

LLOYD GEORGE APPEALS TO MUNITIONS WORKERS TO SPEED UP MAKING OF SUPPLIES FOR ARMY

Minister of War Munitions Tells Workmen Enemy Would Have Been Driven Out France and Belgium and on Defensive on His Own Soil Had Allies Been as Well Equipped as Germans — Refers To Compulsory Service and Says It Would be a Mistake Unless Absolutely Necessary.

Manchester, Eng., June 3.—Declaring that the German victory in Galicia was due to an overwhelming superiority in equipment, and that if the Allies in the west had been 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 tonight to employers and workmen to supply the British army 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 work shops 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.

"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 they 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 well 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.

"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 Defense 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 the war. These questions, said the Minister, sprang up with great rapidity and should be dealt with decision and promptitude and, above all, with courage. The government, which alone knew the facts, must be trusted.

"I don't mind gullotining Ministers," said Lloyd George—"Generals, if necessary. But until they reach the scaffold they ought to be obeyed, and, above all, do not unnerve them by sniping them from behind."

Speaking of conscription, he said: "To introduce compulsion as an important element in organizing the nation's resources of skilled industry and trade does not necessarily mean conscription, in the ordinary sense of the term. Conscription means the raising, by compulsory methods, of armies to fight Great Britain's battles abroad. If the necessity arose, I am certain that no man of any party would protest.

"We won our liberties in this land, on more than one occasion, by compulsory service. France saved the liberty she won in the Revolution by compulsory service. The great Republic to the west won its independence and saved its national existence

MAKING TOLOUL AT RATE OF 800,000 POUNDS A MONTH

Plant Erected for Manufacture of New Explosive and in Operation Considerably in Advance of Date Anticipated.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, June 3.—Several weeks ago, said the Minister of Militia today, the erection of a plant for the manufacture of toلول, the new high explosive used in shells, was undertaken in the Dominion of Canada. The plant was not expected to be ready before four months, but so rapid was the progress made that today General Hughes was able to inspect it under working conditions.

He was rejoiced to find that toلول was being turned out at the rate of 800,000 lbs. per month. This takes the record for both construction and production amongst factories for the manufacture of high explosives.

Arrangements are now also so far forward that shortly the Dominion will be able to turn out one million pounds of gun cotton per month. For a long time the production of cordite has been by the million pounds.

General Hughes did not indicate the location of these factories nor even the one which he inspected today.

Austrians Withdraw From Fiemme Valley To Northeast of Trent

Verona, Italy, June 3.—The Austrian troops are withdrawing from their positions along the Fiemme Valley, part of the valley of the Avisio river to the northeast of Trent.

They have virtually destroyed the health resort of San Martino De Castrozza. This village contained eight large hotels, six belonging to Germans and two to Italians.

Milan, June 3, (10.45 p. m.) via Paris (5.20 p. m.)—Order has been re-established in Milan, following the demonstrations of the last few days against Austrians and Germans. Marquis Cassis, the Prefect, today resumed the administration of the local government, which had been superseded temporarily by military control.

Two Welsh Trawlers Sunk With Heavy Loss Of Life Among Crews

London, June 4.—Two Welsh trawlers have been sunk by German submarines—the *Horion* of Cardiff and the *Victoria* of Milford. The *Horion* was sent to the bottom about 150 miles southwest of Landy Island, and the *Victoria* 135 miles from St. Ann's Head.

Several men on board the *Victoria* were killed by shells from the submarine. The remainder of the ship's company and the crew of the *Horion* have landed at Milford.

Mr. Huddleston, a member of the crew of the *Victoria*, was seriously injured. In an interview at Milford he said the submarine, the *U-34*, about 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, when the *Victoria* was 135 miles off St. Ann's Head, fired at the trawler. The men on board heard the shot but thought it came from a patrol boat which was engaged with a submarine. Then a shot came and smashed a small boat and the crew realized that the submarine was after the trawler. A boy of 13 was put on the bridge and the members of the crew proceeded to lash a life raft together for use in case of necessity.

Another shot, according to Huddleston, sprang the bridge, killing the boy. Then the shipper came forward and was talking to a member of the crew when a shell came and killed both of them.

