

HISTORICAL PRESENTATION

TURKEY DURING THE WORLD WAR

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TURKEY DURING THE WORLD WAR

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## TURKEY DURING THE WORLD WAR

### I. INTRODUCTION

Slide 1: Assyrian Palace, Restored (B-30-1071)

This is that "Chaldean War College".

Standing at the left are the gunscorers.

Standing in the center are the umpires.

On the wall, in the lower tier, are "Presentation Sketches"  
of some of the recent battles of the time.

On the wall, in the upper tier, are portraits of some of the  
eminent warriors of the time.

In the rear is seen a passage which leads to a Lecture Hall.

Slide 2: The Lecture (B-30-1035)

Slide 3: In the Harem, Usual Belief (B-30-1072)

This is what the audience is thinking about. As a matter  
of fact, however, there never were any such harems in Turkey  
except the Sultan's, and he inherited the institution from  
the Byzantines.

Slide 4: Toma de Constantinopla-1 (B-30-1091)

The Turks also inherited their "Turkish towels" and  
"Turkish Baths" from the Byzantines.

Slide 5: Siege of Constantinople (B-30-1135)

In the 11th Edition Encyclopedia Brittanica, published  
in 1911, it was stated that Constantinople had then been be-  
sieged 243 times, actually taken, three times.

Slide 6: Toma de Constantinopla, 2 (B-30-1094)

Slide 7: Entrance of Crusaders (B-30-1063)

Slide 8: Storming of Constantinople (B-30-1134)

Slide 9: Constantinople as World Center (B-30-1069)

The Dardanelles-Bosporus Straits, or ancient Hellespont, have been one of the great, if not the greatest, strategic channels of the world from, literally, "time immemorial": Here are the Plains of Troy and the Meander River.

Slide 10: Northern Mouth of Bosporus (B-30-923)

It was thru here that Jason went for the "Golden Fleece", which then, as now, actually was the golden Ukrainian wheat crop of Southern Russia.

Slide 11: Boundary between Europe and Asia  
( B-30-1104)

It has also been a great land bridge from time immemorial: The Greeks and Gauls crossed here from Europe into Asia, and the Persians and Turks crossed here from Asia into Europe.

Slide 12: Bosporus at its Narrowest (B-30-926)

The Armies of Xerxes, Darius, Alexander, and Muhammed the Conqueror, among others, crossed at the Straits: Xerxes and Alexander at the Dardanelles Narrows; and Darius and Muhammed II at the Bosporus.

Slide 13: Harbor of Constantinople (B-30-1142)

Now Constantinople is also a principal air way, and is transited by most of the Old-World inter-continental air routes, and by many of the Round-the-World flights.

Slide 14: Looking up the Bosporus (B-30-927)



North of Constantinople are 140 million Russians in Europe, - Slavs, with no possible warm-water exit other than thru Constantinople. They were proven wrong in trying to get down thru Constantinople to a warm-water port,

Slide 15: Scorpion at Therapia (B-30-902)

In the Crimean War, and in the recent World War, but "one hundred forty million" Slavs are not always wrong, either, even tho sometimes Bolshevik.

Slide 16: Constantinople viewed thru trees (B-30-1155)

The Russians will come down thru Constantinople some-time, quite possibly within the life of the present generation; and if anyone still tries to stop them, then that may be another World War.

Slide 17: Mustafa Kemal, President of Turkey (B-30-930)

Mustafa Kemal Pasha realizes this, and that is the real reason he has removed the Turkish capital to Angora. He realizes that the Russians certainly will come down, some-time, and also that Constantinople is as much a strategic

Slide 18: Mustafa Kemal Pasha (B-30-945)

center as ever; and he does not intend that Turkey shall be caught with its capital in the exact middle of the traffic, in another war.

Slide 19: Fort Chanak Kalessi (B-30-1056)

Slide 20: Fort Kiliä Bahr (B-30-1039)

Slide 21: Constantinople View (B-30-895)

Slide 22: Galata Bridge (B-20-1101)

Slide 23: Behind a Harem Lattice (B-30-1141)

We Turks never ask questions about other people's harems.

Slide 24: A Turkish Lady (B-30-1064)

Slide 25: Grand Rue de Pera (B-30-901)

Slide 26: Constantinople Harbor View (B-30-900)

## II. MOBILIZATION

Slide 27: Chart of Peoples (B-30-1062)

The World War started in the Balkans, with the murder of Sarajevo, and it ended in the Balkans, with the collapse of Bulgaria and Turkey.

It began, primarily, initially, as a clash between Mittel Europa or the Austrians and Germans, on one side, against the Russians and South Slavs on the other side, in the efforts of the two peoples to extend their respective influence in the Balkans, and to gain eventual control of Constantinople.

Russia was now in the Entente, with France and Great Britain; and the two latter had agreed, at least tacitly, to no longer oppose Russia in her moves in the Balkans and toward Constantinople and a warm-water port; Russia was only awaiting a propitious time, or a suitable excuse, to take Constantinople and the Straits.

Slide 28: Haidar Pasha Station (B-30-1140)

The Germans, for their part, felt that they had been shut off from their "place in the sun", everywhere else; and



were now again centering on their old "Drang nach Osten", or "push to the east" policy. And if Germany did not move soon the Russians might get ahead of them into Constantinople, - now that England and France were partially agreeable to the Russian aims. That is why Austria had recently been so aggressive in the Balkans.

Slide 29: Bagdad Railroad (B-30-1103)

The German-controlled Bagdad Railroad had been nearly completed from the Haidar Pasha Station, opposite Constantinople, via the famous Taurus Pass, nearly to Bagdad, except at the Taurus Pass.

Slide 30: Taurus Pass (B-30-952)

And at the Taurus Pass a paved military road had been built thru the Gorge, connecting the two parts of the Railroad.

