

In the Dardanelles

THE SITUATION AT ANZAC.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Reuter's correspondent with the Headquarters at Gallipoli, writing on 4th September, gives a vivid description of the situation at Anzac during the last week of August. He says: —

The gallant Australians and New Zealanders were galled on for yet another effort and responded with their usual courage and devotion. As the result Knoll 60 passed finally into our hands and 400 acres of ground were added to Anzac knoll, the last crest of the last ridge separating Anzac from the northward plain. The Turks clung to the knoll with the utmost determination. When flung out of their trench by the irresistible rush of the Australians and New Zealanders the enemy would bomb their way back again, accepting terrible loss unflinchingly. When the trenches were finally captured they were full of the enemy's dead. It took three days' hard fighting to turn out the Turks and the ground over which we charged is still thickly strewn with the bodies of the enemy's dead and our slain. It is computed that the Turks lost 5000. The Indians and Connaught Rangers shared the fighting.

The Australians and New Zealanders have since been expecting a Turkish general attack, but it has not materialised. The Turks have not forgotten the Lone Pine trenches and the result of their descent from the towering ridge of Chunuk Bair on August, when the New Zealanders did all they were asked to do. When a British battalion later was swept off the ridge by twelve Turkish battalions, the enemy charged into the tremendous ravine below and coming down the steep side they came under the fire of ten machine guns under Captain Wallingford. The machine gunners claim that 5000 were killed.

A New Zealand staff officer, describing the fight said: "The Turks came down in thousands and went back in hundreds."

In any case the Turks must have realised that they were courting death if they made a general attack on the Anzac defences as the men behind them are the salt of the earth, equal in courage to any troops and the superior in physique of any but the picked men of other countries, while in intelligence, self-reliance and endurance they are the best soldiers in the world. Danger at Anzac can only come through physical overstrain and bodily weariness of the troops. The world realises now how the Australians and New Zealanders fought but it is not known how they dug in, heaved and carried when not fighting.

Innumerable saps, communication trenches and covered trenches have been dug. On the lower levels mule transport can be used, but the higher levels every

cartridge, biscuit and mouthful of water must be humped on the men's backs. Approach through the valleys can now be made with perfect safety through the saps.

The army lives in dug-outs along the sides of gullies ascending the upper ridges. A month ago one seemed to be watching some vast ant-hill; ants issued from the mouths of innumerable dug-outs and scurried along every path in the gully. Now the population in the ant-hill seems to have diminished by two-thirds. Half the dug-outs are now empty and visitors can have the choice of a whole terrace of commodious shelters.

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GENERAL HAMILTON'S DESPATCH.

Received 12.30 a.m.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

General Sir Ian Hamilton's despatch, in continuance of that cabled on 6th July, says:—

"I determined on 5th May to continue the advance. Many urgent calls for reinforcements during the previous critical fighting forced me to disorganise and mix together several formations in the southern group to the extent even of French on our right, saving the British battalion their most extreme right. It became necessary to form a temporarily composed brigade consisting of the Second Australian and New Zealand Brigades withdrawn for the purpose from the northern section and a Naval Brigade, during the three days from 6th to 8th May. Our troops were destined to be severely tried. They were about to attack a series of positions scientifically selected in advance, which although not yet joined into one line of entrenchment were already strengthened by works on the more important tactical feature. Strong attacks by the Anglo-French on the 6th and 7th had gained 200 to 300 yards occupied or passed over the first line of Turkish trenches, but the new lines needed consolidating. I was certain of fresh reinforcements reaching the Turks, and I decided to call on the men for one more push before the new enemy forces could get in touch with their surroundings. My plan for the fresh attack was for the New Zealand Brigade to advance through the line we held during the night of the 7th and press on towards Krithia. Simultaneously the 87th Brigade were to threaten the work west of the ravine and steal patches of ground from areas dominated by the German machine guns. On the 8th, after heavy fire from the ships' batteries, the whole front of the New Zealand Brigade began to move at 10.30 in the morning, meeting strenuous opposition from the reinforced enemy. The New Zealanders pushed forward on the right, and advanced to the centre, gaining about 200 yards, but could make little further progress. At 5.30 in the afternoon I ordered the line to be reinforced by the Australian Brigade, and advance, after a heavy artillery bombardment. Some companies of New Zealanders did not receive

their orders in time, but acting on their own initiative they pushed on, making the whole advance simultaneously with the British. The advance could be followed by the sparkle of the bayonets, till the long lines were entirely smoke-clouded.

