

Church Lads Celebrate Twenty-Third Anniversary

By Raising \$4,700 Through a Bazaar Towards the Balance Due on the Armory

CHURCH PARADE HELD YESTERDAY

Service at the Cathedral—Eloquent and Inspiring Discourse by His Lordship the Bishop

On Wednesday, Nov. 11th, Avalon Battalion C. L. B. Celebrated its 23rd birthday on that day. The Bazaar was opened on that day by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Walter E. Davidson and was a splendid success, the excellent total of \$4,700.00 being on hand at present and when finalised the net proceeds will amount to over \$4,000.00.

Lieut.-Col. Rendell is greatly pleased over the magnificent sum and desires to thank the public for their kindness in making the bazaar successful.

Sunday Services.

Yesterday morning, the Brigade numbering about one hundred and twenty and friends of the corps, attend at Holy Communion at the Cathedral at eight o'clock. His Lordship the Bishop presided, assisted by Revs. Canon White, J. Brinton and A. Clayton.

In the afternoon the Battalion with Band paraded at Headquarters at 2.45 and celebrated their anniversary service to the Cathedral. The corps numbering about two hundred and eighty strong, headed by Lieut.-Col. Rendell, proceeded to the Cathedral by way of Long's Hill.

Excellent Music.

The Band, under Staff-Sergt. Calk, started the parade by playing "The National Airs," which was rendered excellently. A large gathering of friends and supporters thronged the roads and entrance to the Cathedral to see the Battalion pass by.

The service was conducted by Rev. Canon White, Chaplain of the Brigade, while the lesson was read by Rev. Canon Bolt, and the Battalion Chaplain His Lordship the Bishop, delivered the address to the members and to the large congregation present.

Eloquent Address.

His Lordship opened his address by speaking of the twenty-third anniversary under such extraordinary circumstances, and of the large number of faces that were absent since the last anniversary parade, most of them leaving to fight for their King and Country. His Lordship spoke of the embarking of the five hundred and forty members of the First Newfoundland Contingent leaving her on H. M. S. Transport Florizel, and of the send-off given them, and their safe arrival in Portsmouth.

His Lordship was very sorry he could not see them owing to his leaving England before they landed. He also spoke of the good work done by the C. L. B. in connection with the Regiment.

Many C. L. B. Volunteers.

There are one hundred and eight members and ex-members gone for active service, being one fifth of the Regiment. Also what a great aid the local brigades (C. L. B., Catholic Cadet Corps, Methodist Guards and the Newfoundland Highlanders) have been to their country and to the Empire at this critical moment, and how awkward it would have been to train new men if we had not been able to draw from these valuable organisations.

His Lordship will be leaving next month for Bermuda, which place he described to the lads, telling them it was a group of Islands situated 1,000 miles from St. John's, and of an old custom carried out in every school there which he hopes (if it lay in his power) to have here before long, and that is the placing of a flagstaff on every school, on which the Union Jack is hoisted every morning at 9.30 and lowered at the closing hour in the afternoon. It teaches the young folks and shows them how they were always in touch with the British emblem.

Cause of the War.

His address was listened to earnestly by every member present; the cause of the war was pointed out, and also the way in which every person in Britain's Oldest Colony can help.

The singing of the National Anthem brought the service to a close. The return was made to the Armory by way of Long's Hill.

At the Armory the Lieut.-Col. had a pleasing presentation to make, a gold medal attached to "The Colors" to Private S. Dursell of the Old Comrades for bringing in the largest number of recruits for the year. Private Dursell is to be congratulated and it is hoped the coming year will find him bringing along many more.

Favorable War News.

The Colonel then announced the latest war news as being favorable to

Holy Name Society Attend Early Mass At R.C. Cathedral

The members of this Society in large numbers, met in their hall at 7.30 a.m. yesterday and attended 8 o'clock mass in the Cathedral which was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Jas. Greene, who also preached a beautiful sermon on how thankful we all ought to be to God for blessings bestowed particularly the members of the Holy Name Society for the spiritual and temporal benefits of the members. Besides a Requiem Mass is offered annually for the deceased brethren. The body then repaired to the Sanctuary rails and received Holy Communion.

