

NEW BRUNSWICK, ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF WAR, REAFFIRMS HER LOYALTY TO THE EMPIRE

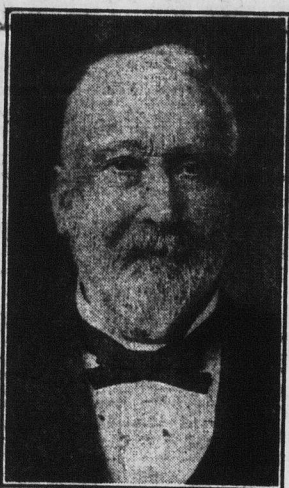
"With the Motherland and Her Allies to the Last Man and Last Dollar" Keynote of the Meetings Held Throughout the Province Yesterday—New Brunswick Has Done Well, but More is Possible.

(Continued from page 1)

In New Brunswick our lumbermen are enjoying record prices for deals in agriculture farmers find their produce selling at prices seldom before equalled. In St. John during the past season the exports were eighteen million dollars better than the best previous year, and in addition to these advantages we have had the benefit of extensive orders for munitions and other military supplies which have brought very considerable amounts of money to our people and have provided continuous employment for many. For these and other reasons we have not felt the effects of the war as they have been felt elsewhere, and under these circumstances it is especially our duty to make every sacrifice which may aid the Motherland toward success. Canada to date has done nobly, and that our efforts are appreciated is evidenced by the fact that Premier Borden when he crossed to England recently was given such a reception as had never previously been accorded any Canadian. He was the honored guest of the King; he was awarded the Legion of Honor by the President of France, and he was presented with the freedom of the City of London.

Canada's Share.

Today Canada has in the field seventy-five thousand men, and there are seventy-five thousand more under arms in this country awaiting word when the call comes. This reflects the greatest credit on our government, and indicates that Canada is prepared to make every sacrifice in return for that protection which we have enjoyed for so many years. Thousands of our men have offered themselves to the service of the Empire; those who remain at home have also made sacrifices and must be prepared to make more.

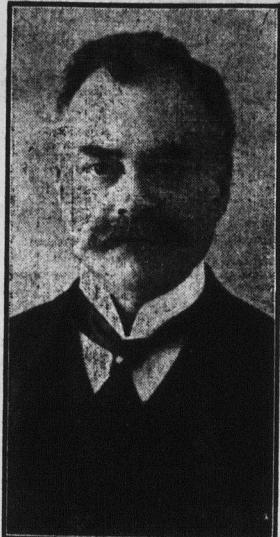


JUDGE FORBES

At the war season following the outbreak of hostilities parliament granted authority for the establishment of the Patriotic Society, in whose hands has been placed that fund raised to care for the wives and families of the men at the front. Our leading business men throughout Canada have associated themselves with that fund, and while generous contributions have been made, these have not been enough. Mr. H. B. Ames, secretary of the fund, told me only a few days ago that at the rate money is being expended the total collections will be exhausted in April or May, and that further calls will have to be made. Every additional man enlisted or married or with helpless ones depending on him, means additional demands, and in New Brunswick although the subscriptions have been most generous the local collections will have been expended within a very short time. There seems to be an impression in some quarters that this Patriotic Fund is sufficiently large to last indefinitely, but such is not the case.

Call for More Men.

This province has also done its duty in the matter of recruiting, as compared with other parts of the Dominion. The call however, has now gone out for more men, and a very prompt response is being made in Ontario, in some portions of Quebec and in the West. We have no surplus of population here as in some of the western provinces, and it is to be hoped that our people will do their share in filling out the battalions assigned to this province, and this without unnecessary delay. I realize in saying this that our population in years gone by has been seriously depleted by calls from the west, and that no doubt many who are enlisting in these western provinces are maritime men who now make their homes there. Yet in spite of this I believe our people should and will do their duty in filling the ranks



HON. J. D. HAZEN

Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

of the regiments for which we are now asked. "Before closing let me say that I feel proud of the splendid work performed by the women of New Brunswick. In no part of Canada have the women rendered more intelligent and patriotic service than in this province of New Brunswick and this city of St. John. And not only have they given of their own efforts, but they have sent their husbands and their sons to the service of the Empire. And like the Spartans mother, sending her son to battle, they have told these sons to come home in honor, with their shields or on their backs."

