

BIG CAMPAIGN ON BEHALF OF MUNITIONS TO BEGIN TODAY

Trade Unions of Britain Engage 180 Halls in Which to Recruit Men for Factories Within Next Seven Days.

[Canadian Press.] LONDON, June 23.—5:46 p.m.—David Lloyd George, the minister of munitions, has given British labor seven days in which to make good the promise of its leaders that men will rally to the factories in sufficient numbers to produce a maximum supply of munitions of war.

This was the most striking statement in the minister's speech in the House of Commons today, in the course of outlining the munitions measure, which is designed to control, not only the output, but the men responsible for the output.

The first of the seven allotted days will begin tomorrow with its dawn. It will be launched a great campaign to recruit the workers.

"I had a fresh discussion with the trade union leaders," said Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech, "and told them if an adequate supply of labor could not be secured, sufficient numbers to produce a maximum supply of munitions of war."

The trade unions replied: "Give us a chance to supply the men needed in seven days; if we cannot get them we will admit that our case is considerably weakened."

Campaign Begins Today. "The seven days will begin tomorrow," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "and advertisements will appear in all the papers. The union representatives have engaged 180 town halls as recruiting offices, and the assistance of everyone has been invited."

There will be no age limit to the men enrolled; they will not wear uniforms, but will have to give their full time to the work on munitions, and they will receive a certificate attesting that they are working for King and country.

The munitions bill makes strikes and lockouts illegal; provides for compulsory arbitration; limits the profits of employers; creates a voluntary army of workmen pledged to go wherever they are wanted, and contains other provisions which will give the minister full powers to carry out the plan he has devised to develop the production of munitions.

Representative in Canada. After emphasizing the absolute necessity of vast supplies of guns and ammunition, which he described as the greatest essential of victory, the minister announced that he had sent David Alfred Thomas, managing director of great colliery companies in South Wales, and known as the "British coal king," to represent the munitions department in the United States and Canada. Respecting the appointment, the minister said:

"In consequence of the great importance of the American and Canadian markets, and the numerous offers to provide munitions, it is very desirable that we have someone over there. Accordingly we have sent a very able businessman, Mr. D. A. Thomas, who will be given the fullest responsibility for the discharge of his important duties. There is not the slightest idea of superseding our existing agencies. They have worked admirably, and have saved us many millions. Mr. Thomas will co-operate with the Messrs. Morgan with a view to expediting supplies."

German Preparation. Speaking of German preparation, the minister said: "Germany has been piling up material. Until she was ready she was friendly with everybody. During the Balkan crisis none could have been more modest or unpretentious. She had a benevolent smile for France. She walked arm-in-arm with Great Britain through the chancelleries of Europe. We really thought an era of peace and goodwill had come. At that moment she was forging and hiding away enormous war stores to attack her neighbors unaware and murder them in their sleep."

"If that trickery is to succeed, all the bases of international goodwill crumble to dust. It is essential for the peace of the world that it should fail, and it is up to us to see that it does so. It depends more upon Great Britain than on anyone else to see that it fails."

Punish Evil-Doing. "One of the pillars of good government is that evil-doing must be punished. That is equally true in the sphere of international government. Valor alone will not achieve success, or the valor of our brave men at the front would have achieved it long ago. We must strain every resource of the machinery of organization at our disposal, so as to drive conviction into the heart of every nation over the whole world that those governments who deceive their neighbors to their ruin do so at their peril."

The minister's declaration was greeted with loud and prolonged applause.

Will Be Responsible. The minister, in winding up the debate on the bill, said he would hold himself responsible for the supply of munitions at the front, and would make himself thoroughly acquainted with what was going on there. This was in answer to Sir Arthur Markham (Liberal), who said that if Mr. Lloyd George was not going to be independent of the war office, by which he meant Lord Kitchener, his scheme was foredoomed by failure.

Mr. Lloyd George, continuing, said he was sure that Lord Kitchener would agree that a voluntary army of munitioners should have a free hand. He hoped that the bill would be printed by Friday, when the members could read it, and they would see that it satisfactorily disposed of most of the criticisms.

The bill passed its first reading. It will receive its second reading Monday.

Shortage Admitted. Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the shortage of munitions was serious, in view of the standard set up by this war. This fact, he continued, was doubtless well known to Germany as it was to Britain.

