# SUCCESS OF ALLIES DEPENDS ON LABOR

Lloyd George Says Debarment of Unskilled Workers is Handicap.

**NECESSITY IS URGENT**

Enemy's Enormous Superiority in Munitions is Overcome Gradually.

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be able to continue to supply ourselves and our allies.

"As to economy, I may cite as an example new contracts for gun ammunition, which is the principal item of expenditure—the cost of 18-pounder shells has been reduced 40 per cent., and of 4.5-inch howitzer shells 30 per cent.

**Spare Money, Spill Blood.**

"It is too early to talk of the danger of over-production. In the last great battle, altho there was a tremendous accumulation of ammunition, the generals stated that with thrice the quantity of ammunition they would have achieved 20 times the result. Two hundred million pounds, or the cost of any 40 days of war, would produce an enormous quantity of munitions. If you had that quantity at the right moment, the war might be won in 40 days; whereas, without it, the war might be prolonged perhaps 400 days.

"With regard to munitions, what is spared in money is spilled in blood. If there are risks to be taken, let them be risks to the pockets of the taxpayers and not to the lives of men."

**Foes' Mechanical Superiority.**

"The successes of the eGrmans have been due almost entirely to the mechanical preponderance they achieved at the beginning of the war," he said. "Their advances east, west and south alike were due to this mechanical superiority, and our failure to drive them back in the west or check their advance in the east was due to the tardiness with which the allies developed their mechanical resources.

"But the superiority of the central powers in these respects will be brought to an end at the earliest possible moment."

**Need of Machine Guns.**

Referring to the lesson learned from the prodigal use of machine guns by the Germans, Mr. Lloyd George said: 'Here was a place where if we skimped material we squandered life."

In one direction, he added, the allies had the superiority on the mechanical side.

"Our command of the sea," he said, "is due, not to the excellence of our sailors, but to our overwhelming superiority of machinery."

Mr. Lloyd George's statements were made in explaining the work of the ministry of munitions, which now controls more than 2000 munitions factories, employing about 1,000,000 workers, he said:

**Tremendous Disparity.**

"In May, when the Germans were turning out a quarter of a million of high explosives daily we were producing only 2500 and 13,000 shrapnel."

The house listened with closest attention as Mr. Lloyd George took up the shortage of munitions for the allies in the early stages of the war.

"Our troops knew it, the enemy knew it, but neither knew how shore we were in some very essential particulars,' he said. "Take guns and ammunition: English military opinion was wedded to shrapnel, when we suddenly found the high explosive was the thing. We still have a higher opinion of shrapnel than the French or the eGrmans.

"Last May, when the Germans were making a hundred times the number of high explosives were were, three-fourths of our factories were workk on naval munitions. The munitions organization at the war office had not grown with the demand. They had to set up a great business organization to cope with the problem."

**Ireland Doing Well.**

Describing the steps taken to speed the output, Mr. Lloyd George mentioned particularly the purchase of machinery in America, and the acquisition by the government of raw material for many months to come for its allies as well as for itself. He emphasized the unexpected success which had attended munitions work in Ireland, thanks, he said, to the assistance of John Redmond.

Turning to the new national factories, which he said now numbered 33, he declared they had been conspicuously successful, minimizing labor difficulties and enabling the government to check prices. There were also hundreds of private factories under the co-operative scheme that previously had not been engaged in munition work. These factories alone, he said, were now making three times as many shells as the whole United Kiingdom was making last May.

Referring to American orders, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"David A. Thomas comes back speaking in the highest possible terms of the service rendered this country by J. P. Morgan & Co., not merely in the selection of firms for contract, as in fact they saved us many millions of pounds by their efforts to reduce the inflated prices prevailing before they took the matter in hand."


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# CEDRIC RICE'S DEATH WAS DUE TO ACCIDENT

W. G. Phillips, Driver of Weston Road Jitney, Exonerated From Blame by Jury.

W. G. Phillips of 1116 College street, who was arrested on Dec. 11 charged with criminal negligence following a motor car fatality on the Weston road, when 12-year-old Cedric Rice of 44 Mulock avenue was almost instantly killed, was exonerated of all blame by the verdict returned by the jury at the morgue last night.

