

MEETING OF ST. JOHN, THE EMPIRE CALLS TO ARMS; GREAT MASS MEETING IN IMPERIAL THEATRE

YOUNG MAN, YOUR KING NEEDS YOU!

New Brunswick Boys Should Make Ready Response

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF ENGLAND LOST?

Bishop Richardson, Bishop LeBlanc and Hon. H. A. McKeown plainly point the path of duty to young Canadians.

Great interest was shown in the patriotic meeting held in the Imperial Theatre last evening, and long before seven o'clock an immense crowd besieged the doors, and fought to get in.

Their Lordships, the Bishop of St. John and the Bishop of Fredericton and His Honor Judge McKeown spoke with great force and eloquence, and their ringing appeals to the young men of the city to respond to the call to arms and justify the city's reputation for loyalty were frequently punctuated by enthusiastic applause.

The speakers urged the young men to wake up to the fact that the Empire was waging a war for its very existence against a powerful and ruthless foe, and spoke of the necessity of strengthening the battle line while it was still time to make effective resistance.

This also addressed a powerful appeal to the women not to oppose their sons and relatives who wished to volunteer, and pointed out that if the Empire was defeated for lack of men, the German hordes would invade Canada and subject our peaceful cities to the horrible fate they had meted out to devoted Belgium.

His Worship Mayor Frink presided and in his address to the young men he besided the distinguished speakers were Senator Thorne, Col. J. L. McAvity who will command the 26th Overseas Battalion and Rev. Father Duko.

At the back of the stage were rows of soldiers in service uniforms, a fine looking lot of young men, the recruits who have already rallied to the call of the Empire, and will support the honor of the Province of New Brunswick on the battle line.

When the curtain was rung up and the Mayor and the speakers marched on to the stage, and with a flourish of arms, the audience rising to the familiar strains.

All the recruits not on duty paraded at the armory about seven o'clock and under the command of Col. McAvity marched to the theatre, where they were given a splendid reception as they swung through the streets, and when they reached the theatre they were tumultuously cheered by the immense crowd vainly trying to effect an entrance.

In opening the meeting Mayor Frink said that some time ago a meeting was held in his office at which he was told the men of New Brunswick were not responding as quickly as they should, and it was suggested that public meetings should be held with the idea of stimulating the young men of the province to come forward and volunteer.

The idea prevailed that the British Empire was invulnerable, and it was, but only so if the young men rallied to its defence. The Empire had been plunged into war with an enemy that was by no means despicable, Canada had done nobly, but should do more.

BISHOP OF FREDERICTON



thousiasm, or of rollicking triumph. But always was there a spirit of tense seriousness. The people showed the spirit of Kipling's Recessional.

Continuing His Lordship said they were there to challenge the attempt of an autocratic state to take a democracy by the throat and to say with solemn emphasis that Britons never shall be slaves.

The question to decide, is whether we shall lie down under the tyranny of German culture or fight for hearth and home.

The World at War.

The world is at war. Who is responsible for the disaster, the thousands of mutilated bodies? Germany tried to throw the blame on England, and a subsidized press supported this slander.

Germany was one of Britain's greatest debtors. German industry had been built up by English capital, and interest and dividends on that capital could not be obtained in time of war.

A German Planned War.

Germany had deliberately planned this war. In war a moratorium was declared. Was it not a part of Germany's gigantic plan that a month before the war the London exchanges were flooded with German bills?

Continuing His Lordship said Germany was responsible for the war, though she did not aim to engage England until she had crippled her allies. Evidence of this was given in Prof. Usher's book on Pan-Germanism. Behind Prussian militarism was the idea of establishing German overlordship and replacing Christian civilization with German culture.

Germany's Plan.

Germany thought to crush France at one blow, and then turn and defeat Russia before the sluggish giant could move. She thought that the English covardice and laxity with prosperity would not fight. The German war lords regarded the British as a nation of shop keepers whom they could humiliate after conquering France and Russia.

What has this to do with our country? Every instinct of self-preservation will tell you. If Britain falls, the Empire falls, and Canada will cease to be. Who spoke of the Monroe doctrine? If there is one thing more contemptible than the cold calculating covardice which shrinks from the call to arms, it is that selfishness which would seek safety under the folds of a foreign flag.

