

CAMPAIGN ABANDON AT DARDANELLES

ALLIES WITHDRAW FROM AT-
TEMPT TO TAKE CONSTAN-
TINOPLE DEFENSES

RETIREMENT ACCOMPLISHED
WITH LOSS OF BUT ONE MAN

REPORTS SAY Transport Sunk

Berlin, Jan. 10.—The sinking of a transport ship of the allies, filled with troops, at the time of the withdrawal of the French and British forces from the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula, is reported in a Constantinople dispatch issued by the Overseas News agency.

London, Jan. 10.—It is officially announced that the complete evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula has been successfully carried out.

General Sir Charles Monro, according to the official statement, reports that only one British soldier was wounded in the evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula, that there were no casualties among the French, and that all the guns were saved, except seventeen worn-out ones which were blown up.

The official communication issued last evening says:

"General Sir Charles Monro reports the complete evacuation of Gallipoli has been successfully carried out."

"The guns and howitzers were got away, with the exception of seventeen worn-out guns, which were blown up by us before leaving."

"Our casualties amounted to one member of the British rank and file wounded."

"There were no casualties among the French."

"General Monro states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davies, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral De Robeck and the royal navy."

With the withdrawal of the British and French forces from the southern tip of the Gallipoli peninsula, after the evacuation of the Anzac cove and Suvla bay positions on the western coast in the middle of December, there has come to an end a movement that was begun with expectations of achievements which would have a great bearing on the outcome of the war.

Thousands upon thousands of men lost their lives in the enterprise of effecting landings on the Turkish coast and in the fighting that has been in progress since. In addition, a number of battleships and smaller war craft of the entente allies have been sunk or damaged as they poured a rain of shell against the Turkish fortifications in an endeavor to aid their own forces on shore.

Military Purpose

The chief military purpose of the Dardanelles campaign which was begun in February, 1915, with the bombardment of Turkish forts at the entrance to the straits by entente allied warships was the capture of Constantinople and the opening of the Bosphorus which connects the Mediterranean with the Black sea so that Russia might have an avenue for the receipt of arms and ammunition and also for the exportation of Russian grain. For England, success meant the prevention of another Turkish invasion of Egypt, and the permanent safety of the Suez canal and England's communication with India.

Politically a victory was expected to have a powerful effect upon the then three still neutral Balkan states, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania, whose political status has for generations been balanced with that of Turkey in the ever-changing scale of Balkan politics.

There was cited the possibility, now realized by Bulgaria's entrance into the war of preventing the establishment of a Balkan link between the central powers and Turkey, and also of the possible opening of a land route to India, an ambition with which the English have long credited Germany.

In October, after the successful invasion of Serbia by the Teutons and the Bulgars, and the reports that German ammunition was on its way to Turkey, a storm of bitter criticism of the government's Dardanelles campaign broke loose in England. Sir Edward Carson, attorney general, resigned from the cabinet because of a disagreement with his colleagues over the campaign. It was said, and Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, the principal target of attack also resigned. Churchill placed some of the blame on the shoulders of Admiral Lord Fisher, first sea lord. There also was a complete reorganization of the French cabinet, which was generally attributed to the Balkan Dardanelles situation.

The sending of the fleet to force the Dardanelles without the co-operation of land forces was generally conceded to have been the big initial blunder of the campaign. The inadequacy of the land forces, when they were sent, was criticized as another. The government's assailants said the campaign should have been delayed until better preparations could be made. Some thought the result would have been different had the attack been launched immediately upon the declaration of war with Turkey.

Turk Army Held

Apologists for the government pointed to the fact that at least a large Turkish army had been prevented from operating elsewhere, particularly in Egypt and the Caucasus. They argued also that the Balkan situation might have developed much sooner had the effort not been made when it was.

The campaign was marked by three major operations, one by the fleet alone and two by the land forces assisted by the fleet. The net result was the conquest of the tip of the Gallipoli peninsula for a distance of three miles and a narrow segment of its middle western coast about twelve miles in length and hardly a mile deep.

Many Naval Disasters

The first disaster came March 19, when mines blew up the French battleship Bouvet and the British battleships Irresistible and Ocean, while they were attempting a dash for the narrows, the fortifications of which they had been bombarding for several weeks.

Several other vessels were damaged at the same time and the fleet withdrew to the Aegean sea. On the same day, it was announced that Admiral Carden, the British commander, had been replaced by Admiral de Robeck. De Robeck continued the bombardment with an occasional dash into the straits by the ships until April, but it was not productive of any great results, according to accounts from the Turkish side. The Turks, however, reported that with their mobile batteries of heavy cannon they were able to damage many more allied vessels.

