

# War Cost Britain Fifty Billion Pounds

## Most of Which was Spent for Des- truction--Moroccan Brigands Kill Spanish Soldiers--Airplane Miss- ing.

### LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Aug. 18. Premier Lloyd George when he appeared in the House of Commons today, announced that it was his intention in his address to the House to deal only with Great Britain's war relations and her industrial position, including the coal mining problems. Many members said that they expected the Premier to announce the Government's plans for Ireland, and expressed disappointment that this subject was not discussed by Mr. Lloyd George. Virtual-ly every member of the House of Commons was in his seat when the Speaker took his chair. The lobbies, galleries and the outside courts were crowded when members of the Ministry arrived. The war cost forty billion pounds, Premier Lloyd George declared in his speech in the House on the financial and industrial situation. Most of this sum was spent for destruction. The Premier asserted that the changing from war to peace conditions would take just as long as the change from peace to war. The first outstanding fact of the present situation was the alarming adverse trade balance. The import restric- tions which will terminate September 1st, the Premier continued, had given the British manufacturers an oppor- tunity of making and dealing in goods which otherwise would have been hurried here from foreign countries. The Premier said that before the war im- ports had exceeded exports from the United Kingdom by £150,000,000. Re- cepts from foreign investments at present are down to £10,000,000,

while Britain has to pay back an ad- verse trade balance of £800,000,000. Labor conditions in the United King- dom, Mr. Lloyd George added, have improved. Of the 3,600,000 men de- mobilized, only 350,000 have not been absorbed in industries. The national debt, the Premier declared, has grown from £651,000,000 to £7,800,000,000. Pensions cost the Government £100,000,000 yearly. Private expenditure in the aggregate, the Premier said, was more formidable than public ex- penditure. One way of meeting the increase in expenditure was to in- crease production, but the output is less in everything except agriculture. The Premier declares that if the country continues in the way in which it is going, the adverse trade balance would reach £1,000,000,000 compared to £150,000,000 before the war. "We cannot prosper," Mr. Lloyd George said, "we cannot even exist without recovering and maintaining our in- ternational trade. We must bring up the trade balance, adding to our ex- ports and lessening our imports." "The world is suffering from shell shock on a big scale, but all of this will pass away," said Lloyd George. One of the arguments in favor of re- ducing the number of working hours, the Premier said, was that the re- duction in time would not mean a re- duction in output. There has, he said, been a substantial reduction in the hours of labor, and it has been found that the output has been reduced al- most the same mathematical propor- tion. Labor has made tremendous gains during the last two or three years, the Premier added, and these

could not be maintained if production did not increase. During the session of the House there was introduced a bill that represented an agreement between employer and employees. The bill calls for a 48-hour week and what are considered living wages.

### MOROCCAN BRIGANDE WAR-LIKE.

PARIS, Aug. 18. Moroccan brigands, under command of their leader Raesul, are reported to have ambushed a Spanish force accompanying a food convoy between the towns of St. Guedia and Egalla, killing twelve soldiers and wounding a number of others, four officers being among the casualties. The column, however, succeeded in escaping. Raesul is said to be organizing a vast en- trenchment camp between Tangiers and Tetouan near Fondock. Natives report that an elaborate system of trenches and blockhouses has been constructed, all the works being modern in character.

### ANXIOUS ABOUT AIRPLANE.

PARIS, Aug. 17. Anxiety is felt here over the lack of news of the arrival of the giant air- plane Goliath at Dakar. The airplane was last reported on Saturday morn- ing at 3.10 o'clock passing over Port Mienne, 300 miles from Dakar. At that time the machine had accomplish- ed the worst part of the journey from Magadar to Dakar, having crossed the Sahara.