The mother is calling to her sons, New Brunswick, what is your answer? All that is asked of this province is 1,100 men. So far only 400 men have come forward. Was that to be the answer? If we failed to raise the men asked for, we should have to hide our heads in shame, and the

THE CALL IS TO ARMS!

TEN GEMS FROM THE SPEECHES AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING:

"We are here to challenge the attempt of an autocratic state to take a democracy by the throat. We are fighting for our liberty."—THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

"The question to decide is whether we shall lie down under the tyranny of German culture or fight for hearth and home."—THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

"If Europe falls the Empire falls and Canada will cease to be."—THE BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

"If Germany triumphs Canada will become a German colony, and the boys now on the streets with school books under their arms will have to become recruits—but recruits under the German flag."—HON. H. A. MCKEOWN.

"Once our lines are broken down the time for effective resistance is past and the whole Empire will be a rope of sand—easy prey to any compact and determined force."—HON. H. A. MCKEOWN.

"This war means Germany's overlordship of the world or her downfall, and it is for Britain to decide what the future will be. It is also for the young men of New Brunswick to have a part in that decision."—HON. H. A. MCKEOWN.

"Failure for England means England's destruction, and even success will have to be dearly paid for."—THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.

"Our hope is in our young men; to them we look to uphold the honor and the glory of the British Empire."—THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.

"Tonight from over the seas is wafted to us the cry of the Motherland: 'More Men, More Men.' It is England's call to arms. Let every man heed it."—THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.

"Go forth to battle now while the future of Canada is being fought for on the plains and river-banks of France. Let the spirit of Christianity prompt you to say 'England never did, nor ever shall lie at the proud foot of a conqueror.'"—THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN.

GERMANS RENEW ATTACK ON ALLIES LINE

Artillery Duell Almost Continuous Yesterday But Neither Side Able To Make Progress—Germans Renew Bombardment On Line From Coast To Nieuport—French Troops Relieve Pressure South of Verdun—Another Big Battle In Poland Where Russians Encountered Large Forces of Enemy From Thorn.

London, Nov. 17, 9.45 p. m.—Undeterred by wintry weather and floods, the Germans are still making an effort to break down the allies' defence along the Franco-Belgian frontier.

The line from the coast to Nieuport, which has been receiving less attention since the Germans began their attempt to get the British out of Ypres, again has been subjected to a bombardment which is described as a very violent one, while to the south of Dixmude the Germans have been trying, under fire from the allies' cannon, to build works to check the flood which compelled them to evacuate part of their trenches.

From the allies point of view, probably the most important operations are those to the south of

Verdun, where the French troops for some time have been trying further to relieve the pressure which the Germans have been exerting on the fortresses. They have at last succeeded in this, according to the French official communication, and besides making some progress on the heights of the Meuse, they have advanced on St. Mihiel, the only point on the left bank of the Meuse which the Germans have been successful in holding.

Another battle is developing in Poland, between the Vistula and Warta rivers, where the Russian advance has been met by large forces of Germans coming from Thorn. The Germans from the passages of the Mazurian lakes in Galicia the troops of Emperor Nicholas are driving the Austrians southward and westward, and have engaged their main

guards at Dukla at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains. There was an unofficial report today that Cracow was burning, but this has not been confirmed. The Serbians and Montenegrins continue to fall back before larger Austrian forces. It is said from Vienna that Belgrade again is about to be attacked.

General Betha, commander of the Union of South Africa forces again has been engaged with General DeWet's rebels, but the final result of the battle is not yet known. Apparently General DeWet, who gave the British so much trouble in the South African war before he was finally captured, is proving a thorn in the side of his old comrade, Betha, for, although part of his command has been captured, General DeWet seems to keep out of the hands of his pursuers.

The action of the steamer Berlin, a former North German Lloyd liner, but which was converted into a cruiser, in deliberately entering the harbor of Trondhjem, Norway, and internment, is a considerable mystery here. It is presumed that she was acting as a convoy for German submarines.

Germany was that the fittest survived. They acted on the ethics of the jungle. They felt they had a right to sweep away all nations which stood in their path. They had been taught by poets and philosophers that might was right.