Phillips has only one arm and operates a jitney on the Weston road. On Dec. 11 he was driving near Swift Hill at about 10 miles an hour, when the boy, who was riding in the same direction, ran out from behind a wagon and was struck by the jitney before the driver could stop it. Phillips has been driving a car for four years and Coroner J. R. Gibson and the jury were satisfied that he was not responsible for the fatality, and they returned a verdict of accidental death.

**WEST LORNE WANTS HYDRO.**

WEST LORNE, Ont., Dec. 20.—The ratepayers of West Lorne today endorsed a bylaw authorizing the town council to enter into a contract with the Provincial Hydro-Electric Commission for a supply of Niagara power for the town. The bylaw carried by a majority of 100, there being little opposition.

# FOE UNABLE TO MEET WAR DEBT INTEREST

Income Must Be Doubled to Pay Six Hundred Billion Dollars More

**HIGHER TAXES IN SIGHT**

German Reichstag Has Difficulty Ahead of Doubling Revenue.

(Continued From Page 1).

fore the war, it says, the financial state of Germany was a source of anxiety to the government. In 1909 taxation was increased by 500,000,000 marks, but the budget did not balance. In 1913 the government adopted the extraordinary measure of taxing wealth and levying a non-recurrent contribution for armament in order to cover the deficit.

Maintenance of the existing financial system, The Vorwaerts continues, is impossible so far as taxation of imports is concerned. Provisions, raw materials, and many other articles may be expected to rise in price after the war, and if the present tariff were continued it would lead to an artificial increase of prices for Germany, which would undermine the capability of German industry to compete in the world market.

"Therefore the interests of consumers and producers," The Vorwaerts concludes, "demand abolition of these import taxes after the war, which would reduce Germany's income considerably; and, therefore, the time has come for the government to declare what course it is steering."

**BRITISH SHIPPING LOSS NEARLY SIX PER CENT.?**

Berlin Reports More Than Seven Hundred Enemy Ships Were Sunk.

BERLIN, Dec. 20, via wireless to Sayville.—"It is stated on competent German authority," says the Overseas News Agency, "that since the beginning of the war to the end of November last 734 enemy ships with a tonnage of 1,417,628 tons were destroyed. Of these 568, with 1,079,492 tons, were destroyed by submarines, and 93, with 94,709 tons, by mines.

"Of the ships destroyed, 624, with 1,231,944 tons, were British, which means a loss of 5.9 per cent. of the total British tonnage."

# BIG ARMY WITHDRAWS TURKS WERE TRICKED

Brilliant Generalship in Evacuation of Suvla Bay and Anzac Zones.

**SITUATION IMPROVED**

Allies in Better Position to Carry Out Defensive Campaign.

(Continued From Page 1).

positions, and other thousands in holding them.

The question has been constantly discussed why the generals commanding the Dardanelles expedition did not try to make a landing near the centre of the peninsula in the beginning and cut off the Turkish troops on the lower end. When the attempt was finally made to secure a foothold higher up the peninsula, the Turks were fully prepared to meet it.

**Endured Great Privations.**

Moreover the British arrangements lacked several essential features, particularly a supply of drinking water.

On landing the soldiers found barbed wire entanglements stretching clear out under the water when they jumped from their small boats. To add to their sufferings the supply of drinking water was very short.

John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, said in a speech in the house of commons that the sufferings of the Irish troops on the Gallipoli were the worst known in the present war.

**Calamity Averted.**

An official announcement was made recently that the general responsible for the Suvla Bay operations had been removed from his command, but his identity is not yet known to the British public. General Sir Charles C. Monro reported in favor of withdrawing the troops when he took command at the Dardanelles, but the popular belief, shared by military men here, was that thousands of soldiers could not be taken aboard transports and effect complete withdrawal from their trenches without calamitous loss of life. The achievement must have been a difficult one, and the country is relieved that it has been done without disaster.

**Whether Bound?**

The war office statement leaves the public to draw its own conclusions as to the destination of these Australasian and United Kingdom forces, which must be well over 100,000 strong, but it is widely conjectured that any southward sweep of the Teutonic or Bulgarian armies in the Balkans, whether from the north, west, or east, will sooner or later come in contact with them and that the transfer is connected with a determination on the part of the entente powers not to remain on the defensive in the near eastern theatre of war longer than is requisite to assure the success of a forward march.

