

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914

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THE WAR NEWS.

News that four German torpedo boat destroyers had been sunk on the Dutch coast by an English cruiser, and that the British and French troops in Northern France had driven the enemy back more than thirty miles, preventing them from advancing along the coast toward the French Channel ports, came as a great relief yesterday. It is stated, however, that the Germans are bringing up reinforcements, and we may anticipate further severe fighting in that quarter.

The French official report yesterday stated that the allied army in Belgium had vigorously repulsed several attacks by Germans at crossings of the River Yser. Indeed the report was very optimistic. From the east, however, the reports are conflicting, both the Russians and the Austrians claiming successes.

There is a report that Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German naval minister, is at Antwerp, and that he proposes to make that port the base of operations against England. This announcement, however, will not cause much apprehension in England, since the British fleet would be annihilated before a German invasion could be projected with any hope of a landing being effected.

The sinking of a Japanese cruiser by a German mine at Kiao-Chow is another illustration of the deadly character of these mines. A London cable says, however, that since the war began Germany has lost five light cruisers, four gun-boats, six destroyers and one submarine, or sixteen vessels in all; while Britain has lost seven light cruisers, one gun-boat and one submarine, or nine in all. The odds are therefore still in favor of the British, despite the fact that their vessels are more exposed to attack than those of Germany.

The loss of the Japanese cruiser will stimulate the people of that country to still greater efforts against the enemy upon whom they have been steadily closing in on all sides. Indeed a report from China says that Germany is now willing to surrender. Kitchener, however, is certain conditions. There is every reason to believe that Japan will demand an unconditional surrender, and the loss of one of her cruisers through contact with a mine will merely strengthen her determination.

MORE MEN FROM CANADA.

Canada will immediately proceed to put 40,000 men under arms and in training, and will keep that number under arms until the end of the war, sending forward contingents to the Mother Country from time to time, the first one, numbering 10,000, to go in December.

This announcement, officially made by Sir Robert Borden yesterday, is heard with universal satisfaction throughout Canada. Sir John French reports that the British losses in France to date amount to about 88,000 men out of a total of 160,000 in the field. The British naval losses in the war thus far amount to about 3,000. The heavy losses in France reveal the desperate character of the fighting. Reinforcements are greatly needed by the allies in the field, and Canada must do her share.

In order that our men may get some training it is necessary to have them recruited and placed under drill as soon as possible. Two American correspondents who have returned from Germany to London say that the German people are still cheerful, and continue subscribing generously to the war fund, and are proud of their army. There will be heavy fighting before the German armies are driven out of France and Belgium, and Canada must do her share in sending the reinforcements which are needed to achieve that result.

The action of the government at Ottawa therefore will be heartily endorsed, as will any further action it may take to hurry up the drilling and equipment of the troops.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

"Fellow countrymen, citizens of Montreal, I am not in your midst as a politician, but simply as a Canadian, and I need not say a Canadian of French race. I am here to claim my right to be called a French-Canadian, and I come to ask the French-Canadians to organize a body of men which will show to all the world that we remember what we owe to England and what we owe to France, the country of our ancestors. This right I have claimed in English-speaking provinces as I claim it tonight among men of my own race."

In these stirring words Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed on Thursday evening last a vast assemblage which the Montreal Mail says must have numbered nearly 20,000 persons. Of Sir Wilfrid's speech The Mail says:—

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's eloquent appeal to his fellow-countrymen of French extraction that they should take arms in the cause of justice, liberty and honor, and swell the ranks of the new French-Canadian regiment roused to a point that baffles description the patriotic enthusiasm of the thousands that filled to overflowing the great hall at St. James' Park."

Among other speakers were Hon. T. Chase Cagrain, Hon. Rodolphe Lem-

ieux, Mr. L. T. Marchand and Sir Lomer Gouin, and a telegram expressing regret at his absence was received from Sir Robert Borden, who had also been invited to attend and deliver an address. We are told that the words liberty, justice and honor were spoken again and again in the course of the brilliant speeches which marked the occasion. Dr. Arthur Mignault, who is organizing the Royal French-Canadian regiment, and who occupied the chair, said that the large number of applications for places in the ranks were convincing proof of the loyalty and enthusiasm of French-Canadians in the cause of liberty and justice. For himself Major Mignault simply said: "I trust I shall be able to prove in deeds what I may fail to express in words."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his opening remarks referred to great political demonstrations in the past in that hall, but said that they had now a bigger object in view. Political differences had been put aside. The English and French were now fighting side by side not merely to vindicate the honor of England and France, but to uphold civilization itself against the power of barbarism. It was, he said, no exaggeration to draw a comparison between Attila, who had been called "scourge of God," and the German Emperor responsible for the present conflict. In appealing "with all his heart and soul" to the young men to take part in the formation of the Royal French-Canadian Regiment, Sir Wilfrid admitted that it meant sacrifice.