Slide 31: Liman von Sanders with Enver (B-30-929)

The Turks knew well enough the designs of both the Germans and the Russians; and altho they did not intend to be swallowed up by the Germans, at the same time whom they most feared was their traditional enemy, Russia; and they

Slide 32: General von Bronsart (B-30-942)

were glad to have the interest and training of the Germans, whether the Germans meant it for any good purpose or not.

Slide 33: Von Kress Bey (B-30-943)

It was for this reason that the Turks had called in the German Military Mission,

Slide 34: Types of Turkish Recruits (B-30-916)

and it was also for this reason that the Turks immediately mobilized and declared their "Armed Neutrality" at the start of the World War.

Slide 35: Recruits from Anatolia (B-30-1127)

They did not intend to take part in the war, if they could avoid it; but, at the same time, they realized the danger to themselves,

Slide 36: Recruits from Palestine (B-30-1110)

whatever course the war should take, and whoever should win it; and they intended to be ready.

Slide 37: Enrolling Recruits at Constantinople (B-30-915)

Slide 38: Turks Discussing War News (B-30-919)

Slide 39: Reading News at Newspaper Office (B-30-917)

Slide 40: Turkish Infantry, 1. (B-30-1115)

Slide 41: Mobilization Training (B-30-1096)

Slide 42: Mountain Gun (B-30-954)

Slide 43: Crack Cavalry Squad (B-30-957)

We saw every kind of soldiers at Constantinople some time during the War or at the Armistice;

Slide 44: Turkish Infantry, 2. (B-30-957)

and we thought the Turks were best, and that they were trained the best.

Slide 45: Cavalry Detachment (B-30-1036)

The only place they were lacking was in the Turkish Higher



Command, but there they certainly lacked woefully.

Slide 46: Arabs (B-30-953)

Slide 47: Arabian Infantry Division (B-30-1125)

Slide 48: Turkish Cavalry (B-30-1121)

Slide 49: Dervishes (B-30-956)

Slide 50: \_\_\_\_\_

Slide 51: Breslau in Golden Horn (B-30-969)

When the German ships Goeben and Breslau came in, the Turks took them over, in replacement of the two ships building in England for Turkey which the British had seized.

Slide 52: Breslau as Turkish Ship (B-30-948)

The Turks also took over the German crews and put Admiral Souchon in charge of the Turkish Naval Forces and training afloat.

Slide 53: Officers of the Breslau (B-30-966)

Slide 54: Turkish Ships-of-Line (B-30-1070)

The Turkish Navy consisted of the Ships-of-Line "Messudieh", "Haireddin Barbarossa", and "Torgut Reis".

Slide 55: Turkish Protected Cruisers (B-30-880A)

Of the Protected Cruisers "Hamidieh" and "Medjidieh";

Slide 56: Turkish Torpedo Boats (B-30-880B)

and of a total of eight old torpedo-boats.

Slide 57: Hamidieh (B-30-1095)

Slide 58: Messudieh (B-30-1124)

Slide 59: Admiral Usedom (B-30-1087)

Admiral Usedom was in charge of the Mining and Coast Defense.

III. WAR

Slide 60: Admiral Souchon (B-30-1078)

The war had started in August, 1914, and three months later, at the end of October, 1914, the German military situation was very bad. The German thrust in France had been repulsed at the Marne, and the Russians had thrust into Germany on the German East Front.

Slide 61: Von Wangenheim (B-30-1025)

The German military and naval leaders were very anxious to have Turkey intervene, but the German Ambassador, Von Wangenheim, did not wish to precipitate matters at that time, as he feared an adverse effect on the Balkans, which were still wavering.

Slide 62: Enver Pasha (B-30-944)

The Turkish Cabinet was also badly divided. Enver, the Minister of War, was rabidly pro-German, and had been so from the start.

Slide 63: Djemal Pasha (B-30-1040)

Djemal Pasha, the Minister of Marine, was believed to be pro-French, if anything, and, at any rate, not pro-German.

Slide 64: Talaat Bey (B-30-1213)

Talaat, Minister of Interior, was a sort of Lloyd George of Turkey: Nobody knew what he thought, or what he intended to think.

Slide 65: Grand Vizier Saïd Halim Pasha  
(B-30-1047)



The Grand Vizier, Said Halim Pasha, was an Egyptian Prince, and a scholar and gentleman. He was secretly friendly to the British.

Slide 66: Djavid Bey (B-30-1028)

Djavid Bey, the Minister of Finance, was very pro-French. The remainder of the Cabinet, and the Members of the Committee of Union and Progress, were, in general, neutral.

Slide 67: Von der Goltz on Goeben (B-30-967)

As the German military situation grew worse, the German military and naval leaders, and Enver, tried in every way to get Turkey to enter the War on the German side; and Enver had even gone so far as to sign a secret military alliance with the Germans.

Slide 68: Officers of the Goeben (B-30-965)

But the Cabinet, as a whole, and the Committee were divided in opinion, as indicated, and there appeared little prospect that Turkey would make any move for some time.

Slide 69: Enver Pasha on Goeben (B-30-968)

Finally, Enver Pasha and Souchon arranged to throw Turkey into the war. On 22 October 1914, Admiral Souchon was given sealed orders by Enver to attack the Russian Fleet wherever he should find it and gain mastery of the Black Sea.

Slide 70: Djemal Pasha on the Goeben (B-30-1113)

On the 25th of October Admiral Souchon received from the Minister of Marine secret written orders to the Turkish Commanding Officers that they were to yield "unqualified obe-

dience to Admiral Souchon, as he was acting in the Imperial Commission of the Sultan."

Slide 71: Souchon and Staff (B-30-1081)

On the 27th of October, Admiral Souchon took the entire Turkish Fleet out into the Black Sea, stating that he was going out for one of the regular "tactical-exercise-and-radio" practices.

Slide 72: Goeben and Breslau in Black Sea (B-30-1267)

At 3:45 p.m., when the Turkish Fleet was all outside, he called all the commanding officers on board the Flagship Goeben, gave the Turkish Commanding Officers the secret orders, and required them to swear obedience.