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CASUALTY LIST.

REPORTED WOUNDED.

Otago Battalion:

N.Z. Field Engineers:

Canterbury M.R.: Troopers ; **C. S. Delany**, head and shock; A, R. Downing, paralysis and deafness; ; Sergt. S. Berryman, hand. | Canterbury M.R., Aug. 27: - Troopers ; J. Kane, left arm and hand; ; **D. A. Rae**, shoulder and lung; ; E. Wilson, face and back; ; McGillwray [sic]; ; W. A. Smith, left leg; ; **S. Wilson**, left thigh; Aug. 22: ; **D. J. O'Connor**,

Previously reported killed in action, now reported missing:— Canterbury M.R. —Lieut. **C. Hayter**.

LATEST CASUALTIES.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Canterbury M.R.: Lance-Corpls. **Carter** and Tprs. , **Watson**, **Anderson**, **Bain**,

DIED.

Canterbury Battalion: Pvt. **Anderson**.

MISSING.

Canterbury M.R.: Tprs. , **Ballantyne**, , Black, Lance-Corpl. **Collins**, Tprs. , Davidson, Sergt.-Major Edwards and Evans. Tprs. **Gibson**, Johnstone, **Keefe**, , McDonald, McLeod, , , **Parker**, Patrick.

Otago Daily Times. 19 Oct 1916 (PP) [05/10/2016

Advice was received yesterday that Trooper Cecil Sylvester Delany had been killed in action on October 5. He was the youngest son of Mr and Mrs James Delany, North-East Valley. He was born at Arrowtown, and was educated at Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin. Prior to enlisting he was engaged in farming in South Canterbury. He left Timaru with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles (Fourth Reinforcements), and served on Gallipoli, where he was wounded and invalided to England. For some time past he had been in France. He was attached to the 3rd Battalion, New Zealand Field Artillery, when he met his death.

Press. 20 Oct 1916 (PP) [07/10/2016

Trooper Cecil Sylvester Delany (killed) was the youngest son of Mr and Mrs James Delany, North-East Valley, Dunedin. He was born at Arrowtown, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin. Prior to enlisting he was engaged in farming in South Canterbury. He left Timaru with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles (Fourth Reinforcements), and served on Gallipoli, where he was wounded and invalided to England.

New Zealand Tablet. 26 October 1916 (Papers Past) [07/10/2016]

TROOPER CECIL S. DEL ANY.

Advice was received last week that Trooper Cecil Sylvester Delany had been killed in action on October 5. He was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James Delany, North-East Valley. He was born at Arrowtown, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin. Prior to enlisting he was engaged in farming in South Canterbury. He left Timaru with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles (4th Reinforcements), and served on Gallipoli, where he was wounded and invalided to England. For some time past he had been in France. He was attached to the 3rd Battalion, New Zealand Field Artillery, when he met his death.

Evening Star. 31 October 1916 (Papers Past) [07/10/2016]

MEN WHO FELL.

KILLED IN ACTION

Trooper Cecil Sylvester Delany, who was killed in action on October 2 [sic], was the youngest son of Mr James Delany, for some years postmaster at Arrowtown, and now a resident of this city. Trooper Delany was born at Arrowtown, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin. Prior to enlisting he was engaged in farming in South Canterbury. He left Timaru with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles (Fourth Reinforcements), and served on Gallipoli, where he was wounded and invalided to England. For some time past he had been in France. He was attached to the 3rd Battalion, New Zealand Field Artillery, when he met his death.

Press. 1 Nov 1916 (PP) [20/03/2021]

THE FALLEN AND WOUNDED.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Trooper Cecil Sylvester Delany (killed) was the youngest son of Mr James Delany, who was for some years postmaster at Arrowtown, and now resides in Dunedin. Trooper Delany was born at Arrowtown, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin. Prior to enlisting he was engaged in farming in South Canterbury. He left Timaru with the Canterbury Mounted Rifles (Fourth Reinforcements), and served on Gallipoli, where he was wounded and invalided to England. For some time past he had been in France. He was attached to the 3rd Battalion, New Zealand Field Artillery, when he met his death.