

CARSON BITTERLY DENOUNCES CABINET

Assails British Policy in War, Emphasizing Dardanelles Disaster. OTHERS JOIN THE ATTACK

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Sir Edward Carson, who recently resigned from the Cabinet, addressing the House of Commons today...

The operations there, he declared, are still a million miles from being decided, yet the Government is undecided whether or not to proceed with them...

Sir Edward disapproved of a war committee and said he wished the Cabinet cut to a membership of five or six who would be responsible for the whole conduct of the war...

He said that nothing astonished him more than the gyrations performed in relation to the policy in the Balkans...

Mr. Redmond promised the Premier, on behalf of his colleagues and all Ireland, support of any Cabinet of which he was a member...

With reference to the prosecution of the war, Mr. Redmond said: "The only way to talk of a premature peace is to talk of a premature peace..."

"We have done the best we know," he said. "We have controlled the military operations with the knowledge that we had the support of the great mass of the English people..."

"The contribution of India was splendid," he said. "Canada contributed 95,000 officers and men, 25,000 horses, 25,000 mules, 25,000 pack animals, 25,000 tons of stores and munitions and 500,000 horses..."

"The Premier said that since the beginning of the war the Admiralty had transported 2,000,000 troops, 320,000 sick and wounded, 2,500,000 tons of stores and munitions and 500,000 horses..."

"The naval attack on the Dardanelles was decided upon after a full investigation and consultation with naval experts, notwithstanding some doubts and hesitation on the part of Lord Fisher, who then was the principal naval adviser..."

"It was impossible at that time, the whole Cabinet agreed, and I am sure, to give any substantial military support. Therefore, it was decided to attempt a naval attack alone..."

"I take my full share of the responsibility for the initiation of the operation. I deplore more than I can say the attempt to allocate to one Minister or another or to suggest that some undefined personality of great authority and overwhelming power will control and direct the strategy. That is not the case..."

"If anybody is responsible for the initiation of the operations at the Dardanelles no one more responsible than I am."

"The extent to which we are buying goods abroad in excess of exports," he said, "is more than £30,000,000 (£150,000,000) a month against £11,000,000 (£55,000,000) before the war..."

"We are making purchases and undertaking commitments to provide credits abroad to an extent which can only be paid for either by further export of gold or a further sale abroad of securities, and our own debt and this burden we cannot go on discharging unless both Government and individuals do a most rigid economic cutting of the coat according to the cloth. I am not a pessimist. I do not think that our position compares unfavorably with that of the Governments opposed to us..."

"The situation at the Dardanelles is receiving the most careful and anxious consideration, not in isolation, but as a part of the far larger strategic question raised by the recent developments in the eastern theatre..."

"The relations between the committee and the Cabinet will be elastic, but the Cabinet will be ultimately responsible for the decisions of policy which will be hoped for shortly..."

"The greater the attached great importance to a more complete and intimate coordination of the staffs of the Allies and to a more intimate exchange among the staffs of the War Office, the Admiralty and the diplomatics..."

"I have labored with the devoted help of loyal councillors and colleagues to uphold the common cause and to bring to its support every resource of men and money, prudence, courage, unity and self-sacrifice that this kingdom and this empire can provide..."

"The Morning Post gathers little hope from the Premier's speech, and finds small consolation in his 'historic' declaration that it will not bear critical examination..."

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"The Times, whose Parliamentary correspondent was present, was delivered in a favorable atmosphere, and tended editorially that the Premier admitted the justice of nearly everything the Government critics have said lately, and declares that he must bear the responsibility frankly assumed..."

"Sir Edward Carson," continues the Times, "answered the Balkan passages in the Premier's speech when he declared: 'You've never made up your mind.' It also questions the assertion that Sir Edward Grey's association has had nothing to do with the war, adding that it will not bear critical examination..."

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Asquith to Pick War Strategy Board; Allies Agreed on Balkan Campaign

Declares Germans Haven't Gained Any Ground in West Since April.

CANADA HAS SENT 96,000 MEN TO FRONT

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Premier Asquith made his long awaited statement on the military and naval situation in the House of Commons this afternoon...

The Premier said that King George was doing as well as possibly could be expected and that his injuries were not serious...

Among the points brought out by Premier Asquith were these: The British now have nearly a million men at the front in France and Belgium...

Appeals to the empire have resulted in Canada sending 96,000 troops, Australia 32,000, New Zealand 26,000 and the other colonies proportionately large numbers...

Not a foot of ground gained by Germany on the western front since last April, and German fleet powerless to attack...

Since the beginning of the war 2,500,000 troops and 800,000 horses have been transported by the British in France and Flanders British casualties total 377,000...

Great Britain and France united in the determination to aid Serbia at any cost. Troops at Dardanelles keeping 200,000 Turks engaged. Large reinforcements for Balkan campaign now being considered...

British submarines in the Sea of Marmora have sunk 213 ships. Important allied victory expected in Persian Gulf theatre of war...

A war committee of more than five will be chosen. The strategic conduct of the war will be relegated to this body...

The financial situation is declared to be serious and greater economy is necessary to carry the war to a successful conclusion...

