

ALLIES RETREAT FROM GALLIPOLI

Abandon Operations to Open up Dardanelles Since Germany Has Established Railroad Connection with Constantinople.

In giving several weeks ago a review of the Bulgarian and Austro-German campaign against Serbia, this paper promised in an early issue an account of the operation of the allies on the Gallipoli peninsula. Even then the impression prevailed that the termination of the attempt to force a passage of the Dardanelles was at hand, and yesterday the daily papers carried the definite announcement that the last division of allied troops had been withdrawn. Some fear was felt that the British would not be able to get from their trenches back to their boats in safety, but it now appears that the movement was accomplished with almost no losses.

With the withdrawal of the British and French forces from the southern tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, after the evacuation of the Arzac 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 expectation 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, smaller warcraft 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.

The chief military purpose of the Dardanelles campaign, which was begun in February, 1915, with the bombardment of the 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 communications with India.

Politically a victory was expected to have a powerful effect upon the then still neutral Balkan States, Greece, Bulgaria and Romania, whose political status has for generations 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 which with 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, and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the principal target of the attack also resigned. Churchill placed some of the blame on the shoulders of Admiral Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord. There was also a complete re-organization 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 the 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 criticised as another. The government's assailants asserted 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. 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 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.

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 came April 26, but meantime the British battleship Triumph had been sunk and the submarine E 15 went aground and fell a victim to Turkish fire. The first contingent of British troops under the command of Gen. 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 Turk 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 rocky brim bristled with machine guns. It was a case of entrenchment immediately 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

DOCTORS ENTERTAINED AT THE HOSPITAL

The members of the local medical society were on January fifth at the Elizabeth City Hospital, the guests of Dr. John Saliba, director, and Miss Sempf, superintendent, who received and entertained them with a sumptuous supper.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. I. Fearing.

The following members of the medical society were present: Dr. Peters, Dr. Hoggard, Dr. Williams, Dr. O. McMullan, Dr. I. Fearing, Dr. C. W. Sawyer, Dr. W. W. Sawyer, Dr. C. G. Ferebee

Dr. W. T. Griggs of Poplar Branch was a guest of the society for the evening.

FARMER LOSES HOME BY FIRE

News has just reached here of the loss by fire of the home of John B. Pugh, a young farmer living at Old Trap in Camden county. The fire occurred last Wednesday evening at about seven o'clock while the family were all away from home, and the house with all its furnishings was completely destroyed, the family saving nothing except the clothes worn at the time.

The flames were seen by the neighbors at about half past seven o'clock. They gathered on the scene, broke into the house hoping to save something from the ruins but the hot rush of smoke and flame was too great, and the attempt had to be abandoned. There is suspicion that the fire was of incendiary origin, for the reason that it started from the kitchen where there had been no fire since dinner.

BEREANS ENTERTAIN FIDELIS

The Berean Class of Blackwell Memorial Sunday School will entertain the Fidelis class of the same church tonight in the annex at eight o'clock. A good program for the evening has been arranged consisting of speeches by Sunday School leaders. The program will be followed by an Oyster Roast in the basement.

MEETS TUESDAY EVENING

The Baraca and Philathea Classes of the First Baptist church will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Baraca room this evening at 7:30. All members of these classes are urged to be present.

DEGREE WORK TO-NIGHT

Eureka Lodge 317 will confer the second degree to-night at 7:30. A full attendance is desired.

LOST Gold Metal. Engraved on front, W. C. O. A.; on back L. M. S. Star shape. Lost Tuesday Jan. 4th at passenger station. Return to Mrs. J. B. Stanley, 611 Parsonage street, and receive reward.

LOST—Bunch Keys and Pepsi-Cola Bottle Opener on Ring. Finder return to Advance office and receive reward. It pd.

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 men killed, wounded or missing.

The losses in the evacuation of the Sulva Bay and Anzac Cove regions were declared by the British at the time to have been only three men wounded—making the total casualties in leaving the peninsula 114,558.