Mayor Frink

At nine o'clock Mayor Frink, who had previously delivered an address in the square, spoke briefly in the Imperial. "It is most fitting," he said, "that there should be some recognition of the anniversary of the declaration of war in accordance with the wish of the Patriotic Society. In the terms of a resolution passed at a meeting in King Square tonight we declare our inflexible determination to carry on this war to a glorious end. For years our people had been worn out with statements of the magnificence of Germany's army and navy, of that nation's superiority in colonization, in military and naval prowess. And though it is an awful thing to contemplate, though our Empire did not desire war, still it may be a good thing that it has come to settle once for all this continual bickering."

"We entered upon this righteous war with the determination to carry it to a glorious end and it has been a matter of surprise to those who underestimated the strength of Germany and Austria that the contest was not finished in a few months. But we must remember that German preparation had been going on for more than forty years, ever since the Franco-Prussian war, that munitions were being piled up in all this time, that conscription was being carried on, and all men trained to the finest point. Britain's power was ridiculed, but Germany evidently forgot the navy, and this has done us more so well that today there is not a German ship afloat other than those interned around the Cape of Good Hope. It was the men of the British navy who put them to bed. It was these men who furnished that measure of protection which we now enjoy. And while Britain's army at the start was small, it was good. It was composed of men who had seen war, who were familiar with the sound of battle, and these men held back the German masses in the retreat from Mons, as confident of success when in retreat as they are now when victory is certain. They whom none have conducted themselves more nobly, who will go down in history as valiant and glorious men, and to whom Britain has given her word that when this war ends their country will be restored."

France Too

"France too is doing the critical thing at the critical time, helping to hold the Kaiser where he cannot move. He is exhausting himself on the west against France, Belgium and France; he is exhausting his forces against Italy in the south and in the east he faces the Russians. Our friends there have had some reverses of late, but the Russians can retreat a thousand miles, or two thousand miles, and still have plenty of room left. All Europe and half of America could be dumped into the great Russian empire and still the Germans could get lost in what remained. "Russia has an endless number of men, but she has been weak in munitions. She will speedily be over-

come and we may before long expect to see her armies sweeping westward in a volume that no German power can withstand. While present day incidents may appear somewhat gloomy, yet the sunshine of victory will soon break through the clouds and if we all work in unison for the good of the Empire, all will be well with us. Our men have done well. On hard fought battlefields in Flanders they took their medicine and came back for more. Their conduct has shown to the world that the sons of the Empire overseas are chips off the old block, and to the opinion of the German Emperor that a long and blessed peace had enervated our Empire it gives the answer that the fibre of British manhood has not deteriorated but is as history has recorded, there to do or die in the defence of right."

Judge Forbes.

His Honor Judge J. G. Forbes also spoke in the square and in the course of his remarks said: "Just one hundred years ago we were engaged in a great struggle when we had practically the world against us. Napoleon with his thousands of veterans was supreme in the world and unconquerable and it was England's task to defeat him on the field of Waterloo. Today on almost the same ground we are assisting the allies of whom we feel justly proud, in driving back a relentless and merciless foe. We have come to the rescue of Belgium, heroic little Belgium, down-trodden, ravaged, but unbeaten, by a foe more heartless than the foes of old."

