

5:16th Day of the War

TO-DAY'S Messages.

NOON.

CARSON FOR SMALL CABINET.

LONDON, To-day. Sir Edward Carson, who resigned last month as Attorney-General, addressed the Commons yesterday, following the speech of the Premier. He said, in his opinion, the Cabinet, however useful in times of peace, was an organization and machine utterly incapable of carrying on the war under present conditions. It was his preference that the Premier should cut down the Cabinet to five or six men who would take the whole burden and responsibility.

WILL RECOGNIZE CARRANZA.

LONDON, To-day. Foreign Secretary Grey informed the Commons to-day that Britain intends to follow the course already taken by the States, regarding the recognition of the Carranza Government in Mexico. He said the Government was in consultation on the subject with its allies.

ASQUITH'S MASTERLY REVIEW OF SITUATION.

LONDON, To-day. In his address to the Commons yesterday, Asquith stated Sir John French was now in command of nearly one million men. Asquith said the total casualties in France and Flanders amounted to 377,000. He asserted that the Germans had not made a net gain of a foot of ground since April. The Premier accepted his full share of responsibility for the first attack on the Dardanelles which resulted in a failure with the loss of several capital ships. He said these attacks were made after full investigation and consultation with naval experts, and that it was sanctioned by the Government, notwithstanding some doubts in the minds of this Government's principal naval advisers. Reviewing the work of the British submarines in the Turkish campaign, the Premier said that in the Sea of Marmora, they had sunk or damaged two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transports and 197 supply ships. Asquith said there was a full agreement between Britain and France to maintain the independence of Serbia, and not let her become the prey of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria. The Premier asserted the financial situation of Britain was serious, and that the nation must be prepared to make far greater sacrifice than it had yet done to enable it to sustain the burden imposed by the war. Asquith said he strongly believed the recruiting plan of Earl Derby would succeed, and that conscription would be unnecessary. He continued it is true that many parts of the horizon are overcast. The moment calls for three things: a proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience, and overflowing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive. He referred to the small coterie of professionals which kept our enemies supplied daily with a diet of falsehoods. The Government, he said, had no interest concerning anything, subject to one over-riding consideration, that its dis-

closures would not assist Britain's enemies. How do we stand to-day? asked the Premier in August last year we were prepared to send abroad six infantry and two cavalry divisions. In the operations described by Field Marshal French, his command is not far short of a million men. To these must be added the troops in the Dardanelles, Egypt and other theatres of war as well as our garrisons and troops in reserve. How has this gigantic force been got together by a power which has never aspired to be a military power? First by the manhood of the United Kingdom. In the last fifteen months we have recruited—Asquith hesitated, then remarked I do not like to give the exact figures of men. The contribution of India was splendid, he continued; Canada contributed 95,000 men and officers; Australia 92,000; New Zealand 25,000; Newfoundland 1,500; Ceylon, Fiji and other parts of the empire have all sent contingents. Turning to the work of the navy in transporting the troops the Premier said two and a half million officers and men have been carried in addition to 32,000 sick and wounded, two and one half million tons of supplies, 50,000 horses and mules. Up to the present, he added, the loss of life on the whole of these gigantic overseas operations has been considerably less than one tenth of one per cent. There never has been anything comparable in history to the service of the navy. There they are men of the grand fleet living unnoted and unadvertised, performing with efficiency and vigilance which cannot be described, but which has cleared the whole of the high seas from one end to the other of German warships and mercantile marine. Where is the great German fleet upon which so much money was spent? Locked up in the Baltic. It dare not show its face in the waters where it can be attacked. The whole maritime resources of Germany have been reduced to a sporadic and constantly diminishing effects of submarine. The Premier added that the war must be won. Rather than not win, he would have no hesitation about making fresh proposals to the House, involving some sort of legal obligation. Asquith asserted he was as confident as ever that the Allies were going to carry their righteous cause to a triumphant issue. He was not going to shift the burden from his shoulder until satisfied he was unable to bear it. He would not surrender the task so long as he enjoyed health, and the confidence of the King and country. In regard to the western front, Asquith said he had nothing to add to despatches from Field Marshal French, except that since last April, the Germans had not gained a single foot of ground, that indeed is an understatement of the case, he added. Referring to the eastern war theatre, the Premier paid a warm tribute to the fighting qualities of the Russians and expressed confidence in their ability before long to roll back the enemy. Premier Asquith remarked the British object in the east was to preserve the neutrality of the Arabs, and safeguard British interest in the Persian Gulf and uphold the authority of the Union Jack in the east. With victorious forces are now within a measurable distance of Bagdad. He continued no operations had been conducted with greater brilliance or with better prospects of final success. Turning to the operations in the Dardanelles, for the launching of which Winston Spencer Churchill, their first Lord of the Admiralty, was attacked so strongly in many quarters, Asquith said from the moment Turkey declared war it was impossible to concentrate attention solely on the western front. The Turks threatened our Russian Ally and Egypt. The advent of Turkey had a great effect

