

ELOQUENT SPEAKERS ASK FOR MEN TO JOIN NAVY

Navy's Strength Source of Security for Canadian Shores, Says Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness.—Lady Gwendolyn Guinness Asks Canadians to Put New Meaning into Motto "England Expects Every Man to Do His Duty."—Navy Has Not Lost "The Nelson Touch," Says His Lordship Bishop Richardson.

Needs of Navy Outlined by Speaker at Big Meeting in Imperial Theatre Yesterday Afternoon.—Splendid Reception for Distinguished Visitors from Old Country.—Canadians in Joining the Navy Will be Fighting for Their Hearths and Homes.—Stimulus in Naval Recruiting Anticipated.

"In joining the navy you are simply becoming recruits for yourselves, not for the mother country. You are protected by the navy. If the navy should fail you are lost."—Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness.

"During the last two years Canada has been building a tradition of her own. Canada, a young country, with a comparatively small number of people, has written large her name in the traditions of the world. Now the opportunity is afforded the Dominion to send her sons to serve in the British navy on British ships, to write Canada's traditions on that flag, the dear Union Jack, and to put a new meaning on that motto, 'England Expects Every Man to do His Duty.'"—Lady Gwendolyn Guinness.



HON. RUPERT GUINNESS.

"It is not something for which we ought to be profoundly grateful to Almighty God that when the hour of trial came the British navy not simply lived up to tradition but surpassed it by holding the enemy."—His Lordship Bishop Richardson.

The spacious Imperial Theatre was well filled yesterday afternoon at the meeting in the interests of recruiting for the Royal Canadian Volunteer Reserves, Overseas Division. No more convincing and logical arguments as to the incalculable debt which Canada owes to the British navy for the security afforded the Dominion have ever been heard than those given to the large audience by Captain Guinness, Lady Gwendolyn Guinness and His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton.

It was the navy's day at the theatre. The gigantic force that the navy has been in the present war in keeping the seas clear of the enemy was brought forcibly home by the various speakers. Both Capt. Guinness and Lady Gwendolyn made a splendid impression, while His Lordship Bishop Richardson, always an eloquent speaker, made an excellent address, clearly pointing out Canada's duty in connection with naval recruiting.

An Enthusiastic Reception.
Col. E. T. Sturdee made an admirable presiding officer and shortly after 3:30 o'clock introduced Captain Guinness as the first speaker.

Captain Guinness was enthusiastically received. He referred in opening to the great pleasure it afforded him to address such a large audience. He considered it an honor to have the opportunity of coming to Canada in connection with the movement to secure recruits for the royal naval reserve. While the audience did not contain as large a number of possible recruits as might be expected, still he was pleased to see such a number of recruits, and he was looking forward to those present to bring to the notice of their neighbors who were eligible the pressing need of the moment. The British Navy wanted a large number of men from Canada. The number it was the desire to raise at the present time was 5,000. These men would be sent to the old country as soon as they enlist and, after undergoing the prescribed training, placed on the larger battleships and

become an essential part of the strength of the British Navy. To some in the audience it might seem odd that he and Lady Gwendolyn had come to Canada to secure the required number of men, but he desired to point out that, in view of the compulsory system now in vogue in the old country, it was made incumbent on the eligible men to serve their country as soldiers which, of necessity, meant that the navy must look elsewhere for their recruits.

The Navy's Reserves.
At the outbreak of the war the navy had large reserves of men comprising three branches of the service: the Royal Fleet Reserve, the Royal Naval Reserve and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The Royal Fleet Reserve was filled up with short service men who had entered the navy above the age of eighteen and, after five years' service, passed into the reserve. The short service system, permitting the entry of grown men for a period of five years' service, after which they were liable to be called upon for the next eight years in the event of war, constituted a large reserve of trained bluejackets which had not previously existed.

The Royal Naval Reserve comprised a large number of officers and men in the merchant service, ranging from captains of Atlantic liners to yacht hands and fishermen, who entered the reserve, underwent a short training annually, and were under an obligation to come forward in the event of war. The third branch, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, in which he was especially interested, and in which he was the senior officer, was raised some thirteen years ago and constituted an experiment on the part of the Admiralty. The men in this re-

fleet plined into a narrow strip on the North Sea," declared Captain Guinness amid much applause.

Safety Dependent on Navy.
Captain Guinness pointed out that as soon as the British Empire lost control of the seas, which event he trusted would never happen, so soon would the safety of her people cease to exist. The merchant vessels, he pointed out, were almost as essential as the fleet because they carried the men, provisions and munitions and without them the Empire would be bankrupt. "Therefore when you are recruiting for the navy do not try to get the men who are serving on the merchant vessels."

People might ask "Who can we get?" The civilian population of every type, men who were strong in body and who have the spirit and enterprise were the desirable recruits. They were made of the stuff that the navy was looking for.

"I want to try to impress on this audience the strength of the navy. Let me tell you, if Germany could, she would separate the parts of the British Empire; she would separate the British Empire from the rest of her allies. But she cannot; she must never do it," said Captain Guinness, amid great applause.

Captain Guinness pointed to the fact that the Admiralty had been engaged continually in constructing new vessels and in improving the old ones. "There was a vast fleet of small vessels sweeping the seas of mines and submarines. These were the small fishing vessels which strove to keep the trade routes open for the passage of British ships. Then mines must be laid to prevent the enemy from coming out. The larger fighting vessels must be in readiness to meet the enemy's ships if they do get out.

Enemy's Losses Heavier.
There were many who at first thought the navy had sustained very heavy losses, but it must be remembered that the losses of the enemy were heavier than the British losses. Although we did lose the enemy's losses were larger, and as Britain had a greater navy she was in a better position to stand the loss than Germany was. Since Britain had a larger fleet the Canadian coast was secure because the enemy was prevented from sending out her larger ships. It was therefore vital not only to the old country but to every part of the Empire that Britain should retain the control of the seas.

It would be well for the recruiters in the audience to bring home to the possible recruit the fact that life in the navy was very interesting. It was not only the seaman's work that the recruit must be taught but they must be instructed in gunnery—which was a very interesting branch.

Canada Should Help.
After all 5,000 men was not a very large quota for Canada to give to the navy. The number should not prove a heavy drain on the manpower of the Dominion. In joining the navy the men of Canada were simply be-

coming recruits for themselves, not for the mother country. Canada was protected by the navy. If the navy should fail Canada would be lost. Canada, though rich in natural resources, was but a small community, coveted by many a continental power. As long as the Dominion was part of the British Empire she was a large unit in the world of civilization.

Should Aid Provincial Committee.
Captain Guinness strongly urged the citizens of Saint John and the province to give every endorsement to the activities of the Provincial Naval Recruiting Committee, headed by the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, attorney-general of the province. If all co-operated in the work of the committee he had no doubt that the desired results would be achieved.

"We stood by Belgium, it is true," said Captain Guinness. "But in doing so we were protecting ourselves from the hostile foe. And let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen of St. John, we are not going to finish this war until we have satisfaction for the outrages that have been perpetrated by the enemy and the fullest security for the future that such outrages will never again be perpetrated," concluded Capt. Guinness amid loud applause.

Lady Guinness.
The chairman then introduced Lady Gwendolyn Guinness, who received a magnificent reception. She found instant favor with the audience in her opening remarks:

"I have heard it said that people are getting tired of recruiting speakers, that there have been so many speakers that it is difficult to say anything new. (Continued on page 7)

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