

PREMIER BORDEN AT THE IMPERIAL

Gives Comprehensive Review
of Canada's Part in the War

WILL FIGHT UNTIL VICTORY WON

"The Creed of the Jungle or the
Creed of Christianity." That is
the issue—says Government in-
tended to provide Machine Guns
and Will Return Citizens' Gener-
osity at Future Time

Mr. Robert Borden was well received
by an audience that crowded the Impe-
rial Theatre to its utmost capacity last night.
His address he reviewed the position that
Canada had taken up since the outbreak
of war and especially dealt with the
visit he had made to the Canadian hospi-
tals in England. He was immensely
pleased with the showing of the soldiers
and the hospitals that had been sent
from the dominion.

He made a long explanation of the
machine gun position saying that the
army had already paid \$77,000 for that
purpose which the government intended
to use later. As to the future, he said
the steps taken in Great Britain and the
overseas dominions led him to believe
that in the immediate future the British
troops would be as well supplied with
guns and ammunition as the enemy
troops and that a man must not doubt
how this struggle would end. The end
would have to be a victory complete and
unmistakable as to free the whole
world of the militarism that had pressed
upon it for the past twenty years.

All depended on the supreme effort
of the mother land and her colonies. It
was a struggle for the supremacy of
the ideal of the jungle or of Christianity.
The desire for the consolidation of the
empire had grown since war broke out
in every part of Canada. These and
words such as these were listened to
with attention and the close of the
evening was a feeling of renewed confidence
in the part the dominion was taking.

In the course of the evening a bouquet
was handed to Lady Borden, who oc-
cupied a box with Lady Tulley and
ladies of the patriotic societies in the
gallery. The presentation was made by
Miss J. D. Huxton, president of the
Imperial League. On the platform
were the lieutenant-governor, Hon.
J. D. Huxton, Chief Justice McKeown, Judge
Grimmer, Judge Armstrong, G. W. Gagnon, ex-M.
P. Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Hon. J. M. Baxter,
Commissioners Wignior and Potts, Col. E. T. Sturdee, L. P. D. Til-
ley, T. H. Estabrooke, Mr. J. H. Hayes,
O'Brien, W. S. Fisher, W. J. Mahoney,
A. M. Belding, M. E. Ager, H. A. Powell,
R. B. Emerson, J. T. Ted, T. Donovan,
E. Sears, Hugh H. McEllan, C. A. Owens,
F. B. Ellis, C. B. Allan, R. E. Armstrong, Lieut. Col. J. B. Strong,
Lieut. C. F. Sanford and A. B. Wetmore.
Rev. R. J. Sherman and others associated with the patriotic societies in the
city. The choir of Trinity church under
J. S. Ford sang "The March of the
Men of Harlech" very nicely and Walter
Pidgeon sang O Canada as a solo. The
theatre had been splendidly decorated
by W. H. Golding with the allied flags.

Mayor Frank.
The mayor in opening said that the
whole empire was now charged with
one thought and the citizens of St. John
from the beginning of the war had been
their utmost in men and money to main-
tain the objects that had been before
the empire. The mayor then made an
appeal on behalf of the Red Cross So-
ciety for tomorrow and mentioned that
a special service was being organized at
Trinity church for the fund. He then
extended a welcome to Sir Robert Bor-
den, paying a compliment to the way he
had borne the burden which fell upon
him as prime minister at such a crisis
as the present. It was not a time for
party politics and Sir Robert had shown
that he was able to deal with the prob-
lems in a calm and judicial manner.
(Applause.)

Sir Robert Borden was received with
applause. He remarked in passing that
he had not visited St. John recently, but
was pleased to learn that business pros-
pects for the port for the coming win-
ter were favorable and would probably
exceed any recorded in the past. He
hoped the war, not only the older
some of New Brunswick's gallant sons
to their fullest capacity.
Premier Borden spoke as follows:
"Owing to the very great demands
upon my time and energies since the
present government assumed office I
found myself unable to visit the city
for four years to visit many great com-
munities of our dominion as often as I de-
sired. Nevertheless I have not failed to
watch with the greatest interest and
appreciation the splendid progress which
your city has made in the meantime.
During that period the trade of the port
has wonderfully expanded and I am in-
formed by those who are in a position
to speak on the subject that its volume
during the coming winter will probably
be greater than ever before. I do not
doubt that the facilities provided by the
works now under construction will be
utilized to the full in the early future."

"The events of a magnitude almost
surpassing comprehension through which
our empire has moved during the past
fifteen months are still supreme in our
thoughts. When the war broke out we
were not doubtful of the justice of the
cause and we have been able to obtain
from entering this conflict only at the sacrifice
of its honor and prestige of the future
influence throughout the world and, in
all probability, of its further existence.
In this historic province founded by
the first instance upon the devotion and
self-sacrifice of the Loyalists there was
never any doubt as to the response of
the people. In New Brunswick as else-
where you have given of your best and
you will continue to give. It has been
my privilege in France and in Great
Britain during the past summer to meet
some of New Brunswick's gallant sons
who have served with marked distinction
at the front and to congratulate
them as I congratulate you upon the
splendid valor, resourcefulness and hero-
ism which have marked their action un-
der the fiercest test and the most trying
ordeals. For a hundred years
Canada has been involved in no

war which really tried and tested the
spirit of her people. During that cen-
tury the development of our country, the
successful avocations of everyday life had
engrossed the minds and energies of our
people, but when the war did come the
descendants of those loyal and adventu-
rous men who laid the foundations of
our country more than a century ago
traded the traditions and the spirit of their an-
cestors.