on the Balkan States. It was not altogether strategy in a great war like this. You cannot always determine the policy altogether by naval and military positions. Sometimes it is not only expedient but necessary to take risks which mere naval and military considerations would have warned you against. In January we had no military forces available in the east more than to cope with the Turkish attack on Egypt, which was defeated. The question of the naval attack on the Dardanelles was then considered and after a full consultation with the naval expert, including the Admiralty on the spot, notwithstanding some doubts in the mind of Baron Fisher, then First Sea Lord, the Government felt justified in sanctioning the attack. The proposed attack was carefully considered and was approved by the French and enthusiastically received by the Grand Duke. The matter came again before the War Council before a shot was fired and their report was communicated to the Cabinet. It decided first to make an attempt with the navy and the navy alone. I take my full share of responsibility and deprecate attempts to allot responsibility to one Minister or another. Premier Venizelos, of Greece, whose advocacy of intervention in the war on the side of the Entente Allies, led to his resignation, asked France and Britain on Sept. 21 for 150,000 men with the express understanding that Greece would mobilize. The objects of the Dardanelles to influence the Balkan situation and open a way for supplies for the Russians and strike a blow at the heart of the Turkish Empire. The Naval operations were continued systematically for a month until they culminated in an attack on the narrows which resulted in a set back. It was then suggested that by the aid of adequate forces an attack could be driven home with success. General Sir Ian Hamilton was sent out and reported he was in agreement with the suggestion that a joint naval and military attack was necessary. In the whole course of the war I have never sustained keener disappointment than on the failure of these operations. Asquith pointed out that if the efforts of the forces on the Dardanelles had been successful, they would have been immeasurably valuable. They did not succeed, he continued, notwithstanding the magnificent exhibition, never surpassed, of gallantry of our troops. It was probable that the Russians might have sustained a serious setback in the Caucasus, the Turks might have organized a great attack against Egypt, while the expedition to Mesopotamia might have been swept out of existence. It must not be forgotten also that the British at Gallipoli were holding 200,000 Turks and preventing them from doing incalculable mischief in other parts. The present situation in Dardanelles, said the Minister, was receiving most careful and anxious consideration, as part of a large strategic question raised by recent developments. British and French General Staffs had come to a complete agreement. Serbia may rest assured, said the Minister, that her independence is regarded by us as one of essential objects of the Alliance. SIR EDWARD CARSON'S SPEECH. 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. 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 responsibility. Perhaps the gravest instance and most recent of how the Cabinet and Government worked, he said, was to be found in the Balkan situation. On Sept. 2nd, Sir Edward Grey stated that Bulgarian mobilization had resulted in Bulgaria assuming an aggressive attitude on the side of Britain's enemies, and 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 and he decided to resign as he could not support the conclusion reached by the War Council of Cabinet the day before. As regards Greece, I think, he continued, vigorous effort should be made to compel her to fulfil her treaty obligations. It was at her invitation that we sent troops to Saloniki in conjunction with French and we should rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the Powers if we are compelled to withdraw and placed in a position of dishonour towards Serbia. JOHN REDMOND'S SPEECH. John Redmond, Nationalist Leader, declared that the attacks upon the Premier and the persistent pessimism of a portion of the press 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 at any rate silence the wreckers. OTHER SPEECHES. George Barnes, the Labor member for Glasgow said what was wanted more than anything at the present moment was national unity. Sir Edward Grey rose to correct what he described as a misapprehension that had arisen from Carson's speech. The help Great Britain was prepared henceforth to give those countries would be given without qualifications or conditions. Carson's speech, the Foreign Minister continued, must have conveyed the impression that after the promise was made the Government had lost the opportunity of helping Serbia, that more

troops might have been landed at Salonki than had been, or that more might have been on the way than we see. That was not the case. THE SICK KING PINS V. C. ON SOLDIER'S BREST. LONDON, To-day. While King George was on the ambulance train yesterday being conveyed from an unnamed town in France to the coast, it developed to him directed that Lance-Sergeant Brooks, Coldstream Guards, who had just been awarded a Victoria Cross be brought to the Royal car. There despite weakness due to his recent accident, the King pinned the medal on the soldier's tunic and did so while lying prone. He was so weak that he found it difficult to put the pin through the khaki, while his face flushed with pride. Sergeant Brooks knelt by the King's bedside until the medal had been affixed. The King's journey across the Channel was exceedingly rough, but His Majesty bore it well. On arrival at Victoria Station he had to be carried on a stretcher, waiting in an automobile which took him to Buckingham Palace. KYLE'S PASSENGERS.—The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.35 a.m. to-day with the following passengers in saloon: Mrs. E. A. Smith, A. Sidney Lewis, Rev. Boone and A. Smeaton. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION No. 1 CURES DISCHARGES, RHEUMATISM, WITHOUT INJECTIONS. THERAPION No. 2 CURES BLOOD POISON, BAD SCROFULA, ERECTION. THERAPION No. 3 CURES GONORRHOEA, GLEET, LEUCORRHOEA, LOST VOICE, ACIDITY, BRUISES, CHLAMYDIA, PITCH IN ENGLAND, ETC. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LECLERCQ MED. CO. 14, RUE DE LA HAYE, BRUXELLES, BELGIUM. THERAPION IS THE NEW DRUG THAT IS THE MOST EASY TO TAKE AND THE MOST EFFECTIVE. THERAPION LASTING CURE. BEST GONORRHOEA CURED BY THERAPION. IS ON EVERY DOCTOR'S SHIPMENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BERRY & CO. MANAGER, 175, AVENUE.