### BRITISH WOOL BOARD CRITICIZ- ED.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18. The Montreal Gazette says the op- erations of the British Wool Board is coming in for some share and strong criticism by importers of woollen textiles in Montreal. Any number of these contend that their feelings of resentment and even wnderment will be reflected by the public in general once the situation is understood, when the continued high prices of articles of woollen clothing are traced to their responsible source. More than that, it is put forward that the established trade almost traditional and long car- ried on between Canada and the Motherland in clothing materials is being dislocated and even jeopardized, that American textile products are re- placing those of a similar character

once so cheaply and easily obtained in the Midlands. This is not all in con- nection with clothing. From across the line a new situation has arisen. Even with the protection of the pre- sent Canadian tariff, United States "ready-mades" are competing with domestic suits in the home market, because American markets, under more inflexible or intelligent Govern- ment control than that which is ex- ercised in the British Isles, are able to do business in this country because of and under the high prices prevail- ing here. That once having obtained a foothold a new element of competi- tion, which may become permanent, is introduced quite unnecessarily, it is contended, were those in control of the woollen industry in Great Britain fully alive to the situation. In the last analysis it is maintained that the British Wool Board, a Government in- stitution, is purblind in its manage- ment of the allotments of cloths to Canada, and that with the increasing production of wool in Australia and New Zealand, the chief sources of supply, the present prices savor of "profiteering" in an aggravated form, whether through design and intention or lack of knowledge to the serious hardship which the prevailing high prices impose upon the public of Can- ada.

### COMMON SENSE WANTED.

LONDON, Aug. 17. Interviewed before leaving for Can- ada to-day on the Melita, General Sir Richard Turner said he was profound- ly impressed by the extent of the hospitality shown Canadians in Eng- land, and in Liverpool especially. The action of the Lord Mayor of Liverpool would not soon be effaced from the memory of Canadian troops. His speeches have left a lasting effect on their minds. Continuing, he said, the difficulties which occurred were merely such as happen in all armies, and they must not be taken too much notice of. Let every part of the Em- pire try and view them in the proper perspective. They can then be easily adjusted. The common sense of our people is going to level off the hot- heads. The returned soldiers have practically taken a united stand for law and order. I believe the common sense of the English people will enable them to come out on top, despite the present Labor unrest. In Liverpool you seem to be constantly disturbed by industrial troubles. Between Feb. and Aug. 1st we have lost 45 days of shipping possibilities in the repatriation of Canadian soldiers through one strike and another in Liverpool. These are serious matters if likely to con- tinue. But I am hopeful the strong common sense of the British people will be a check upon them. Sir Arthur Harris, director of the British Min- istry of Shipping in Canada, is also a passenger on the Melita.

### RELEASED, BUT WARNED.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 17. Solomon P. Almazoff, charged with seditious utterances, was released yesterday by order of the Immigration Board. Magistrate Noble, chairman, warned Almazoff that the decision was not final, and that if his future conduct warranted it, the Crown might make another application for his deportation at another time. Ex- plaining the reason for his decision, the Magistrate said that for the first time in any cases before him arising out of Labor troubles he had met with difficulty in giving a decision. "I feel very strongly that had the matter been left entirely to my colleagues in the ordinary way as a purely immigration matter, the verdict might have been against the accused," he declared.

### Beautiful Suzy Depsy Serves Term in Prison

FOR TRADING WITH ENEMY.  
Whatever may be the change of opinion in other parts of the world towards the Huns, now that the war is officially at an end, the French will undoubtedly continue to hate and dis- trust them for generations to come. As soon as the armistice was signed, some soft-hearted people began to feel that the time had come for less severity. That such is not the view of the majority of the French people was indicated by the recent trial of Suzy Depsy, the beautiful Parisian actress. The charge against Mme. Depsy was that she had been trading

with the enemy. The offence was not a very grave one. There was no suggestion that Mme. Suzy Depsy was disloyal to her country or that she would have betrayed any secrets to the Germans that might have aided them in winning the war. It happened that the Germans could supply the actress with an article that she was not able to obtain elsewhere, and she accordingly committed the offence of "trading with the enemy." The popular actresses of Paris are usually the spoiled darlings of the public, and they are a law unto themselves in matters of conduct, but Mme. Suzy Depsy soon discovered that she had overstepped the bounds of popu- lar patience. She had committed a crime which the public of Paris would

not tolerate, even though she was a very beautiful woman. She was con- victed and sentenced to serve a term of ten months in prison. Her beauty did save her a little, however. Her husband was implicated in the same offence, and he went to prison for eighteen months besides paying a fine of 2,000 francs. Suzy Depsy is married to Emille Guillier, who is one of the best known of the prize fight promoters of France.

Collars, cuffs and skirts are trim- med with fringe.  
Georgette is as much used as ever for full garments.  
The autumn hats are rather mush- room in character.

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