Slide 73: Chart of Black Sea Attacks (B-30-913)

Then he gave to them, and also to the German Commanding Officers, a 3-day operation order for attacks on the Russian ports: Odessa, Sevastopol, Theodosia, and Novorossisk. On the evening of the next day, 28th October, when the attacks were already underway, Admiral Souchon received a radio from the German Ambassador at Constantinople: "Situation requires entry of Turkey into the War."

Slide 74: Goeben Firing (B-30-1083)

After the attacks on the Russian ports and shipping, the Germans sent in word that they had been attacked by the Russians first, and that they had only then defended themselves.



But the Russian Ambassador immediately demanded his passports, and left on the next train from Constantinople.

Slide 75: Bombardment of Novorossisk  
(B-30-970)

Under the instructions which the French and British Ambassadors had received from their respective governments, the Russian interest at Constantinople was to be considered paramount; and they had been ordered to follow the lead of the Russian Ambassador, in emergency.

Slide 76: British Ambassador (B-30-1111)

The French and British Ambassadors, therefore, had no option, except to follow the Russian Ambassador, altho they did so reluctantly; and they therefore demanded their passports also, and themselves left Constantinople the day following the Russian Ambassador.

Turkey was in the war.

Slide 77: Chart, Situation beginning of 1915  
(B-30-1052)

This cut off Russia from her Allies, and she could not exchange her Ukrainian wheat for the British and French munitions she so sorely needed. It also paved the way for the later entrance of Bulgaria on the German side, and led to the great Entente loss at the Dardanelles and other Turkish fronts. The entry of Turkey on the German side probably prolonged the war by at least two years.

Slide 78: Sultan's Proclamation (B-30-1099)

Except for it, the Russian Revolution and the Armenian

massacres might probably not have occurred. Except for it, the United States would probably never have become involved in the war.

Slide 79: Sultan after Proclamation  
(B-30-1105)

It was one of those events affecting the whole later course of World History, and was itself the result of the seizure by the British of the two Turkish ships which had been building in England;

Slide 80: Heir Presumptive (B-30-1106)

and of their failure to seize the two German ships "Goeben" and "Breslau", and allowing them to reach Constantinople.

Slide 81:

Slide 82: Sheik ul Islam Proclaiming (B-30-1108)

Slide 83: Crowd Listening (B-30-1109)

Slide 84:

Slide 85: Demonstration at Hippodrome (B-30-1097)

Slide 86: Turkish Color Bearer (B-30-1097)

Turkey fought on four fronts, against four major powers, for four years; and her losses were four million.

Slide 87: Turkish Infantry for Dardanelles  
(B-30-1102)

Her direct military loss was more than one million, and a further three million, - civilians, women and children, died of starvation or were massacred.

SLIDE 88: Turkish Troops Leaving for Front  
(B-30-1112)

Slide 89: Ottoman Troops Leaving for Front  
(B-30-1029)



Slide 90:

IV. NAVAL OPERATIONS

Slide 91: Chart, 1-4 April 1915 (B-30-911)

There was continuous naval activity in Turkey, aside from that of the Dardanelles attack. This slide shows the bombardments by the Russians at the Bosphorus, at Eregli, and at Zonguldak, on the 28th and 30th of March 1915; and the fight with the Russian Fleet off Sevastopol on 3d April 1915.

The Russians had 5 battleships in the Black Sea, two cruisers, and 26 torpedo-boats. But the "Goeben" and "Breslau" had superior speed.

Slide 92: Chart, 6-10 May 1915 (B-30-910)

This shows the bombardments by the Russians on the 15th and 25th of May and on the 9th of June 1915, and the fight with the Russian Fleet on the 10th of May 1915. Constanti-  
nople was 15 miles from the front in this direction; and from zero to 100 miles, according to how close the British subs were operating, in the other direction. On two occasions, when the wind conditions were favorable, we heard bombard-  
ments going on in two directions at once, - from the Bosphorus-  
Black Sea, and from the Marmara-Dardanelles direction.

Slide 93: Chart of Goliath's sinking (B-30-908)

This shows the sinking of the British ship "Goliath" at the Dardanelles, by the Turkish torpedo-boat "Mouavenet" on the 13th of May 1915; the "Goliath" had out nets and booms and was surrounded by other ships at the time.

This chart also shows location of the mine-fields, and of Nagara, Maidos and Gaba Tépé, to be mentioned later.

Slide 94: Chart, "Triumph" and "Majestic"  
(B-30-907)

This shows the sinking of the "Triumph" and of the "Majestic" at the Dardanelles by the German sub "U-21" on the 25th and 27th of May 1915. This sub and the "UB-7" had just arrived from Germany, via Austria; and after the sinking of the two British ships came on into Constantinople.

Slide 95: Chart of U-boats in Black Sea  
(B-30-885)

This shows operations of U-boats in the Black Sea, April to July 1916.

Slide 96: Chart, U-boats in Mediterranean  
(B-30-887)

This shows operations of U-boats in the Mediterranean in April 1917. One of these U-boats embarked the Sheik of the Senussi in Tripoli-in-Africa and brought him to Constantinople.

Slide 97: Chart, U-boats in Aegean (B-30-838)

This shows operations of U-boats in the Aegean in September and October of 1917.

Slide 98: Caisson Repair of Goeben (B-30-893)

On 20 December 1914, the Goeben ran onto two Russian mines off the mouth of the Bosphorus, and was just able to get back in and beach at Stenia. There was no dock at Constantinople large enough to take the Goeben, and she was repaired at Stenia by caissons in 6 months time. The letters "a", "a" show the air-chests; "b" shows the work-chamber;



and "c" shows the entrance to work-chamber.

Slide 99: Attack by U-boats at Varna (B-30-883)

This shows attack by two U-boats on the Russian Fleet off Varna on 27 October 1915. The Germans claimed two hits when they came in that time, but the umpire in this chart appears to give them only one. The Russians had three battleships, three mine-sweepers, destroyer screen, and a flier. The rear battleship, "Panteleimon", was torpedoed and is seen turning off.