In the afternoon the Society met in the Cathedral where Benediction of the Blessed was given by their spiritual Director, Rev. Fr. Sheehan. The hymns on the occasion being sung in unison by the vast number present.

Mr. James J. Slattery presided at the organ. They then retired to their hall where the nomination of officers took place, the election of which will be held at next monthly meeting.

The regular business was gone on with and six applicants admitted to membership, and some eighteen others initiated at novices.

The Officers nominated were: President—T. Walsh. Vice-President—J. Hanlon. Treasurer—J. Stapleton. Secretary—J. C. Chafe. 1st. Asst. Secretary—T. Murphy. Librarian—J. Whelan, G. Lynch, A. Cahill, J. Boone. Marshal—D. Clatney.

HOCKEY TEAMS MAKING READY

War Has Made Sad Inroads Into the Teams and the Crescents Have Been Forced to Disband

The famous Crescent Hockey Club who have been champions for successive seasons past, has been forced to disband owing to the raids in their ranks caused by so many of its members having joined the Volunteers.

Only the point, Gus Herder (capt.) and Charlie Thomas, their goalie, now remain. Ern and Max Churchill, Bab and Len Stiek, Hubert and Relp Herder and Billy Hutchings are now on Salisbury Plain, while Joy, their cover, has been transferred to the Halifax branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.

A new hockey team, called the Wanderers, is now being formed to replace them in the League, and it players will include Sid Pearce, Munn, Archibald, Burnham, Gus Herder, Tobin and Sinnott.

The St. Bon's, Feildians and Victorians will also play though the war has made big inroads in their lineups, particularly that of the Feildians. It is rumored that the Collegians will also make application for a place in the League.

S. S. Durango left Halifax at 6 a.m. yesterday.

the Allies. He also stated that the brave old British soldier Lord Roberts had passed away in France.

On parade with the battalion were two more new officers, Lieuts. R. G. Ash and A. Goodridge. They received a hearty welcome and congratulations on joining the ranks as officers of the C.L.B.

List of Officers.

The following is the list of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the C.L.B. who have enlisted with the First Newfoundland Regiment for active service:

Major W. H. Franklin, Adj. W. F. Rendell, Capt. A. E. Bernard, Capt. N. Alderdice, Lieuts. A. Raley, R. Rowell, R. H. Tait, R. Kershaw (Bell Is.), Sgt. Major C. B. Dicks, Sgt. Major, S. G. Ebsary, Corp. Sgt. W. Miles. Sergeants: F. Marshall, C. Strong, J. Snow and Corp. McLeod.

Lieut.-Col. E. Hennebury, S. Newman, A. Penny, W. Ryall, A. Rendell. Ptes. A. Bishop, E. Chafe, N. Crane, E. Cornick, S. Dewling, A. Hammond, T. Hammond, A. Hennebury, W. Hall, W. Keats, R. Martin, E. McLeod, F. Richards, F. Roberts, H. Rowe, S. Skiffington, R. Vaisey Bandsman Tiley and seventy-one ex-members.

On parade with the battalion was Capt. Jackson of the s.s. Harmony. He is a great supporter of the Brigade and yesterday was the fourth anniversary service he has attended.

Tomorrow we hope to publish the sermon of His Lordship Bishop Jones. We commend it to all our readers especially the young.

Mr. Morine's Address

(Continued from page 4)

Empire's centre and moving power is Prussia, which after enlarging its borders at the cost of sister German states, robbed Denmark in 1864 and Austria in 1866, and with the other German States wrested Alsace and Lorraine from France in 1870. She elbowed Japan out of China, and appropriated Kiao Chau from China, and the measure she meted out to others she would greedily apply to Holland, Denmark and Belgium, once she established herself in a position to do so by destroying the power of Great Britain, the friend and defender of the weak.

