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THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1914

PROBS—FAIR

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GERMANS TAKE TOWN OF DIXMUDE, BUT SUFFER SERIOUS DEFEAT ON EAST PRUSSIAN BORDER

WILL GO BEYOND THE MILLION MEN ASKED FOR BY KITCHENER

Premier Asquith intimates large vote of credit and another for men—Recruiting until war is over—Doubts if war will last as long as predicted at beginning—Bonar Law assures government of support of opposition—Peace at present stage out of question Viscount Bryce says.

London, Nov. 11.—King George opened today what probably will prove to be a purely war session of Parliament. No controversial political question will be debated, but this does not mean that entire harmony will prevail, for the cabinet ministers will be asked some pertinent and uncomfortable questions about their conduct of various phases of the war.

Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary, is expected to make a report on the situation in regard to alien enemies in England, and the extent of the spy evil, but no additional legislation in this direction is expected.

The most immediate business before the House of Commons will be to provide sines of war in men and money. The recruiting situation may lead to some steps towards compulsory service and the \$500,000,000 granted in August, having been practically spent, a further credit of a like amount will probably be proposed under the special War Loan Act passed at the last session.

One hundred and five Unionists are missing from their seats, being absent in various capacities in connection with the war.

While thirty-two Ministerialists are actually at the front, and many others are absent on government business, the usual ceremony accompanied the opening of Parliament, the King taking a military procession through the streets to Westminster Palace.

Like the Lord Mayor's show, the customary color was lacking. Instead of the brilliantly uniformed household guards lining the streets and forming the escort, sober khaki marked the military features of the display.

Within the House of Lords, all the usual ceremonial trappings were used. In this body, the King's speech from the throne was moved by Lord Methuen and seconded by Viscount Bryce. In the House of Commons, the speech was moved by Sir Robert Price, and seconded by William Mitchell.

In his speech after the opening of parliament, Premier Asquith declared that he doubted whether the war would last as long as some people originally predicted, but that it would last longer was certain.

"However, the longer it lasts," continued the premier, "the more the great resources and strength which the Empire possesses will be available to fill the gaps, to replace the losses and maintain our position. The Empire is on trial and the experiences of the last three months have inspired us with the confident hope that the longer the trial lasts, the more clearly will we emerge from it as the champions of a just cause."

Mr. Asquith expressed warm appreciation of the support which the government in England is engaged in an unprecedented contest, he said, and regarding the justice of her share in this there is no difference of opinion in any part of the Empire. The country has gone through much, has learned much, has seen her troops hold a position of difficulty and danger, the premier continued.

"Today we see them in a position in which, in conjunction with our allies, France and Belgium, they have frustrated absolutely and defeated the first designs of the German Emperor."

The sending of Marines to Antwerp. Regarding the sending of British marines to Antwerp just before the fall of that city, the premier intimated that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, subsequently would make a more detailed statement, but he said at once that the responsibility for the expedition was shared by the government as a whole. Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, was consulted and everything was done with his knowledge and approval.

WILL LIKELY JOIN JAP FLEET IN SEARCH FOR ENEMY OFF CHILE COAST

Honolulu, Nov. 11.—The Japanese battleship Hizen and cruiser Asama, which entered this port yesterday for coal and provisions, left here today for an unknown destination.

Rumor has it in the Japanese colony that the warships will rendezvous with a Japanese fleet, now nearing the coast of Chile, where it is supposed to be seeking the German cruisers, believed to be in that vicinity.

Two Japanese merchantmen at Hilo are due to clear shortly, but in view of the sinking of the Emden and the

ATTEMPT TO KILL JUDGE WITH BOMB

Exploded outside court as he was leaving—Probably Work of Foreigners Tried for White Slavery.

New York, Nov. 11.—A bomb was exploded alongside the Bronx County Court House late tonight. The bomb apparently was a powerful one, and it did considerable damage to the building, within and without, and the shock of the explosion was felt blocks away.

The bomb, in the belief of the police, was intended for County Judge Louis D. Gibbs, who has presided recently in the cases of a number of foreigners convicted on "White Slave" charges.

Judge Gibbs, who at the time of the explosion was preparing to leave his chambers in the building, escaped injury.

TORONTO MAN TELLS OF GERMAN CRUELITIES

Saw Children With Hands Cut off—Father Shot for Trying to Save Daughter.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—Mr. D. Mayall, a financial broker, recently returned from the seat of war, bears testimony to the atrocities committed by the Germans in Belgium. He said in an interview tonight:

"At Roosendaal I came in contact with the mother of a young woman who had been mistreated by four German soldiers to such an extent that she had to be placed in an asylum.

The incident took place in Aerschot, and, according to her mother, the soldiers had compelled the parents to witness the atrocity. The father protested against such treatment of his daughter, and when he stepped forward to defend her he was tied hand and foot and shot."

He declares that he saw two children whose hands had been cut off, and a nine-year-old girl who had lost all the fingers of both hands.

TURKISH FLAG HAULED DOWN

Anarchy Reigns at Avlona, Albania—Berat Completely Destroyed.

Paris, Nov. 11.—The following despatch has been received by the Havas Agency from Athens:

"It is announced that a British destroyer has captured two Turkish sailing ships near the island of Tenedos.

"The town of Berat, Albania, has been pillaged and completely destroyed. Anarchy reigns at Avlona, Albania, and that region is a prey to civil war.

"Partisans of Kema Bey, to the number of 1,500 forced the governor to haul down the Turkish flag and hoist the Albanian colors. Samed Pasha sent five hundred soldiers to Avlona and they disarmed the inhabitants and restored the Turkish flag."

