

BRITAIN WARNED TO PRODUCE MUNITIONS

Lloyd-George Tells Manchester Supplies, Not Men, Needed.

Russia Lost Peremyss Just Through That Shortage.

Manchester Cable—Declaring that the German victory in Gallia was due to an overwhelming superiority in equipment and that if the allies in the west had been as well equipped the Germans would long ago have been driven from France and Belgium, David Lloyd-George, the new Minister of Munitions, made a stirring appeal to-night to employers and workmen to supply the British armies with the necessary munitions.

The speech was delivered before employers in the engineering trades and trade unionists. Mr. Lloyd-George, who had previously lunched at the Clarendon Club, received a remarkable ovation from the people of Manchester, which was in striking contrast to the manner in which he had been received in this city on previous visits of a political nature, particularly when he appeared at the time of the Boer war as an opponent of that struggle. "I come," he said, "as an emissary of state to carry the most urgent message ever told to the ears of a Manchester audience. Our country is fighting for its life, for the liberties of Europe, and upon what it does, upon what it is prepared to sacrifice, depends the issue. It depends more upon the masters and men occupied in running workshops than upon any part of the community whether Great Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle beaten, humiliated, stripped of power, honor and influence, and a mere bond slave of cruel military tyranny, or whether it will come out triumphant, free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men."

MUST KNOW THE TRUTH.
"I come here to tell you the truth. Unless you know it, you cannot be expected to make sacrifices. Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback. The Germans have achieved a great success, not because of superior valor of their soldiers or strategy of their generals. The German triumph is due entirely to superior equipment, an overwhelming superiority of shot and shell and munitions and equipment. It was a battle won by the use made of their skilled industries, and especially by the superior organization of German workshops."

"Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in a single hour on the heads of the gallant Russians. Had we been in a position to apply the same process to the Germans on our front, the Germans would have been turned out of France, and driven half way across the devastated plain of Flanders. They would have been out of the country they had tortured and tormented with dastardly cruelty. More than that, we should have actually penetrated Germany."

"For the moment we have more than plenty of men for the equipment available. More men will come to the call, but we want the workshops to equip them with weapons. The State now needs the help of all, and I am perfectly certain that British engineers can do what the French engineers have already done."

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.
"In France private firms have given the State assistance in this critical hour, which is beyond computation. The last French victories were largely attributable to the private workshops of France. I am here to ask you to help us to equip our armies with the means for breaking through the German lines in front of our gallant troops and I know you will do it."

The Minister said that he was not there to brandish his powers under the Defence of the Realm Act, but they were very great, and the committees appointed would find these powers very helpful in enabling them to organize quickly and get rid of unnecessary difficulties without loss of time. Compulsion was not meant for the majority, but there were a few who just lagged behind, and it was useful to have something with which to jog them along.

To what extent and in what direction the moral duty of each citizen to give his best to the State should be converted into a legal duty was a question, not of principle, but of necessity, to be decided from time to time as an emergency arose during the period of war. These questions, said the Minister, sprang up with great rapidity and should be dealt with with decision and promptitude, and, above all, with courage. The Government, which alone knew the facts, must be trusted.

DON'T SNIPE FROM BEHIND.
"I don't mind guillotining Ministers," said Mr. Lloyd-George, "generally, if necessary. But until they reach the scaffold they ought to be showed, and above all, do not snipe at them by sniping them from behind."

a life raft together for use in case of necessity. Another shot, according to Huddleston, struck the bridge, killing the boy. Then the skipper came forward and was talking to a member of the crew when a shell came and killed both of them.

Huddleston says he was taking a cup of water to a wounded man when a piece of shrapnel struck him on the arm and head, and still another shell blew off the legs of the mate of the ship and injured two other men, breaking both legs of one of them.

The men then scrambled upon the raft, and the submarine coming up pulled them on board. The officer of the submarine, according to Huddleston, told them that if they had stopped they would not have been fired on. The fishermen were kept aboard the submarine all night, and the following morning were put aboard a small boat belonging to another trawler. The submarine crew then boarded the Victoria and sank her with a bomb.

LEFT CARDS FOR CROWN PRINCE

Big French Air Squadron Raids His Headquarters.

Struggle at "The Labyrinth" Grows Important.

Paris Cable—A squadron of 29 French aeroplanes flew over the German lines between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning and raided the headquarters of the German Crown Prince. The men dropped 178 bombs in all, many of which reached their mark. Thousands of arrows were also scattered through the air. The raiders were under a furious fire during their attack, but none of the aeroplanes were damaged.