Slide 100: "UB-14" destroys "E-20" (B-30-884)

This happened on 5th November 1915. In one of the British subs they had captured the Germans had found all the British orders and plans, undestroyed, and learned location of the British sub rendezvous in Marmara. Then the "UB-14" stole up on the "E-20", while the crew of the latter were having swimming, shot several of the crew in the water, and sank the "E-20".

Slide 101: U-boats in Turkey (B-30-891)

This is a list of U-boats which operated in Turkey. During the earlier part of the war, the U-boats in Turkey each had two crews which alternated in operating, one crew being turned loose on the beach, while the other was **out**.

Slide 102: Where U-boats were lost (B-30-886)

The iron crosses in this sketch- five in number- show where the U-boats were lost in Turkey.

Slide 103: Anti-sub Net at Nagara (B-30-892)

The two red crosses in this sketch show where two British subs were captured by the Turks on the Net at Nagara near the Dardanelles Narrows. The heavy black numbers "3", "4" and "5"

show where three other British subs got caught on the Net, but broke loose. The two black crosses near bottom show where two further British subs contacted the Net, reconnoitering. The British are said to have lost nine subs in Turkey, altogether; and the French, four subs.

Slide 104: Route thru Minefields (B-30-1076)

The arrowed path in this sketch shows route the Scorpion had to take in a trip out and in thru the Dardanelles in September 1914.

The Straits were then "closed", but not yet fully mined. The Russians were continually dropping mines off the mouth of the Bosphorus, and the Germans and Turks were continually picking them up, repairing them, and then using them against the British and French at the Dardanelles.

Slide 105: Mine Recovery in Bosphorus (B-30-1082)

During the first part of the war this was the only source of mines for the Turks; but, later, they had mine-making plants of their own, at Zeitun Burnu.

Slide 106. Repairing Recovered Mines (B-30-1086)

There are said to have been more mines laid in Turkish waters by the time of the Armistice, than anywhere else except possibly in the North Sea.

Slide 107: Sub struck in Periscope (B-30-1023)

This British sub was running along the beach near Gallipoli when a Turkish sentry hit it with a lucky shot and blinded it so that it ran aground.



Slide 108: Sub Attack in Constantinople (B-30-1066)

On 25th May 1916, about noon, a British sub appeared right in Constantinople Harbor, about 50 yards from the "Scorpion", and fired two torpedoes at Turkish transports which were loading troops, sinking one transport. There were 6 or 8 other transports also loading troops at the time at the Galata Quays, and all Turks on these immediately jumped off onto the concrete piers,- quite a number of them getting broken legs and arms. After that, the Turks could never be gotten onto the transports again; and all the further Dardanelles reenforcements had to be marched overland. Captain Nasmith was in command of that British sub.

Slide 109: Dardanelles Naval Attack (B-30-1073)

This is a Turkish newspaper view of the Allied naval attack at the Dardanelles on 18th March 1915. It is a fact that the Turkish forts had only 17 heavy shells left at the end of the first day's attack on 18th March, and that the Allied ships had already passed thru the principal part of the Turkish mine-fields, when they turned back. There was the greatest imaginable excitement in Constantinople, and everyone, including the Germans and Turks, expected that the Allied Fleet would certainly come in.

Slide 110: Sinking of "Irrisistible"1. (B-30-1061)

All the museum statuary and government archives were started toward Angora, and a train with steam up was held waiting at Scutari for three days, prepared to take the Sultan out.

Slide 111: Sinking of "Irrisistible", 2. (B-30-1085)

The German Embassy also moved part of its belongings across to Scutari, and the German officers at the Dardanelles made plans to cross at the Narrows into Anatolia, when the Allied Fleet should renew its attack the following day.

Slide 112: Last Moments of the "Majestic"  
(B-30-1060)

But the Allied Fleet did not renew its attack; and another chance to save two years of the war was lost!

Slide 113: Sinking of the "Messudieh" (B-30-1100)

For 3 or 4 further ships, at most - not more - which might have been lost, - the Allies again lost Turkey.

Slide 114: "E-5" captured by Turks (B-30-1034)

Slide 115: Torpedo Jumping "U-35" (B-30-1090)

V. TRIP TO DARDANELLES, DURING THE OPERATIONS THERE.

Slide 117: Overland Route, 1. (B-30-1041)

The overland route from Constantinople to the Dardanelles was by way of Uzunkupreu, and that was also the nearest point to the Dardanelles, on the Balkanzug Railroad from Austria and Germany. From Uzunkupreu the Turks had built a paved military road, more than 200 miles in length, over the mountains to Bulair and Gallipoli City, and from thence to Maidos and Yalowa. The Austrian 8" guns had been brought in over this road.

Slide 118: With Bedri at Dardanelles (B-30-1152)

In December 1915, I made a trip to the Dardanelles front, over this route, in company with Bedri Bey, the Chief of Police of



Constantinople.

Slide 119: Overland Route, 2. (B-30-1030)

We went by train, with autos in the baggage car, to Uzunkupreau, and from there on went the remaining 240 kilometers by autos. The Germans and Turks had separate headquarters,- both in a pine woods near Yalowa. We stayed one night in the German headquarters and two nights at the Turkish Headquarters, and spent one day at Ari Burnu, one day at Sed ul Bahr, and one day behind the lines.

These views are from different sources, but they show the exact things we saw; and quite a number of them are from actual photographs made by ourselves at the time.

Slide 120: Liman von Sanders (B-30-928)

Slide 121: Mustafa Kemal (B-30-977)

Slide 122: Clay Huts at Turschunkeuy (B-30-931)

These views show some of the clay huts or dug-in-houses where the Turks lived behind the lines.

Slide 123: Clay Huts near Palamutluk (B-30-940)

Sometimes these were almost unnoticeable until right alongside.

