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THESE'S CHOICE... Minutes in the Life of...

Minutes in the Life of... a Soldier Son. Her soldier son. The...

Y.M.C.A. Boys'... Basket Falls in August...

ALFRED STOKES... General Secretary.

FORM NEEDED... (Free Press)

me that some one said... class of fiction which...

AD OUTDOOR... LIFE.

er ball player, every... noisier every man or...

BRITAIN WARNED TO PRODUCE MUNITIONS

Lloyd-George Tells Manchester Supplies, Not Men, Needed

Russia Lost Peremyel Just Through That Shortage.

Manchester Cable—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 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, 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 superiority of their soldiers or strategists or 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 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.

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."

pulsory 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 by compulsory service, and two of the greatest democratic countries in Europe to-day, France and Italy, are defending their national existence and liberties by means of compulsory service.

"It has been the greatest weapon in the hands of the democracy many times for the winning and preservation of freedom. All the same, it would be a great mistake to resort to it until it was absolutely necessary."

YOUNG MEN RESPONDING. The young men continued the Minister, had refused to respond in sufficient numbers to the appeal made to their patriotism, they were still coming in far ahead of the equipment for them, and he had no doubt that they would keep well ahead of the equipment.

"I say to those who wish to disclaim conscription for the time being as a means of levying armies for fighting abroad, that they ought not thereby to assume that conscription is unnecessary in enabling us to mobilize the industrial strength of the country," he continued. "We were the worst organized nation in the world for this war, which showed that we had nothing to do with munitions and the Government has decided that compulsory powers are essential to utilize the resources of the country to the best advantage. The work of the country must come first, because unless it does, there will be no country worth fighting for.

"The employers are now subject to complete State control for industrial purposes, and if we are to make the best of our resources for the short-term of war, the same principle must extend to the whole field of industrial organization, whether it be capital or labor. There must be one reservation—that State control of labor must be for the benefit of the State, and not for the purpose of increasing the profits of any individual or private organization; it must increase the mobility of labor, and have a greater subordination of labor to the direction and control of the State."

NEED COMPULSION AT HOME. After referring to what has been done in France and Italy, Mr. Lloyd-George said it might be dangerous to depend upon the continuance of present conditions. "We have enlisted men," he said, who would have rendered better service at home. We needed compulsion not to send men to the front, but to prevent them from going to the front. We have been endeavoring to conduct a war against the most formidable antagonist that has ever attacked human freedom with the ordinary untrained weapons of peace. We may as well send our men to the front armed with rifles, and equipped with the ordinary shifts and experiments of peace.

In closing his appeal to the employers and men, the Minister said: "Stand by your country now that it has risked its honor, its life in the most chivalrous cause for which any nation ever went into battle."

The meeting passed a resolution pledging to support in every possible way the efforts of the Minister of Munitions to increase the output of war materials.

PIRATES SINK TWO TRAWLERS

Brave Warriors Kill Helpless Welsh Fishermen.

Shelled While Attempting to Leave the Ship.

London Cable—Two Welsh trawlers have been sunk by German submarines—the *Horrid* of Cardiff and the *Victoria* of Milford. The *Horrid* was sent to the bottom about 150 miles southwest of Lundy Island and the *Victoria* 125 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 *Horrid* have landed at Milford. 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 125 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 on the track. A member of the crew proceeded to look

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 25 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 179 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 inaccurate. 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 communique inaccurately refers to it as operations in the sector north of Arras.

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

The Battle of the Labyrinth really began last October, when General de Maudouy stopped the Prussian Guard before Arras with his motley array of tired Territorials, whom he gathered together in a mighty rush northward toward the Battle of the Marne.

The crack guards afterwards took up the job of Ypres, while the Crown Prince of Bavaria assumed the vain task of attempting to break the more softward passage to the sea. All winter de Maudouy 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 Lerwick, Scotland. After ordering the schooner's crew into boats, the submarine set fire to the vessel, and shot away the stern with two shells. The crew had been sitting in the boats when picked up by a trawler.