"We have come to the rescue of France, Russia and little Serbia, and now with the aid of these countries we are endeavoring to overcome the common foe. England entered into this war, totally unprepared for the struggle, but on the whole she has nothing to be ashamed of. The old wooden walls of England are still as powerful as they ever were and now the war and commercial vessels of the enemy have been swept from the seven seas. Only in that small strip of water, the Baltic Sea, are they able to maneuver with any degree of safety."

"(Cheers.)" "It is a matter of great pleasure to me, ladies and gentlemen, to see such a large audience and to recognize that the old flag is still flying proudly in the breeze, and the country from which we have come free from invasion thanks to her all powerful fleet."

"I am proud to think that St. John has done her share in sending men in the contingents representing Canada on European battlefields. We are glad that they are well provided for in the years to come. We assure you, young men, if you go forward to the front in defence of your life and country that you and yours will be provided for. We should respond nobly every citizen in Canada, every citizen from the east to the west, and join heartily in supporting these men who have gone forward to fight our fight. The day of peril is here, yet men, the call to strike for liberty is at hand. Every man with a strong right arm should go and bear the burden and sacrifice."

His Worship in introducing Justice McKeown said it was a pleasure and privilege to introduce the speaker, who for so many years has occupied such an imposing position in the public and political life of New Brunswick.

Judge McKeown.

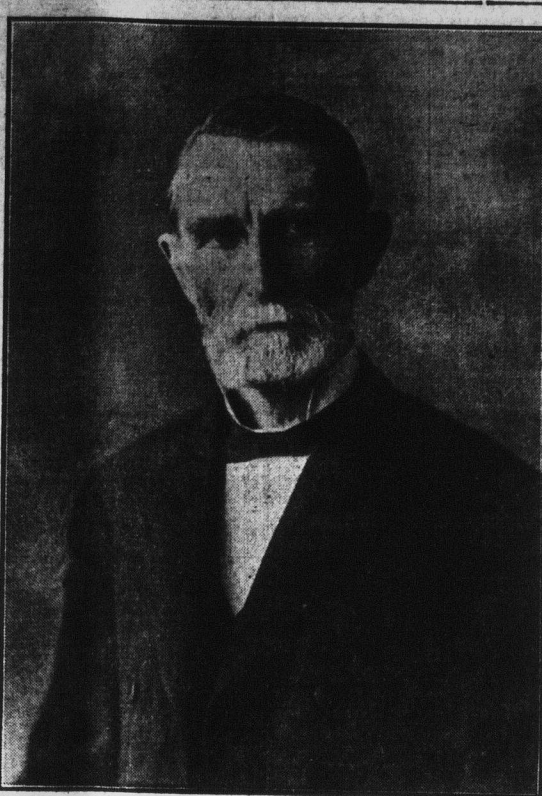
Justice McKeown said: "A little over two months ago in Guild Hall, London, at a meeting presided over by the Mayor of London, a resolution was passed by the Premier, Mr. Asquith, that the British Empire should be remembered by the dominions beyond the seas for the assistance they were giving England in this struggle."

"In response to this, the Canadian Patriotic Society were holding meetings all over Canada on this day to commemorate the declaration of war. Not only is the marsh drum beat of England floating around the world tonight, as the United States Secretary of State said in the drum beat of England followed the sun and kept company with the hours following around the earth, but other countriesmen of ours are now standing up and resolving to fight or to die. If the annals of faith should degree that England must fall we will go down with the Mother Country."

"We have had twelve months of war under conditions chosen by the enemy. Colossal preparations on the part of our enemy of all the force and genius which she could command have culminated in the past German drive. Before then it was written in the German calendar, that Paris would be taken. The Kaiser would rule in London, and Canada and Australia would be German provinces. But I think the balance has been ever on our side." (Prolonged cheers.)

Calling You

"Young men the opportunity is before you to enlist. The mother land is calling you and the men who have gone before you are calling you. They are setting an example of heroism which re-echoes in the hearts of many a young man tonight. "Canada as a peace-loving country is taking part in this war. She can not stand aside when it is the duty of every nation to disarm the murderer. England would have lost her position among the nations if she had stood aside. The idea of chivalry and righteousness and until righteousness is established we should not talk of progress. Germany is before the bar of the nations. We have seen by her method of warfare, her atrocities, what she is and what stand she has



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOOD.