SOY BEAN VERSUS PEANUT PASTURES FOR HOGS

An interesting experiment has just been completed at the Edgecombe Test Farm, in which soybean pastures has been compared with peanut pastures in fattening hogs. In the experiment one lot of pigs were fed corn and soybean pastures, while another lot were fed corn and peanut pastures. Those pigs which were put on the soy beans had a longer grazing period than those on the peanuts, as the 1 1/2 acres of land used in the test carried nine pigs for sixty one days where the soybeans were planted, and only carried an equal number of pigs for thirty-six days when planted to peanuts.

This great difference was, however, offset because the pigs which were put on the peanuts gained much more rapidly than the ones on the soybeans. A daily gain of .9 of a pound was recorded for the pigs on the soybeans and of 1.4 pounds when fed on peanuts. When these pastures are valued at \$19.00 per acre, and corn at \$1.00 per bushel, it cost \$5.20 to make one hundred pounds of pork in the soybean lot and \$5.41 to make an equal amount in the peanut lot.

It is interesting in this connection to note the value of pork made upon each acre after the value of the corn consumed has been deducted. When the pigs are valued at 8 cents per pound, each acre of soybeans produced \$18.80 worth of pork, while each acre of peanuts produced \$16.61 worth. Only average crops were produced on the pastures under consideration.

CHURCH MAKES GOOD FINANCIAL REPORT

Mr. R. C. Abbott, treasurer of the First Baptist church, made his annual report on Sunday of the financial receipts and disbursements of the church.

Mr. Abbott reported a total of \$5,821.25 contributed during 1915 by the church, Sunday schools and societies. In addition to the pastor's salary, and all incidental expenses and special contributions, \$223.52 was donated to foreign missions, \$300 to state missions, and \$234.57 to home missions.

FIRE ON MARTIN

Fire twice broke out in the roof of Mr. Alson Seeley's residence on Martin street Saturday morning, but the blaze was extinguished with no further damage than that done the roof, which was practically torn off when the fire department had answered the second alarm. The loss is estimated at between two and three hundred dollars. The dwelling is the property of A. S. Neal.

The first alarm was turned in at about nine o'clock and the chemical engine was rushed to the scene. The blaze was believed completely extinguished at this time, but shortly before noon it was discovered that it had broken out again and once more the chemical engine answered the call. To the fact that very little water was used in extinguishing the fire is due the small damage loss.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF MISS FANNIE DAVIS

The funeral of Miss Fannie Davis was conducted this afternoon from the First Baptist Church by the pastor, Dr. B. C. Henning.

The death of Miss Davis which, occurred on Sunday morning at her home on Parsonage street, followed a long and hopeless illness of typhoid fever which culminated in typhoid pneumonia. Only eighteen years of age and engaged to be married in November, the young girl became seriously ill four months ago, and from this illness did not rally. She leaves besides her fiancé, two sisters; Mrs. C. J. Spears of this city, with whom she made her home, and Mrs. Ed Williams of Norfolk who was here to attend the funeral to-day; and two brothers, both of Washington county, James Lays and Edwin Long.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE NOW IN SESSION HERE

A special conference of the Methodist ministers, together with prominent laymen, of this district will be held this evening at City Road Methodist Church. The meeting is to be held in response to a call from presiding elder Adams who desires that the leaders of the denomination map out at this time plans for the year.

Previous to the meeting to-night, the visitors will be the guests of the Presiding Elder at a supper at the Southern Hotel.

BANK'S DIRECTORS CHOSEN YESTERDAY

At the annual stockholders meeting yesterday afternoon the following directors of the Savings Bank and Trust Company were elected for the ensuing year: E. F. Aydlett, L. S. Blades, J. W. Foreman, C. E. Kramer, J. T. McCabe, C. O. Robinson, A. Sawyer, J. H. White, A. M. Wiley, P. H. Williams, J. Q. A. Wood, and W. J. Woodley. On next Friday the regular monthly directors' meeting the election of officers for the ensuing year will occur.

This directorate is one of the very strongest of any bank in Eastern Carolina and the growth of the institution from its beginning has been truly remarkable. For the past twelve months this bank has seen the most successful year in its history and prospects are bright for its continued growth and development. It now has deposits of \$450,000 or nearly half a million. The Christmas Savings Club, inaugurated by this bank three years ago, has proved very popular, and in the opinion of the bank officials, has been one of the institution's best advertisements.

