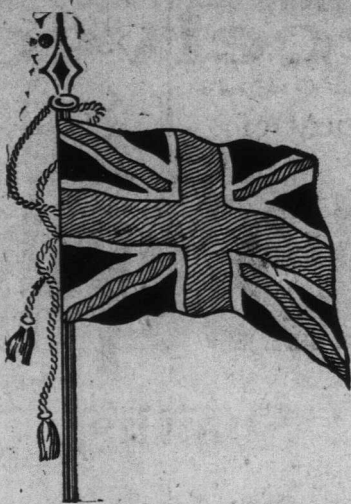


OUR UNITED EMPIRE



Newfoundland Joins Great Britain and Her World-wide Dominions in Commemorating the Glorious Fourth.

Enthusiastic Meeting of St. John's Citizens—"Our Inflexible Determination!"

Long before the appointed hour of noon Water Street and the spaces adjoining the Court House Building were thronged this morning by a multitude of people. When the Mayor addressed the meeting from the flag-bedecked platform that had been erected upon the steps of the Colonial Office, the sight was a striking one in the brilliant August sunshine. Shops had been closed and all traffic ceased. The crowd, numbering several thousands, extended across Water Street and filled the windows and even the roofs of nearby buildings. A guard of honor from the Regiment was drawn up and lent an appropriate and military air to the scene.

At the head of the broad steps of the building the Mayor and Councillors received their guests. These were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Davidson, the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, several of the clergy and many other prominent citizens.

Shortly after noon the Secretary, Mr. J. L. Slatery, called the meeting to order. The Mayor, Mr. W. A. Gilling, then delivered the following address in submitting the Resolution:

Address of the Mayor.

Your Excellency, Your Grace, My Lord Bishop, Citizens of St. John's.

This is the second anniversary of that fateful day when the British Nation found itself forced to take up arms, and to join its Allies—France and Russia—in the great struggle which now convulses the World.

The question has been continually asked—"Why was this so? Why should we have taken part? and many answers have been given."

It has been said that we did so because of the violation by Germany of treaties to which we were party—that it was in order to give assistance to our Allies—and again because of the necessity of self-preservation—but when all these reasons are examined, it will be found that they are of a common origin, and that the cause of our participation in the struggle lies far deeper.

It is now realized that two great and diametrically opposed systems of government and of life had arisen in the World. On the one side there were British Freedom and Fresh Air, Liberty and Equality, and on the other there was German "Kultur." The former reverence, respects, and encourages individualism, while the essence of the latter is the submergence of the individual in the State.

On the one hand there is the great-hearted, generous, perhaps too easy

going self-government which prevails in the British Empire, on the other there is State Despotism, under a ruler who has been, for a generation, fashioning a weapon, with which he calculated to subordinate the whole of Europe.

It was obvious, perhaps it was fore-ordained, that a clash between two such different systems of Government should take place, and that in the quest of truth it was necessary to pass through the fiery furnace of War.

Citizens of Great Britain, seeing how the Empire has spread over the World without premeditation or settled intent, how successful on the whole has been the British system of self-government, how blessed has been the Pax Britannica, which prevails within its borders—can have no hesitation in deciding upon which method of life they prefer.

Throughout the Empire to-day meetings such as this are being held. We are called upon again to state our unshaken faith in the justice of our cause, and to pledge ourselves to support our faith by every means in our power.

In this great Empire the citizens of St. John's have a peculiar and proud position, and it behoves us to play our part in a manner befitting that position.

For here the British Empire Overseas had its beginning. By an extraordinary coincidence it was exactly 333 years ago to-day that in this Harbor, near this spot, the Flag of England was first unfurled over a Colonial possession, and I greatly misunderstand the temper and sentiment of my fellow-citizens if we do not intend with all our might to defend and uphold that Empire, and the principles of Liberty and Justice which are the very foundation of its being.

I therefore beg to submit to you the following resolution in the firm conviction that it will receive your deepest and most heartfelt approval:

RESOLUTION:
"That on this the second Anniversary of the Declaration of a 'Glorious War,' this Meeting of the 'Citizens of St. John's,' records its 'inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies.'"