LUST FOR WORLD POWER

General von Bernhardt, the great German author, has said:

"We have been conscious of being a powerful as well as a necessary factor in the development of mankind. This knowledge imposes upon us the obligation of asserting our military and naval influences as soon as possible, and of paving the way everywhere in the world for German labour and German 'idealism.'"

"The ocean is indispensable to German greatness. Neither on it nor across it must any great decision be again consummated without Germany and the German Emperor."

"Neptune with his trident is a symbol for us that we have new tasks to fulfil. . . . That trident must be in our hands." Bernhardt has also said:

"For us there are two alternatives 'and no third—world-domination or downfall.'"

Desire For Colonial Expansion.

There is abundant evidence that Germany has long aimed at Colonial expansion.

On the 29th of July the German Chancellor said to the British Ambassador at Berlin that if Great Britain did not help Russia and France, no part of France would be retained by Germany after the war. "But what about the French Colonies?" the Chancellor was asked.

He was not prepared to give any pledge about them, he said.

Our Foreign Minister replied that a beaten France, deprived of her Colonies, would be but a subordinate state, and that Great Britain could not permit this.

At the cost of Others.

In a book entitled "How Germany Makes War" by General Bernhardt, the following sentiments are expressed:

"We need to enlarge our Colonial possessions so as to afford a home and work to our surplus population. . . . Such territorial acquisitions we can only realise at the cost of other States or in conjunction with them; and such results are possible only if we succeed in securing our power in the centre of Europe better than hitherto England is particularly hostile towards us."

GERMAN POLICY

In his book on "Germany and the Next War," Bernhardt has said:

"The essential point is for a country to have colonies of its own and a predominant political influence in the spheres where its markets lie. Our German policy must be guided by these considerations. The execution of such political schemes would certainly clash with many old-fashioned notions and vested rights of traditional European policy. . . . Then the only course left is to acquire the necessary territory by war."

War for War's Sake.

There is abundant evidence that Germany wars for war's sake. It has recently been said by a learned professor hitherto known as a pro-German: "The really dominant thought in the minds of the German leaders today is the cult of forcible expansion; the belief that Germany must elbow her way to success; that she faces a hostile world, and can only succeed by the use of greater force."

Hear what the Kaiser himself has said on this point:

"The best word is a blow—the Army and the Navy are the pillars of the State."

"Hurrah for the dry powder and the sharp sword, for the end we have in sight and the forces we are bending towards it, for the German Army and the General Staff."

General Bernhardt has said:

WINTER COATS

Relined, Repaired, Cleaned and Pressed. Velvet and Cloth Collars put on at short notice.

C. M. HALL, Genuine Tailor and Renovator, 248 THEATRE HILL

"The first and most essential duty of every great civilised State is to prepare for war on a scale commensurate with its political needs."

"War is not merely a necessary element in the life of nations, but an indispensable factor of culture. Nothing, in fact, is left but war to secure ascendancy over the spirits of corruption and decay. War is a biological necessity of the first importance."

"Not only is war an unqualified necessity, but it is justifiable from every point of view. . . . directed towards the abolition of war must be stigmatised as unworthy of the human race."

"The efforts directed towards the abolition of war must be stigmatised as unworthy of the human race."

WHAT WE FIGHT FOR

I have endeavored to show what Germany fights for. Now let me state what are the mighty things for which we fight:

Faith With Belgium.

In 1870, Mr. Gladstone—the Grand Old Man—used these words:

"We are interested in the independence of Belgium which is wider than that which may have in the literal operation of the guarantee. It is found in the answer to the question whether, under the circumstances of the case, this country, endowed as it is with influence and power, would quietly stand by and witness the perpetration of the direct crime that ever stained the pages of history, and thus become participators in the sin."

