

RUSSIANS MAKE CROSSING OF LAKE ICHKOUV

ASQUITH BELIEVES CONSCRIPTION WILL NOT BE NECESSARY

MENTIONED AS NEW WAR COUNCIL IN ENGLAND

CZAR'S FORCES CROSS LAKE ICHKOUV AND CHARGE ENEMY TRENCHES WITH BAYONETS

(Continued from page 1)

of immeasurable value. "They did not succeed," he continued, "notwithstanding the magnificent exhibition and never surpassed gallantry of our troops."

The Premier then said that in the Sea of Marmora up to Oct. 26, British submarines had sunk or damaged two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports and 197 supply ships.

In referring to the situation at the Dardanelles, Mr. Asquith pointed out that the Allied forces were holding 200,000 Turks and added:

"The situation in the Dardanelles is receiving the most anxious consideration of the government, not as an isolated thing, but as part of the larger strategic question raised by reason of developments in the Balkans."

Are Men and Material Being Used To Best Advantage, Sir Edward Carson Asks

Sir Edward Carson, who recently resigned from the office of attorney-general in the cabinet, initiated a discussion on Mr. Asquith's statement. He said he would not have risen if the premier had given sufficient information to the public on matters upon which they showed anxiety, and after fifteen months of war, he thought it only right that there should be free debate in the house.

The present position, he declared, was one of grave peril.

"We have had an ever-widening theatre of war," he said, "which is threatening the very vitals of our Empire. The Germans are in possession of Belgium and part of France and Poland, and are now threatening our gallant ally, Serbia. What the house and country are really anxious about is whether our resources in men and material are being used to the best advantage; whether what have appeared to be grave miscalculations could have been avoided, and, above all, whether the machinery of the government for carrying on the war is the most adequate and most effective which we can devise."

Sir Edward declared that on all these questions the country was groping in the dark.

A War Council, the Remedy

There was the absence of munitions. He referred to that because experience had shown him that the cabinet, however useful in time of peace, was an organization utterly incapable of carrying on the war under present conditions. What was wanted was a smaller number of competent men, sitting daily, with the best advisers they could get, to work out the problems that arose. He did not think that a committee of the cabinet would answer, if the committee was to be accountable to the cabinet and the cabinet was to take the responsibility.

Perhaps the gravest instance, and the most recent, of how the cabinet and government worked, he said, was to be found in the Balkan situation.

On Sept. 23 Sir Edward Grey stated that Bulgarian mobilization had resulted in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of Great Britain's enemies, and the Great Britain should be prepared to give its friends in the Balkans all the support in its power, in a manner most welcome to them.

When he learned that this was no longer the policy of the government, and that there were no plans to this end, he severed his connection with the cabinet. Sir Edward said he decided to resign as he could not support the conclusion reached by the war council of the cabinet the day before. He quoted Sir Edward Grey's statement, made in the house on Sept. 28, promising the Allies support to Serbia, and read part of his letter to the premier:

"I cannot understand how England can abandon Serbia to her fate without national dishonor. Even if we are not so bound in honor, such a course would, in my judgment, be the policy of despair, and an admission of failure which could only be justified after every other alternative had been abandoned. Bulgaria will be given a free hand to crush our ally. All hope of inducing Roumania to come to Serbia's assistance will have been abandoned, and she may even find it to her interests to join our enemies, and every encouragement will be given Greece to follow the policy of the King, rather than Venizelos and his majority in the chamber. The loss of our prestige will be incalculable, and a very grave menace to our eastern Empire."

The former attorney-general told Mr. Asquith that he was quite aware

of the difficulties suggested by the general staff, but that he felt confident that if troops were concentrated at Saloniki, and the naval power used, it would demonstrate to the Allies that we resolved to preserve their country for the Serbians. The Serbs were weakened in her power to crush Serbia; the Anglophile and anti-Turk parties in Bulgaria would be strengthened and encouraged; Roumania would be more likely to help and the policy of Venizelos would be greatly stimulated.

Vigorous Measures To Bring Greece To Terms

"As regards Greece, I think," he continued, "vigorous efforts should be made to compel her to fulfill her treaty obligations. It was at her invitation that we sent troops to Saloniki, in conjunction with the French, and we shall be required to do this in the eyes of the powers if we are compelled to withdraw, and placed in a position of dishonor towards Serbia. Greece—the King's party—is afraid of the central powers. We ought to make her afraid of us. Our naval supremacy enables us to do this, and for my part, I would not hesitate to inform her that unless she was prepared to join the Allies in the defense of Serbia we would break off friendly relations."