"The duration of the war, the toll of life and the amount of exhaustion created by the war, ultimate victory or defeat, depends upon the supply of munitions," the minister declared. "That is cardinal. Where the Allies are making progress on any part of the line it is due to their superiority in munitions. The Allies have superiority in men, both in numbers and in efficiency."

Can Surpass Others. "I have been told by the Central European powers are turning out 250,000 shells a day. We cannot merely equal but if we are in earnest we can surpass that output."

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George referred to his recent interview with Albert Thomas, who said he had been very much reassured as to what France had done and could do in this regard. "If we can within the next few months," Lloyd George went on, "produce as much ammunition as the French establishments, the Allies will have one of the most important factors in the first essential of victory."

Took It for Granted. "The Germans undoubtedly may as well recognize it anticipated the duration of this war as no one else has done. They realized it would be a great trench war, and they had organized an immense supply of machinery applicable to these conditions. We assumed that victory was due us as a tribute from fate. Our problem is to organize, not take it for granted. To do this the whole engineering and chemical resources of this country and of the Empire must be organized. When this has been done France and ourselves alone will overlap the entire Teutonic output."

Skilled Labor Needed. "It will take months before we can obtain the maximum output," Mr. Lloyd George went on. "Existing firms are unable to deliver goods in accordance with agreement because they cannot man the machines. There is a question of skilled labor. If I could lay my hands on an adequate supply of skilled labor I could double, in a few weeks, our supply of machine guns."

"I cannot forecast Germany's next move. If she swings her forces from the east to the west it is vital for the lines of our troops, and in order to enable them to maintain their positions every available machine should be produced."

German Pertidy

(From Lloyd George's speech in the British House of Commons yesterday.)

"Germany has been piling up material. Until she was ready, she was friendly with everybody. During the Balkan crisis, none could have been more modest or unpretentious. She had a benevolent smile for France. She walked arm in arm with Great Britain through the chancelleries of Europe. We really thought an era of peace and goodwill had come. At that moment she was forging and hiding away enormous war stores to attack her neighbors unaware and murder them in their sleep."

"AT THAT TIME SHE WAS FORGING AND HIDING AWAY ENORMOUS WAR STORES TO ATTACK HER NEIGHBORS UNAWARES AND MURDER THEM IN THEIR SLEEP."

It is essential that trade union restrictions which interfere with a great output of munitions shall temporarily be suspended at once. There must be a stoppage in slackness and an end must be put to the practice of employing inferior each other's men. There must be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

Existing Firms Inadequate. Dealing with the difficulties which he had to overcome the Minister of Munitions said he early recognized that existing armament firms were inadequate to supply the new or old armies. A vast improvement already had been made by inviting businessmen to organize in their own localities. For instance, through local organization in one town alone, 150,000 shells monthly already were being turned out there and these figures were expected to rise to 250,000.

Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George said, would be organized into ten munition areas. In London, he said, there would shortly be another Woolwich arsenal, able to turn out prodigious quantities of war material.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasized that he intended to rely largely upon decentralization, and real progress, he said, already had been made since the establishment of the munitions department.

May Control Metal Market. "With regard to the supply of material," Mr. Lloyd George said, "it may be necessary to take complete control of the metal market in order to be sure that valuable material is not wasted in non-essentials. In the meantime the department is procuring full information regarding stocks of raw and semi-manufactured metal."

"I am sorry to say," the minister continued, "that there are indications of the holding up of supplies of material in certain quarters for higher prices. This is the cause of serious delay and this practice must be brought to an end."

"We must appeal to the men at a time of dire peril to put forward their whole strength in behalf of their fellows now in the field and to rely upon the nation to see that they have fair play at the end of the war."

Refer Trenches to Shops. "I have a guarantee from the employers that no advantage will be taken of any relaxation in the regulations. As many skilled men as possible will be brought back from the ranks in the army, but the task will be difficult, as the men prefer fighting to working in the shops."

"The trade unionists have promised to get all the munition workers there Government requires in seven days, to go anywhere needed to turn out munitions. If the scheme succeeds there will be no need for compulsion, which will be so much the better."

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that he will have the power to enforce contracts entered into by the voluntary army of workers and to maintain discipline in the yards. A munitions court will be established to decide disputes and there will be a limitation in the profits of the establishments working for the State.