The leaders of thought in Germany are not bound by the moral restraints which bind other countries. They do not respect treaties if they do not turn out to their advantage. They know no national evil except weakness.

When you have a whole nation imbued with such ideas, and moving in a compact mass, you have a condition the outcome of which is hard to see. Germany, owing to her increasing population had a crying need for colonies, and such colonies as the German Chancellor said three years ago must be climatically adapted to the German people. Canada was a country adapted to the conditions required for German colonists.

That was the issue before us. If Germany triumphed, Canada would become a German colony, and the boys now travelling our streets with school books under their arms would have to become recruits—but recruits under the German flag.

Great Britain was being called upon to place all her resources at the service of the allies. Great Britain now had 1,250,000 men under arms, and the premier was calling for 1,000,000 more. Canada raised the same proportion of men her contribution would 300,000.

Continuing His Honor said that if the allies were routed and disaster overtook the British fleet, the same scenes which had been enacted in Belgium would be enacted in England, and he proceeded to draw a horrible picture of a German invasion of Canada—of bound fathers watching their daughters being raped and the

time to act was now, and he trusted the young men would respond to the appeal. Once the lines were broken down, the time for effective resistance would be past, and the whole Empire would be a rope of sand, an easy prey to any compact and determined force. French colonies with 4,000,000 people had sent more men to the battle line than the whole outlying portions of the British Empire had sent to the assistance of the Mother Country.

This was not because we were inactive, but because we had not waked up to the fact that the issue was a matter of life and death. This war meant Germany's overlordship of the world, or her downfall, and it was for Britain to decide what the outcome would be. It was also for the young men of New Brunswick to have a part in the decision, and he trusted they would be true to the tradition of the history of their city and province.

Munroe Doctrine Will Crumble. If Germany were successful, the Munroe doctrine would crumble. For if Europe could not conquer Germany no other country could, and we would find out what it was to live under a despotism.

His Honor said he did not believe that Germany could conquer, as there would be such a response from British manhood that her forces would be repelled.

The speaker went on to discuss the action of Germany in bringing Turkey into the war, and said that at the conclusion of the war Palestine would be delivered from the rule of the Turk, a thing that Christendom would approve.

In conclusion His Honor said he hoped that as a result of the meeting there would be many additions to the ranks of the young men behind him, who wore the grandest uniform in the world.

BISHOP OF ST. JOHN



The Bishop of St. John

Bishop LeBlanc, who was given a splendid reception, said: "Although I am by profession a man of peace and a disciple of the Prince of Peace, I can truly say that I accepted, with a great deal of pleasure, the committee's invitation to be present here this evening. To me it is a happy coincidence that my first utterance on a public platform, in this loyal city of St. John, should be for the noble purpose of encouraging our young men for the defence of the Empire."

"I am heartily in accord with the object of this meeting. In fact, I should consider I was lacking in patriotism and in my duty to the Empire, were I, the leader of the Catholic people of St. John, to remain absent or silent on this occasion.

"We are living in perilous times; war is being brought home to us in a way we never experienced before. England, our Motherland, and France, the land of my Ancestors, the two nations that are in the forefront of civilization and human freedom, are today, fighting desperately against a powerful foe; they are engaged in a struggle the issue of which is still uncertain. The British Empire is now fighting for its existence. I want every citizen to understand this cardinal fact, said Kitchener, the other day.

"As Canadians our cause is bound up with the cause of Britain; her interests are ours. If England falls, Canada is going to fall with her, and we are going to lose all the glorious privileges we enjoy as citizens of the British Empire. Canada, now so free and so happy, so blessed by God with such great resources, Canada that has such a brilliant future before her, will be reduced to a condition of vassalage, and crushed under the iron heel of a foreign and unsympathetic ruler.

What Failure Means

Failure for England in this war will mean England's destruction, and even success will have to be dearly paid for; but, let us thank God, the age of chivalry is not passed; there is still enough patriotism and heroism in the young men of this Province to make a supreme effort now for England's cause.

Our hope is in our young men; to them we look to uphold the honor and the glory of the British Empire, of that empire which, rather than break its pledged word to gallant little Belgium, has been willing to sacrifice the best and noblest of her sons.