GERMANS GOT VERY LITTLE AT PEREMYEL

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 Peremyel 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 Rodynno by the Austro-German forces they began to spread along the west bank of the San, making the defence of Peremyel a difficult task. The Russians contend they realized from the first that Peremyel was incapable of defending itself, and they remained there only as long as it served their purpose. The positions occupied around Peremyel 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 Peremyel 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 between Peremyel and the Diester were repulsed. "In the regions beyond the Diester the enemy, concentrating important forces in the town of Stry, succeeded in advancing on the Tiszenitzka-Stry front. They sustained great losses, however, leaving a thousand prisoners in the course of their counter-attacks. "On the Switz-Lomnitz front Monday we pressed the enemy on the Bystra, and successfully repulsed his attacks."

AUSTRIA'S VIEWS. Vienna, via London Cable.—The German and Austrian forces which broke the Russian lines at Stry are moving northward rapidly. The Russians 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 Peremyel has fallen, rendering it possible 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 Leisinger, having crossed the Diester 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 Peremyel. They are expected to throw columns on both sides of the city and the 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 Peremyel 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 Peremyel, 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 which the Russians were making to save the situation in Galicia, General Dimitrieff's successful resistance to the Austro-German forces. The capture of Peremyel is looked upon as a preliminary in the campaign for Lemberg.

The San line is regarded as no longer tenable; the Diester 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 Peremyel 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 big enough to drive a whole army through. The lines were 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 Peremyel, 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 Campulung.

No report has yet been received as to the amount of artillery and stores captured, but it is thought that there was much artillery, because the Russian siege guns used in investing Peremyel 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, Friday, in honor of the capture of Peremyel.

Canadian Plant Turning Out 800,000 Pounds a Month. It is announced that Canada will short the market in gunpowder in the month of August. The plant has been producing 800,000 pounds of gunpowder per month, and is expected to produce both as regards erection and production.

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HIGH EXPLOSIVE

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SHORT ITEMS OF THE NEWS OF THE DAY

Hog Cholera Has Again Made Its Appearance in Kent County.

Hog cholera has again made its appearance in Kent County. The disease was first reported in the county in 1914, and has since that time been a constant menace to the pig-raising industry. The disease is highly contagious and is fatal to all swine. It is caused by a virus which is carried by the blood and secretions of infected animals. The disease is most prevalent in the summer months, and is especially common in the southern part of the county. The loss to the pig-raising industry is estimated to be in the millions of dollars annually.

John J. Barron, County Judge at Stratford, Has Been Elected to the Honorary Rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia.

John J. Barron, county judge at Stratford, has been elected to the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel in the militia. He has served in the militia for many years and has distinguished himself by his courage and leadership. He is a well-known and respected citizen of the county, and his election to this rank is a fitting recognition of his services to the community.

According to Le Matin of Paris, Germany is Promising to Re-establish the Kingdom of Palestine after the War.

According to *Le Matin* of Paris, Germany is promising to re-establish the kingdom of Palestine after the war. This promise is part of a larger plan to create a new empire in the Middle East. The plan is to divide the Ottoman Empire into several states, with Germany receiving the largest share. The kingdom of Palestine is to be one of these states, and is to be ruled by a German prince. This plan has caused much controversy and is widely regarded as a threat to the stability of the Middle East.

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.

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. The fire started in the early morning hours and spread rapidly, consuming a large portion of the building. The fire was caused by a gas leak, and the cause of the fire is still under investigation. The loss to the building owner is estimated to be in the tens of thousands of dollars.

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.

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. He spoke of the recent atrocities in Belgium and France, and expressed his deep concern for the future of the world. He urged his fellow church members to stand firm in their faith and to work for peace and justice.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Manning, of Central Methodist Church, Stratford, Was Elected President of the London Methodist Conference in Succession to Rev. B. N. Hazen.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Manning, of Central Methodist Church, Stratford, was elected president of the London Methodist Conference in succession to Rev. B. N. Hazen. Dr. Manning is a well-known and respected leader in the Methodist Church, and his election to this position is a great honor. He will preside over the conference, which will be held in London next year.

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.

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. The accidents occurred on the same day, and were caused by the carelessness of drivers. The deaths of these children are a tragic reminder of the dangers of the streets.

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.

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. The accident occurred as the train was crossing the bridge, and the two employees were killed. The cause of the accident is still under investigation.

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.

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. Father Spratt was a well-known and respected member of the clergy, and his death is a great loss to the church and the community.

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 despatched soon thereafter, before the week-end.

Coincidentally there will start for Berlin 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.

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