The War Office statement which announces the raid does not mention the locality of the crown Prince's headquarters. They were last spoken of, however, at a point northeast of Verdun. Nothing is said about damage to the headquarters.

Fighting continues in the district called "the Labyrinth," southeast of Neuville Saint Vaast, and some gains are recorded. Since May 31 the French have made 800 prisoners in this locality. The gains here have been slow, but of daily recurrence, and it is generally felt that important news will soon be announced regarding the outcome of the battle.

German aviators flying over Lunenburg, Department of Meurthe-and-Moselle, dropped great quantities of leaflets, printed in French, reproducing assertions of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, in the Reichstag recently that war news from French sources was incorrect. **THE FIGHT IN "THE LABYRINTH."**
An eye-witness, describing the operations north of Arras, says this fight ranks in the minds of the French military authorities as the greatest battle of the war in the western theatre of operations since the Battle of the Marne.

The battle is still raging, although its first stages have been definitely settled in favor of the French, who are continuing their progress with less and less opposition. So far, the battle has received no name. The French official communiqués laconically refer to it as "operations in the sector north of Arras."

I propose to call this struggle "the Battle of the Labyrinth" for "labyrinth" is the name applied to the vast system of entrenchments all through that region, and from which the Germans are being literally blasted off foot by foot by an extravagant use of French machine.

The Battle of the Labyrinth really began last October, when General de Mauduy stopped the Prussian Guard before Arras with his motley array of tired Territorials, whom he gathered together in a mighty rush northward after the Battle of the Marne. The crack guards afterwards took up the job at Ypres, while the Crown Prince of Bavaria assumed the vain task of attempting to break the more southern passage to the sea.

All winter de Mauduy worried him, not seeking to make a big advance, but contenting himself with the record of never having lost a single trench. With the return of warm weather, just after the big French advance in Champagne, this sector was chosen by Joffre as the place in which to take the heart out of his enemy by the delivery of a mighty blow.

Germany probably thought that the French intended to concentrate in the Vosges, as next door to Champagne. So they carted all their poison gases there and to Ypres, where their ambition still maintains ascendancy over their good sense. But where the Germans think Joffre is likely to strike is usually the place furthest from his thoughts, activities in the Arras sector were begun under the personal command of the Commander-in-Chief, who was still personally directing operations during my visit only two days ago.

A DANISH SUB. VICTIM.
London Cable—The crew of the Danish timber schooner Salvador, which was sunk by a submarine Wednesday night, landed yesterday at Larwick, Scotland.

After ordering the schooner's crew into boats, the submarine set fire to the vessel, and also shot away the stern with two shells. The crew had been adrift twelve hours when picked up by a trawler.

LET'S BE SENSIBLE.
(Ottawa Journal.)
We can think with pardonable pride of the achievements of our own lads, God bless them, but let us avoid the illness that alone could have saved the day at Langemarck.

GERMANS GOT VERY LITTLE AT PEREMYSS

Russian Official Statement Says Nothing Was Left But an Empty Shell.

TUETON BRAG

Austrian and German Capitals Think Everything is Plain Sailing Now.

Petrograd, via London, Cable—Russian troops on the fronts to the north and west of the fortress of Peremyss evacuated their positions Wednesday night, after all the war materials taken from the Austrians had been removed, according to an official statement issued last night by the Russian general staff. It is explained that after the capture of Jaroslavl and Radymno by the Austro-German forces they began to spread along the west bank of the San, making the defence of Peremyss a difficult task. The Russians contend they realized from the first that Peremyss was incapable of defending itself, and they remained there only as long as it served their purpose. The positions occupied around Peremyss extended the Russian front by about 21 miles, and the troops occupying them were exposed to a concentrated artillery fire.

The text of the communication follows: "We carried away from Peremyss the materials taken from the Austrians. This finished, we removed on Tuesday the last of our batteries. The following night our troops, pursuant to orders, evacuated the front to the north and west of the positions surrounding the city, and formed a more concentrated force to the east."

"Attacks delivered by the enemy on Monday were repulsed. In the regions beyond the Dniester the enemy, concentrating important forces in the town of Stry, succeeded in advancing on the Sismenitzka-Stry front. They sustained great losses, however, leaving a thousand prisoners in the course of their counter-attacks."

"On the Switza-Lomnitsa front Monday we pressed the enemy on the Bystra, and successfully repulsed his attacks."

AUSTRIAN VIEWS.
Vienna, via London Cable—The German and Austrian forces which broke the Russian lines at Stry are moving northward rapidly. The Russians apparently are unable to make a stand in the plains, and the chances of doing so north of the river are regarded as problematical.