I need not dwell on the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, that heroic little Kingdom, which the Bishop of Salford calls 'The victim and the saviour of Europe.' I need not recall the breaking of a treaty which the powers had solemnly promised to keep intact, nor England's entente with France for the protection of the channel ports. Above all this, stands one great fact—England did not want this war. But now that she has been forced into it, it is our duty as loyal subjects of His Majesty the King to uphold her cause and to rally to her defence.

Young men of New Brunswick, we appeal to you not to allow Britain, to whom we are indebted for our civil and religious liberties, for our just laws, and for the protection and prosperity that we enjoy, to have her very existence imperilled without striking a blow in her defence. Tonight, from over the seas, is wafted to us the cry of the Motherland: 'More men, more men!' It is England's call to arms. Let every man, who is willing to heed that cry, enlist. Canada has already sent a contingent of which we are justly proud, but she has not yet furnished her quota.

Shortly after the opening of the war, Premier Asquith and the Irish leader, John Redmond, stood on the same platform in Dublin to appeal for recruits, and I am proud to be able to state tonight that Ireland, with a population of 4,000,000 furnished in a few weeks 50,000 men. In addition to the 93,000 already serving at the front, Canada has a population of 7,000,000, but, as

WONDERFUL GATHERING LAST NIGHT

Forceful Speeches by Eloquent Men Tell Mother's Message.

EMPIRE'S CALL MUST BE HEEDED.

"If England falls, Canada Falls." Remembrance of this only argument needed to stimulate recruiting for Foreign Service.

yet, has contributed only 33,000 to the Empire's fighting strength.

Canada Must Not Lag.

It will not do for Canadians to lag behind better things are expected of us; we want our best and bravest sons, from this province and from the different parts of Canada, to go forth to stem the tide of hostile aggression, to say to the enemies of the Empire: Thus far shall you come but no further.

Remember, young men, it is just possible that unless you strike a blow now in defence of the Mother Country, our days of prosperity may soon be ended. The enemy is dangerously near our doors. The fall of Antwerp, the occupation of Ostend and the disastrous battle of the Chateau coast, a few days ago, should make Canadians realize something of the danger that threatens them. Would it not be possible to have enacted here and in our quiet country homes tragic scenes similar to those which have taken place in Belgium and Northern France—prosperous villages where once reigned peace and contentment now burnt or destroyed, magnificent cathedrals and public buildings laid in ruins, millions of innocent and suffering people seeking refuge in other lands?

Go forth to battle now, while the future of Canada is being fought for on the plains and river banks of France. Let the spirit of patriotism prompt you tonight to say: 'England never did, nor ever shall lie at the proud foot of a conqueror.'

Oh, it is a beautiful virtue, this virtue of patriotism, implanted in the human breast by the Almighty Himself, it implies duties which ought to be religiously fulfilled. In the heart of every man, the love of his country should rank next to the love of God who made him, and to the love of the father and of the mother who bore him, and he should be ready at all times to defend his country's honor.

In years to come, when the noise and din of strife have subsided, and the smoke of battle has been cleared away, and the history of this war shall be written, may it be said, in truth, that the sons of Canada, among whom I hope, will be numbered many from St. John, "proved their valor in the fighting line."

At the conclusion of the speech of the Bishop of St. John His Worship announced that the Patriotic Committee was indebted to the management of the Imperial Theatre for the use of the house, and called for cheers for the distinguished speakers of the evening, which were given with a will.

After this the audience rose and sang 'God Save the King,' and the meeting was over.

The soldiers marched up outside the theatre and returned back to the armory.

LORD ROBERTS' BODY BROUGHT FROM FRANCE

Folkestone via London, Nov. 17.—The body of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, on its arrival here tonight from Boulogne, was received by a large contingent of officers from the Shorncliffe Camp, the Mayor of Folkestone and other officials. The waiting room of the railway station had been converted into a mortuary chamber and the coffin was borne there by non-commissioned army officers. It was laden with a number of wreaths. In the procession from the boat to the railway station marched a delegation of British, French and Indian officers. A guard of honor was posted about the coffin tonight.