

1915 - The second year of World War One

Despite attacking on the Western Front, Britain and France make few gains; they also incur hundreds of thousands more casualties than their enemy. The Gallipoli landings also fail, causing the resignation of Winston Churchill from British government.

Germany plotted a change of tactic, fighting defensively in the West and trying to defeat Russia quickly, while the Allies aimed to break through on their respective fronts. Meanwhile, Serbia came under increased pressure and Britain planned to attack Turkey.

- January 19: First German Zeppelin raid on British mainland.
- January 31: The first use of poison gas in WW1, by Germany at Bolimow in Poland.
- February 4: Germany declares submarine blockade of Britain, with all approaching ships considered targets. This is the start of unrestricted submarine warfare.
- March 11: The Reprisals Order, in which Britain banned all 'neutral' parties from trading with Germany.
- March 11 - 13: Battle of Neuve-Chapelle.
- March 18: Allied ships attempt to force a passage through the Dardanelles, but naval losses lead to the development of an invasion plan.
- April 22 - May 25: Second Battle of Ypres; BEF casualties are triple those of Germans. Poison Gas is first used on the Western Front, in a German attack on Canadian troops at Ypres.
- April 25: **The Allied ground assault begins in Gallipoli.**
- April 26: The Treaty of London is signed, in which Italy joins the Entente.

- May 2-13: Battle of Gorlice-Tarnow, in which the Germans push Russia back.
- May 7: The Lusitania is sunk by a German submarine; casualties include 124 Americans passengers., nearly bringing USA to war.
- June 23 - July 8: First Battle of Isonzo. Italy makes ten more attacks between 1915 and 1917 in the same place (The Second - Eleventh Battles of Isonzo) for no real gains.
- July 13-15: The German 'Triple Offensive' begins, aiming to destroy the Russian army.
- July 22: 'The Great Retreat' is ordered - Russian forces pull back out of Poland (currently part of Russia).
- September 1: After American outrage, Germany officially stops sinking passenger vessels without warning.
- September 5: Tsar Nicholas II makes himself Russian Commander-in-Chief.
- September 12: Germany takes over ultimate control of Austro-Hungarian forces.
- September 21 - November 6: Allied offensive leads to Battles of Champagne, Second Artois and Loos; no gains.
- **September 25: Eight Dawlish men die in the Battle of Loos.**
- November 23: German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian forces push the Serbian army into exile; Serbia falls.
- December 10: The Allies begin slowly withdrawing from Gallipoli; they complete by January 9 1916.
- December 18: Douglas Haig appointed British Commander-in-Chief; he replaces John French.

With acknowledgements to europeanhistory.about.com

Frederick George Ford, Private in Royal Marine Light Infantry, killed in action at Gallipoli on 9th May, aged 18

Alfred Samuel Baron, Leading Seaman H.M.S.GOLIATH, lost with the ship in the Dardanelles, 13th May, aged 41

Frederick William Bond, Private in Royal Army Medical Corps, died from wounds on 23rd May, aged 20

Thomas Frederick Jarman, Chief Petty Officer, R.N., died in Dawlish on 22nd June, aged 47

Stanley James Crook, Lance Corporal in the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, killed in action on 24th August, aged 20

The following died on 25th September 1915, all being in the 8th Battalion, Devonshire Regiment at the Battle of Loos, Flanders

John Gwyne Anning, Private, aged 22

Sidney Cornelius, Private, aged 29

Frank Charles Cotton, Lance Sergeant, aged 26

Ernest John Crideford, Private, aged 22

William John Dew, Private, aged 30

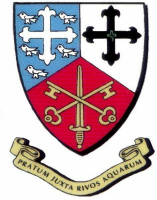
Albert John Hooper, Private, aged 37

Ernest George Martin, Private, aged 18

William Henry Stevens, Private, aged 25

Sidney Harold Kerswell, Private in the London Regiment, 3rd City of London Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, died of wounds sustained at Gallipoli, on 14th October, aged 21

DAWLISH WORLD WAR ONE PROJECT



LET US REMEMBER, AMONG OTHERS, THOSE WHO DIED IN 1915

Paul Holman, Gunner in the Honourable Artillery Company, killed on sentry duty, France on 15th February, aged 22

Walter Stoyle, Private in the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment killed in action, France on 13th March, aged 23

Clarence Henry Crook, Private in the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, killed in action on 17th March, aged 19

George John Pessell, Chief Ship's Cook, Royal Navy, died 16th April, aged 35

Richard Alexander Rooth, Lieut-Col, 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, killed in action at Gallipoli on 25th April, aged 49

Wilfred George Jackson, Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regt), killed in action, Flanders, on 27th April aged 19

Edward Mudge, Gunner in the 4th Wessex Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, died at Dawlish on 29th April, aged 18

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