Who Presided at a Grand Patriotic Demonstration in Fredericton yesterday.

taken. No nation under the sun today is so accused as Germany."

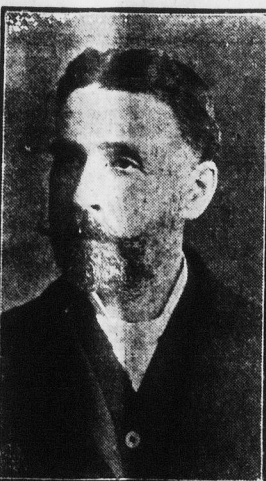
His Honor paid a glowing tribute to the Russians and their part in the great struggle.

The meeting broke up with cheers for the King, army and navy and the speakers.

L. P. D. Tilley, M. L. A.

"It is fitting that we should stop for a few moments in our every day business life and in our amusements to thoughtfully consider the tremendous war issue that is confronting us at the present moment. It is well that every man in public life throughout the length and breadth of Canada should bring to the attention of his fellow citizens the necessity of a united and efficient national action at the present great crisis. I am taking the liberty, therefore, of asking you to consider just where we stand as a part of the different countries, we find that months worldwide war."

"One year ago today the news was flashed from Paris that the German Ambassador had demanded his passports and diplomatic relations between France and Germany had been broken. One year from tomorrow from London, England, came the word from the 'Gazette,' the English government official newspaper, the notification of a state of war existing between Germany and England, and now one year from that date, in totalling up the reports from the different countries, we find that nearly ten million men of the nations at war have been killed, wounded or



MAYOR FRINK

are prisoners. It is a safe axiom for any person or for any nation never to under-rate an enemy."

What Has Germany?

"In all fairness and broad-mindedness it is a fair question to ask, what has Germany accomplished in the last twelve months? Today Germany occupies practically all of Belgium. She is in possession of about eight thousand square miles of France, part of this territory being before the war the centre of French industry and French mineral productions. In the East the German armies have pressed well into Poland, drawing near to Warsaw, Rega and Brest-Litovsk. What territory of the enemy have the British and her Allies today? The French have a small foothold in Alsace, and the Allies a foothold in the Dardanelles, but this last mentioned foothold in the Dardanelles has cost France and England in the period of a few weeks more men than fell during the whole of the Crimean War. In other words, Germany has held France, England and Belgium at bay in the West, and has forced

Where Allies Stand.

"German warships and mercantile ships have been swept off the high seas. The few German fighting ships other than those cooped up at Kiel have been sunk or interned. Germany has lost practically all her colonies, namely, Kiaochow, Southwest Africa, Togoland, Kamerun, Samoa. What chance is there that Germany can turn her present gains into any real profit. The Allies would not for a moment consider peace after one year's warfare. If they did it would leave Germany mistress of Europe."

"When the war broke out, France and Russia were only partially prepared; England, or the British Empire, from a military standpoint, not at all; Belgium had but a small army and Italy had not commenced to even collect her forces. The small country of Serbia to the test of her ability might be considered ready."

A Gigantic Effort.

"In twelve months, England has had to manufacture an army. She has had to provide for new plant and material for turning out her munitions of war. In other words, to endeavor to perform in twelve months work that Germany has been preparing for and accomplishing within the last twenty years. In the twelve months past, England has built up an efficient army, growing stronger every day. The Allies' manufacture of guns and munitions of war is now under way and the output is stated to be steady and continuous."

"Germany has failed and will fail in this war, not from any failure of her wonderful war machine nor her united commercial spirit, nor aggressive commercial life, but by reason of her lack of diplomacy."