Now that Peremyss has fallen, rendering it impossible for Mackensen to continue his movement eastward, he would naturally meet a check at the Russian fortified positions partly composed of a chain of lakes extending north and south, about eighteen miles west of Lemberg. It is thought, however, that these positions will prove untenable, because General Lusingen, having crossed the Dniester to the west of Nikolajow, will likely cut the communications with Lemberg. The Austro-German plan of operations against Lemberg apparently is the same as against Peremyss. They are expected to throw columns on both sides of the city and then press together more distance beyond it. In the meantime this movement seems to threaten the Russians fighting around Nadworna with a loss of contact with the main body.

In view of the double success at Peremyss and Stry it is expected in Vienna that the Galician campaign will move at an accelerated pace the next few days.

QUITE EASY, SAYS BERLIN.
Berlin via London Cable—The quick fall of Peremyss, to which chief contributing factors were the Austrian 12-inch mortars and the impetuous bravery of the Bavarians, came as no surprise to initiated circles in Berlin. It was known that, in spite of the desperate exertions to save the situation in Gallia, General Dimitrieff's armies were in no shape to offer a successful resistance to the Austro-German forces. The capture of Peremyss is looked upon as a preliminary in the campaign for Lemberg.

The San line is regarded as no longer tenable; the Dniester line is already trembling and the Austro-German army is pushing forward toward a point to the rear of Lemberg, and is now barely thirty-five miles southeast of Lemberg.

The fall of Peremyss was due to the breach driven into the girdle of forts from the north by the Bavarian troops. The gap opened by the capture of five works was almost five miles wide, and big enough to drive a whole army through. The inner lines were, under the circumstances, utterly unable to resist the pressure. The garrison by nightfall Wednesday had been driven back to the outskirts of the city itself. The other forts of the fortress were exposed to attack from the rear, as well as the front, and by dawn Thursday both fortress and town were restored to Austrian rule.

The garrison at Peremyss, according to reports received here, comprised at least two divisions of infantry, including regular line troops and newly raised imperial militia. The captives include a large number of stragglers and unorganized soldiers, who were separated from their units during the confused retreat from Dunajec and the Carpathians.

No report has yet been received as to the amount of artillery and stores cap-

tured, but it is thought that there was much artillery, because the Russian siege guns used in investing Peremyss were in great part mounted in the reconstructed fortress, only a small part having been sent to the Carpathians after the capture of the fortress by the Russians.

A general school holiday has been proclaimed throughout Germany for Friday.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE

Canadian Plant Turning Out 800,000 Pounds a Month.

Ottawa Report—A plant for the manufacture of large quantities of trinitro-toluol, one of the highest explosives known to modern science, has been erected in Canada and is now in operation. Its location is being kept secret at present, but General Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, inspected the works to-day and expressed himself as highly gratified with the progress which has been made. Work was started on the factory seven weeks ago, and it had not been expected to be ready for four months, but operations were rushed, with the result that the plant is now running. The new plant is turning out the immense quantity of 800,000 pounds of trinitrotoluol per month, and constitutes a record both as regards erection and production.

It is announced that Canada will shortly be in a position to turn out one million pounds of gun cotton per month. She has for some time past been producing large quantities of cordite.

ITALY STILL MAKE GAINS

Austria Abandons Gradisca, Key to Frontier.

Two of Her Modern Forts Are Reduced.

Rome Cable—The Italian troops which entered the Trentino from its eastern border are exerting such pressure on the Austrians that the latter are abandoning their positions in the Val Fiemme, and the Italians are now near Predazzo, 27 miles northeast of Trent. Possession of this town would seriously threaten Bozanno (Bozen) on the single railroad running south to Trent and serving as a source of supplies to all the Austrian garrisons in Southern Tyrol.

The Austrians practically destroyed the health resort of Martina di Castro, to the southwest of the Cima Vezzana, the dominating mountain peak which was captured several days ago by the Italians. In the resort were eight large hotels, six belonging to Germans or Austrians and two to Italians.

While the artillery duels between the Italian guns on the right bank of the Isonzo and the Austrian batteries of Port Toluzio, just to the rear of Gradisca, continue, it is reported here that the Austrians have abandoned the town of Gradisca, which is the key to the entire frontier position. The Austrians have concentrated five army corps in this region to resist the Italians marching toward Trieste.