Premier Asquith began his speech by explaining that the delay in making his statement had been caused by circumstances over which he had no control, but that the delay had made it possible for him to receive warnings and counsels from every quarter...

He said that he did not propose to adopt the attitude of a criminal or of a penitent, but intended to describe as far as possible the actual position of the nation, adding that the nation was as determined today as ever to prosecute the war and that it trusted the Government by whomsoever the latter was controlled, to use every means to the attainment of that purpose...

"People Stand by Government." "We have done the best we know," he said. "We have controlled the military operations with the knowledge that we had the support of the great mass of the English people..."

"It is true that to-day some parts of the horizon are overcast. This, like other wars, has been fraught with surprises and disappointments. The moment calls for three things: A proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience and overflowing reserves of courage, both active and passive..."

He said he did not believe the nation as a whole lacked any of these qualities, and that the "small" professional whippersnappers which keeps our enemies supplied daily with a diet of false hope, and said that the Government had no interest in concealing anything, provided that its disclosures did not aid the enemy. Continuing, he said: "How do we stand to-day? In August of last year we were prepared to send abroad six infantry and two cavalry divisions. In the operations described by Field-Marshal Sir John French in his latest despatch, his command had not far short of a million men. To these must be added the troops at the Dardanelles, in Egypt and in 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 of the war we have recruited 1,500,000 men and women..."

"The contribution of India was splendid," he said. "Canada contributed 95,000 officers and men, 25,000 horses, 25,000 mules, 25,000 pack animals, 25,000 tons of stores and munitions and 500,000 horses..."

"The Premier said that since the beginning of the war the Admiralty had transported 2,000,000 troops, 320,000 sick and wounded, 2,500,000 tons of stores and munitions and 500,000 horses..."

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Herbert H. Asquith, Premier of Great Britain.

Takes Full Responsibility for the Result in the Dardanelles.

"STEP JUSTIFIED BY OBJECTS AIMED AT"

comparing unfavorably with that of the Governments opposed to us. Compensation in Germany has been made in excess of what they have been able either to produce or import..."

Their stocks of available commodities are, from what we hear rapidly diminishing and the standard of life of the greater part of Germany is depressed to a point at which there is little or no margin of reserve. We stand in a better position, but I would sustain the burden of this great war unless as individuals, as classes and as a Government we are prepared to make far greater sacrifices in the direction of retrenchment..."

"The average cost of the army in peace time is about £100 (£500) per man per year. Now it is between £250 and £500 (£1,250 and \$1,500)..."

Asquith's Stand on Conscription. Taking up next the question of voluntary or compulsory service, the Premier said that there possibly still were differences of opinion on this subject in the Cabinet. He said that he had no objection to conscription in war time, and that he would not go to the stake or even undergo less of a penalty in defence of voluntarism..."

"It is purely a question of expediency," he said, "of how we are going to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Furthermore, conscription operates in an all-or-none fashion, and to some extent unjustly..."

Mr. Asquith said that his objection to conscription under existing conditions was that it would forfeit "that supremely important thing, namely, the maintenance of national unity. This advantage of conscription is impossible, but said it ought to be and could only be resorted to with something like general consent..."

"For the moment," he said, "this controversy is irrelevant as even the conscriptionists are heartily cooperating with Lord Derby's scheme. Until the results of that scheme are fully obtained and classified it is impossible to say whether voluntarism is a success..."

"If there should still be a substantial number of men of military age who without excuse hold back from the service of the country, I believe that the very same conditions which make conscription impossible, namely, the absence of general consent, would force the country to the view that it must consent to some form of legal obligation, and that it is prepared to accept it, and take that course. I dismiss it as a contingency which I do not believe will arise, but I am determined and will stick at nothing. I am determined that we shall win this war..."

With regard to Serbia, he said that "one of the essential objects of the war is to assure the independence of Serbia" and that that was all that could be expected of the Allies. He said that the British and French were determined to let Serbia become "the prey of the sinister and nefarious combination of Germany, Austria and Hungary..."

In the Persian Gulf theatre of war, Mr. Asquith said, an important victory over the Turks is impending, with the British forces under Lord Nixon within measurable distance of the city of Baghdad...

The total casualties of the British forces in France and Flanders up to the end of October were given by the Premier as 377,000 men. The Germans, he said, had not been able to make a net gain of a foot of ground in this theatre since the battle of the Somme. He said the German fleet was locked up in the Baltic and dared not show its face, and that its operations were confined to the sporadic activity of a few submarines...

The British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora, the Premier said, have sunk or damaged two battleships, two gunboats, one destroyer, eight transports and 187 supply ships...

Mr. Asquith said he did not propose to change the size of the staffs concerning which some have been complaining, but he and his colleagues agreed that it is desirable to maintain a system which has been in operation since the war began of having a war committee, while limiting the number of the bodies to whom the strategic conduct of the war is delegated...

His proposal, he said, proposed a committee of not less than three, perhaps not more than five, with power to summon help from the War Office, but with no special knowledge was needed. He added: "The relations between the committee and the Cabinet will be elastic, but the Cabinet will be ultimately responsible for the decisions of policy which will be hoped for shortly. The names of the committee will be announced..."