Known presence of the remainder of the German Pacific squadron off the coast of South America, it is not believed the Hizen and the Asama will be detailed to convoy them.

Reinforced By Troops From West Succeed in Taking Position After Most Sanguinary Fighting of Whole War—Russians Have Taken Over 20,000 Prisoners In Recent Fighting—Czar's Army Advancing In Poland at Rate of 14 Miles a Day and Are Driving Austrians Back In Galicia—Austrians Hope to Crush Serbs Before Russians Can Come to Their Aid—Britain Loses Torpedo Gunboat.

London, Nov. 11.—The Germans have resumed their attack on the allied line between the coast and the Lys river, and while the French claim generally to have held their positions the Germans have succeeded in capturing the town of Dixmude, which has been the centre of some of the fiercest and most sanguinary fighting of the war.

The country between Dixmude and Ypres, where the belligerents have been engaged in violent attacks and counter attacks for weeks past and where the losses have been heavier even than those in the battle of the Yser, is again the scene of a battle, which for fury has seldom, if ever, been equalled.

Behind Dixmude is the direct road to Dunkirk, one of the French ports on which the Germans have set their hearts, and if they can break through here the Allies will be compelled to fall back to new positions. The Germans have therefore concentrated their forces at this point, and their success in taking Dixmude, where they claim to have captured 500 prisoners, and positions to the west of Langemarck, where, according to the Berlin report, 2,000 prisoners fell into their hands, shows that the statements, so freely made, that they have been sending troops from the west to Poland, are without foundation.

As a matter of fact, the military men here believe that the Germans, as soon as they saw it was impossible to carry out their design of capturing Warsaw, despatched troops from that region to the west, not imagining that the Russian pursuit would be carried out with the rapidity with which it has been.

At other points along the battlefield in France the French official communications claim some successes for the Allies, but the German headquarters staff declares that all attacks have been repulsed.

It is considered quite certain that with the enormous forces required for the effort to get through to the coast and to protect their own country from Russian invasion the Germans will not be able to throw any additional troops into the lines which stretch through Northern France and along the Franco-German border.

On the other hand the French, whose army is growing daily, might attempt an offensive against Lorraine or Alsace as a diversion which would relieve the pressure in the west.

The Germans, according to Petrograd despatches, have suffered a more serious defeat on the East Prussian border than the official statements have disclosed. Advances from the Russian capital today state that in the recent fighting there the Russians have captured more than twenty thousand prisoners together with quantities of guns and munitions.

AUSTRIANS HOPE TO CRUSH SERBIA BEFORE RUSSIANS COME TO RESCUE.

The Russian advance in Poland, which has been at the rate of fourteen miles daily, has astonished the military experts, and it is not surprising to hear that they are picking up many footsore and weary German stragglers. This advance of horse, foot and artillery has continued for some days.

In Galicia the Russians continue to push the Austrians back, but they threaten to cross in an endeavor to crush Serbia, before Russia can come to her assistance.

Of the fighting between Turkey and the Allies the reports are so contradictory that there is no reconciling them. Turkey reports victories against Russia and Great Britain, which those two countries deny.

After the predictions that the war could not be ended within three years, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in a statement in the House of Commons today that he did not believe it would last so long as was originally expected, struck rather a cheerful note. While some continue to believe that the war will be one of years, there is an increasing number who think that the great offensive campaign by the Allies in the spring, when England's new army of a million men can take the field and Russia and France will be stronger than ever, will bring the conflict to an end, exhaustion also playing its part.

BRITISH WAR RELIEF ASS'N INCORPORATED

Will Help Subjects in New York Who Are in Need on Account of War.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 11.—The British War Relief Association, with headquarters in New York City, was incorporated with the secretary of state here today. Its purpose is to provide a fully equipped automobile ambulance corps for the allied troops fighting in the European war, to pay the expenses of volunteer nurses, and afford relief to British subjects in New York, who are in need because of the war.

GUARDS FOR PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT TORONTO

To Prevent Sympathizers of Kaiser Doing Any Damage.

Toronto, Nov. 11.—As a precaution against "vengeful individuals with German sympathies the Ontario government has decided to place two outside guards at the Parliament buildings, and to install a dozen cluster lights to light up the grounds.

The guards will constantly patrol the grounds around the buildings at night, and an added watch will be kept inside. Two additional watchmen have been put on.

LONDON SCOTTISH SHOW GALLANTRY AND INFLECT HEAVY LOSS ON ENEMY

Repulse Violent Attacks of Germans For Hours, and Although Unable To Maintain Position, Exacts Heavy Tole From Enemy Before Retiring—First Time In Empire's History Complete Unit of Territorial Army Fight Side By Side With Sister Units of Regulars.

London, Nov. 11.—The official press bureau issues the following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye-witness present with General Headquarters, and which continues and supplements the narrative published on November 6, of the movements of the British force, and the French armies in immediate touch with it:

"November 4. Before the chronological record of the course of events is resumed a short description will be given of the events of the battle fought on October 31 by the London Scottish. The occasion is not looked upon as a special one, because the battalion acquitted itself well, for that was regarded as a matter of course, nor because it has done better than the regular battalions, who have been doing as much, if not more, for weeks or months. It is a special event, because it forms an epoch in the military history of the British Empire, and marks the first time that a complete unit of our Territorial army has been thrown into a fight alongside its sister units of the regular army. Briefly what happened was this:

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