The address was punctuated by bursts of applause and followed by loud cheering. Mr. Gilling then introduced His Excellency, whose oration held and electrified his large audience. The touching reference to our fallen heroes and words of consolation to their sorrowing parents concluded an address such as we have rarely the privilege to listen to. Following is the text:

His Excellency's Address.

Two years ago this day the German Emperor perpetrated the most infamous crime in the history of Mankind. He plunged the world, the peaceful world bent on the Arts of Peace—in to the horrors of War, a War for which he had secretly prepared and of which the main certainly the ultimate object was the disruption of the British Empire and the subjugation of the British Races under the heel of Germany. Britons never will be Slaves. Everywhere, they sprang to arms in defence of their sacred rights, their traditions of freedom and of liberty and of self-government, to strike a blow on behalf of their hearths and homes.

Over the whole surface of the Globe the response was immediate and spontaneous. We were not trained to arms. We had relied upon the protection of our Fleet which policed the Oceans and maintained the equal rights of all who journey in the Seas. We had to learn the "Trade of Arms"; our little trained Army was thrown into France to save that gallant race from the extinction which was to be the first step towards the conquest of the British Empire and of civilisation as we had made it. A short breathing space was obtained at the cost of the gallant men who formed the "contemptible" little army. Meanwhile, men of our Race poured in, to join the Forces who were to resist and throw back the foul invader. The time gained has enabled us, under the protection of our Mighty Fleet, to assemble our chosen men, to train them to arms, to give aid to our Allies and to lay the foundation of ultimate Victory.

In our little sea-girt Isle of Newfoundland, were we backward in this glorious response? Ten thousand times 'No!' Your leaders, of all classes, had but to realize the awful imminence of our danger, of the destruction of our independence, of the peril of our subjugation by a Foreign Power, to prove that the old spirit of your sturdy ancestors was not dead. On that never to be forgotten evening in the Armoury, close on two years ago, all views rose before that crowded assembly and declared that in the defence of Great Britain lay the safety of our British Race and the safety of the world. Your elected Representatives gauged your will aright. They gave a pledge to help by Land and Sea; and you Citizens of this great City of St. John's, deemed that pledge forthwith, and sent the flower of your gallant youth to share in the chances and dangers of the War.

As the grave significance of the danger spread throughout our Bays and Harbours, the manhood of our youth rose to the level of the gallant lads. Strong men they were and serious men of simple and sincere faith, who came to discharge what they knew to be their duty and their danger. Men of the old stock from distant hamlets and from flourishing settlements, reared in a rigorous climate, they had a spirit of self-reliance and possessing a skill and dexterity in many trades, the like of whom it would be hard to match elsewhere. They were brave and undaunted, and the thunder of the mighty ocean; men fit to fend for themselves under all the changes and chances of life.

Yet, in the use of arms, all that they needed was the military training and discipline which should give the fullest value to their inborn steadfastness and courage. And right gloriously have they proved their Manhood in the sight of all the world. By sea, they have played a gallant part. No words of praise are too splendid for the men who joined the Navy. Handy and hardy, they have made a name for themselves at Sea. On mine sweepers they have dared death, the hidden lurking death of mines and submarines; on battleships and cruisers they have won honours and distinctions. No boat's crew is complete without a Newfoundlandier.

And with their rifles, as God made them—calm and modest, the gentlest, the best mannered people in the world. And by land, we know by heart the many words of praise from the greatest leaders of our fighting Race, for a fighting race it is, though we are slow to anger and are lovers of peace. But in the hour of need, we are now and all the Oceans of the World which are the renowned battle ground of our history—all these know that our silent unoffending men are the deadliest force to meet on the stricken fields.

You have made history, you brave Soldiers and Sailors of the King. You have raised the Ancient and Loyal Colony to a lofty pinnacle of Glory, of which two years ago we never dreamed.

