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The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Light winds today and on Friday and a little warmer.

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BULGARIANS SAID TO BE MASSING AN ARMY ON THE FRONTIER OF TURKEY; FRENCH GAINING NORTH OF ARRAS

HON. LLOYD GEORGE AT MANCHESTER

Stirring Speech by Great Britain's New Minister of Munitions---Declares That Lack of Equipment is responsible for the German Reverse in Galicia---Capital and Labor Must do Their Utmost for The Allies Cause.

Manchester, England, 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 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 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 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."

WON BY SUPERIOR EQUIPMENT

"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 of 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 standard 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 five 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."

COMPULSION FOR THE LAGGARDS

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 guillotining ministers," said Mr. Lloyd George, "generally, 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."

LIBERTIES WON

BY CONSCRIPTION

"We won our liberties in this land on more than one occasion, by compulsory service. France saved the liberty she won in the resolution by compulsory service. The great republic to the west won its independence and saved its national existence by compulsion, and two of the greatest democratic countries in Europe today, 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 while it would be a great mistake to resort to it unless it was absolutely necessary."

The young men, continued the minister, had not 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 dismiss conscription, for the time being, as a means of levying armies for fighting abroad, that they ought not thereby to assume that compulsion 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

TORY TARIFF NOT A REVENUE PRODUCER

Ottawa, June 3--The probability of an emergency session of parliament during August or September looms large at the capital. It is now considered almost certain that parliament will have to meet before the close of the summer. The chief reason is that Hon. W. T. White's war revenue measures have so far been shown to be exceedingly disappointing, the new war taxes and increased customs tariffs having failed to provide the revenue which their author anticipated.

It is considered inevitable that new measures will have to be considered to provide against the deficit between revenue and expenditure, estimated by the minister of finance for the coming fiscal year. Thirty million dollars was to be raised by the special war taxes and the increases in the customs tariff of seven and a half per cent. in the general and five per cent. in the preferential.

To raise this amount two millions and a half per month would have to be derived from the new measures alone. The figures for the first two months of the fiscal year give little indication that this hope will be realized. The increase in total revenue for these two months over that for the corresponding months last year is only \$387,134, while for the month of May alone—the first full month during which the full returns of the war taxation were available—there is a decrease of \$4,600,26, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

For the first two months of the fiscal year, namely April and May, the total revenue of the dominion was \$21,759,296, as compared with \$21,572,161 for the corresponding months last year. The total revenue of the dominion for the month of May was \$9,102,565, as against \$9,107,165 for the corresponding month last year.

The falling off in the revenue for the month of May was due to decreases in the customs returns, despite the horizontal increase in the tariff, instituted by the minister of finance. The total customs revenue for the month was \$7,812,082, as against \$7,430,264 for the corresponding month last year, or a decrease of \$418,102.

It was from the tariff that the minister of finance declared he expected to get most of the revenue required, the special taxes being only expected to bring in seven or eight million dollars. Against this contention the opposition put forward the argument that the increases in the tariff would be protective rather than revenue-producing.

FOUGHT OVER A WOMAN AND HAD NOSE BROKEN

(Special to The Mail.)

Woodstock, N.B., June 4--During an altercation over a bill last night, between W. B. Delong and a woman from one of the country districts, Delong was struck in the face by a stone and knocked unconscious. His nose was broken and he was otherwise badly disfigured. The woman was arrested and the trouble will be ventilated in the court.

It is rumored that a company of sharpshooters will be organized here if the department will approve of the move and furnish the necessary equipment. There are a number of excellent shots in the town and vicinity.

The Bijou picture house will contribute the proceeds of performances on June 8th to the field kitchen movement for the 26th Battalion.

that we had nothing to do with precipitating it. It is a war of 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.

Rome, June 4--The Austrians who have been retreating steadily before the Italian advance are now making strenuous efforts to retake positions lost at Montecroce. All along the battle line the Austrians have assumed the offensive.

Athens, June 4--The Belgians are reported to be massing an army on the Turkish frontier and in consequence there is great alarm in Constantinople.

EVACUATION OF PRZEMYSL

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Petrograd, June 4--The Russian troops which evacuated Przemyśl are reported to have withdrawn all of the war material taken from the Austrians and are shortening the battle front for an effectual check to the Austro-Germans. The defeat of the Germans in the region of Libau is now claimed.

FRENCH MAKING PROGRESS

Paris, June 4--An official statement says that the French troops have made further progress north of Arras, where a terrific battle is raging. Gains east of Souchez and in "Labyrinth" near Neuville are also reported.

CREW WAS LANDED

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, June 4--The crew of the Danish sailing ship Salvador, which was torpedoed by the Germans, landed at Lerwick, Scotland today.

SUNK GERMAN TRANSPORT

London, June 4--A British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora torpedoed a large German transport in Panderma Bay yesterday morning.

This announcement was given out officially in London today. It is said also that this submarine was one of several operating in these waters.

The large transport officially reported sunk is believed to have been either the steamer General, of 4,500 tons, formerly of the German East Africa Company, or the Corcovada, of 4,900 tons, which was owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship Line. The General fled to Constantinople at the same time as did the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. The Corcovada was used by the Hamburg-American Line to inaugurate a passenger service between the United States and Turkey last year. She was in the Black Sea when the war started and took refuge in the Bosphorus, later being transferred to the Turkish flag.

BIG LIST OF CASUALTIES

Ottawa, June 4--Heavy casualties among the 5th, 8th and 16th Battalions all from the west are the feature of the latest lists issued. The 16th from Victoria and Vancouver suffered the worst, losing 21 killed and 26 wounded. The 8th from Winnipeg lost 16 killed and 42 wounded. While the 5th from the prairie provinces had 54 wounded. The 15th the 48th Highlanders of Toronto, had 3 killed and 49 wounded and 5 missing, while the Princess Patricia's had 23 wounded. There was a total of 41 killed, 194 wounded and 7 missing in one of the heaviest list yet received for one day.