Naval forces were landed March 24 at Seddul Bahr, the tip of the peninsula, but they were not strong enough to hold their positions, though they destroyed the fortifications. Allied troops for a landing force arrived April 26, but meantime the British battleship Triumph had been sunk and the submarine E-5 went aground and fell a victim to Turkish fire. The first contingent of British troops under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton, relatively small in numbers, landed at Seddul Bahr April 25, but not without heavy losses. French troops landed on the Asiatic side but they stayed there only three days. The French subsequently formed the left wing of the British on Seddul Bahr. Meanwhile, the general bombardment of Turkish positions by the battleships was resumed. Early in May other British troops landed on the north side of the peninsula, near

Ari Burnu, which afterward came to be known as Anzac Cove. The name was taken from the initials of the Australian and New Zealand army corps, which comprised the landing forces. Their object was to cross the peninsula and cut the communications of the Turkish divisions at Seddul Bahr and storm the Turkish forts on the Gallipoli side of the narrows, thus opening the way for the safe entrance of the British fleet. They sustained terrible losses during the landing and troops found themselves in a sort of bowl whose rocky brim bristled with machine guns. It was a case of entrenchment and almost from that moment the fighting settled down into trench warfare, which was maintained until August 6, when reinforcements landed, again with great casualties, in the famous Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay positions.

The veteran Anzac troops won a victory, capturing the Turkish positions before them, but the failure of one of the divisions of the Suvla Bay expedition to accomplish the task assigned to it, prevented them from driving it home. General Hamilton, in a recent report, said this operation failed partly through the use of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare and partly through the failure of the water supply.

The British succeeded in effecting a junction of their forces, but gained no great military advantage. The fighting here has been described as the most awful of the war, both sides suffering tremendous losses.

On November 2 Premier Asquith told parliament that the Dardanelles campaign had been a failure. Up to December 9 the total British casualties on the peninsula were 114,555.

BOTTINEAU COUNTY ADVERTISES SELF

COMMISSIONERS WILL ISSUE 50,000 BOOKLETS, 25,000 ISSUED LAST YEAR

Bottineau, N. D., Jan. 6.—Immigration work of a character and magnitude never before attempted by a board of county commissioners was launched in this city today when the board of Bottineau county let the contract for printing 50,000 booklets descriptive of Bottineau county and her resources.

The booklet will be profusely illustrated with half-tone views of farm scenes from all parts of the county, as well as photographs depicting the scenic beauty of the Turtle mountains and their fishing lakes.

The booklet will contain a great deal of descriptive and statistical information, all of which is vouched for over the signatures of the several members of the county board.

An issue of 25,000 copies of a similar booklet was printed and circulated in the eastern states last year. The results of this method of advertising have been so satisfactory to the board that it was decided to get out a larger and more comprehensive edition this year.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR SUBJECTS

IMPORTANT MEETING TO BE
HELD IN BISMARCK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13

Bismarck, N. D., January 5.—Immigration and labor—methods of encouraging the former and of assuring an adequate and a better supply of the latter—will be discussed in reports to be presented to the executive committee of the North Dakota Federation of Commercial Clubs in business session at Bismarck, beginning at 10 a. m., Thursday, January 13, by committees and joint committees named during the recent convention in Fargo.

County Unit Plan

The county unit plan of promoting immigration; the question of North Dakota's participation in the Chicago Herald's permanent exposition of natural resources and some practical method of bringing farm labor to North Dakota when it is wanted and where it is wanted, will be among the matters covered in the reports. There will be no speech-making; the session will be confined to the presentation of reports, their discussion, and, if possible, the adoption by the North Dakota Federation of Commercial Clubs of some definite line of action based upon the conclusions so arrived at.

The executive committee of the North Dakota Federation of the Commercial Clubs consists of President J. P. Hardy of Fargo; Vice Presidents W. E. Holbein of Minot, Frank Hyland of Devils Lake, E. J. Lander of Grand Forks and F. W. Turner of Dickinson, and Secretary-Treasurer R. F. Flint, of Bismarck.

Members of Committee

The committee which has had under consideration the Chicago Herald plan, representing jointly the North Dakota Bankers' association and the Federated Clubs, consists of H. P. Emery, Fargo; J. Dexter Pierce, Larimore, and R. F. Flint, Bismarck. The joint bankers' and commercial clubs' committee which will report on the county unit plan of encouraging immigration is composed of H. P. Emery of Fargo, R. F. Flint, Bismarck, J. Dexter Pierce of Larimore, representing the Federation; and W. C. McFadden, Fargo; F. W. Cathro, Bottineau; J. E. Phelan, Bowman, and C. S. Newberry, Carrington, representing the bankers. The joint committee on farm labor includes Messrs. McFadden, Flint, Pierce, Secretary C. W. Graves of the Grand Forks Commercial club, and Secretary G. L. Price of the Bismarck Commercial Club.

Invitations Extended

Invitations have been extended to representatives of the Devils Lake Commercial club and to prominent citizens of Cavalier county to tell at this meeting of their experience with

the county unit plan, and everyone who is especially interested in immigration, in farm labor, or the problems of the North Dakota farmer and the state in general, as regards these particular points is urged to attend the sessions, beginning at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, January 13, in the Commercial Club rooms at Bismarck.