The date which will outline all in our history is the glorious First of June. Picture the gallant scene, when our brave lads, with all the consciousness of their disciplined courage, rose as one man over the parapets and faced death, in a charge as glorious in the history of brave men as the famed charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. Was there a man dismayed? All marched forward to carry on their part in the scheme of the general advance. They met the veterans of the Prussian Troops who had been chosen to face the British attack. Every product of devilish and perverted ingenuity contrived to slay them. Their valor needs no proof, but if proof were needed, then I say that they incurred losses which exceeded the losses of any of the famous Canadian Regiments which held the broken line outside Ypres or of any of the gallant Anzacs who stormed the defences at Gallipoli. But we at home knew, all the time, that the men who at home had braved the perils and dangers of the ice and of the sea and who had endured the hardships of the dreadful blizzard at Gallipoli, silently and uncomplainingly, these men would never waver before any enemy and under any conditions.

Do you realize truly from what these lads have saved you? You may not have followed the insensate British troops, who the German leaders have descended in their policy of

"AN EYE FOR AN EYE," Lottie Pickford & Irving Cummings in the 2nd thrilling episode

The Broadway Star features present
"The Secret Seven."
A powerful three-act drama with an all-star Vitagraph cast, including Rose Tapley, Carolyn Birch, Leo Delaney and William Humphrey.
SEND THE CHILDREN TO THE NICKEL'S BIG BUMPER MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
COMING FEATURES—Edwin Arden in "THE EAGLE'S NEST," 5 acts; Charles Chaplin in "POLICE," 2 acts; Francis X. Bushman and Beverly Bayne in "GRAUSTARK," 6 acts, by George Barr McCutcheon.

rightfulness. There are people who have to bear it; it should not be too hard for you to bear it. In Prussian Poland, a Polish child may not lift its prayers at its mother's knee in the language of their race. In Belgium to-day, the workmen who refuse to make munitions for the invaders are driven to work at the point of the bayonet. Their daughters are carried away as hostages, with brutal threats as to how they will be used if the fathers persist in refusal. The most stubborn of the men are taken away in gangs to starve slowly to death in Germany. In Lithuania—an occupied province of Russia—the cause of a case at Lille—a prosperous commercial city of France still in the hands of the enemy (I hope not for long now), where the wife and daughter of a prominent merchant have borne children whose fathers are German soldiers. The citizens of Brussels were asked to train them to arms, to give aid to our Allies and to lay the foundation of ultimate Victory.

Such tyranny recoils upon the head of the Tyrant. It does not breathe the spirit of a brave people. But it makes the name of the Kaiser loathsome and detested, and accursed for ever more.

I have spoken proudly of our Soldiers and Sailors. I have dreamed dreams which will record these battle honours on the Regiment and on the arms and motto of the Old Colony and of this City of St. John's. The King may be graciously pleased to confer on you the privileges won by prowess on the field of battle to style the Regiment The Royal Regiment of Nfld.

Surely our arms should show that, on the day of test, the Colony and the Regiment should receive the honors they have won.

And what can I add of those who bade them go; those who loved them best; their fathers and their mothers? What can I say but that I too am broken-hearted by their sorrows. I grudge every young life. I share the grief of every mother who has lost a son, the fathers and the mothers, the wives and the sweethearts, the brothers and the sisters too, like with you, the brave and gallant men, who have laid down their lives for the noblest ideals.

I have prayed for those who have fallen, and listened to the stirring words of comfort from the pulpits. Yet, in my heart, I feel—and I think most men will feel the same—there is no comfort, no solace, no peace, which man can desire more, than to die bravely for our country and for our homes.

When the first anguish of heart is passed, there will still remain a pride in the memory of these brave men. And the day will come when a beautiful monument reared on the King's Beach—in the living heart of this now ennobled City—shall keep before the eyes of all its citizens, in letters of gold but truly graven in the hearts of us all—the names of those who laid down their lives that Britons might live safe and undisturbed, under our Flag and under our King.

I would add two more words—which I trust may be permitted to me by any wife and mother who are not of your blood but are of you only in heart.