Sir Edward Carson criticized the sending of an army to Egypt to await the result of a general staff sent to Gallipoli and criticized the Dardanelles campaign in general.

"May I in conclusion," said Sir Edward Carson, "to avoid any misconception, state that I am entirely in accord with your policy that the war must be fought to an end, at any sacrifice, and until we have brought it to a successful conclusion."

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, declared that the attacks upon the premier and the persistent pessimism of a portion of the press had had no weight in Ireland, and that the proposal which Mr. Asquith had made with reference to the cabinet was one which, in his opinion, would, for the time being, at any rate, silence "the wreckers."

Foreign Secretary Replies to Sir Edward Carson.

Mr. Redmond said he was against compulsion, and to impose compulsion on the country was virtually in its favor, would be a folly and a crime. George Nicoll Barnes, the Labor member for Glasgow, said what was wanted, more than anything else, at the present moment, was national unity.

Sir Edward Grey then arose to correct what he described as a misapprehension that had arisen from Sir Edward Carson's speech, which he said contained some statements that afforded an example of the difficulty of speaking as freely in time of war as in time of peace.

"Sir Edward Carson," Sir Edward Grey said, "must have left the House of Commons, and probably would leave our allies, under the impression that the government made a promise to send help to Serbia, and then vacillated and hesitated, and as a result some valuable opportunity for giving help had been lost."

The foreign minister said that his statement of September 28, promising to aid the Balkan states friendly to the Entente Powers, in a manner that would be most welcome to them, was founded on something of a definite promise the government had made in answer to a request from Greece.

This promise had been made in common with the French government, and was that a definite number of men would be sent to Saloniki for the express purpose of enabling Greece to fulfill her treaty obligations with Serbia.

No Time Lost in Sending Available Aid to Serbia.

He said that when, during his speech of September 28 he said "without reserve, and without qualification," he meant that while expressing themselves ready to help to realize the national aspirations of Greece and Serbia the government had also worked to achieve a Balkan unity by urging certain concessions to Bulgaria. What he desired to convey was that since Bulgaria had joined the Central Powers there could be no more talk of concessions from Greece and Serbia, and that the help Great Britain was prepared henceforth to give those countries would be given without qualifications or conditions.

"Sir Edward Carson's speech," the foreign minister continued, "must have conveyed the impression that after the promise was made the government had lost opportunities of helping Serbia, and that more troops might have been landed at Saloniki than had been landed, or that more might have been on the way than were on the way. That was not the case. "It was perfectly true that after the Greek government took a different view of their treaty obligations to Serbia than that we had accepted, there was a close consultation between the British and French as to the best use which should be made of the forces to be sent to the near east. But there was no delay in the preparations. The forces which were immediately at our disposal were landed at Saloniki, and are now engaged in the operations in the Balkans, and the



SIR EDWARD GREY.



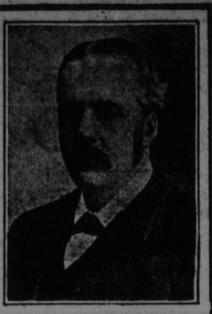
LORD CURZON.



FIELD MARSHAL LORD KITCHENER.



DONAR LAW.



THE RIGHT HON. D. LLOYD-GEORGE.



SIR CHAS. TUPPER.

preparations went on for sending further forces to the near east. No time was lost in giving any assistance in the British and French power to Serbia in her hour of need."

It was most carefully conceived, and was developed in consultation between the admirals on the spot, the war staff of the Admiralty and before any decision was taken it was communicated to the French Admiralty, who entirely approved it and agreed to participate therein. It was enthusiastically received and acclaimed by the illustrious grand duke, then commanding the Russian army, who rightly thought it would assist him in the Caucasus.

"The matter was most carefully reviewed over and over again by the war council. The operation then conceived was purely naval. We could not afford at that time—Lord Kitchener said so, and we all agreed, that any substantial military support was impossible at the time. It was, therefore, decided to make the attempt with the navy alone."

"I take my full share of responsibility for the initiative of that operation—(cheers)—my full share—in the attempt to allocate the blame to one minister or another, or suggest that some undefined personality of great authority and overmastering will controlled and directed the strategy."

"That was not the case. No one was more responsible than myself. I thought then, as everybody must have thought who knew the whole circumstances, that risks could be run, especially in a sense favorable to the allies, to open communication with the Black Sea and strike a blow at the very heart of the Turkish empire. The operations culminated in an attack on the Narrows, which resulted in a setback. The government had then to consider whether further operations should be continued."