"Bismarck beat France because he was wise enough to have kept other nations at enmity with France. Today we find the Allies united and ready and willing to stand by one another to the very last, while Germany has lost the sympathy and respect of all neutral countries."

"The fight for the very existence of the British Empire and of this beloved country of ours is now on. What good will it be for Canadians to attempt to defend Canada if Great Britain and her Allies fail. The present war is a war at which the very national life and existence of the British Empire is at stake, and Canada's status and existence are at stake. Let us as a people, as a province, as a city, awake to the realization that every man and woman of this country must be prepared by organized and united effort to do his or her duty to bring about victory for Britain and her Allies, and thus assure to this country the freedom which she has for the last hundred years or more maintained. This war is not over and great sacrifices will have to be made before it is. Great sacrifices have been made already and the men and women of this country must both be prepared to make such sacrifices."

W. J. Mahoney.

In the Gem Theatre, W. J. Mahoney said this was not a time to indulge in idle boasting, or self-indulgence, nor yet is it a time for mourning. Britain is not downhearted. "And yet," he said, "we have cause to boast a little in the work of our army and navy, for they have done great work. The whole world wonders at Belgium's

DEMONSTRATION AT CAPITAL TO MARK THE ANNIVERSARY

Lieut.-Gov. Wood Presides at Meeting Attended by Thousands — Premier Clarke and Members of the Government Attended—Men Out of the Trenches Bring Call for Help From the Manhood at Home.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, Aug. 4.—One of the most successful patriotic demonstrations ever held in Fredericton was that today to mark the first anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain upon Germany, and when, as in every community in the British Empire, a resolution was passed reaffirming Great Britain's determination to carry the war through to a successful issue.

Lieut.-Governor Wood and members of the Provincial Government were present, thus giving the event a provincial aspect, while two officers who have returned from the front to re-operate, Col. John A. Currie, M. P. for Simcoe, officer commanding 15th Battalion, and Lieut. Frank H. Tingley, of Moncton, who was thrice wounded while with the 8th battery,

were also present, Col. Currie coming from Ottawa, and being the principal speaker of the afternoon.

A public gathering took place at old Government House where, following a parade, in which Fredericton brass band, fire department, labor unions and decorated automobiles took part, speech making took place, an appeal being made for recruits as well as the passing of a formal resolution marking the first anniversary of the war. Then a picnic, festival and bonnet hop took place, the historic hall room of old Government House being used for dancing in the evening, while thousands of people patronized the attractions on the grounds, all the proceeds being for the patriotic fund.

Special Services in Churches

There were special services of intercession in the churches during the day, and in the afternoon there was a half holiday, every place of business which could close, shutting its doors at noon. Automobile owners did not make a parade of decorated automobiles which it should have, so far as numbers was concerned, but these cars which did participate were beautifully decorated and showed some beautiful designs. First prize was won by Mr. H. M. Blair, who had a novel design showing John Bull hanging the Kaiser as the "end of war." The prize was a nobby tread tire donated by Mr. W. H. Gunn, manager of the Canadian Rubber Co., at St. John's.

Lieutenant Wood presided at the old Government House grounds. Gathering and speechmaking took place from the steps at the front entrance to the building. "We have done great things under great disadvantages during the past year," said the Premier. "The Kaiser has been prevented from reaching Calais and Dunkirk, the attempt to take Paris was frustrated; grey and silent ships of the great British navy have swept the enemy from the seven seas and kept the German navy bottled up in Kiel canal. Many great things have resulted from this war, but the greatest of all for us is the magnificent spirit that has taken hold of the Canadian people. Great Britain and her Allies are stronger than they were a year ago. We have met with reverses, but these were to be expected, but in the end victory must be with us. A great duty remains for us to be prepared. The English people have at last realized the seriousness of this war. The cry for munitions has been answered, the response to the call for more men has not been so deliberate. Why the delay? While enlisting may mean risk it does not mean more. There are many things worse than death. Loss of liberty and freedom, exposure of our women to cruelty and even worse, of the Germans is much worse. No young man should stand aside and refuse to heed the call to assist his comrades who are fighting the battle in the trenches. For each one there is a duty. A united Empire and the effort of every man must be at the Empire's command to assist the Motherland in her hour of need so that right and justice may prevail and liberty and independence which we enjoy under the Union Jack may not perish."