The North Dakota Federation of Commercial Clubs, with live wires in all of the executive positions, hopes during the coming year to take up and bring toward solution a number of problems which are of vital interest to the state at large. The meeting in Bismarck next week will be the beginning of an active campaign in which it is hoped to enlist the support of every commercial organization and booster club in North Dakota.

SEEK TO RELIEVE STARVING POLAND

CABLEGRAM SENT TO PREMIER
ASQUITH AND DUPLICATE
SENT TO WILSON

Chicago, Jan. 10.—A cablegram urging Great Britain to lift the blockade sufficiently to admit supplies to the destitute of Poland, was put on the wires here last night addressed to H. Asquith, prime minister of England.

A telegram also was sent to President Wilson quoting the dispatch to Mr. Asquith and to the British, German, French, Italian, Russian and Austro-Hungarian embassies at Washington. The communication to Mr. Asquith follows:

"The undersigned duly elected officers of legally constituted organizations, numbering half a million American citizens, representatives of four million Polish speaking residents of the United States, hereby most respectfully present an unanimous request to his majesty's government that the blockade against ships carrying provisions and clothing and destined for the war stricken districts of Poland, be raised and vessels carrying such cargo, be permitted to unload at the harbor for Danzig or some other suitable port for distribution among inhabitants of that part of Poland devastated by war."

"We raise this request upon the broadest demands of humanity. The horrors of war visited upon the innocent, peaceful population of Poland have been augmented by famine, pestilence and death. One-third of a generation, the youngest, has practically ceased to exist. The remaining, youth, old men and women, are now upon the threshold of extinction by starvation, disease and exposure. The world cannot countenance the extermination of an entire nation in such excruciating agony."

ELBERT BEDE SAYS

Charity may cover a multitude of sins but it doesn't obscure them from the public gaze.

We suspicion some folks say times are hard and business dull just to keep you from thinking that they are making money.

When a woman talks to you at the top of her voice there is little need to worry. She never asks you for money except in a low voice.

It is quite a trick to raise and support a half dozen boys, but not nearly as much of a trick as it is to raise them so they will support you.

The prettier a woman is the harder it is for her to keep from feeling jealous when some other woman's good looks are commented upon.

When a man begins telling that he is offering as a sacrifice to the people, it is a pretty safe guess that he considers himself more than a majority. A Berkeley student is able to hold his breath for ten minutes. The chances are that he may never marry and his accomplishment will be valueless.

Woman insists in putting a man in a position where to be polite he must say she doesn't look her age—and then tells around that he is a natural born liar.

An exchange warns us to "beware of the woman who agrees with you." What's the use of wasting time in warning us against something that will never happen.

When a man marries a leading chorus girl, who has had her undressed-up picture in the paper, everybody knows as much about what he is getting as he does himself.

If the socialist propaganda will do half what it advocates claim it will, it will fulfill about ten times as many of the promises made for it as any other party has.

It's easy to sit around the sawdust box in a country store and solve great problems of state because those who solve problems there are never called to account for their mistakes.

MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA AND SPAIN

If there were no war in Russia, this season would see the beginning of many a happy wedding there. The night before the wedding, if it is at all possible, a dance is given which lasts all night, and on the actual day of the marriage the bridegroom and his friends walk about the village playing musical instruments and throwing sugar to the children.

In sunny Spain etiquette is so very restrictive in the matter of courtship that it is a wonder that young people ever manage to get married at all. Even when, after many difficulties, the engagement is accomplished, the parents have a deciding voice in fixing the date, and, as they prefer long engagements, the wedding day is usually fixed somewhere in the dim future.

The best man and maid of honor are expected not only to fulfill the usual duties, but to contribute—sometimes very substantially—to the expenses of the wedding feast. Wedding cakes are unknown, but instead packets of sugared almonds are distributed among the guests and sent by post to those who are unable to be present.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES MID- WINTER NUMBER

It is doubtful if any newspaper in the country is more famous for its special numbers than The Los Angeles Times whose Midwinter Number is an annual feature. Its 1916 New Year issue has just been received in all the bright joyous of 190 interesting pages.

It is made up of five beautiful magazines in addition to the usual news sheets. Five magazines of thirty-two pages each, with art covers, all printed on fine book paper in bright colors. The art work is surpassingly fine and the text is illuminating.

It tells one everything he wants to know about the southland. Gen. Otis is a splendid advertiser for his state.

If as much attention was paid to good roads as is paid to politics we would have so many good roads that we wouldn't have a place to put them all.



Mothers! Your cares in comforting the aches and pains of the family from youth to old age, are lessened when you use this old and trust-worthy remedy—

Sloan's Liniment

Bruises—Rheumatism—Neuralgia

Mothers: "Keep a bottle in your home"

Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00



"Is in town Honey"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

"Made in a minute—the milk's mixed in it"

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The beautiful crust and the rich aroma tell the story of a perfect loaf.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

Grist Ground While You Wait

Our electrical driven grist mill enables us to grind your grist while you wait. When you consider this excellent service together with the low exchange rate and small charge you will find that we give you a profitable market and a service that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

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