

LLOYD GEORGE LAYS DOWN FACTS IN MUNITION SPEECH IN THE BRITISH COMMONS

What Britain Knows the Germans Know, and Superiority of Munitions of War Will Settle the Question—Tremendous Output of Germany—What France has Done in the Output of Munitions—Working For an Organized Victory—Problem of Increase of Production—The Duties of the New Department

The following is a summary of the text of the great speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George, in moving the adoption of the munitions of war supply bill, in the House of Commons, Westminster, on July 23rd:

"I rise to ask leave to introduce a bill to make provision for furthering the efficient supply of munitions for the present war and for purposes incidental thereto. First I should like to make a statement about the Ministry that I preside over. I shall deal as little as possible with the past. I am only concerned with the cause of the shortage in equipment and material of war, insofar as it is necessary to understand them with a view to making them up. That the shortage is serious from the point of view of the standard which has been created by this war is undoubtedly well known. It is certainly known to the enemy and perhaps best of all to the enemy. You cannot confront a hostile army for months without knowing something about the state of its material, and therefore the House may depend upon it that whatever the state of our munitions it is just as well known to the Germans as ourselves. (Hear, hear!) But what I want to impress not merely upon this House but on the country is that the duration of the war, the toll of life, and limb loved by the war, the amount of exhaustion caused by the war, the economic and financial effect—and in order to understand the whole depth and meaning of the problem with which we are confronted I would state the ultimate defeat or victory in this war—depend upon the supply of munitions which the rival countries can produce to equip their armies in the field. That is the cardinal fact of the military situation in this war.

(Cheers.) When the Germans establish a superiority on any front it is due to a predominance in the materials of war. When they are driving the forces of the Allies before them in any quarter of the field it is due to the same cause. When the Allies are making progress in any part of the line it is due to the fact that in that sector of the battlefield the Allies have a predominance in munitions of war.

Tremendous German Output. "We have an undoubted superiority in men (Cheers) in numbers—and I am assured by all those who have been at the front that it is not merely a superiority in numbers but in the quality of men—(Cheers)—and therefore it is purely a question of equipping them with the necessary amount of material to support their valour in the attacks which they make on the lines of the enemy. I heard the other day on very good authority—and this will give the House an idea of the tremendous preparations made by the enemy for this war, and of the expansion which has taken place ever since the war—that the Central European powers are turning out 250,000 shells per day.

"The problem of speedy victory is the accomplishment of that aim with the least possible waste of time, (Cheers). Any obstacle, any mismanagement, any slackness, any indiscipline, and prejudice, which prevents or delays mobilization of all our resources at the earliest possible moment, postpone victory. The question which in the ministry of munitions we have set ourselves to answer is—Can we achieve that purpose? I say that we can accomplish that object of not merely equalling that German and Austrian output of munitions, but if we are in earnest we

AT THE NICKEL

Presentation of Colours to The Newfoundland Regiment

This picture will be shown extra with the usual week-end change of programme.

"The Hazards of Helen"

See Helen Leap from the Water Tower.

Big Bumper Matinee for the Little Ones Saturday

can surpass it. (Cheers.)

What France Has Done. "Let us see the position France is in. Her most important industrial provinces were in the hands of the enemy. Seventy per cent. of her steel production was in the hands of the enemy. She had mobilized an enormous army and therefore had withdrawn a very considerable proportion of her population from industry. She is not at best as great an industrial country as we are. She is much of an agricultural and pastoral country. It is true that we have certain advantages compared with France, and they are important. She has not the same gigantic navy to draw upon the engineering establishments of the country. That makes a very great difference. She has a more complete command over her labor and the readiness with which she can transfer that labor from one centre to another, but in the discipline which obtains in the workshops. She has another advantage with her arsenals which at the outbreak of the war corresponded to the magnitude of her army—a huge army. We had a small army to provide for. She, in addition to that, had undoubtedly a very great trade with other countries in the production of munitions of war. These are the advantages and disadvantages. Still, knowing these things and taking them all into account, the surplus of our engineering resources available for the materials of war is undoubtedly greater than that of France, and if we produce these things within the next few months as much as they are likely to produce, the Allies would not merely equal the production of the Central Powers, but they would have an overwhelming superiority over the enemy in the material essential to victory. That is the first

great fact I would like to get into the minds of all those who can render assistance to the country.

Germany's Preponderance. "Germany has achieved a temporary preponderance of material. She has done it in two ways. She accumulated great stores before the war. She has mobilized the whole of her industries after the war, having no doubt taken steps before the war to be ready for the mobilization of the workshops immediately after the war was declared. Her preponderance in two or three directions is very notable. I mention this because it is essential they should be understood in inviting the assistance of the community to enable us to compete with this formidable enemy. The superiority of the Germans in material was most marked in their heavy guns, their high explosive shells, their rifles, and perhaps most of all, their machine-guns. These have turned out to be about the most formidable weapons in the war. They have almost superseded the rifle and rendered it unnecessary.