Huddleston says that 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.

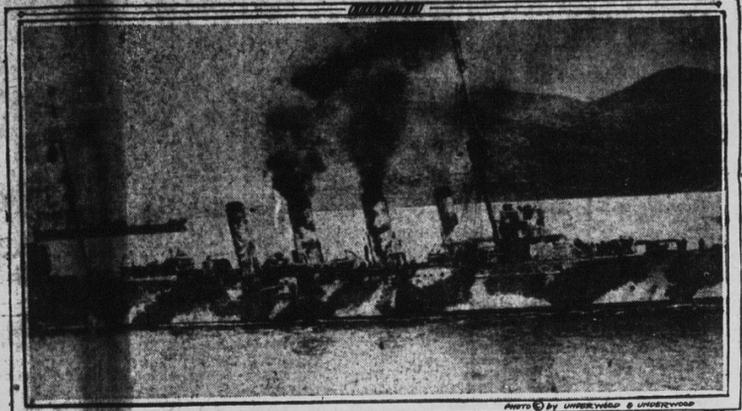
The men then scrambled up on the raft and the submarine, coming up, pulled them on board. The officers of the submarine, according to Huddleston, told them that if they had stopped they would not have been fired on. The fishermen were kept aboard the submarine all night and the following morning were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

The submarine crew then boarded the *Victoria* and sank her with a bomb. Huddleston says he and his companions were treated well aboard the submarine. They were adrift in the boat for 24 hours in rough, wet weather. They were picked up by the steamer *Batater* and landed in Milford.

MAY SETTLE TROUBLE IN THE COTTON MILLS

London, June 4, 3.33 a. m.—Negotiations looking to a settlement of the threatened labor troubles in the cotton trade have begun by Sir George Arkwith, the government's chief industrial Commissioner. Three mills already have been closed, and both sides are preparing for a struggle, but Sir George says he hopes to effect a peace compromise.

REMARKABLE PICTURES OF THE WAR IN THE DARDANELLES



NEW WAR PAINT OF ONE OF THE ALLIED BATTLESHIPS IN THE DARDANELLES



ALLIED FORCES LANDING AT THE DARDANELLES TO ASSIST AUSTRALIANS. One of the war ships of the Allies is seen covering the landing of the troops, who got a hot reception from the Turks. The other picture shows one of the allied war ships disguised for attack on the Turkish forts. The vessel is painted black and gray so as to make it appear an entirely different craft. The effect makes a vessel almost invisible at night.

PRZEMYSL TAKEN, ENEMY MAY ENDEAVOR TO PUSH FORWARD TO LEMBURG

Recapture of Fortress Lost Only Ten Weeks Ago Regarded as Great Victory—Allies in West are Wrestling Ground from Enemy -- Another British Submarine Penetrates Dardanelles and Sinks German Transport.

London, June 3.—With the capture of Przemysl, which occurred at an early hour this morning, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust which they commenced against the Russian lines in western Galicia just a month ago today.

They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily-defended positions which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the Allies in the west.

Whether or not they accomplish this, the Germanic allies have won a great victory, and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only ten weeks ago that Przemysl fell to the Russians, after a six months' investment, which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance.

With the surrender of the fortress there fell into the Russian hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and six hundred guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been completely destroyed by the Austrians before they surrendered, and this is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

When the Russians captured Przemysl they were pressing the Austrians across the Carpathian Passes. Then on May 3rd came the news of a great Austro-German thrust into Galicia.

Advancing slowly but surely, and accompanied by a thousand guns, the Teutons compelled the Russians to fall back until the Russian line ran to the right bank of the River San. Crossing the river the Austro-German forces progressed to the north and south of the fortress, and on Tuesday Berlin announced that three forts to the north had been stormed, while Vienna stated that the railway between Przemysl and Lemburg was commanded by Austrian guns.

There was still hope in the allied countries, however, that a Russian counter offensive would hold the invaders off, but this proved ill-founded, and this morning the Russians had to give up the city which, earlier in the war, had cost them so dearly to win.