"But oh, young men," he pursued, "I want to tell you now I envy you the opportunity of making this sacrifice and starting out to take your part in fighting for England, France and Belgium. Some of you must, indeed, inevitably make a covenant with death and sleep beneath the earth of a foreign land."

Sir Wilfrid pointed out that Great Britain asked nothing from us, but gave us absolute freedom. "The hideous monster of conscription has never existed in Canada, nor will it ever exist in any part of the British Empire," Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said:—"There is now only one thought in our minds, and that is to defend the Mother Country and the British Empire, to fight for the cause of France and Britain and for all humanity."

Sir Wilfrid paid a stirring tribute to the bravery and endurance, the constancy and honor of the Belgians, and declared that they must be revered.

"But," he said, "there is another country which is in our thoughts, and that country is England. I know of nothing more admirable than the conduct of England, nothing more heroic than the way in which Britain came to the aid of France and Belgium. England had no territory to gain by the war, unlike France, who had her lost provinces to get back; nor had she to defend her soil like Belgium, but England went to defend a people that could not defend themselves."

After a brief review of the causes of the war Sir Wilfrid recalled the incident that Kitchener as a boy of twenty had gone to fight against the Prussians, and under the French flag, in the year 1870. He had then fought in a losing cause; but this time he would be instrumental in defeating the same foe. This great Montreal meeting must have the effect of stimulating the cause of recruiting, not only in Quebec province, but in other provinces. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is giving the government magnificent support in this crisis in the affairs of the Empire, and once more justifies the title given to him by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, who last year described him as "that great imperialist, Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

In pursuance of their methods, which ignore all rules of civilized warfare, the Germans are arming the natives of East Africa, so that they may burn and kill and introduce all the horrors of savage warfare in that region.

Another British trawler has been blown up in the North Sea by a German mine. Another vessel struck a mine but escaped without serious injury. A nation which indiscriminately sows the sea with mines, placing destruction in the path of vessels of every kind, must be rendered incapable of ever again indulging in such savagery.

The appeal of Acting Premier Clarke in behalf of the Belgians should stimulate giving for that worthy cause. Belgium is still occupied by the Germans, and before they are driven out the country will suffer still more from the horrors of war. Belgians soldiers are still fighting bravely for the cause of justice and liberty, and the sufferings the people have endured should appeal to the sympathy of the whole world.

The Canadian troops have received a great welcome in England. It may be assumed that they will not long be detained there for drill, and that ere many weeks have passed we shall hear of them on the firing line. The action of the government in preparing to send more men to the British training camp is therefore wise, and the response will doubt be prompt and in the fullest sense satisfactory.



LIGHTER VEIN.

Always sandpaper the soles of baby's new shoes before they have been worn. This keeps her from slipping on the bare or polished floors, and prevents many a bad fall which could easily result in a sprain or a broken bone.

No Bother to Them

Old Gentleman (who had just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—"Hail I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned."

Old Lady—Sailors! It isn't the sailors—it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it."

Folled

Waiter—Haven't you forgotten something, sir?"

Diner—That's so. My wife gave me a letter to mail."

Praiseworthy

"Pa, what's it mean to set the world on fire?"

"Oh, that's a kind of arson for which you get praise instead of punishment."

A Clean Sweep

"Somebody stole three sets of harness out of my stable."

"Did the thief leave any traces?"

"No, he took traces, and all."

The Novelist's Consolation

"But did your novel come out?"

"Well," replied the self-confident man, "it proved beyond all doubt that it isn't one of these thrashy best sellers."

Maybe Her Feet Are Tender.

Waverly—Penelope is a natural diplomat.

Marcella—Indeed?

Yes. She showed it when her new beau asked her if she loved the piano."

"What did she say?"

"She didn't know whether he liked music or not, so she simply replied:—

"O, not to excess."—Youngstown Telegram.

Rather Hazy

He got carried away by the spirit of the times and couldn't remember the days. He came to himself in his own room without knowing exactly how he got there. A friend sat beside him.