FRENCH RECAPTURE LOST TERRITORY

Had Been Forced to Yield Ground, But Win It Back.

PROGRESS IN LORRAINE

Germans Claim to Have Taken Important Hill 631.

[Canadian Press.] PARIS, June 23.—10:48 a.m.—The following official communication on the progress of the campaign in the western theatre of war was issued by the war office tonight:

"In the region to the north of Arras nothing was reported today except several infantry actions. To the north of Soissons we made slight progress and repulsed a German counter-attack. The cannonade has not ceased in the sector between Arras and Ecurie."

"Near Berry Au Bac at Hill 108, we exploded a mine which caused an excavation measuring 12 meters in diameter and very seriously damaged the German trenches."

"In Champagne, on the Perthes-Beauregard front, an action by means of mines occurred and a violent cannonade."

New Attack Checked. "On the heights of the Meuse at the Calonne trench the enemy this morning delivered a violent counter-attack, which enabled him to retake his former second line. In the course of the afternoon a new German attack was started; it was immediately checked."

"Taking, in our turn, the offensive, we regained a foothold in the second line of the enemy."

"In the outskirts of Le Pretre Forest the enemy bombarded in a particularly intense fashion our positions in the 'Quart En Reserve'."

Progress in Lorraine. "In Lorraine we have occupied two works near Leintrey. We took some prisoners, among them three officers. In the Vosges storms and a thick fog prevail."

The French war office this afternoon gave out a statement, as follows: "In the region to the north of Arras bombardments have been continued on both sides and lasted throughout the entire night. The Germans furthermore endeavored to deliver new counter-attacks, one near the Neuville Cemetery and the other in the direction of 'The Labyrinth.' Each was completely repulsed."

Fighting in Trenches. "To the west of the Argonne, not far from the road running from Rinnerville to Vienne-Le-Chateau, the fighting is going on in the German trenches, hand-grenades being used. On the remainder of the front in the Argonne the Germans have expended a vast amount of ammunition, but without delivering an infantry attack."

"On the heights of the Meuse, at Calonne, we yesterday evening reconquered a sector of the second German line."

Attacks Repulsed. "In Lorraine yesterday saw fresh counter-attacks against the positions which we have taken near Leintrey. They were repulsed, and we retained all our gains at the same time taking some prisoners."

"In the Vosges, at Fontenelle, in the region Dan-De-Supt, the enemy yesterday evening, after having thrown nearly 4,000 shells in a few hours against one of our works, advanced along a front of 200 yards and succeeded in gaining a footing."

Ground Retaken. "At the same time an attack upon neighboring trenches was delivered. This German offensive was immediately checked by a French counter-attack led with great brilliancy. We captured almost all the lost ground. The enemy was successful in maintaining his position only at the extremity of our work. We took 145 prisoners, including three officers."

"In the region of the Ficht River we have occupied a new trench, and we have pushed our line along the slopes to the east of this village."

JUDGE HAYES' SON DIES OF WOUNDS; CASUALTIES LIGHT

DIED OF WOUNDS. GUELPH. Pte. Stewart Hayes.

PRISONER. EMBRO. Pte. Adam David Muro (at Gilsen).

ILL. BRANTFORD. Lieut.-Col. Howard. (Soon to command 12th Battalion in France).

GUELPH JUDGE LEARNS SON IS WAR VICTIM. [Special to The Advertiser.] GUELPH, June 23.—Judge Hayes has received word that his son, Pte. Stewart Hayes, has died as the result of wounds received at Langemarck. He had been seriously reported as wounded and missing. The judge has received word from France today through private sources that leaves no doubt that his son is dead.

Pte. Hayes was in his 21st year, a native of Peterboro, and educated at St. Jerome's College, Berlin. He was employed in the Bank of Montreal, but afterwards took up engineering, and was working with a C. P. R. survey when the war broke out. He immediately joined the 12th Battalion, and went with the first contingent to the front. His mother died here since Pte. Hayes left with the troops.

BRANTFORD LT.-COL. ILL.; SOON TO COMMAND 12TH. [Special to The Advertiser.] BRANTFORD, June 23.—Lieut.-Col. Howard, lately commander of the 38th Dufferin Rifles and now in charge of Tidworth Barracks, England, has been appointed in charge of the 12th Battalion, which is now operating in France. He is at present ill and will be unable for a few days to take over his new command.