Of what booty the Austro-Germans have captured with the fortress there is no estimate, but it is fairly certain that the Russians, having lots of time, got away as many men and as much material as possible and destroyed the guns and ammunition that remained.

It is not expected here that the victors will be satisfied with their gain of Przemysl, but that they doubtless will endeavor to push on to Lemburg and even farther, and put the Russians in such a position that they will not be able to resume the offensive for many months.

The British government is urging workmen and employers to turn out shells in enormous quantities. David Lloyd George, the new minister

of munitions, is touring the country with the object, and the expectation is that the new British armies, when they take the field, will be equipped as no other forces ever were.

Meantime the French continue where it is declared they are slowly moving the Germans out of strongly fortified positions. The British, on their part, have become more active in the regions of Ypres and LaBasse, while the Italians continue to report the capture of important positions along the frontier. In this latter region, however, no news has yet been received of any big battle being fought.

Another British submarine has penetrated the Dardanelles, and sunk a large German transport.

British Operations in Mesopotamia. London, June 3.—An account of recent fighting between British and Turkish forces in Mesopotamia was given out officially here today as follows:

"After hostile columns, which recently threatened us on the lines of the Euphrates and Karun rivers, had been successfully dispersed, as described in previous communications, a combined naval and military attack was organized on the morning of May 31st, against the remaining hostile forces in the position a couple of miles north of Kurma.

"Starting at 1.30 a. m., our troops, partly by wading, partly by boats, skillfully executed a turning movement. The enemy's guns were soon silenced by our artillery. Excellent practice was made by naval guns and by a Territorial battery, which was especially conspicuous. The heights occupied by the Turks were seized by noon and the enemy fled, leaving three compound guns, complete with ammunition, and nearly 250 prisoners in our hands.

"After hammering exploding several heavily charged mines, discovered later in the river-bed and on land, we continued our advance on June 1, but found that the enemy had hastily evacuated his camps at Barhan and Katta, leaving a number of tents standing. He was observed recreating in steamers and native boats, which were speedily pursued by the naval flotilla.

"By evening we reached a point five miles north of Ezra's Tomb, 33 miles north of Kurma.

"The Turkish steamer *Bahul* was overtaken and sunk. We also captured two large lighters. One contained three field guns, ammunition, mines and about 300 prisoners. The pursuit was continued by moonlight.

"Our casualties have been very light, about twenty in all."

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GOING AFTER TRADE FOR THE N.T.R.

Rolling Stock and Equipment to be Secured by Government so that All Trade Obtainable Can be Handled.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., June 3.—That the government in taking over the operation of the Transcontinental Railway is going to adopt strictly business methods and handle all the traffic that can be obtained going either east or west, is seen by the fact that arrangements are now being made for securing a large amount of rolling stock and other equipment. With the good crop prospects in the west this year and the likelihood of an unusually large quantity of grain to be carried eastward.

Hon. Frank Cochrane has asked Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance for a very considerable sum to purchase the necessary equipment. In spite of the difficulty of borrowing money just now Hon. W. T. White consented. The Transcontinental will, therefore, next fall, provide largely increased facilities for transporting the crop and the revenues of the road will be that much greater. It is understood that a close agreement for purchase of traffic will be arranged between the government and the G. T. with its eastern terminal now at Winnipeg.

GERMANS WELL SUPPLIED WITH AMMUNITION

Superiority in Recent Fighting Due to Great Amount of Ammunition of Which they Seem to Have an Inexhaustible Supply.

London, June 4.—The Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent comments on the fact that the Germans seem to have an almost inexhaustible supply of all the important ammunition. This alone, he says, they were enabled to make a good stand against the Russians, whose tactical dispositions apparently were more advantageous.

POLICE ROUND UP DANGEROUS CRIMINALS

Owen Sound, Ont., June 3.—After an exciting chase, lasting all day, and an exchange of shots, the police this evening, aided by a posse, rounded up a pair of the most dangerous criminals who have been in Owen Sound in years. Robert J. Bell is now in jail with a bullet hole in one hand, while John Williams, who is unharmed, is also in custody. They are charged with committing a series of burglaries.

CLOSE DOORS OF ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

London, Ont., June 3.—St. Paul's Lutheran church, this city, 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.