Mr. J. Wedgwood (L. Newcastle-under-Lyme)—"Hear, hear!"

Mr. Lloyd George: "I am glad to see my hon. friend, who can tell us something of his experiences. (Cheers.) I felicitate him on his return. It is a great joy to us all to see him. (Cheers.) Now this is undoubtedly the most notable fact of all. The difficulty with regard to all these things that they could not be improvised in a short time. The machinery for rifles and machine-guns takes eight and nine months to construct before you can begin to turn a single rifle or machine-gun. The Germans have undoubtedly anticipated the character of the war in the way no other power has done. They realized it was going to be a great trench war. They had procured an adequate supply of machinery applicable to those conditions. The professional man was undoubtedly a very conservative one (hear, hear)—and there are competent soldiers who even today assume that this phase is only a temporary one, that it will not last long, and we shall be back on the old lines.

Organized Victory. "I have no doubt much time was lost owing to that supposition. The Germans never harbored that delusion, and were fully prepared to batter down the deepest trenches of the enemy with the heavy guns and high explosives, and to defend their own trenches with machine guns. That is the story of the war for ten months. We assumed that victory was rather due as a tribute from fate, and our problem now is to organize victory, and not take it for granted. (Cheers.)

"To do that the whole engineering and chemical resources of this country—of the whole Empire—must be mobilized. When that is done France and ourselves alone, without Italy or Russia, can overtop the whole Teutonic output. This is a question first of material, materials for the shell body, for the fuse, for the cartridge case, and for the explosive. It is very largely a question of machinery, and it is, finally—but not less important—a question of labor. In the first instance all these questions will solve themselves into a question of organization. Or some material we have an abundant supply; some we have to husband very carefully; some we have to take steps to increase the supply of for otherwise we should be short at the critical hour. The same thing applies to machinery. We have in this country a vast amount of machinery which is essential to the production of material for war. But we are short of other machinery which is equally important.

Increase in Production. "To be quite candid, the organizing firms—the armament firms—were also inadequate to the gigantic task cast upon them of not merely organizing their own work but of developing the resources of the country outside. They could not command the stock, and sub-contracting has undoubtedly been a failure. Sub-contracting has produced something like 10,000 shells a month. We have only been at it a few days and we have already placed with responsible firms orders for 150,000 a month. In a very short time I am confident it will be a quarter of a million or 300,000 (Cheers.) It is a process of inviting business men to organize themselves

and to assist us to develop the resources of their district. They have local knowledge, they have skill, and they are on the spot. It saves a good deal of time in journeying up and down to London; it saves a good deal of time in interviews and in waiting for interviews, and it saves a good deal of correspondence, which I have always thought the poorest way of doing business. Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Principles of New Department.

"There are three or four principles laid down in attempting to organize this new department. In order to cope with the difficulty we have to devise in a few weeks what business men generally take years to build up, and we must have the aid of the best business brains available in the country. The second point is that failure often comes from inability to allocate to the expert and the organizer need not necessarily be an expert, and the expert is very rarely an organizer. The business of the organizer is to make the best use of the expert's brains. The organizer is the captain, and the expert is the pilot. The next principle is this—that once you take on a number of first-class business men in this way to assist you, you must give scope to their energy; you must trust them. You cannot work them in blinkers and fetters. (Hear, hear.)

"Another point is we found it necessary to secure adequate office accommodation where those engaged would not be in each other's way. We have been able to get hold of a very useful building that was designed for agriculture, and the necessary alterations have been made in the shortest time possible. It is impossible to get a new department into working order immediately, and for a short time business may not be attended to as promptly as we could wish. I hope the business community will extend indulgence to the department in that respect. We are doing our best to improve it as days go on.

Absolutely New Task.

"What is too often forgotten is that shell-making, and the making of machine-guns, or parts of machine-guns, is an absolutely new business to the vast majority of these people. British engineers can adapt themselves as rapidly as the engineers of any other country to any new work, but they cannot do it without seeing it and without getting full specifications. Every opportunity has been given them to go through any government arsenal, or through the arsenal of the Elswick Works, of Vickers and Maxim's, of Beardmore's, and the rest, where they can see for themselves, but they naturally want these things in their own districts, where they can go and without any waste of time see for themselves what it is the government are asking them to do. Associated with this branch of the ministry—the Local Committee—there will be an expert engineer, whose business it will be to help the Local Committee in the surrounding districts and a general organizing secretary. A representative of the War Office and the Admiralty will be associated with each of these centres, which will act as a clearing house for the work.

GET OUR PRICES ON

GASOLINE, Lubricating Oil and KEROSENE

SMITH CO. Ltd.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ROSSLEY'S EAST END THEATRE.

Great Aeroplane Performance.