CAPT. NIMMO SCOTT RELATED IN STRATFORD. [Special to The Advertiser.] STRATFORD, June 23.—Capt. J. Nimmo Scott of Winnipeg, killed in action in France, is a cousin of Mrs. McPherson of this city. He had been promoted from lieutenant but two days before his death.

Showers of New Towelings and Cottons Specially Priced This Week

This month-end sale of Linens and Cottons will be the most profitable for our customers of the season, and bear in mind when you read the prices below that this is an entire new shipment—Linens and Cottons contracted for months ago, only now delivered—and in most cases the pieces quoted cannot be duplicated. Towels, towelings, crashees, sheets and slips and absorbent cotton for hospital use, put up in dollar packages, 20 yards each.



Glass and Tea Toweling, Roller Toweling, Typed Tea and Glass and Stable Rubbers

Our leader glass or tea towel, all pure linen, with blue or red wide stripe, excellent quality, 24x36.25c each or \$2.75 per dozen

Glass Towels, 6 for \$1.00

Clearing of Typed also Red and Blue Check Linen Towels, 23x34. All one price18c each or 6 for \$1.00 Red and Blue Check Glass Towels, all pure linen, large size, 24x36 at25c each or \$2.75 per dozen

Typed Glass or Tea Towel, Red or Blue, all Linen, large size, at 22c each or \$2.50 per dozen. Also at 20c each or \$2.25 per dozen. SPECIAL TOWELING, all pure linen, extra fine quality with blue or red stripe, 26 inches. Special25c per yard or 12 yards for \$2.75 Red and Blue Check Toweling in 21 inches, 23 inches, 25 inches, 26 inches wide at12 1-2c, 15c and 20c per yard Plain Tea Toweling, 24 inches wide at12 1-2c, 18c per yard Plain Tea Toweling, 25 inches wide at20c, 22c per yard

Great Shipment of Standard Crashees

These lines are noted for their durability and washing qualities, and are the finest crashees manufactured, positively guaranteed all pure linen, and free from lint or filling. They were bought months ago at old prices, and once more our customers get the privilege of buying at far below market prices.

STANDARD CRASHEES, full 18 inches wide, complete range of these extraordinary values in crashees. Below we briefly list a few numbers: 18 inches wide, fancy, red borders18c, 20c, 22c, 25c per yard 18 inches wide, plain borders at12 1-2c, 15c, 18c and 22c per yard ALL LINEN ROLLER CRASH 10c YARD—About 300 yards of this special number, which cannot be repeated, red borders. Special10c yard

Hospital Sheets, Slips and Gauze

We make a specialty of hospital supplies and have a good supply of above articles, all made up ready for immediate use.

Hospital Sheets, 98c Pair

Hospital Sheets, 63 inches wide, 92 inches long, made from special hospital sheeting, heavy strong thread, British make, nicely hemmed. Special, pair 98c HEMMED SLIPS 19c EACH—These are made from good strong cotton, just the kind for hard wear. Special, each19c HEMMED SLIPS 25c PAIR—About 25 dozen, exceptionally good slip. Sizes 40, 42 and 44. Special, pair25c HOSPITAL GAUZE.—An absorbent cotton, made specially for hospital use, absolutely pure, full yard wide. Sold in 20-yard packages for\$1.00



Mill Seconds Men's Underwear HALF PRICE

This sale continues, and day after day new customers are coming for underwear like their friend got at 69c, 75c or 95c.

It is certainly the greatest purchase of underwear we ever made—the entire mill clearing of seconds in summer weights, including lisle, silk and wool and summer-weight wool in combinations and two-piece suits.

Get your supply while assortments are complete in sizes.

All are half-price—some at less.

Two-piece garments49c and 69c Combinations89c and \$1.50

RICHMOND STREET.

New Turkish Bath Mats

A shipment of Imported Turkish Bath Mats, in extra large size. This shipment is several weeks late, and many customers are waiting to procure their share of these great values. All colors—pink, blue, tan, green.

Regular \$1.00 values. Special75c each

Regular \$1.75 values. Special\$1.25 each

And an extra heavy pile and large size, in pale blue, pink, tan and green. Special\$1.75

Complete stock of Wash Cloths and Mitts.

