

**LOYD GEORGE GIVES WARNING WAR CLOUDS STILL GATHER**

(Continued from page 1.)

of horror, as the last war had been, it would be as nothing compared with the new war which would destroy civilization unless there was intervention.

**Audience Waited An Hour.**

The audience which listened to the forty-minute address of Britain's war-time Premier was one of the most notable which Massey Hall has ever held. On the platform, tier upon tier, were crowded together hundreds of men prominent in the public, professional and business life of Toronto and the Province, who uncomplainingly endured an hour's wait in an oppressively warm atmosphere for the arrival of Lloyd George. In mere size the audience made up largely of men was not impressive, because Massey Hall can accommodate only 3,500 persons without doing violence to civic regulations and the thousands who had gathered outside merely to get a passing glimpse of the famous visitor made it evident that had the hall been thrice as large it could readily have been filled. It was a gathering keyed up to a pitch of high expectancy, and a finer edge was put on its jollity by the strictly non-classical music industriously supplied by an orchestra. Over the massed throng on the platform was suspended a big Union Jack, and festoons of smaller ensigns brightened the balconies, one of which bore a streamer with a legend, readily understandable by all as a message of cordial greeting. The words were "Cymru-Am-Byth," the Welsh equivalent for "welcome."

There was a memorable incident which came after the audience had waited for half an hour. When the orchestra abandoning "Yes, We Have No Bananas" and "Barney Google," struck up "Men of Harlech," some one had the inspiration to ask Dame Clara Butt, the famous concert singer who was seated on the platform in the front row on the right of the reserved seats for Lloyd George and party, to sing. Negotiations with the orchestra leader were begun amid enthusiastic acclaim from the audience, but for a time the gap seemed unbridgeable. Finally, the singer announced that she would sing the chorus of "Land of Hope and Glory," and her magnificent contralto voice led the audience in a repetition. She was given something akin to an ovation at the close.

**Cheer Lloyd George.**

It was 4 o'clock when cheering outside heralded the approach of the statesman and party, which included Lieutenant-Governor Cockshutt, Mayor Maguire and Sir Alfred Cope, Lloyd George's secretary. When Lloyd George appeared on the platform the long-pent feelings of the audience swept aside restraint. Rising to their feet, they cheered and cheered again, and the flutter of many a handkerchief was to be seen. The audience sang, "God Save the King" with fervor, and then Mayor Maguire, the chairman, called upon Mrs. George Morgan to sing the Welsh National Anthem. This Mrs. Morgan, attired in symbolic custom of red cloak and high-crowned, wide brimmed hat, the whole effect redolent of the folk-lore of Wales, did with fine feeling. Mayor Maguire then, in a speech of admirable brevity, introduced Lloyd George, and the demonstration which followed vied with that which had greeted the statesman's appearance on the platform.

When Lloyd George concluded his address there was another remarkable demonstration and the cheers for which Mayor Maguire called were given resoundingly. His Worship then requested Dame Clara Butt to sing the National Anthem, the audience joining in heartily. Before Lloyd George left the hall he shook hands warmly with a number of war veterans, including sever-

al blinded ones from Pearson Hall. The great crowd outside cheered vigorously as he stepped into the waiting motor car and was driven away.

**First Cabinet in Toronto.**

Mr. Lloyd George opened by asking the indulgence of the audience on account of the weakness of his voice, and went on to say that he made his first appearance in Toronto 24 years ago. "In fact," he remarked, with a merry twinkle, "the first Cabinet meeting I ever attended was in Toronto. I have been at many since, and all Cabinets disappear." He went on to remark that he had delivered many speeches since his arrival here and had devoted most of them to giving the impression created on the other side of the Atlantic by the magnificent effort on the part of Canada in the Great War. He would like, however, to dwell now rather on the efforts of the Empire as a whole. He had special reasons for doing that. It was not that those efforts had not been understood or appreciated, but there were vast numbers of people throughout the world who had not the slightest notion of what the British Empire did between 1914 and 1918. He proposed to do his best, not merely now, but on future occasions, to enlighten them.

"I think," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "that it was Carlyle who said that the British people could do great things, but they could not describe them. Whether that is true or not, it is undoubtedly a fact that the British people, as a whole, have not the gift which other races possess in this respect, and of making it clear how great their achievements are. It is a great error or weakness of character which I hope they will not take the slightest trouble to cure."