The greater the attached great importance to a more complete and intimate coordination of the staffs of the Allies and to a more intimate exchange among the staffs of the War Office, the Admiralty and the diplomatics..."

In closing, the Premier, much moved, said that he deplored the losses of the war, but that he did not believe that anybody wished that Great Britain had kept aloof. He reiterated his own responsibility for the conduct of the Government, saying: "I have labored with the devoted help of loyal councillors and colleagues to uphold the common cause and to bring to its support every resource of men and money, prudence, courage, unity and self-sacrifice that this kingdom and this empire can provide..."

"If there have been errors, shortcomings, failures in judgment, lack of foresight in the conduct and direction of our policy, I am the first to acknowledge it..."

ASQUITH LINEUP SAME. London Papers Blame or Praise Speech According to Old Policies. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Wednesday).—The comments of the morning papers regarding the speech of Premier Asquith are in accordance with the attitude toward the Government as regards the war, taken for some time past...

The Times, whose Parliamentary correspondent was present, was delivered in a favorable atmosphere, and tended editorially that the Premier admitted the justice of nearly everything the Government critics have said lately, and declares that he must bear the responsibility frankly assumed...

"Sir Edward Carson," continues the Times, "answered the Balkan passages in the Premier's speech when he declared: 'You've never made up your mind.' It also questions the assertion that Sir Edward Grey's association has had nothing to do with the war, adding that it will not bear critical examination..."

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GERMANS GAINING IN ATTACK ON RIGA

Von Hindenburg Crosses Aa River in Force After Recent Repulse.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Official reports today from Berlin and Petrograd indicate that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has made gains in his advance upon Riga on the western front...

Before Dvinsk fierce fighting continued yesterday. Strong Russian attacks were repulsed with severe losses. The battles between Swenton and Ilsen Lakes are still proceeding. Five hundred prisoners fell into our hands...

Army group of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg: South of the Tukum-Riga railway our attack made further progress on both sides of the river. Before Dvinsk fierce fighting continued yesterday. Strong Russian attacks were repulsed with severe losses. The battles between Swenton and Ilsen Lakes are still proceeding. Five hundred prisoners fell into our hands...

Army group of Prince Leopold: The Russians attempted to halt our advance west of the Czarstoyak with a counter attack on a wide front with dense masses of troops. They were driven back with heavy losses. Our attack continues. At Sienikowce the Russians succeeded in temporarily penetrating positions held by the troops of Gen. von Bothmer. We recaptured our trenches by a counter attack and took more than 600 prisoners. The village of Sienikowce itself was for the greater part recaptured by storm early this morning after bitter fighting during the night, and 2,000 more prisoners were taken...

The War Office in Petrograd issued the following statement to-night: From Ichn westward to Lake Rabit the enemy's advance has been repulsed. Above Friedriehstadt the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to cross to the right bank of the Dwina River. Westward of Dvinsk we progressed southward of Lake Swenton. At Volk, southward of Baranovitch, we captured 170 prisoners. The official report from Vienna to-night says: At the Strypa and the Bientava strong Russian forces presented our position. Our reserves counter-attacked and repulsed the Russians, capturing 2,000 prisoners. About the lower Strypa the Russians were pushed further back, counter-attacked and were repulsed.

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In the south the Germans have resumed the offensive at the village of Sienikowce, which was retaken early in the morning after a bitter struggle. German trenches there were recaptured and 2,000 prisoners taken. There is also no denial of the German claim of an advance west and northwest of Czarstoyak. Fierce fighting, with no definite result, continues at Dvinsk. The German War Office report is as follows: Army group of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg: South of the Tukum-Riga railway our attack made further progress on both sides of the river. Before Dvinsk fierce fighting continued yesterday. Strong Russian attacks were repulsed with severe losses. The battles between Swenton and Ilsen Lakes are still proceeding. Five hundred prisoners fell into our hands. Army group of Prince Leopold: The Russians attempted to halt our advance west of the Czarstoyak with a counter attack on a wide front with dense masses of troops. They were driven back with heavy losses. Our attack continues. At Sienikowce the Russians succeeded in temporarily penetrating positions held by the troops of Gen. von Bothmer. We recaptured our trenches by a counter attack and took more than 600 prisoners. The village of Sienikowce itself was for the greater part recaptured by storm early this morning after bitter fighting during the night, and 2,000 more prisoners were taken. The War Office in Petrograd issued the following statement to-night: From Ichn westward to Lake Rabit the enemy's advance has been repulsed. Above Friedriehstadt the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to cross to the right bank of the Dwina River. Westward of Dvinsk we progressed southward of Lake Swenton. At Volk, southward of Baranovitch, we captured 170 prisoners. The official report from Vienna to-night says: At the Strypa and the Bientava strong Russian forces presented our position. Our reserves counter-attacked and repulsed the Russians, capturing 2,000 prisoners. About the lower Strypa the Russians were pushed further back, counter-attacked and were repulsed