Although your losses have been terrible, yet I will repeat—what I have said before and what I still firmly believe—that nine of every ten who go to fight will return home to live in hale health to an honoured age. And the other word is this: sorrow brings us closer together. If it had not been for this great calamity, the People of Newfoundland might never have risen, under this great test, to be purified in their objects in life, to the widest in their outlook. We—my wife and I—would in the uneventful routine of ordinary affairs never have known so many among you elevated by their sorrow and ennobled in their grief.

After the applause following His Excellency's last words had died away, the most solemnly impressive part of the proceedings followed. When, the soldiers standing at attention and the crowd with heads bared, the strains of the Dead March in Saul swelled forth. In the bright, summer light, and the animation of the scene, the deep sadness of the opening notes seemed almost to be mocked, until they merged and rose into the noble triumphant close which told of the passing from darkness to light, from death to the life immortal. The few short moments were alone a memorial service to the lads whose graves are in France.

The Hon. J. R. Bennett, Acting Premier, then moved the adoption of the Resolution, the following stirring speech. Both in the virility and aptness of its language and in the forceful and masterly manner of its delivery, it was calculated, as it did, to rouse his hearers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

Acting Premier's Address.

Mr. Mayor, Your Excellency, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In submitting the resolution, whereby the residents of St. John's pledge

themselves, on this, the second anniversary of the Declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany, I might say that similar meetings are being held to-day all over Great Britain and the Dominions beyond the Seas. Likewise in all parts of Newfoundland, Britons are met together to acclaim with one voice their full determination to carry this War through to a victorious and honourable termination.

One asks, "What are we fighting for?" Is it for the further extension of our Empire, or merely for the purpose of conquering our foes and bringing them into subjection? No! We are fighting for higher principles—the principles of Truth, Righteousness, Liberty and Justice. Germany's action two years ago, in tearing a solemn and sacred treaty that she held with Great Britain, France and Belgium, was the cause of England's entry into this War. The invasion of Belgium by the German forces, where in the mighty army of Germany endeavoured to ride roughshod over the territory of the Belgians, thereby adopting the principle that "might was right," staggered the whole World, and brought forth from Great Britain such a strong and mighty power that started the flame that, for the past two years, has been devastating the greater portion of Europe. Great Britain recognizes the principles that the right of smaller states and nations to live in peace and to be respected, and treaties made with them must be kept sacred. Germany's action in tearing up the "Scrap of Paper," as she termed it, was the means of bringing Great Britain into a War that she was in no wise prepared for, but she was ready, as ever, to risk everything to humble the people of Germany, but we are fighting to overthrow Prussian Militarism and for the establishment of the principles set forth, for all time to come.

The principles of Liberty and Justice must remain as the heritage of the people, and no poor generation will lose those who have kept their heritage so sacred for them. Take the case of South Africa, a country that for years ago was fighting against Great Britain; it is today fighting side by side, having learnt from us what it is to be associated with a nation and to persevere in the struggle to sacrifice their all in support of those higher ideals. Great Britain and her noble allies are to-day pouring out the blood of their sons, and are giving, without stint, of their natural resources in defence of those principles. Is not this a worthy cause? Is not this a noble cause? As men, do we spurn Honor, Truth and Liberty? Can we afford to do so? Can we dare do so? No! We cannot. We must stand by our last drop of blood, rather than deny Britain's Watchword, "Death before Dishonor." Newfoundland's part in this struggle is as honorable and creditable one. Her noble sons, in the Army and in the Navy, in the North Sea, on the coasts of England, already and gallantly at the Dardanelles, in Gallipoli and France, have died in the defence of these great principles. Those that have made the sacrifice, those who are still living and remain free under the protection of the British Flag have passed beyond the Bar and wear the Victor's Crown of Glory. For He who said, "Greater love hath no man than he who lays down his life for his friends" will surely reward those who fall in defence of Truth, Righteousness and Justice. Victory is ours! We can see the dawn appearing. A continued mighty effort, we will triumph that we all so confidently look forward to.

