



## Monthly News from Home & Abroad



## August September 1915

August 1, 1915 - The Fokker Scourge begins over the Western Front as German pilots achieve air supremacy using the highly effective Fokker monoplane featuring a synchronized machine-gun that fires bullets through the spinning propeller. Although the technology was pioneered by French pilot Roland Garros, the Germans copied and improved the synchronized gun idea after capturing his plane. The Fokker Scourge will last nearly a year, until Allied aerial technology catches up.

August 6, 1915 - Hoping to break the stalemate at Gallipoli, British renew the offensive. An additional 20,000 troops are landed but their attack is hampered by poor communications and logistical problems. The Turks, led by Mustafa Kemal, respond by rushing in two divisions and the British offensive fails.

August 21, 1915 - The 29th Division was ordered to attack Hill 60 and Scimitar Hill. The attack failed with heavy casualties.

September 18, 1915 - The Germans announce an end to their first U-Boat campaign, begun in February, which had targeted ships around the British Isles. This comes in response to increasing protests from the United States following American civilian deaths at sea. The U-Boats are then sent by the Germans to wreak havoc in the Mediterranean Sea, away from American shipping lanes in the Atlantic.

September 25, 1915 - On the Western Front, the British use poison gas for the first time as they launch an attack against the German 6th Army in the Artois. Chlorine gas is released from over 5,000 cylinders, creating a poisonous cloud that drifts toward the Germans, opening a gap in their front line. The British advance and quickly seize their objective, the town of Loos, but then fail to capitalize on the four-mile-wide breach in the German lines. The Germans regroup and when the British resume the attack the next day they are mowed down in the hundreds by well-placed German machine-gunners. In all, the British suffer 50,000 casualties during the Loos offensive. British Army Commander John French is then sacked, replaced by Douglas Haig.

September 26-28, 1915 - In the Middle East, a British victory occurs at the Battle of Kut al-Amara in Mesopotamia as they defeat the Turks. The resounding victory spurs an ambitious move by the British to venture onward to quickly capture Baghdad. However, that attempt fails and the troops return to Kut-al-Amara and dig in.

September 3, 1915—BORTH. SPORTS IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S LEAGUE OF PITY. On Saturday a satisfactory afternoon was spent by the children of visitors and residents on the sands for which Borth is famous. There were upwards of 200 entries and every one thoroughly enjoyed the fun and had the satisfaction of knowing that while they were having a good time them- selves they were also helping to cheer the lives of their less fortunate little brothers and sisters in the smoky cities so far away. A capital programme had been arranged by Miss Winifred Potter, of Tree Cottage, who was ably seconded by Victor Jordan, of Ocean Wave, who proved himself an energetic and enthusiastic organiser. Great praise is due to them both for so successful a result. After the prizes had been distributed Winifred Potter made a graceful little speech, in which she thanked all for helping, and cheers were given for Mrs Jordan and Victor Jordan for their valuable help.

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