Slide 124: Turkish Dug-outs Behind Lines  
(B-30-1151)

Slide 125: Essad Pasha, Ari Burnu (B-30-972)

These views are from Ari Burnu, where the British had just evacuated about a week before.

Slide 126: Guns left by British (B-30-939)

Slide 127: Shield left by British (B-30-1150)

These are views taken by us just as the British had left things.

Slide 128: Graves left by British (B-30-1146)

Slide 129: Turkish Communication Trench (B-30-1148)

These trenches had not been touched since the British evacuated, and paths for walking were being cleared thru as we came along.

Slide 130: Trench as Left by British, 1 (B-30-1147)

The whole area was still strewn with unexploded hand-grenades and could not be walked over until paths had been cleared.

Slide 131: Trench as left by British, 2 (B-30-1149)

Slide 132: Bombing Trench at Kanli Sirt (B-30-935)

At this place the enemy trenches had been only three yards apart.

Slide 133: Trench as left by British, 3 (B-30-1145)

The nettings seen over this trench were for keeping out the hand-grenades thrown by the enemy.

Slide 134: Gaba Tépe, from Brighton Beach (B-30-976)

This is a view toward the famed Gaba Tépe.

Slide 135: View from Gaba Tépe, 1 (B-30-1144)

These are views from Gaba Tépe taken at the time.

Slide 136: View from Gaba Tépe, 2 (B-30-1153)

Slide 137: View from Gaba Tépe, 3 (B-30-1155)



Just after this view was taken, a British destroyer ran in along the beach, and fired a star shell which fell near us; and we had to leave there.

Slide 138: Pictorial View Dardanelles. 2. (B-30-1041-A)

At the Sed ul Bahr front, the British had not yet evacuated; and there was heavy heavy fighting going on. The path to the front, led down over Kritia Hill through a deep Communication Trench. There was continuous bombarding; the Austrian 8" guns were firing; and the whole ground was a quiver.

Slide 139: Main Communication Trench (B-30-937)

This was the main communication trench leading down over the hill into the active front.

Slide 140: Trenches of Inf.Reg. 125. (B-30-932)

Slide 141: Commander of Inf.Reg. 125. (B-30-938)

Slide 142: A dug-out at Kanli Sirt. (B-30-934)

Slide 143: "Kapali Tscharchi" (B-30-936)

This place was twelve yards from the enemy trenches.

Slide 144: 21-Cm. Austrian Gun. (B-30-1089)

The Austrian Artillery Captain in charge of this gun, was an American from Milwaukee.

Slide 145: Turkish Wire Entanglement (B-30-964)

Slide 146: Turkish Machine Gun in Action (B-30-958)

Slide 147: Turks Leaving Trenches (B-30-1071)

This view is from an English source; but we saw the Turks

make a charge, while we were there; and it looked exactly like this, thru the periscopes.

Slide 148: "Lah-Ilah Il-Lah-Lah!" (B-30-953)

"Lah Il-Lah Il-Lah Il-Lah; Il-Lah, Il-Lah!"

This is a religious ceremony: The Turks say mass for them before they die, - instead of afterward.

Slide 149: Djevad Pasha, -Charak Kalossi (B-30-933)

Slide 150: A Turkish Fort at Dardanelles (B-30-923)

Slide 151: Inside of Turkish Fort (B-30-1075)

Slide 152: Shore View, Dardanelles (B-30-1088)

Slide 153: Transport of Water (B-30-1128)

Slide 154: Turkish Camel Transport (B-30-1114)

Slide 155: Loading Camels (B-30-1033)

Slide 156: Camel Train in Meides (B-30-975)

Slide 157: Red Crescent Sign (B-30-1154)

This Turkish Red Crescent Hospital was accidentally struck by an Allied bomb, a few days later.

Slide 158: Red Crescent Workers (B-30-1137)

Slide 159: Turkish Wounded (B-30-1126)

Slide 160: Turkish Machine Gun (B-30-1043)

Slide 161: Instruction in German Rifle (B-30-1116)

Slide 162: Turkish Troops on March (B-30-974)

Slide 163: Turkish Cavalry (B-30-1122)

Slide 164: Turkish Artillery (B-30-1119)

Slide 165: Edje Liman (B-30-1168)



VI. BLOOD AND BLUNDER.Slide 166: Cartoon of Bulgaria (B-30-1048)

Bulgaria had just been on the losing side, twice, - in the two previous, Balkan Wars; and was very hesitant about deciding, this time. She was traditionally a ward of Russia; and for months, she would have come in on the Entente side, if the Entente had given her anything definite. But the Entente politicians and diplomats could not agree among themselves, and kept hedging; and finally, -on 14th October, 1915, Bulgaria went in on the German side.

Slide 167: Chart of Kut Situation (B-30-1055)

In the Spring of 1916, the Russians had made a great thrust in the Caucasus; and the British Government was afraid that the Russians might get into Bagdad before the British could. General Townshend, at Busra, was not properly prepared to press on into Mesopotamia, and so reported; and he wished to wait till he could receive the reinforcements then on the way. But he was given mandatory orders, from London, to push on into Kut el Amara and Bagdad.

Slide 168: Marshal Von der Goltz (B-30-1170)

Marshal Von der Goltz Pasha was at that time in charge of the Turkish troops there; and surrounded General Townshend and forced him to surrender at Kut el Amara, on 29th April, 1916. Two weeks later, Von der Goltz himself died- from typhus contracted there.

Slide 169: Gen. Townshend at Constantinople (B-30-1167)

Had the British and Russian cooperated, they could have taken Mesopotamia, at that time, - as well as the Caucasus; but they were too jealous of each other; and each pushed on too far, in -

deponently, trying to beat the other into Bagdad.

Slide 170: General Townshend (B-30-1129)

The Turks tried to make an exchange for General Twonshend; but the British Government would not consider it: The British Foreign Office politicians were afraid their terrible blundering in the Kut affair, might become known; and they did not wish General Townshend back.