I have the honor, therefore, Mr. Mayor, to move the following resolution:

"That on this, the Second Anniversary of the declaration of a 'Glorious War,' this meeting of the 'Citizens of St. John's,' records its 'inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of Liberty and Justice, which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies.'"

and ask that the same be submitted to His Excellency the Governor to be transmitted, with the others from the Colony, emphasizing our determination to continue this struggle to a victorious and honourable termination. Dr. Lloyd was to have spoken next, but was unavoidably prevented from being present. The Mayor read a telegram from him, which was received with loud applause, expressing his hearty support of the resolution.

The Hon. J. D. Ryan in a short and extemporé, but very eloquent and appropriate speech supported the Resolution. He spoke of Britain's unpreparedness, her magnificent response, her early and mistaken notions of the magnitude and duration of the task that lay before her, emphasizing the wonderful nature of her fall in defence of it and her unwavering determination, which we shared here in Newfoundland, to carry it on to the successful issue we were assured.

The Mayor then submitted the Resolution to the assembled citizens who adopted it by acclamation with loud and prolonged cheering. He then called upon all to join in singing the National Anthem. As the last lusty notes were sung and the meeting dispersed, deep impressions were left on the minds of all of a ceremony memorable as well for the solemnity of the occasion and the depth of the associations as for the striking nature of its celebration.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.



Sam. Blandford A Total Wreck

As we go to press we learn from the Colonial Secretary that he has received a message stating that the S. S. Sam Blandford is a total wreck at Trepassey.

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FREE—100 Photos of Movie Stars to every subscriber of RYAN'S Library.—jly29,tf

A SCENE AT THE STATION.—Several "ner-do-wells" under the influence of liquor created a scene near the Railway Station yesterday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock; one of the number was the famous Tommy Toe who took to his heels when a stalwart representative of the law appeared around the corner of Job Street.

Stafford's Liniment cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all Aches and Pains. For sale everywhere.—jly29,tf

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"THE DESERT CALLS ITS OWN"—A strong, western drama.
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PROFESSOR MCCARTHY PLAYING THE PIANO.
A NEW AND CLASSY MUSICAL PROGRAMME—DRUMS AND EFFECTS—A COOL AND WELL VENTILATED THEATRE.

Your Shirtwaists Can be Dry Cleaned.

Shirt Waists which are so popular because of their beauty and daintiness, and which require frequent cleaning to keep them so, are restored, renovated and deodorized in such thorough way that they are as pure and sweet, after Dry Cleaning treatment, as when new from the store.

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In stock the following well known brands:
GOSSAGE'S WHEEL.
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All size boxes in stock.
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to try our Layer Cake, a nice rich cake in three layers, delicately flavored; between the layers a generous filling of Pure Homemade Plum Preserves, and over all a covering of egg frosting of pure white, intermixed with chocolate. Unexcelled for luncheon and afternoon teas.

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Summer Friday &



These values for the fabrics for the most favored we are perfect in the

There are Green and Grey striped and Champagne Black in Repp, Vellings, all 42

Friday

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We have given the and the more closely shall be pleased. day's Price examples

LADIES' KNIT
Cambric, trimmed every and tucked at day and Saturday

CHILDREN'S PRINCESS

Nicely shaped Froe trimmed with fine dit from 4 to 6 years and Saturday

CHILDREN'S

Pull over style, nton, V and Kimono styles and heading; each, Friday and Saturday

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TOWELS.
Linen finish, seconds, some colored and red to 18c. each. 18c.

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White and C feet, good quality sizes. Reg. 45c.

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Flannelette, x 19 inches, her day and Saturday

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Made of Fab nicely embroidered each, Friday and Saturday

LONGCLO
Royal English ready for the 15c. yard. Friday

PILLOW C
With nicely low Cotton; size and Saturday

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COLGATE'S MECHANICAL PASTE—Removes grime; contains no injurious chemicals. Reg. 15c. per tin. Friday and Saturday

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Brown, for polishing shoes of brown, black and Blk for black. 10c. Box Calif. Patent. Special Price. Friday and Saturday

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