# CANADIAN CASUALTIES

**First Battalion.**

Died of wounds—Frederick Horne, Chatham, Ont.

**Second Battalion.**

Wounded—William Roszel, Bealton, Ont.

Suffering from shock—Corporal Frank J. Hawkins, Brockville, Ont.

Dangerously ill—Myrl Hart, Mirror, Alta.

**Third Battalion.**

Dangerously wounded—Charles J. Armstrong, Toronto.

**Fifth Battalion.**

Killed in action—David McDill, Scotland.

Wounded—Company Sergt.-Major William W. McLeish, Scotland; Corporal Henry Halstead, England; Frederick Harris, England.

**Sixteenth Battalion.**

Died of wounds—Corporal George H. Fancy, England.

**Thirteenth Battalion.**

Wounded—John F. Campbell, Inverness, N.S.; Sylvester Ives, Sydney Mines, N.S.

**Fourteenth Battalion.**

Accidentally slightly wounded—Joseph Bourque, Nicolet, Que.

**Fifteenth Battalion.**

Wounded—John Irwin, Ireland.

**Twenty-Seventh Battalion.**

Seriously ill—Arthur W. Simmonds, Winnipeg.

**Twenty-Eighth Battalion.**

Killed in action—Walter E. Glennon, Montreal.

**Thirtieth Battalion.**

Seriously ill—Nathan A. Ward, Harcourt, N.B.

**Forty-Eighth Battalion.**

Died—Kingsley A. Evans, Beulah, Man.

**Princess Pats.**

Dangerously ill—Joseph C. Shifton, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

**Royal Canadian Regiment.**

Died of wounds—Corp. John F. Usher, England.

**Lord Strathcona's Horse.**

Wounded—Oliver S. Quigley, Winnipeg

Severely wounded—Acting Lance-Corp. McCann, Bradford, Ont.

**First Canadian Mounted Rifles.**

Slightly wounded—James W. Johnson, Beresford, Man.

**Fourth Regiment, Can. Mounted Rifles.**

Wounded—William C. Elsworth, England.

Suffering from shell shock—Richard Hockley, England.

**Twelfth Regiment, Can Mounted Rifles.**

Dangerously ill—Frederick W. Knight, England.

**First Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery.**

Died of wounds—Gunner Ernest E. Foley, England; Gunner John O. Pearson, England.

**Canadian Divisional Cyclist Company.**

Seriously ill—R. Abbott, England.

**No. 3 Canadian Field Ambulance.**

Severely wounded—Arthur Millen, England.

**GREAT INCREASE AFTER WAR.**

BERLIN, via London, Dec. 20, 11.10 p.m.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the treasury, announced in the reichstag today that the next budget cannot be balanced without additional income, and that proposals for new taxation are now being drafted for submission to the reichstag.

The secretary declared that no matter how large a war indemnity was received the war would impose a colossal burden of taxation on the Germans, and they must expect greatly increased taxation after the war.

**DUTCH STOP PURCHASE OF U.S. SOLE LEATHER**

AMSTERDAM, via London, Dec. 20, 11.06 p.m.—The Niewe Van Den Dag says it learns that the importation of American sole leather will be stopped, and that no further licenses will be given for the export of men's high grade shoes.


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¶ Palmer does not conceal the fact that his sympathies lie entirely with the British, French and Belgian forces, with whom he has been since the commencement of the war. He has a so seen fighting in Greece and Manchuria and in many other places. So high does he stand that he has been selected by Lord Kitchener as **the one American War Correspondent to accompany the British Army.**

¶ Mr. Palmer's vivid despatches and articles in the daily papers and reviews have been amongst the most readable and most accurate that have come from the seat of war. Being an accredited war correspondent and established at headquarters, he has had a better chance to know and see what the British Army was actually doing.

¶ The wonderful ability displayed in his graphic account of the Battle of the Marne—which he puts down as a decisive battle for civilization, holding that if England had not gone into the war the Germanic powers would have won in three months—grips by its ring of truth and its tremendous interest.

¶ Perhaps the feature most appealing to us is the chapter devoted to the Canadians, under the title, "The Maple Leaf Folk," telling of the heroic work our boys have done on the battlefield.

¶ This book has taken the country by storm.

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