

TROOPS LANDED AT DARDANELLES.

ADVANCE CONTINUES.

MORE GERMAN ATTACKS ON BRITISH.

SIR J. FRENCH'S REPORT

ENEMY FAIL TO MAKE NEW ADVANCE.

Before dawn on Sunday the Allied armies and fleet restarted in conjunction the serious attack on the Dardanelles. Covered by the ships, many troops landed at three places in the Gallipoli Peninsula, and, despite a stout resistance from the entrenched enemy, made good their footing. An official statement issued last night said the landing and advance continued. Unofficial telegrams report a continuous and heavy bombardment by all the larger Allied warships, to which the Turks replied. Constantinople has nothing to announce.

In Flanders severe fighting continued yesterday. Apparently neither side obtained any notable advantage. According to the Paris official announcements the Allied operations develop favourably. The Germans have again employed their gas bombs, but already a means of dealing with them has been elaborated. This device has satisfied in practice both French and Belgian troops. On the left flank of the German advance the Allies have made marked progress.

Sir John French reports the loss of St. Julien, north-east of Ypres, during the re-adjustment of the British left wing. Otherwise, despite violent attacks during which the enemy have profusely used asphyxiating gases, the position remains unchanged. East of Ypres the Germans have obtained no results with desperate assaults, which have cost them dear in killed and wounded. Some prisoners have been taken by the British.

Berlin news about the battle in Flanders is interesting for two reasons. First, the wireless circular says Lizerne, west of the Yser Canal, whose retaking by Franco-Belgian troops the Belgian authorities reported on Sunday, is in German possession; secondly, the world learns from the same source of the capture by the Germans since the battle began of 45 cannon, including four previously mentioned heavy English guns.

The English have not lost four heavy guns; the Canadians lost such pieces on Friday, but recaptured them within a few hours. Sir John French brands the German statement as "untrue."

In Canada the whole nation has been roused to enthusiasm by the brave conduct of the Dominion troops in Flanders. A message of congratulation from the King has delighted the people. A preliminary casualty list gives the names of 21 Canadian officers killed and 59 wounded. Throughout the country recruiting offices are thronged by young men wishing to take their place in the thinned ranks. Proper reinforcements will be found in Canada without difficulty.

While striking their main blow in the north-west the Germans have not omitted to create a diversion elsewhere. Beyond the Meuse they have attacked most violently, sacrificing many thousand men. Their object is plainly to retake the Eparges positions. Berlin announces a success, but Paris differs emphatically. According to the French account, the enemy advanced at one point only to be thrown back by a counter-stroke. The French troops hold their trenches, and have not lost a gun.

Before the Eparges lines the German dead litter the ground. In Alsace the enemy have obtained an important advantage by taking the Hartmannswillerkopf summit. With the position many French prisoners and supplies have passed into German

Flanders from Holland insist on the widespread troop movements behind the German lines in Belgium. The Kaiser's officials, it seems, are calling up all their forces. They aim at a decisive victory on the western front.

From Paris and Rome come reports of an agreement between the Entente Powers and Italy. An accord has, declare the Parisians, been reached on all subjects except Italian participation in the Near East. A settlement of the one remaining question is expected almost at once. The final regulating action against Turkey, if the negotiations come to any result, will be watched with anxious interest, particularly in Italy. It may be taken as almost certain that after Italian intervention Greece will find any help she may offer less highly valued than it would have been two months ago.

French newspapers are still delighted in the sea voyage recently made by some German warships. They are more than ever convinced that had they really sought Dr. John Jellicoe they would have found him in hiding.

Lord Kitchener has sent a personal message to the workmen employed by Messrs. Vickers, Limited, at Barrow. The Secretary of State for War seeks to impress again on the men the need for immense supplies of arms and ammunition. He says: "By conscientious work and good time-keeping you enable the full output to be obtained from the machinery of the works. Anything less than the full output means gallant British lives sacrificed unnecessarily and victory postponed."