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In NAPS, SERGES, CARACULES and a splendid lot of

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THE NICKEL Programme Culled from the Very Best the World Affords!

THE WORLD'S FUNNIEST COMEDIAN, CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE FACE ON THE BAR-ROOM FLOOR."

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VITAGRAPH PRESENT A BROADWAY STAR 3-PART FEATURE, "HOW SISSY MADE GOOD."

Brought face to face with all the players and directors of the Vitagraph Company, she runs the gauntlet of their pranks and makes good. You will meet the entire cast of Vitagraph players in this novelty three-part comedy. NOTE:—SHOWING EVERY NIGHT UNTIL 11 P.M.—THE NICKEL THEATRE.

Ladies' Costumes Fall---1915---Styles.



Was there ever a more fickle lady than Dame Fashion? She is always making changes, and this season has surely surpassed herself. There is a more decided change in this Fall's styles than has been known for many seasons. While materials are similar, Serges, Gabardines, Tweeds, Cord, etc., the designs are absolutely unlike any of their predecessors. Coats are of many styles, chiefly a la militaire, with high collars, snug-fitting sleeves, and the entire coat in some instances is beautifully braided. Skirts are much fuller, both pleated and gored, and are worn very short.

As descriptions are quite impossible, we can only say that we carry the largest and smartest line of Ladies' Costumes in the city.

U. S. Picture and Portrait Co.

Here and There.

ACCOMMODATION DUE.—An accommodation train from Port aux Basques with a large foreign mail is due in the city at 8 o'clock this evening.

VESSEL LOST.—The schr. Grace Bell, belonging to Marystown, W. P. Walsh, master, from P. E. Island with a load of produce, ran ashore Saturday night back of Stormy Point, near Codroy, and is a total loss; crew saved.

PORTIA SAILS.—The s.s. Portia sailed to-day for the westward, taking as saloon passengers: Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Hickey, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Grandy, Thos. Cartwright, S. Spencer, D. Slaney, Mrs. and Miss Gibbons and 30 second class.

MECHANICS' DANCE.—C.C. C. Hall, Wednesday night. C.C. C. Full Brass Band. Tickets—Double, 70 cts.; Gent's, 50 cts.; Lady's, 30 cts. Dancing at 9.15. nov22

POLICE COURT.—(Before Mr. Morris, K.C.). Two boys convicted of stealing groceries, were fined \$5 or 14 days. The case in which a mill owner was summoned for operating without a license was withdrawn. A 19 year old domestic was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. Three drunks were discharged.

DIED.—This morning, Ann Tanner, wife of the late George Dicks, native of Pictou, N.S., aged 87. Funeral at 3 p.m. Thursday, from her late residence, 122 Hamilton Ave. No flowers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURE COLDS, ETC.

Public Notice!

WHEREAS by Section 33 of the Election Act, 1913, it is provided that in addition to the polling stations appointed in the several Electoral Districts outside of St. John's District, the Governor, by Proclamation, shall appoint, in the town of St. John's, one or more polling stations for each of the said Electoral Districts, each of such polling stations to be under the control and supervision of the Returning Officer of its respective Electoral District, and for the purpose of the Election Act, to be deemed a polling station within the Electoral District for which it is appointed:

- AND WHEREAS under Proclamation of date 4th October last it was ordered that in the town of St. John's there shall be opened the following booths, namely: For the District of St. Barbe—One Booth.
- For the District of Twillingate—Two Booths.
- For the District of Fogo—One Booth.
- For the District of Bonavista—Two Booths.
- For the District of Trinity—Two Booths.
- For the District of Bay de Verde—One Booth.

- For the District of Carbonear—One Booth.
- For the District of Harbour Grace—One Booth.
- For the District of Port de Grave—One Booth.
- For the District of Harbour Main—One Booth.
- For the District of Ferryland—One Booth.
- For the District of Placentia and St. Mary's—Two Booths.
- For the District of Burin—One Booth.
- For the District of Fortune Bay—One Booth.
- For the District of Burgeo & LaPoile—One Booth.
- For the District of St. George's—One Booth.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties concerned that the said booths, as above set forth, will be opened in the Building known as the "King George V. Seamen's Institute," Water Street, on the 4th day of the present month of November, from the hour of eight o'clock in the morning until eight in the evening, for the purpose of receiving the votes of Electors of the respective Districts duly qualified to vote at the ensuing Poll under the provisions of the Prohibition Plebiscite Act, 1915.

Dated at St. John's, the 1st day of November, 1915. JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary. nov23i