UP SHE GOES JULY 29th.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and Presence of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson

AND MANY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

ONE OF THE BEST PROGRAMS EVER SEEN

Tickets on Sale Now at GRAY & GOODLAND'S. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Commencing at 8 p.m. Be with the Crowd.

5c. CRESCENT Picture Palace 5c.

"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN"

The famous Detective Drama produced in two Reels by the Biograph Company.

"THE HEART OF SUNNY JIM"

A Vitaphone Melo-Drama featuring Bobby Connelly, the clever boy-actor.

"BRONCHO BILLY'S CHRISTMAS SPIRIT"

A Western Drama with G. M. Anderson.

"DIOQUES WEEKLY"

A few things Dioques saw in New York.

"SAVED BY THEIR CHEE-ILD"

A Biograph Comedy.

GOOD MUSIC AND GOOD SINGING. A COOL AND COMFORTABLE THEATRE.

THE USUAL EXTRA PICTURES AT THE BIG SATURDAY MATINEE—SEND THE CHILDREN

GEORGE SNOW

SHIP AND GENERAL IRON WORKER AND MACHINIST

I am extending my business by the installation of up-to-date machinery whereby all kinds of the following work will be turned out with dispatch and satisfaction.

FORGING IRON AND BRASS CASTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION & PATTERN MAKING.

Saw Mill Work and Repairs to Motor Engines and all kinds of Machinery, etc.

With our equipment we are enabled to guarantee every satisfaction and ensure prompt delivery. Large Stock of Material always on hand.

Grinding broken parts of machinery done by special process.

Note carefully the address:

GEORGE SNOW

SPRINGDALE STREET (WEST SIDE).

3m.cod.

Lanterns and Globes

ALL PRICES.

CLIMAX--Tubular

STANDARD--Cold Blast

TRULITE--Cold Blast

Globes to suit all styles.

THE DIRECT AGENCIES LIMITED.

BARGAINS IN Ladies' Fine Shoes.

Odd Sizes, Broken Lines, Big Reduction in Price

Dongola 2 Strap Shoes, sizes 3, 6 & 7 only.

Regular \$1.80, selling now for \$1.50.

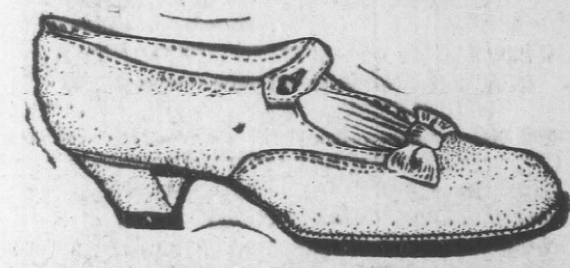
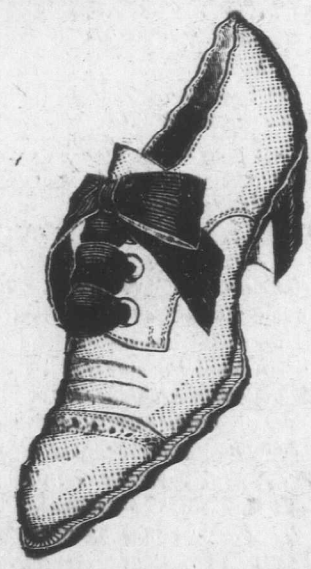
Patent 1 & 2 Strap Shoes, sizes 2, 3, 6 1/2 & 7.

Regular \$1.80, selling now for \$1.50.

Dongola & Patent 3 Strap Shoes, sizes 3, 5 1/2 & 7.

Regular \$2.00, selling now for \$1.50.

Dongola & Gun Metal Ankle Strap Shoes, size 7 only. Regular \$1.80, selling now for \$1.20



Patent 3 Tie Tango Shoes, with long ribbon tie. Sizes 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, & 6.

Regular \$2.50. Now \$2.00.

Tan 2 Strap Shoes, sizes 3, 5, 6 & 7.

Regular \$1.80, selling now for \$1.50.

Tan 3 Strap Shoes, sizes 2, 2 1/2, 5, 6 & 7.

Regular \$2.00, selling now for \$1.80.

Tan 5 Strap Shoes, sizes 3, 6 & 7

Regular \$2.50, selling now for \$2.00.

Tan Calf and Black Gun Metal Pumps, sizes 2, 2 1/2 & 7. Regular \$2.00, selling now for \$1.20.



White Duck Pumps and 2 Strap Shoes, sizes 5 1/2, 6, & 7.

Regular \$1.30 and \$1.80, selling now for 80c.

White Nubuck, sizes 5 1/2 and 7.

Regular \$2.00, selling now for \$1.00.

White Duck Buttoned Boots, in size 7 only.

Regular \$2.00, selling now for 80c.

White Nubuck Buttoned Boots, in size 7 only.

Regular \$3.00, selling now for \$1.00.

STEER BROTHERS.