"It was the opinion of the advisers of the government and seemed a very tangible opinion, that by the aid of an adequate military force an attack might still be driven home successfully. "Sir Ian Hamilton was selected to conduct the expedition. He had wide naval and army experience, and he and the vice-admiral on the spot were in agreement that a joint naval and military attack was necessary. The active plan of operations was left to the judgment of the commanders on the spot, and there was never any agreement between them and the general staff in Great Britain."

"The actual operations are familiar to everybody. I will only say that in the course of the whole war I have never sustained a keener disappointment than in the failure of the operation at the beginning of August. The chances of success seemed not only great, but preponderant. The consequences of success would have been almost immeasurable. It would have solved the whole situation in the Balkans, prevented Bulgaria entering the war, left Constantinople open to capture, and the whole eastern world as a most brilliant demonstration of the superiority of the Allies. But it had not succeeded, notwithstanding a magnificent exhibition, never surpassed (cheers)—of the gallantry and resources of the British troops of which none had been more conspicuous than the Australians. Nor ought the house to forget the extraordinary and magnificent services of the navy. (Cheers.)"

"Submarine Have Played Big Part. Premier Asquith paid an eloquent tribute to the services performed by the submarines. He emphasized the fact that up to October 26, operating in the Sea of Marmora, they had succeeded in sinking or damaging two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports and 197 supply ships. (Cheers.)"

while the Allies must consult each other, resulting in inevitable differences in point of view in any operation. Germany further had had the advantage of making lavish promises to Bulgaria, whereas the Allies could not barter away the property of our Allies and friends behind their backs, or without the assurance of adequate compensation.

Further, when the Allies were proached with being too late in providing active help for Serbia, it must be remembered that, up to that very last moment, there was the strongest reason to believe that Greece would accept and act upon her treaty obligations to Serbia.

"When Bulgarian mobilization began Premier Venizelos asked France and ourselves for 150,000 men. This was on the express understanding that Greece would mobilize also. Venizelos later announced that Greece must abide by her treaty with Serbia, but the King repudiated the declaration, and Venizelos resigned."

These, said the prime minister, were facts to be recognized by those people who were complaining of the alleged inertia of the allied governments. He wished to say, on behalf of the government and people of Great Britain—and the opinion was also shared by France and Russia, that Serbia could not be allowed to become a prey of this sinister and nefarious combination. The British and French general staffs had come to a complete agreement thereupon.

"Serbia may rest assured," said the prime minister, "that her independence is regarded by us as one of the essential objects of the alliance."

OIL BUSINESS IN U.S. SUBJECT OF PROBE BY FEDERAL COMMISSION

Washington, Nov. 2.—A complete and thorough investigation of the oil business of the United States is being made by the federal trade commission, according to an announcement made today by the commission. It states that the investigation was begun in response to resolutions passed by the senate which were introduced by Senators Owen and Gore, of Oklahoma.

"The information called for by the resolutions," said the resolution, "necessitated a careful and complete investigation of nearly every phase of the production, transportation, refining and market of crude petroleum and its refined products in this country."

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They restore the equilibrium of the deranged nerve centres, thereby producing peaceful, undisturbed, refreshing sleep, and will cause you get up in the morning feeling that you have the strength and vitality to go through your day's work.



Petrograd, Nov. 2, via London, Nov. 2.—The official communication from general headquarters today reads as follows:

"In Galicia southeast of Ternopol our troops succeeded in making a crossing of Lake Ichkou. Disembarking at night on the enemy side of the lake they penetrated several lines of barbed wire defenses, some of which extended into the water. We attacked the enemy, breaking into his trenches and bayoneting a large part of the

Austro-German defenders. We took about 400 prisoners.

"On Monday we took by assault the village of Bakovitsa, south of Semkowitz. The Austro-German prisoners taken in the fighting on Sunday and Monday numbered 80 officers and 3,500 men."

"Western front: The fighting which began October 31, near Kemmern (30 miles west of Riga) continues with no appreciable result to either side."

VILLA FORGES STILL FIGHTING

Fail to Storm Agua Prieta Held by Carranza Men.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 2.—After withstanding a violent attack by forces of Gen. Villa, reported to be superior in number and artillery equipment, the Carranza garrison of Agua Prieta, under command of Gen. Calles, remained secure in their positions this afternoon. Firing by the attackers virtually had ceased at one o'clock. In the shower of bullets which fell on the American side of the line in the course of the fighting, ten persons were injured. Hundreds of refugees and many wounded had crossed the line to be cared for.