Slide 171: Seven Entente Blunders (B-30-1169)

The Entente had made seven great blunders, as regards Turkey and the Balkans, during the first two years of the War:

(These are shown in type, on the slide)

SLIDE 172: Military Situation, End of 1916 (B-30-1053)

At the end of 1916, Germany had achieved her primary, initial, war aims; She had "pushed to the East", and now held control not only in the Balkans and at Constantinople, but clear down thru to Bagdad, and nearly to Suez. If at that time, she had made peace, -giving up Belgium, even Elsass-Lathringen, and



what not, in the north, - she still had her war won.

And she did make a half-hearted move for peace. But the German leaders in control, had big ideas. They not only wanted to keep everything they had in the north; but they also hoped to push on still farther to the east, - into Persia and on toward India; and still farther to the south, - past Suez and on toward their German East Africa. They visualized, - and their newspapers publicized, - a great, Teuton - Mohamedan, North -South, Empire unequalled since Rome. They dreamed - and strained, - ever for more, until finally they lost what they already had!

Slide 173: Turkish Street Decorated (B-30-899)

The decision in Turkey and the Balkans had hung on a string six times; and each time, the result had finally favored Germany.

Each time, there had been tremendous excitement in Constantinople; for each time, Constantinople itself had been the stake. and knew it.

Slide 174: Ninos Armonios? (B-30-951)

Germany did not make peace; and now Constantinople, and Turkey as a whole, was to settle down to years of terror and misery. - and of disease, starvation, deportations, and massacre.

Slide 175: Hanging. (B-30-950)

The Turks. - and eventually all Mittel Europa. - gradually lost their ardor and élan; peoples began suspicioning they might be fighting for aggrandizement rather than for defense; the Turkish "Pashas", - Enver, Djemal, Talaat, - went completely ~~to the~~

to the bad; and then finally, in August 1918, came the rapid and inexplicably sudden complete moral collapse, which seemed to sweep thru all Mittel Europe almost instantaneously.

Slide 176: Hanged Armenians (B-30-949)

On 30th of August, 1918, in Turkey, everyone alive, apparently thought the War would go on for at least another year. Two days later, on 1st September, - for some unknown reason, - everyone still alive, suddenly seemed to know that the War was over.

The total massacred in Turkey, - including Syrians, Assyrians, Greeks, Turks, Arabs, Chaldeans, and Armenians, was at least one million; and a further two millions died of disease and starvation.

Slide 177: The iron Band Around Germany (B-30-1068)

We in Turkey were at the bottom of the "Iron Band About Germany" which now closed in; and our only communication with the outside, was up thru Germany, thru Sweden and Norway; or occasionally, thru Switzerland. A courier would usually come down from Berlin, about every six weeks; but sometimes, - as during Mackensen's two drives in the Balkans, - not for some months; and during the last two years and some months, nobody bothered us.



VII. DEATH AND DISASTER: DISEASE: DESOLATION.Slide 178: Enver Pasha (B-30-1117)

Enver became so megalomaniac, that the Germans could do nothing with him. It became a commonplace, that if Enver visited a front, a sure defeat for the Turks would follow; and one always did follow.

Slide 179: Turks at Prayer. (B-30-1098)

His two worst mistakes, were the sending of Turkish troops to the Austro-Russian front in Hungary; and his disastrous defeat in the Caucasus, - in which practically the whole Turkish Third Army was wiped out.

Slide 180: Djemal Pasha in Syria (B-30-946)

Djemal Pasha was in effect independent in Syria. When Enver got himself made a Lieutenant-General by the Sultan, Djemal Pasha reported to Constantinople, that he himself had also assumed the rank of Lieutenant-General; and apparently he had; No one ever dared question it.

Slide 181: Armenian Patriarch (B-30-1045)

For months, in Syria, Djemal made it a point to hang a certain number of Syrians and prominent Arabs each noon. Djemal would sign the warrants, and then go on with his lunch, while the Syrians and Arabs were being hanged.

Slide 182: A Caravan of Armenians (B-30-1032)

It was Djemal Pasha, - not Colonel Lawrence, - who made all Arabia hate the Turks; and when General Allenby finally did come

up thru Syria, in 1918, - the Arabs left no living Turk south of Damascus.

Slide 183: The Khan of Koteheli (B-30-1031)

The intrigues and massacres of Enver and Djemal, not to mention Talaat, were too much for the Grand Vizier, Said Halim; and he resigned.

The rivalry between Enver and Djemal, prevented that either of them should succeed Said Halim; and after three days discussion, in the Committee,

Slide 184: Talaat as Grand Vizier (B-30-947)

Talaat was raised by the Sultan to rank of Pasha, then to Vizier, then made Grand Vizier, all in one day. Twelve years before, Talaat had been the third assistant telegrapher at Salonika.

Slide 185: Talaat's Telegram (B-30-1054)

It was officially proclaimed in Turkey, during the War, that telegrams could not be sent in English, as it was an enemy language; but it was also specifically provided, that they could be sent in the "American" language.

This is Talaat's telegram ordering the Armenian massacres.

Slide 186: Route of British Prisoners (B-30-1171)

The British prisoners from Kut, already exhausted from starvation and ravaged by cholera and dysentery, were first marched across the roasting hot Mesopotamia Desert, - those unable to keep up, being left to die strewn along the way. Then the remainder, without any additional clothing or change, were marched up over the Taurus Pass, into the high Anatolia Plateau. Those then still left, were turned over to the Germans, - to work on the Bagdad Railroad; but were in such condition, as to be of no use,



and were interned in the Turkish interior.

Slide 187: Cholera (B-30-1059)

Out of the 9000 British prisoners surrendered at Kut, we found less than 400, - or about 4%, - at the end of the War.

Slide 188: Yussuf Izzodin (B-30-1067)

The Heir Presumptive, Yussuf Izzodin, was not in sympathy with the Committee; and it was learned that he had gotten a railway ticket for Switzerland.