Germany's Treachery.

"The war has raged with most intense
fury for more than a year and no one
can with any reasonable certainty pre-
dict the period of its duration. Many
months ago it became apparent that the
enormous military strength of Germany
and Austria and their unlimited prepara-
tion for this war had been under-esti-
mated in the first instance by the people
of the Allied nations. In numbers and
in resources, those nations are vastly su-
perior to the central powers; and the
spirit and valor of their troops are cer-
tainly not inferior. But we are paying
a terrible price in blood and in treasure
for that lack of preparation which, if
made in time, would have deterred Ger-
many and Austria from their resolve to
force this war upon the world. During
the past dozen years there have been
upon the public ear man-profound as-
surances that Germany meditated no ag-
gression and that the world's peace
would not be disturbed. What did these
assurances when war was once drawn
down upon the world? The government of
the United Kingdom has been in the
trenches know that it is within
its power to make victory certain, but
they also know that victory depends
upon supreme effort and sacrifice.

In the early months of the war ser-
ious but unthinking friends of the
government to dispatch a force of 200,
000 men to the front without the slight-
est delay. The government of Canada
was entirely unable to accomplish any
such task for precisely the same reason
that the government of the United King-
dom was unable to throw a force of 2,
000,000 men into France and Flanders
in September and October of last year.
The military units had to be organized,
the equipment had to be collected and
the officers especially had to be trained.
The guns, the rifles, the ammunition, the
equipment had to be provided. For the
latter purposes the industrial resources
of the country had to be organized. In
short, training, discipline, organization
and equipment constitute the difference
between an army and a mob. Time was
needed for the necessary preparation, and
time was needed for the necessary equip-
ment, and time was needed for the neces-
sary training. The government of Canada
has been unable to do this, and the result
is that the Canadian troops are inferior
to the British troops in every respect.

"When the Canadian troops now actu-
ally under arms to proceed across the
Atlantic shall have embarked, Canada
will have sent overseas 100,000 men.
Add to the force which Great Britain
first sent to the Crimea, the British forces
that fought under Wellington at Water-
loo and you will find that the total
force of 150,000 less than the force which
Canada has already dispatched to the front.
In the course of the war we have in
Canada not less than 75,000 men.
We have given and are giving of our best.
IN VALOR, IN INITIATIVE, IN COURAGE,
IN RESOURCEFULNESS, THE
TROOPS WHICH CANADA HAS
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"During the first six months of the
war the allied troops hardly fought on
even terms by reason of the immense
superiority of the enemy in guns, man-
power and munitions. The British forces
were equipped with the most modern
guns and ammunition of all kinds. That
most serious handicap has been al-
leviated, if not wholly removed, from the
allied forces. The British forces now
enjoy a superiority on the other side of
the Atlantic I am satisfied that the ar-
rangements made by the government of
Canada for the supply of the British
forces in the British Islands, in the do-
minions and elsewhere will soon place
our forces on an equal footing with the
allied forces.

"So far as field guns are concerned,
we arranged more than a year ago that
the Canadian Red Cross Society should
be authorized to compete with the British
and the Canadian government in secur-
ing a supply; and so it has been done.
The British government has undertaken
to supply the necessary field
guns of the British army as well as the
munitions thereof. This arrangement has
been satisfactorily carried out.

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The government of Ontario made a
similar patriotic proposal, and through-
out the country various communities
generously subscribed to funds for this
object. During my absence in Great
Britain my colleagues endeavored to
make it clear to the people that an abun-
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ungracious and possibly would have been
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RED UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES ON FACE

Itching and Burning. Disfigured
for a Time. Used Cuticura.
Pimples Disappeared.

1756 Winnipeg St., Regina, Sask.—"I
was troubled with itching pimples on my
face for over three years. They were red
and unsightly. They caused itching and
burning and I used to scratch and irritate
them. The breaking out disfigured me for
a time."

"A short time ago I saw the advertise-
ment of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and
after I had tried a few samples I could see
a remarkable improvement. I washed my
face with the soap and then applied the
ointment two or three times a day. After
using Cuticura Soap and two boxes of
Cuticura Ointment all the pimples com-
pletely disappeared." (Signed) Nicholas
Roch, June 15, 1914.

Sample Each Free by Mail.
With 25c. Box. Pouch on request. Ad-
dress post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Bos-
ton, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

END INDIGESTION OR STOMACH PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES

"Pape's Diapiesin" Makes Sick,
Sour, Gassy Stomach
Feel Fine

Time it! In five minutes all stomach
distress will go. No indigestion,
heartburn, sourness or belching of gas,
acid, or eruptions of undigested food,
or flatulency, bloating, foul breath or
headache.

Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed
in regulating upset stomachs. It is the
surest, quickest and most certain indi-
gestion remedy in the whole world, and
besides it is harmless to the stomach.
Millions of men and women now eat
their favorite foods without fear—they
know Pape's Diapiesin will save them
from any stomach misery.

Please, for your sake, get a large
fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin from
any drug store and put your stomach
to rest. Don't keep on being miserable—
it is too short—you are not here long
so make your stay agreeable. Eat what
you like and digest it; enjoy it, with-
out dread of indigestion or any other
stomach trouble.

Pape's Diapiesin belongs in your
home anyway. Should one of the family
be suffering from indigestion, or
heartburn, or sourness, or flatulency,
or in case of an attack of indigestion,
or dyspepsia, or gastritis or stomach
derangement at daytime or during the
night, it is handy to give the quickest
remedy known.

to 8753-397138. I deeply appreciate the
splendid earnestness which has prompted
this patriotic offering; and although the
government had made every neces-
sary provision for machine guns, I am
not the less conscious of the overhanging
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results of its work are everywhere
evident. The Canadian Red Cross So-
ciety has established a large number of
hospitals on the continent of Europe,
and to my personal knowledge, one of
the best organized and best equipped
hospitals on the continent of Europe.
The Canadian Red Cross Society has
supplied the Canadian Red Cross So-
ciety with the necessary field
guns of the British army as well as the
munitions thereof. This arrangement has
been satisfactorily carried out.

"Regarding machine guns, we realized
early in the war the necessity of an
abundant supply, and orders have been
issued for the purchase of a very large
number. Those ordered during the first
twelve months of the war are now being
rapidly delivered, and they are more than
sufficient to equip two full army corps
up to the highest standard of the en-
emy's forces. During the past summer
the provision of machine guns became
a matter of vital interest to the Cana-
dian people, and reports through the press
emphasized the necessity that our forces
should be adequately supplied with all
the machine guns that could be utilized.
Patriotic individuals offered to contribute
large sums for this distinctive purpose.
The government of Ontario made a
similar patriotic proposal, and through-
out the country various communities
generously subscribed to funds for this
object. During my absence in Great
Britain my colleagues endeavored to
make it clear to the people that an abun-
dant supply of machine guns had been
ordered and that these would be paid
for out of the Canadian treasury. The
treasury of Canada ought properly to
bear all the cost of equipping and main-
taining our forces in the field; and that
has been our policy. Nevertheless, the
spirit and impulse which prompted our
people could not be stayed, and, indeed,
my attempt to stay it would have been
ungracious and possibly would have been
misunderstood. Up to date the sums
thus received by the government amount

to 8753-397138. I deeply appreciate the
splendid earnestness which has prompted
this patriotic offering; and although the
government had made every neces-
sary provision for machine guns, I am
not the less conscious of the overhanging
and generous patriotism of our people
whose munificent gifts must of course
be devoted to the benefit of the army
and navy. In dealing with the govern-
ment, I am sure that the Canadian Red
Cross Society is constantly sending
these generous and free-will contribu-
tions have been made.

Remember Patriotic Funds.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE AND
HOW THEY ARE STILL DOING.

Apart from its hospital near Shorn-
cliffe, the Canadian War Contingent
Association makes no attempt to provide
for the wounded but devotes its energies
to the distribution of comforts among
the men at the front. Let there be no
misunderstanding as to the situation in
this respect. Canadian troops are as
thoroughly equipped and carefully pro-
vided for as those of Great Britain or
of any of the belligerent nations. In
Canada as in Great Britain not less than
sixty-six different articles of equipment
are provided by the government for each
soldier who goes to the front. But many
useful articles of various kinds designated
as comforts, which the war office or the
military department could not undertake
to supply are provided and sent to the
troops at the front by various patriotic
associations. The government whether in
Great Britain or in Canada is grateful
for the provision that made, and the men
in the trenches are especially grateful
for the comfort of the Canadian troops.
Let it also be borne in mind that the
pay and allowances of the Canadian
troops are much higher than those of the
British troops, which in turn are much
greater than those of the continental na-
tions. Thus the people of Canada can be
assured that in equipment, in supply
of comforts, and in the receipt of pay on
a generous scale the Canadian soldiers
are certainly not less adequately provided
for than those of any of the belligerent
nations.

What He Saw in France.

"My visit to Great Britain and France
during the past summer was crowded
with the most impressive incidents which
have ever come within my experience.
In France I saw a nation in arms for the
preservation of its existence; men of
all ranks and all ages, from the young
soldier to the old man, were eagerly an-
xious to do their part in freeing the soil
of France from the foot of the invader.
The physical and moral courage of these
physically untrained men for military ser-
vice, the old men, the women and the
children doing their part in the support
of the fighting forces, the whole
population united in a common effort,
the bearing of the burden of the war,
the sacrifice of life and property, the
suffering and the death of the people
of Great Britain, the realization of the
fact that the war was not a distant
thing, but a thing which was affecting
the life of every man, woman and child
in the empire, and the knowledge that
the war was not a distant thing, but a
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distant thing, but a thing which was
affecting the life of every man, woman