SIR CHAS. TUPPER'S BODY WILL BE BROUGHT TO HALIFAX ON METAGAMA

London, Nov. 2, (Gazette Cable)—C. H. Gray, of Abbeywood, Bexley Heath, a cousin of the late Charles Tupper, stated today that the remains were being shipped by the S.S. Metagama next Friday, for interment at Halifax.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Morton S. Allan. The death occurred at Los Angeles, California, on October 27th, 1915, of Sadie J. Allan, wife of Morton S. Allan. Mrs. Allan was a daughter of the late Joseph Neptune, of West St. John, where she formerly lived. She leaves beside her husband, one daughter, married in California, three sons, one sister, Mrs. Thomas Brown of West St. John, and one brother, Joseph Neptune of Massachusetts. The sons are: Harry and Robert of California, and Walter, of Winnipeg.

Mr. Allan was formerly engineer at the Mispac pulp mill and after it closed down he went to California, where he has since lived.

DIED.

ALLAN.—At Los Angeles, California, on October 27th, 1915, Sadie J., wife of Morton S. Allan, in the 61st year of her age.

In North End.

The meeting in St. Michael's Hall, North End, tonight will be addressed by Magistrate Ritchie, Sergeant Knight, while S. C. Mathews and others will sing. Refreshments will be served. Men are wanted to attend.

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Two Wonderful Shows in One Bill This Afternoon Only!

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"Carmen" Will Be Commenced at 2 p. m.

"Graustark" Will Follow, About 3.30 p. m.

Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne

In Geo. Barr McCutcheon's Romance

SIX PARTS "GRAUSTARK" SIX REELS

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Another of Our Supreme Picture Programmes

CANAL TO SLACKEN EASY AT H

"DO THE FI

Guy Turner, Former Te Wins Promotion for Gal

ers What Men in the Them.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, Nov. 2.—Guy R. Turner, by a school teacher at St. John, who was on the St. John Valley Railway construction has won a commission in the Royal Canadian Division in Flanders as a result of

Recently Mr. Turner's friends learned to the rank of sergeant-major of his company wounded in the back of the neck and it was out of action. He recovered quickly, however, yesterday Aid. Geo. McKnight received a modestly referred incidentally to the fact.

Lieut. Turner is now attached to his say he commands the 12th Batt., at the outbreak referred to the engineers at Valcartier when ent was being mobilized. He was mentioned months ago for specially meritorious conduct has been all that his friends hoped it would get it.

"Bill Neales is getting along fine and Morris is here now, too. Chester Hughes over to see him this afternoon but he will cross him in a day or two. You see they fairly well represented over here. By the after some work in our front line trench fellows in a section of the trench where a voice from the other end in the dark Guy Turner?" I said, "Sure, come out and came out where I could see him and who I should say, a great reception. From my battalion he certainly deserved all the could give him. He has certainly done that a good many might well follow. Around New Brunswick can sit around ried men making such sacrifices for the comprehension of any ordinary person, though that he made enough men of the victory for the good old flag and to protect children, aged and unfit and those with

REVIEW OF 52ND AT B OTTAWA FRIDAY ON WAY TO ST. JOHN

Two Regiments due to leave for front held back until officers show proper degree of competency.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—Recruiting is proceeding with enthusiasm all over the country according to reports received here. In Toronto division, under Col. Loggie, no less than 24 new battalions will be formed. More than 20 new battalions will be raised in the four Western provinces. Hon. Robert Rogers left for the west tonight via Toronto. He will address recruiting meetings all through the west.

The 52nd battalion of Port Arthur will be reviewed here on Friday morning on its way to St. John where it will spend the winter.

Two regiments that would have sailed have been held up. General Sir Sam Hughes stated, because some of their officers were not competent to lead the men into action. The regiments will go forward, he added, only when these officers have improved sufficiently or have been replaced by others.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. MacMichael will leave today for Apple River, N. S., where they will reside.

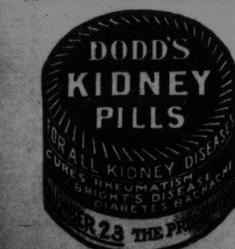
Mrs. Walter Small and two children of West Chino, and Miss Lawson of Buctouche, are visiting Mrs. E. S. Henkle of Orange street.

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