MEETS AT SAWYERS CREEK

The Camden-Currituck Union Meeting will be held this month at Sawyer's Creek church in Camden county.

The meeting will begin on Friday morning, January 28th, at eleven o'clock and continues through Sunday with a varied program. Sawyer's Creek church is one of the oldest and strongest in the association, and its people are known for their hospitality; therefore, a large attendance is expected at the January Meeting. The program follows: Friday 11 a. m.—Introductory sermon—Rev. Byrum.

2 p. m.—Is fitting binding on Christ?—J. T. Ragland.

3 p. m.—Denominational literature—B. C. Henning.

Saturday 10 a. m.—Devotional exercises—W. N. Gregory.

10:30 a. m.—Laymen's Movement—E. F. Aydlett.

11:30 a. m.—The Every Member Canvass—I. N. Loftin.

2 p. m.—Baptist History and Growth—J. K. Henderson.

3 p. m.—Baptist possibilities today—H. P. Lamb.

Sunday 11 a. m.—Missionary Sermon—D. P. Harris.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT

The jury to-day at the opening of the afternoon's session brought in a verdict for the defendant in the case of Jones vs Coefield.

This case occupied the court's attention throughout the morning session and the latter part of Monday afternoon. Coefield listed his farm for sale with the firm of Jones & Davis. The firm secured a purchaser for the farm but before the deal was entirely put through the prospective purchaser died. Meanwhile Coefield had received \$400 of the purchase money, and Jones & Davis were seeking to recover part of the commission which they would have received if the sale had been made.

Miss Gussie Edwards of New Bern was in the city Monday.

COUNTY AGENTS TO MEET HERE

Thirty Three Counties Represented in Assembly to be Held in Elizabeth City on February 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th.

The annual meeting for the agricultural demonstration agents for the Eastern District of North Carolina, embracing the thirty-three counties, will be held in Elizabeth City, on February 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th.

This was the statement of Mr. R. W. Freeman, district supervising agent, who was in the city this morning. "Elizabeth City is a convenient point for this meeting," said Mr. Freeman to a reporter for this paper, "and Pasquotank is the only county north of the Albemarle that has a demonstration agent. As Pasquotank has taken the lead in this work we feel that the bringing of this meeting to Elizabeth City is but a fitting expression of our appreciation of the county's progressiveness in this particular."

"The holding of the meeting in Elizabeth City will mean the assembling here in conference of about twenty agents to discuss agricultural problems in this section and to report progress in their respective counties. Each agent will be expected, especially, to report fully on work which he has done which has not been undertaken in other counties. As the meetings will be open Pasquotank farmers by attendance will have opportunity of making themselves well informed about the agricultural possibilities in this part of the State."

"While here the agents will visit the plant of the Elizabeth City Oil and Fertilizer Company to see the process of soy bean oil and meal manufacture. The county agents are very much interested in the soy bean and are working to get the farmers interested where the bean is not now cultivated. I believe that the Elizabeth City Oil Company is manufacturing the soybean products on a larger scale than anywhere else in the United States."

PLAINTIFF TAKES NON-SUIT

After having spent nearly two days in presenting their case to the Court and to the jury, attorneys for the plaintiff took a non-suit yesterday afternoon in the case of Joseph Elliott vs. J. W. Jones. The non-suit was taken just as his honor, Judge Bond was on the point of concluding his charge to the jury. Elliott was injured some time ago while at work for Jones as a roof painter. He fell from a roof, breaking his leg in the accident, but agreed to accept a hundred dollars and payment of doctors bills as satisfaction in full for his injuries. He was a minor at the time of the accident and it was the contention of his attorneys that he did not realize what he was doing when he made the agreement.

The E. T. Burroughs Company got judgement against I. M. Meekins in the sum of \$100 Saturday On the same day plaintiffs were given judgement in the case of Doyle Gillam Company vs. W. T. Deans & Company. The case of Coefield vs. Dare Lumber Company resulted in compromise judgement on Saturday.

SAWYER—SIVILS

Hillery R. Sawyer of Camden and Miss Effie Sivils of Shawboro were married here Wednesday by Rev. I. N. Loftin at his residence on Parsonage Avenue.