No Charge This Month for Hanging Window Shades

This opportunity was announced for two weeks only, but we have decided to extend it to the end of the month, and all orders given for six shades or more will be put up free of charge. This means a saving for you whether you be the new tenant or the house owner, a saving of time, also of money, as we agree to measure your windows and put up your shades free. A phone call will bring our window shade man, who will submit samples of shade cloth—the best hand-brushed cloth or Scotch holland, complete with Hartshorn rollers—the best made. All work guaranteed as usual.

Let us send man and submit samples, and estimate the cost of your window shades. An estimate will place you under no obligation whatever to order. Phone 4400.

FOURTH FLOOR.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

JULY DESIGNER NOW IN—Subscribers please call for your copy—At Pattern Counter.

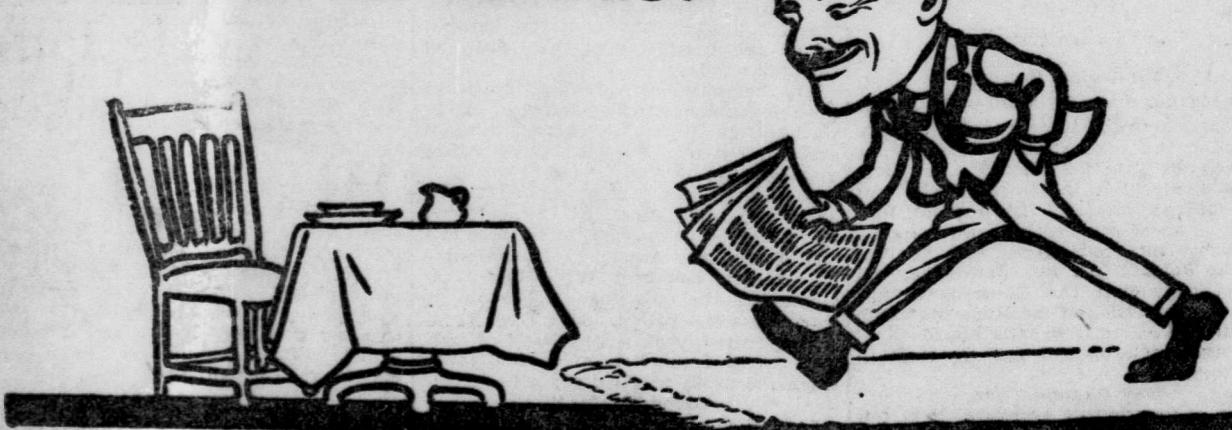
Sale of Oriental Rugs Continues

Half Price, a Third and a Quarter Off

Our entire stock of Oriental Room Rugs is included at above reductions, together with a recent purchase of new rugs bought at half-price. An opportunity that we will scarcely be able to repeat, owing to conditions in the east. See the half-price Orientals early. THIRD FLOOR.

Makes a Healthy Appetite

"One for Breakfast—



and One for Work"

LOOK for the man who eats Grape-Nuts, and relishes his meals, and is keen and fit for a hard day's work.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

is made from whole wheat and malted barley with all the essential mineral phosphates retained.

A 10 days' trial of Grape-Nuts may show how to make yourself fit to do things that bring money and fame.

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

Made in Canada—of Canadian Grain—by Canadian Workmen.

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

CAPT. 'FRITZ' ROBINSON POPULAR IN WALKERTON.

[Special to The Advertiser.] WALKERTON, June 23.—Capt. "Fritz" Robinson, recently killed in the war, spent many years of the early part of his life here. His father, Rev. W. S. Robinson, was rector of St. Thomas' Church previous to moving to Stratford. "Fritz" was a general favorite, and much sympathy is being expressed toward his parents by the citizens.

SERVICES IN FRANCE FOR CANADIAN DEAD

Canadian Commissioner and Staff Among Those Present.

PARIS, June 23.—12:35 p.m.—Funeral services were held at the Madeleine this morning for Canadian soldiers who have fallen on the field of honor in France and Belgium. President Poincaré was represented by an officer of the military establishment.

Philippe Ray, the Canadian commissioner and his staff, various other Canadian officers and a uniformed detachment of the brigade of English women on active service were present.

TITANIC DISASTER REHEARSED IN N. Y.