BIG BATTLE AT HAND.
Further to the south in Isonzo the Italian army attacking Monfalcone is in touch with the main Austrian army, and a great battle in this district cannot long be delayed, according to military experts who know the country. Monfalcone, which is an important town on the railroad to Trieste, is being bombarded from the sea by the Italians. The following official statement regarding the operations was issued here to-day:

"Our warships, which returned to-day, report that 24 hours after the bombardment of Monfalcone, which was carried out on May 31 by our destroyers, clouds of smoke and tongues of flame were still visible from Porto Buzo."

"Two Italian torpedo boats entered the Gulf of Trieste yesterday morning and sank two merchant vessels and damaged an auxiliary cruiser."

"No official confirmation has been given to reports that Trieste itself is being bombarded by the Italians from Grado, the town on the Gulf of Trieste taken last week by the Italians."

The Austrian official report says: "The Italians have prosecuted an unsuccessful bombardment of our fortifications at several points on the Tyrol and Carinthian frontiers."

MODERN FORT REDUCED.
London Cable—A special to the Times from Rome says: The speedy reduction of the Austrian fort of Luserna, in the southern Trentino, and the news that the neighboring fort of Belvedere is nearly silenced, speak well, it is said, for the Italian transport service which brought the heavy siege guns up into the mountains.

SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Germany Offers Bribe to Jews of Re-established Kingdom of Palestine.

PIRATE VICTIM

Optimistic Crop Reports From Four Canadian Provinces Are Received.

Hog cholera has again made its appearance in Kent county. Itneys accounted for a big reduction in Toronto street car earnings. Toronto will raise another company of engineers for the firing line. The pictures donated by Canadian artists realized \$10,442 for the national patriotic fund.

Judge John A. Barron, county judge at Stratford, has been granted the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Forest fires in the vicinity of Port Arthur have robbed thirty farmers of their homesteads, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars.

J. S. Richardson, ex-Reeve and prosperous merchant and manufacturer of Tibury township, passed away on Thursday morning. According to Le Matin of Paris, Germany is throwing out a bait to the Jews by promising to re-establish the Kingdom of Palestine after the war.

The destructive fire at Chatham in the building owned by John McClary, of London, was brought under control after occasioning a loss of nearly \$50,000. President Amos Tuvel, at the annual convention of the Disciples of Christ, said the barbarous acts of the Germans were trying the faith of church folk.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Manning, of Central Methodist Church, Stratford, was elected president of the London Methodist Conference in succession to Rev. B. N. Hazen. Andrew Thompson, aged 6, of 332 Richmond street west, was killed, and Josephine Vincent, aged 7, 49 Denison avenue, were fatally injured in street accidents in Toronto.

Two Grand Trunk Railway employees lost their lives Thursday afternoon by being struck by the International Limited at the Kingston Mills bridge, east of Kingston. Rev. Father Thos. J. Spratt, parish priest of Wolfe Island for many years, died in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, after a long illness. Deceased was a brother of Archbishop Spratt, Kingston.

The Norwegian steamship Cubano was torpedoed and sunk Wednesday off the Flannan Islands. The crew was landed in the Hebrides, a group of islands off the west coast of Scotland. Edward McGinty, groceryman, of Belleville, was instantly killed at Nanawau, while en route to Kingston. He stopped off a train to speak to a friend, and in endeavoring to jump on again he slipped, and two coaches passed over him.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, London, Ont., has decided to close its doors indefinitely in the hope, according to an explanatory statement issued, of putting a stop to allegations that it is a pro-German organization. Optimistic reports upon crop prospects in their respective provinces have been received from the Departments of Agriculture of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia by the Canadian Northern Railway officials.

TO TELL KAISER

Bernstorff Will Send Personal Envoy With Information.

Washington Despatch—President Wilson to-day drafted a note, brief and pointed, to be sent to Germany asking a definite question—whether the Imperial Government intends to be guided in the future by the humane principles embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare. It will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow and the President thereafter, before the week-end, will start for Berlin.

Coincidentally a personal emissary of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to lay before Emperor William and high officials of the German Government the substance of what the Ambassador learned from President Wilson in his talk yesterday, the true state of public opinion in the United States toward the German Government and the American point of view on submarine warfare. The Ambassador in his interview with the President, it became known to-day, said he would send within a day or two a man of judgment and breadth to personally outline the situation to the German Government.

The President made arrangements at Count von Bernstorff's request for the safe conduct of the envoy. His name is not known generally, but foreign Governments already have given assurances to the United States that he will not be molested. The despatch of the Ambassador's report will not affect the sending of the American Government's rejoinder to the last German note.

Blodds—Do you believe ignorance is ever bliss? Slobs—Sure, if it takes the form of having more money than you know what to do with.