \$50,000 put up by twenty-five thousand went to Chambers and the other twenty-five thousand was taken out of the value and returned to the party. I got it from the money from Dr. Simpson," he said.

The second \$25,000 was returned because the government resigned.

Howden had never seen the money Chambers got.

Mr. Pitblado then took the witness. Howden told him he had been a cabinet minister for eight years.

"I am proud to have taken a share of the blame for this," he said.

"You think this arrangement is one that the attorney-general of the province should have entertained?"

"No, I don't think so."

"Why was it worth \$50,000 to have the party to have these protests dropped?"

"I don't know," he said.

"Did all For Party."

"There were seven protests filed by the Liberals, and I was very much interested. Anything I did was for a party standpoint. You understand, a man will do things for his party which he would not do for himself. It is unfortunate, but true."

There were 18 protests in all. Howden had been told the money was being used for the party. He had been told that the money was being used for the party.

When the royal commission opened this afternoon Mr. Justice Perdue requested that, when Hon. Mr. Norris was called, as he presumed the premier would be. Mr. Howden was notified. He consented to the examination at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, between Mr. Simpson and the then leader of the opposition and supported by the royal commission was appointed, and the findings of the commission would have a good deal to do with what the protests were worth to the party. Chambers objected to this, and said it would put him in wrong with his party, and he said the deal was off.

Mr. Howden said that the money had been handed over to Newton, and that it was not his money, but the money of the party. He said that the money was being used for the party.

None knew of Money.

No member of the Roblin government knew what course he was taking with regard to the protests. They simply knew he was negotiating. They did not know there was any money involved. He had not told Dr. Simpson what the money was for, except that it was in connection with the protests.

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# J.H. PORTER FAILURE SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES

—AT YONGE AND SHUTTER ST. STORE ONLY—

All the Retail Shoe Merchants of Toronto acknowledge this stock to be the biggest and most varied high-class stock ever offered at slaughter prices. Purchased within the last few months it embodies all the newest styles and effects in men's and women's fine footwear. We were not prepared to handle the immense throngs that responded to the early announcements, but our organization is now completed and the stock is unpacked for inspection.

Every day new goods are offered. All sizes are available in most lines. At any rate, it will pay you to call and get your share of the good things obtainable at the greatest of creditors' sales ever advertised.

No Old Goods : pac does not permit detailed pr ces. These are represent-  
No Old Prices : ative prices to give an idea of the savings offered.

Men's \$5 Values, Assignee's Sale Price, \$3.45  
Ladies' \$6 and \$7 American and other makes, \$3.49

Fine patent and gun metal in cloth and leather tops, tans, chocolate and mahogany shades, Goodyear welted soles, J. H. Porter Price \$5, Assignee's Sale Price \$3.45

Ladies' \$4 & \$5 Boots - - \$2.45  
Patent, button and lace, colored cloth tops in black, fawn, grey and sand color; Goodyear welted soles; latest toe effects; all widths and sizes. Regular \$4.00 and \$5.00, Assignee's sale price \$2.45

Ladies' Pumps in patent, patent gray colored tops, gun metal and white nubuck; newest styles and effects. J. H. Porter prices \$3.50 to \$5. Assignee's sale price \$2.49

Men's \$7 Boots \$4.95  
A very select line of \$7.00 shoes, with prices stamped in the sole by the manufacturer. Your choice of any in the store \$4.95

Men's \$4 and \$5 Boots and Oxfords, broken lines \$1.68  
Ladies' Patent Pumps, Regularly sold at \$3.50 \$1.98  
Boys' Velour Blucher style, neat and serviceable Regular \$3.00 \$1.89  
Ladies' Canvas Pumps, hand turned sole; chocolate, black and white \$1.09  
Packard's White Canvas Dressing, per bottle 5c

AT THE CORNER STORE ONLY CORNER SHUTTER AND YONGE STS.  
The Only Yonge St. Store Selling J. H. PORTER SHOES as Listed with the Assignee.

MANY CANADIANS  
TAKEN WOUNDED

Large Number in Paderborn Hospital, Germany, Under Treatment.

HURTS MOSTLY SLIGHT  
Injuries in Legs, Feet, Arms, Chief Among Casualties Reported.

British Schooner, Norwegian Steamer and Barque Latest Known Victims.

CREWS ALL SAVED  
Pick Foundered Off Lightship Near Mouth of the Thames.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 6.—A dispatch from Harwich says: The Norwegian steamer Pick has been sunk, the result of being torpedoed or striking a mine off, Sunk Lightship near the mouth of the Thames. Her crew of fifteen has been brought here. The schooner Sunbeam of Kirkwall, Scotland, has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew of the Sunbeam was saved.

The Norwegian barque Flery Cross has been sunk by a German submarine 70 miles southwest of the Shetland Islands. Her crew of 18 men, after spending 20 hours in open boats, landed at Swansea.

The Flery Cross was an oil steamer from Philadelphia for Havre. She carried 10,000 gallons of oil. She was on a voyage from Glasgow, and owned by Hagan & Anderson of Leith, Scotland.

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