And this is the language of Premier Assolant:

"If I am asked what we are fighting for, I reply in two sentences. In the first place to fulfil a solemn international obligation, an obligation which, if it had been entered in between private persons in these ordinary concerns of life, would have been regarded as an obligation not only of law but of honour, which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated. I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed, in defiance of international good faith, by the arbitrary will of a strong and over-mastering power."

Theodore Roosevelt, that Great American has said:

"As for England, when once Belgium was invaded, every circumstance of national honour and interest forced England to act precisely as she did act. She could not hold up her head among the Nations had she acted otherwise."

Our Gracious King has said:

"Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities laid desolate, when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honour, and given to destruction the liberties of my Empire and of mankind. I rejoice that every part of my Empire is with me in this decision."

Friendship With France

Sr Edward Grey has said:

"We have a long standing friendship with France. How far that friendship obliges us, let every man look into his heart, and construe the extent of the obligation for himself. My own feeling is, that if a foreign fleet came down the English Channel and bombarded and battered the undefended coasts of France, we could not stand aside. . . . Yesterday afternoon (Aug. 2.) I gave assurance that if the German fleet crossed the Channel and threatened the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power."

FOR INDEPENDENCE

Sr Edward Grey has stated it this way:

"There is but one way in which the Government could make certain at the present moment of keeping outside this war, and that would be that it should immediately issue a proclamation of neutrality. . . . We cannot do that. We have made the commitment to France that I have read to the House which prevents us doing that. We have got the consideration of Belgium and the Netherlands also from any unconditional neutrality, and without these conditions absolutely satisfied and satisfactory, we are bound not to shrink from proceeding to the use of all the force in our power. . . . If we did take that line by saying, 'We will have nothing whatever to do with this matter,' under conditions—the Belgian treaty obligations, the possible position in the Mediterranean, the damage to British interests, and what may happen to France from our failure to support France—if we were to say that all those things mattered nothing, were as nothing, and to say we would stand aside, we should, I believe, sacrifice our respect and good name and reputation before the world, and should not escape the most serious and grave economic consequences."

For Liberty

A victorious Germany means the universal autocracy of the Kaiser, who has said:

"There is only one law—my law; the law which I myself lay down. . . . The soldier must not have a will of his own—they must all have only one will, and that mine."

"There is only one master in this country; I am he, and I will not tolerate any other."

"Our German people will be the granite block on which the good God may complete His work of civilising the world."

This is the language of Lord Roseberry:

"Just think, try and imagine what it would be if we were beaten. I do not suppose we should be annexed as a province. That is unthinkable. To see foreign uniforms, foreign police, foreign laws, foreign taxgatherers in our country—that I discard as absolutely impossible. But there is another not very improbable contingency

which would happen if we were defeated, which is that we would be reduced at once to an inferior power, living at the good-will of our superior Lord, living on sufferance, our Army limited, our Navy limited, our Empire cut up and divided among the plunderers—a position so abject that we cannot realize it. . . . If we were to sink to be a third-rate power in the position that I have described, I for one, would from my heart and soul rather that all our people as they now exist were to pass into exile and into death and leave our Island vacant for some superior race."

"What we fight for has been finely expressed in this poem:

"Not for the sake of glory
Not for the thirst of fame,
Not for the lust of battle;
But for a deathless claim—
A claim no time can conquer,
No alien bloc can kill—
Cover long miles of ocean
The old love calls us still
To fight for one small Island
With triple flag unfurled;
For still we count U.S. Island;
The centre of the world."

"For the sake of time-worn cities
Cur eyes have never seen,
Some long-remembered homestead
Or nameless village green;
For the sake of a tattered banner
In some old channel waves;
For the sake of ancient churchyards
That hold our father's graves—
For the sake of one small Island
With triple flag unfurled;
For still we count that island
The centre of the world."

Let those who claim no kinship
Look coldly on the fray;
But England's children's children
Will stand by her to-day.
And woe to those who touch her,
Woe to the double part,
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SONS OF EMPIRE

(From the British Australasian.)

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