"What did the British Empire do?" asked Mr. Lloyd George. Statistics, he said, were vague things, but with a little imagination much could be made of them. He recalled that before the war he was a member of the Imperial Defence Committee, when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. A meeting of the committee was held, at which Sir Henry Wilson, who afterwards became Field Marshal and whose tragic death would be recalled, was present. Sir Henry came to that meeting to explain the extent of the British assistance in the event of war with Germany, with Belgium and France threatened. The utmost effort then expected was six divisions or about 120,000 men. "Canada," emphasized Mr. Lloyd George, "sent three times as many men as that. Great Britain for land, sea and air, raised six million men. In the last two years of the war the biggest fighting in France was done by the armies of the British Empire. The Empire lost 900,000 lives, and the total casualties were three million."

**Ten Thousand Million Spent.**

"We spent ten thousand million pounds sterling," said Mr. Lloyd George, who modestly asked what that would be in dollars and cents, adding amid general laughter: "I am glad I haven't to reckon it in marks. It would take a mathematical prodigy to do that." He said it was a long time since he went to school, but he should say, approximately, Britain spent fifty thousand million dollars on the war. He humorously told in passing of having bought a hundred thousand marks

for twopence before leaving England. He had been reflecting ever since that he had been cheated, and he understood his marks were now worth one halfpenny.

Reverting again to war statistics, Mr. Lloyd George said the Dominions contributed a million men. India's response was great. "We were told if war broke out," he declared, "that we should want troops in India to keep the people down. As soon as war was declared every Indian Prince rallied to the flag and sent 1,200,000 men. Every little colony sent its contingent, too. Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, yes and some Irishmen all over the world came to the rescue when they realized that the Motherland was in danger. With six million men from Great Britain, a million from the Dominions, and 1,200,000 from India, the British Empire put over 8,000,000 men into the battle line."

"There are, I repeat, people who think the British Empire did nothing in the war," continued Mr. Lloyd George. "The casualties were terrible and the losses costly. Was it worth the price? Is there any man here who can say what the price of liberty is? If so, then I can answer the question."

Mr. Lloyd George said he had spoken most of the efforts put forth on land, "but," he declared, amid intense enthusiasm, "the British Empire held the seas. What would have happened if the British fleet had stayed at home? What would have happened if the fleet had remained in harbor for a year, or even half a year? France would have been completely isolated. Her own African army, which was a very gallant one, and fought very well, could never have landed on the shores of France without the aid of the British fleet. The food supplies of France would also have been cut off. Not a shipload could have reached her even if she had not collapsed within the first weeks."

**British Navy's Work.**

In the second year of the war, proceeded Mr. Lloyd George, Italy came in with two or three millions of men. They fought magnificently with inadequate equipment but their valor showed that they inherited all the traditions that made Italy the centre of empires for many years. But Italy could not have come in had it not been for the British fleet. The German fleet was the second in the world and with the Austrian fleet

would have had Italy at its mercy. Russia, too, would have been completely isolated. Russia, too, would have been completely isolated. Russia, as it was, collapsed because she could not get adequate supplies of munitions of war. "We could not get through the Black Sea," he said, "because of the treachery of Turkey in slamming the gates of the Dardanelles in our face. The only other way of getting in was by Archangel and Murmansk and Vladivostok on the east. Russia was kept alive by injections through Vladivostok and Archangel. But for the British fleet not a single boatload would have reached them. It was the British fleet which made it possible for the Allies to keep up the fight at all."

"I do wish, I do yearn," proceeded the speaker, "for one word of recognition, of appreciation, of the fact in lands to-day where the people would have been vassals, serfs, except for the British fleet. (Applause.) The contribution made by the British fleet was a gigantic one. It surpassed anything that the most sanguine believer in the Empire conceived could be possible before the war and the world had better know that what the British fleet can do once it can do again. And she will do it if freedom is imperilled." (Loud cheers).

**Canada's Achievements.**

In another place, said Mr. Lloyd

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George, he had been saying something about the contribution of Canada and he did not wish further to enlarge upon that. The fine army Canada sent across, the fine record which it won; how it took a leading part in four or five of the decisive battles of the war, at the second battle of Ypres, at the capture of Vimy Ridge, at the breaking of the German line on the 8th of August, 1918, of the breaking through of the great Hindenburg fortress that had defied the Allies for two or three years, and of the turning of the flank of the German army at Cambrai and rolling it back helter skelter towards the Rhine, these were achievements that could be put into the bank of Canada and he gloried in. These things were part of the credit of a race. The man who was born with a golden spoon in his mouth was the man who belonged to a nation that had demonstrated its na-

tionhood by brave deeds. "That was part of the credit of a race. It was part of the character of a race and could be dwelt on with pride. Canada could draw with confidence from that deposit in the bank of the nations which her young men (Continued on page 6.)



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