Slide 189: Interior of San Sofia (B-30-960)

That night he was "suicided"; and the next day, given a great funeral from San Sofia.

Slide 190: Ambassador Morgenthau (B-30-1042)

The Armenian massacres, and caring for British prisoners, were too much for Ambassador Morgenthau; and he went on "leave", - from which it was known that he would not return.

Slide 191: Ambassador Elkus (B-30-1052)

Several months later, Ambassador Elkus came; but he was only there a few months, before the Turks broke off relations, in order to get a German loan. At that time, the Turks had paper money which had been printed on one side only, - the other side being blank;

Slide 192: Turkish Bill (B-30-1264)

and which had already been cut in two, twice, - thus making four bills out of what had been one. This was a great scheme, while it lasted; Every time they cut the bills in two, they had twice as much money.

Slide 193: Djavid Boy (B-30-1120)

Djavid Boy, the Minister of Finance, was a special friend

of Ambassador Elkus; and he also helped us greatly, while we were interned. He has since been hanged.

Slide 194: De Nogales (B-30-941)

Rafael De Nogales was a Venezuelan adventurer fighting in the Turkish forces; and was present at some of the massacres.

Slide 195: De Nogales, Passport (B-30-963)

The "Pashas" gave secret orders that De Nogales should not be permitted to arrive out of the Interior alive; but he did get out, and has since written an anti-American book, in Nicaragua.

Slide 196: L-59, the African Zeppelin (B-30-1027)

This is the Zeppelin "L-59" which took supplies and munitions to the Germans in East Africa, - passing thru Constantinople each way.

Slide 197: Zeppelin Over City (B-30-1172)

Zeppelins appeared over Constantinople several times - usually when the political situation might be worse than usual. Several times, the Goeben also anchored off the City, with guns trained.



VIII. CONCLUSION

Slide 198: Air View of Pyramids (B-30-955)

In Spring of 1917, an air-tight anti-espionage lid was clapped on; and great preparations started for the "Yilderim", - which means "lightning". This was to be an enormous and overwhelming surprise, - a sudden, thunderbolt campaign against the British in Mesopotamia, and then, it was hoped, on thru Persia and into India.

Slide 199: Von Mackensen (B-30-1046)

Von Mackensen collaborated; and a special, German High Command, "Army Group F" was formed. For months, carloads of explosives and ammunition were being brought in from Germany: and a great army under German command, was being assembled.

Slide 200: Von Falkenhayn (B-30-1049)

Von Falkenhayn was to command; and the start from Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, was scheduled for middle of September, 1917. But beginning 6th September, 1917, occurred the great Haidar Pasha explosion.

Slide 201: Burning of Haidar Pasha (B-30-962)

50 carloads of ammunition and high explosives went up; and the "Drang nach Osten" Haidar Pasha Station burned. Explosions went on for three days, with continual recurring fresh outburst; and occasionally, there would be particularly heavy explosions. The whole City was continuously shaking and quaking, as in an earthquake; and it is possible that there was also an earth-

quake, - the cause of the explosion has never been determined. All the glass in Constantinople was broken; all loose fixtures and bric-abrac went down; and several of the exploded shells, and fragments, fell in S<sub>t</sub>ambul and Pera.

Slide 202: Kaiser Karl's Visit (B-30-961)

The Haidar Pasha explosion was a real catastrophe for the Turks: it ended the "Yilderim" campaign; and it undoubtedly also had a great deal to do with the final Turkish collapse. Yet when the British finally did come in, at the time of the Armistice 15 months later, - they had never heard of the great Haidar Pasha explosion: During the last two years of the War, the British received no useful intelligence from Constantinople. They had also never heard of the Kaiser's last visit.

Slide 203. Kaiser Wilhelm's Visit (B-30-959)

The Kaiser Wilhelm visited us on 15th October 1917.

In Turkey, the Germans were super-men. Also, in Turkey, the British prisoners, at least, blessed the sight of a German: Most of what few of the British prisoners did survive, owed their lives directly to the intervention of German officers who had come across them in the prison-camps of the Turkish interior.

Slide 204: Burning Office Building (B-30-1057)

S<sub>t</sub>ambul is always having fires; and every so often, has a "great" fire. On 30th May, 1918, started one of the greatest of the great fires; and burned for two weeks, - with all the soldiers and Germans fighting it.

Slide 205: Stambul in Smoke (B-30-1209)



It burned thru an area of three square miles, - from the Old Bridge to Seven Towers, and from the Golden Horn to the Marmara; 300 lives were lost, 50,000 houses

Slide 206: Conetory in Constantinople (B-30-1209)

In Spring of 1918, the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid, died, and was taken on his last trip, - to Eyub, - in the Imperial Turkish Funeral Barge. On 3d July, 1918, the reigning Sultan Mehmed V, died, and made the same trip, - to Eyub, in the Imperial Funeral Barge.

We had reserved seats for both those corteges; as they both passed close aboard:

Slide 207: Sultan Mehmed VI. (B-30-1051)

Mehmed VI succeeded; he was secretly anti-German and anti-Committee; But wisely for himself, he kept this hidden until after the Armistice.

Slide 208. Body Guard of Mehmed VI (B-30-1050)

Slide 209: Chart of Raid on Imbros (B-30-909)

The German Naval Forces in Turkey, did make their last raid, - on 20th January 1918, against the British Base at Imbros. They ran onto a minefield, on the way there, but continued, bombarded the harbor, and sank the British Monitor "Raglan". On the way back, the "Breslau" ran onto two more mines, and itself sank, - with loss of most of the crew.

Slide 210: Sinking of "Raglan". (B-30-1080)

The Goeben also struck mines; but was able to return to the Dardanelles. At the Narrows, the pilot mistook one of the Net buoys for the turning buoy, and grounded the Goeben on the shoal.