A vote of thanks to Col. Currie was then moved by Mayor Mitchell. Attorney General Baxter, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he would not add any length to the proceedings by making an address. "I am sure we have heard an address by Col. Currie that is calculated to bring home to us just what this war means to us," he said. "You in Fredericton have an illustration, you have a great interest in this war because of the heroism of one of your citizens—Major Percy A. Guthrie, who has gone through similar experiences to those told of by Col. Currie as a Canadian, but greatest of

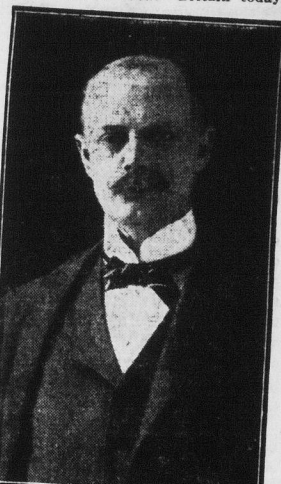
all as a citizen of the British Empire."

Lieut.-Gov. Wood.

Lieutenant Governor Wood, after tracing the origin and explaining the steps which brought Great Britain into the struggle, said: "Great Britain did not seek nor desire this war. On the contrary, she did everything she could to prevent it. Anyone who reads the negotiations which have since been made public, and which on the part of Great Britain were conducted by Sir Edward Grey, must be convinced that every possible effort was exerted by that statesman to settle the questions at issue without war and that England was finally forced by honor and treaty obligations as well as national security, to take up arms."

If Britain Had Not Acted.

"We can today, with the experience of the past year judge whether Great Britain was justified, by contrasting what would have been consequences if she had not offered to assist her allies, Belgium and France, at that time. If England had declined to take part in this war, Belgium today would have been not only crushed, but a vassal of Germany; France would have been unable to defend her territory without assistance and would today be a conquered nation and Great Britain would have stood humiliated before the world, her prestige gone, her pledges broken and her national existence imperiled. Consider the position of Great Britain today."



JUSTICE MCKEOWN

She is confident with her allies of ultimate success, she has won the respect and sympathy of the civilized world; her faith is firm in the justice of the cause for which she is fighting and her determination is stronger than ever to fight it out to the end. "There has been a disposition to underestimate the ability, strength and resources of the German people. Those who, at the beginning of this war, predicted it would be won in a few weeks, or months, have been obliged to revise their opinions. We have now, after one year of conflict, been brought to realize the warlike spirit, fighting strength, vast resources and unscrupulous and barbarous methods which the German people can use to accomplish their purpose."

"Lord Kitchener in speaking in Guild Hall in London, lately said that the British Empire was now in a struggle for its life, that the British nation must either conquer in this war or cease to exist as one of the great powers. Lord Kitchener warned us that more men, more munitions, more money and more time, would be required before this war would be brought to a successful termination. He entertained no doubt of the result, nor do any of us, but we do know that it will require a larger expenditure of money and a great sacrifice of human life before this war is ended."

Proud of New Brunswick's Response.

"When this war was declared one year ago today, I had the honor of sending the following telegram to His Royal Highness the Governor General: 'The government of New Brunswick, now in session, desire me to assure you that this province may be relied upon to assist to the full extent of its ability, with men and money, in maintaining the integrity of the Empire and upholding the strength of her arms.'"

"I feel proud today of the way in which the people of New Brunswick have redeemed that pledge. I feel proud of the response with which calls

Continued on page seven.