"Hello," he said, as he opened his eyes, "what day is this?"

"This," said the friend, "is Thursday."

"The invalid thought it over a minute."

"What became of Wednesday?" he asked.

"He got carried away by the spirit of the times and couldn't remember the days. He came to himself in his own room without knowing exactly how he got there. A friend sat beside him."

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BAPTIST CLERGY IN FREDERICTON

Visitors Occupied Pulpits Yesterday—Proceedings of Convention on Saturday

Fredricton, N. B., Oct. 18.—The pulpits of the evangelical churches of the city were occupied at both services today by visiting clergymen attending the Maritime Baptist Convention. The preachers at the George street Baptist church were Rev. A. S. Lewis and Dr. Brown; Revs. A. B. Cohoe and Dr. De Wolfe were at St. Paul's; Revs. S. Z. Fash and G. A. Lawson at the Methodist, and Revs. W. H. Jenkins and B. D. Keight at the Reformed Baptist.

The convention sermon was delivered at the Brunswick street Baptist church in the morning by Rev. E. K. Daley, to a very large congregation. It was a very able discussion and was followed with much interest.

The preacher at the Brunswick street church this evening was Rev. Dr. J. A. Francis, of Clarendon avenue Baptist church, Boston, a native of Stewiacke (N. S.). The church was crowded throughout the service and scores were turned away. Dr. Francis fully sustained his reputation as one of the foremost preachers of New England. His text was, "Consider Christ Jesus, the apostle and high priest of our profession." An allusion, during the course of his remarks to the "brutal mailed fist of the Kaiser," provoked hearty applause from the congregation, which was renewed on subsequent occasions. His sermon made a marked impression on the congregation.

At Saturday afternoon's session of the convention after devotional exercises by Dr. Francis, the ordinary report was submitted by Rev. Osmond Morse. The following is a list of deaths since the last conference:

Deacon Wilson B. Smith, Halifax, Jan. 27, 1914.

Rev. William Mortimer, Yarmouth (N. S.), Jan. 17.

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Every mother realizes that this is the children's ideal laxative and physic, because they love its pleasant taste and it never fails to effect a thorough "inside cleansing" without griping.

When your child is cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the food, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bow-

els and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember a good liver and bowel cleansing should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are plainly on each bottle.

Ask your druggist for a 50 cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs." He will be glad to tell you where to get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other fig syrup with contempt.

and total liabilities on Oct. 1, were \$22,008.

The meeting on Saturday evening was given over to a discussion on foreign missions. The speakers were Rev. Dr. Brown, of Toronto; Misses Guance, Elliott and Archibald, returned missionaries, the latter appearing in native Indian costume. The work was ably discussed and the need of greater effort along this line was pointed out.

ARCHBISHOP HOWLEY

The Most Rev. Michael Francis Howley, Archbishop of Newfoundland, was born at St. John's on September 25, 1848, and was educated at St. Bonaventure's College and the Propaganda, Rome. He was first appointed secretary to Archbishop Eyre with whom he returned from Glasgow to Rome in attendance at the Vatican Council in 1869. Returning to Newfoundland with the late Mgr. Power in 1870 he was appointed Prefect Apostolic of St. George's West in 1885. He was consecrated Bishop of St. John's in 1894 and in 1904 was appointed Archbishop of Newfoundland, the first appointment of its kind.

Archbishop Howley was a writer of considerable note. Besides numerous contributions to the magazines, reviews and newspapers, he was the author of an Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland and a Life of Bishop Mullock. A paper on Newfoundland Name Lore, and a paper on the Royal Arms, the latter contributed to the Transcript of the Royal Society of Canada of which body His Grace was a fellow, were among other works of his pen.

Archbishop Howley will be long held in remembrance in St. John's through both his loyal work for the church and in public affairs. It was to him largely that St. John's owed the restoration of the Cathedral after its destruction by fire. He took an active interest in all that related to the welfare and advancement of his native country and it has been frequently asserted that he favored the entrance of Newfoundland into the dominion.

As a prelate he was noted for his

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This Letter Brought a Message of Chase to the Aged—Results of Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

New, rich blood is what is most needed in the declining years to keep up energy and vitality. That Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a wonderful help in maintaining good health and prolonging life is attested by the writer of this letter:

Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Tyrone, P. E. I., writes: "At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the box with the roof over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy which means go, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine." 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. For sale by all dealers.