Slide 211: Air Attacks on Goeben (B-30-1079)

The Goeben remained stranded for six days; and during this time, was continuously bombed by the Allied aircraft from the Greek Islands outside. 276 bombs were dropped at or near the Goeben;

Slide 212: Plot of Air Attacks (B-30-889)

and she was struck several times, but only by small bombs; The Allies had no heavy bombers at the Dardanelles, until a few months later.

Slide 213: Goeben Aground at Narrows (B-30-890)

All the other Turkish craft available, were marshalled around the Goeben, for anti-submarine and anti-air protection; and she received no mortal injury, - altho seriously damaged. Finally, the Turkish Ship-of-Line "Torgut Reis", backed in alongside, and made fast to the Goeben's bow; and then, working together with tugs, warped the Goeben loose, and she was able to return to Stenia. There had been heavy personnel casualties. Later, the Goeben was also bombed at Stenia, - and then with heavier bombs.

Slide 214: Galata Tower (B-30-896)

Beginning 23d July 1918, noon, Constantinople itself was bombed, almost daily, - usually at night, - during the following three months, and until the day of the Armistice. The Turks then had practically no air force left; and the Allies had assembled a large number of bombers, on the Greek Islands, Imbros and Tenedos 150 miles from Constantinople.



Slide 215: Planes Over Constantinople (B-30-1093)

In the first attack, 3 bombs fell quite near the Scorpion, - which the Entente aviators mistook for the Sultan's Yacht. The bombs were plainly visible as they came down across the bow, - and struck a Trukish floating guard-house nearby.

Slide 216: Chart of Constantinople (B-30-914)

The principal objectives seemed to be the Goobern at Stenia the Admiralty Building near which we were moored, the Ministry of War Building, the Balkanzug Railroad Station in Stambul, and the Explosives Plant at Zeitun Brunu. One bomb struck a Turkish Torpedo boat near the Goobern, and killed 40 of the crew. One bomb killed several soldiers, and a large number of horses, in the grounds of the Ministry of War Building. One bomb, near the Old Bazar, killed or wounded 100 people, on the day of the Turkish Armistice.

Slide 217: Rocket from Galata Tower, 1. (B-30-1214)

These air attacks got to be a nightmare; and two of our own sailors finally got the permanent shakes, and had to be continuously accompanied by attendants.

Slide 218: Rocket from Galata Tower, 2. (B-30-1265)

About one a.m., almost every night, the Galata Tower would begin firing rockets, - which meant that an air attack was coming.

Slide 219: Plane Attack (B-30-1107)

Then about an hour later the planes would arrive, and be heard droning around overhead, getting their bearings and picking out their objectives. Sometimes there would be only 2 or 3 planes; and sometimes, 25 or 30, - in several flight.

Slide 220: Bomb Explosion, 1. (B-30-1066-A)

It was always a great relief to finally hear the deep rumbling detonation, and then to feel the following quake a few seconds later, - when one of the big bombs finally did drop; We then knew <sup>that</sup> that one had missed us, anyhow!

Slide 221: Bomb Explosion, 2. (B-30-1093-A)

It was the waiting that got on the nerves. The bombs themselves were not so bad as the "overhead," - the eternal droning around up there, while they were getting ready to drop the bombs.

Slide 222. Silhouette, Watching (B-30-1266)

Then the shrapnel would begin. Everyone, everywhere, who had a gun, would start firing, - whether he could see anything or not; and the Germans had also installed anti-aircraft guns on all the surrounding hills.

Slide 223: AA Guns Firing (B-30-1215)

Fires would break out; shot would fall all around; and then there would be general pandemonium during the rest of the night! The populace became more terrorized by these bombings, than they had been from the executions and massacres.



Slide 224: Enver Lasha's House (B-30-904)

The three "Pashas" who had brought disaster to Turkey, -  
Enver, Talaat, and Djemal, -

Slide 225: View from Cemetery (B-30-1065)

boarded a German submarine, in the Bosphorus, at one a.m. on  
night 29th-30th October, 1918, and fled to Odessa.

Slide 226: Street of Steps 1. (B-30-971)

Talaat was killed on one of the streets of Berlin, by an  
Armenian, on 15th March 1921.

Slide 227: Bazar (B-30-1139)

Enver was killed in Bokhara, in action against the Bolsho-  
viki, on 4th August 1922.

Slide 228: Street of Steps, 2. (B-30-918)

Djemal was killed in the streets of Tiflis, by Bolsheviko  
agents, on 31 st August 1922.

Slide 229: Izzet Pasha (B-30-1131)

The Turkish Armistice was signed about noon 31st October,  
1918, Izzet Pasha being the Grand Vizier.

Slide 230: Raouf Bey (B-30-1036)

Raouf Bey, as Minister of Marine, was the real power, in  
the making of the Armistice;

Slide 231: Turkish Marine Picket (B-30-1118)

and for several days, there were Marine Pickets everywhere.

Slide 232: Camels in Stambul (B-30-903)

Turkey, and particularly Constantinople, was completely exhausted.

Slide 233: Wood-Chopper's Barge (B-30-921)

There was no food, no clothing, no coal; and people were dying everywhere, from disease and starvation.

Slide 234: Giving Bread to Soldiers (B-30-920)

Slide 235: Las Murallas Bizantinas (B-30-1092)

It was about six weeks after the Armistice before the first Entente representatives came in, - a commission of 4 officers, on a Turkish torpedo-boat.

Slide 236: Yussuf Kemal Bey (B-30-1038)

It was still later before the Allied Fleet could come in; as it took several weeks to dredge channels thru the mine-fields.

Slide 237: Landing of British Troops (B-30-1132)

After its 244th siege, - by 4 major powers, on 4 fronts, for four years, -

Slide 238: British Troops in City (B-30-1130)

and at a cost of at least four million lives, -

Slide 239: Generals D'Espercy and Allenby (B-30-1024)

Constantinople had been taken again, - for the fourth time in its history.

Slide 240: Rowing Up the Bosphorus (B-30-906)

This is the "Chaldean" NAVY.