Evidence Taken by Lord Mersey is Read.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Titanic disaster was rehearsed here today when testimony given by officers and seamen at the investigation conducted by Lord Mersey was read during the trial of the suit brought by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company—the White Star Line—to limit the liability to approximately \$88,000.

The total amount of the claims filed is about \$13,000,000, although many persons who sustained losses by the sinking of relatives or friends, or the loss of their personal belongings failed to file claims within the set time limit.

Brantford Factory Gets 2 Warnings, Explosion Threat

Letters Evidently Written Locally—Making Gun Shells.

[Special to The Advertiser.] BRANTFORD, June 23.—The firm of Ker & Goodwin, which is engaged upon the manufacture of shells for the British admiralty, today received two warning letters which appear to come from someone in the city. They merely state that unless the firm desists at once from manufacturing, the same fate as befell the Walkerville factory will be theirs. They have notified the police of the occurrence, and are taking certain precautions, but they are by no means inclined to close up their offices because of the threats.

CHATHAM PRIVATE AMONG "HONORED"

Pte. George W. Moore, Chatham, Only Twenty Years of Age.

CHATHAM, June 23.—Pte. George W. Moore of this city who has been recommended by Sir John French, among other Canadians, for "distinguished service in the field," is a son of W. A. Moore, 107 Park street, foreman in the Gray-Campbell Company. He is 21 years of age and enlisted last August with the Maple City division of the first contingent.

TWO MORE ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Two more of the party of eleven British army recruits wanted by the federal grand jury at San Francisco, as witnesses in an investigation of alleged breaches of the neutrality of the United States, were

GOVERNMENT TO LEASE LAKE SUPERIOR BRANCH

Will Pay \$600,000 Per Year for Part of Grand Trunk Pacific.

OTTAWA, June 23.—The Government will take over by lease the Lake Superior branch of the G. T. P., which connects the mainline with lake navigation at Fort William.

It is understood negotiations have been concluded on a rental basis of \$600,000 per year, equivalent to four and a half per cent of the original cost of the line. The agreement only awaits ratification in the House of Commons today that he was in a position to offer the Government 3,000,000 shells made in England, 8,000,000 shells made in Canada, and 19,000,000 shells made in the United States. Sir Richard also said he had 1,000,000 rifle cartridges and 2,000,000 rifles for delivery, commencing with October, and added:

LOYD GEORGE WOULD TAKE ALL THE SHELLS

But Doubts Sir Richard's Ability to Provide Them.

LONDON, June 23.—Sir Richard Ashmore Cooper, a member of a large chemical manufacturing concern, who previously had frequently complained that the British War Office, by refusing to deal with responsible agents, had neglected to obtain large available supplies of munitions, made the specific declaration in the House of Commons today that he was in a position to offer the Government 3,000,000 shells made in England, 8,000,000 shells made in Canada, and 19,000,000 shells made in the United States. Sir Richard also said he had 1,000,000 rifle cartridges and 2,000,000 rifles for delivery, commencing with October, and added:

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, THE MUNITIONS MINISTER, REPLYING TO SIR RICHARD, SAID THE WAR OFFICE HAD ASKED SIR RICHARD TO GIVE IT THE NAMES OF THE FIRMS WHICH WERE PREPARED TO SUPPLY SUCH LARGE QUANTITIES OF MUNITIONS. THE RESULT OF THIS, THE MINISTER ADDED, WAS THE

PIMPLES

Appeared On His Face and Hands

The primary cause of pimples arises from the blood not being in a good condition. When the blood becomes impure you will find that pimples will break out all over the body, but more particularly on the forehead, nose and chin, and although they are not a dangerous trouble, they make you appear unsightly both to your friends and yourself. What you need, when these pimples break out, is to get a real good blood purifying medicine such as Burdock blood purifier. One that will build up the system by cleansing the blood of all the impurities and poisons which cause the skin to break out in these eruptions.

Mr. F. A. McKenzie, Portage la Poudre, Man., writes: "Last summer I was all rundown and unfit for work of any kind. All kinds of food seemed distasteful to me. Pimples appeared on my face and hands, and I seemed to grow worse every day. One day a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Purifier. Half-heartedly I did so, and the results obtained were marvellous. I regained my health. I took on flesh, and in a short time the pimples and skin eruptions disappeared entirely; thanks to the healing powers of B. B. P. I freely recommend it to all sufferers."

B. B. P. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.