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SOLDIER BOYS OFF TO WAR

Canadians Ready, Aye Ready Says Sir Wilfrid Laurier

Stirring Scenes in the Canadian Home of Commons on Wednesday--Party Feeling is Forgotten for the Time Being--Great Speeches by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier --Parliament will Unanimously Approve of the Action of the Government in Rendering Assistance to the Old Mother Land

Ottawa, Aug. 19.—Canada speaks with one voice. The voice of a united parliament is the voice of a united people.

"As to our duty, all are agreed. We stand shoulder to shoulder with the mother country. With firm hearts we abide the issue," said Sir Robert Borden, in concluding the debate on the address from the throne in parliament today.

"Our answer is ready, aye ready, our appeal is not to the God of Battles, but to the God of Justice and Mercy. We have had our differences and disagreements, but here and now I give the assurance that in what has been done, and in what remains to be done, we shall take no exception and offer no criticism so long as there is danger at the front.

"We proposed to let the friends and foes of Canada know that a united Canada stands with the mother country, conscious and proud that she wages war, not for selfish purposes, but with one mind and one heart to maintain untarnished the honor and dignity of her name, and to save civilization from the unbridled lust of conquest and power," declared Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Both leaders, rising above all considerations of party politics, struck a high and inspiring note in memorable and historic utterances before crowded galleries, a full attendance of members and with a consciousness of the gravity and import of their utterances.

OVATION TO SIR WILFRID.

The Liberal leader, on rising to speak for his party, after the brief and appropriate speeches of Donald Sutherland and D. O. Lesperance, the mover and seconder of the address in reply, was received with a sincere and enthusiastic outburst of cheering from both sides of the house. His eloquent and telling summing up of the issues of the war, freedom against oppression, democracy against autocracy, civilization against the barbarism whose only law is that right is might, was interrupted time and again by torrents of applause, led by cabinet ministers opposite.

Sir Robert Borden, in a correspondingly brief and statesmanlike presentation of the salient issues of the conflict and of the steps which had been taken by the government for Canadian and imperial defence, was similarly cheered by his politi-

cal opponents.

There was neither Liberal nor Conservative in parliament today. Sir Wilfrid's speech was a classic both in regard to its matter and the manner of its delivery. Not a member stirred except to cheer, until he was finished.

Sir Robert Borden gave a succinct summary of the situation leading to the war and the emergency measures taken by the government for which parliamentary sanction was asked. He announced that the government has offered to France, on behalf of the Canadian people, to equip and to maintain a hospital of fifty beds in Paris or elsewhere for the care of the French wounded.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

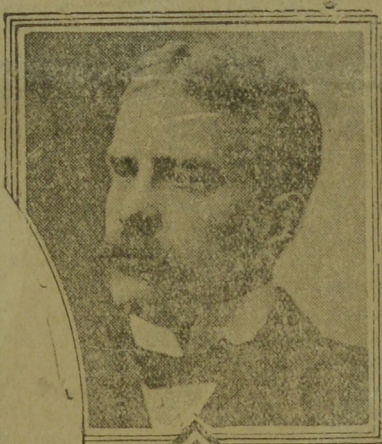
Prolonged applause greeted Sir Wilfrid Laurier when at the opening of his remarks, he stated that this session had been called to give the authority of parliament to measures already taken, and further needed, to afford the mother country every possible aid in this tremendous struggle and he hastened to say that in all these measures the opposition was prepared to give its immediate consent. No objection would be taken to anything that had been done. The most pressing duty of all was to let friends and foes of Great Britain know that in Canada there was but one mind and one head and that Canada stood united behind the motherland, that she had not engaged in this war for any selfish purpose, but to maintain her honor, fulfil her treaty obligations and to save civilization from the unbridled lust of conquest.

WHEN BRITAIN IS AT WAR, CANADA IS ALSO.

As British subjects, Canadians had long enjoyed the benefits of such citizenship, and it was now their duty to accept its responsibilities, and even its sacrifices. The force of the assertion that when Great Britain was at war Canada was at war, was now being realized. We stood liable to attack and invasion. True, there was little cause for apprehension of any attack in strength, far removed as we were from the enemy's base, but no one could pretend that our maritime cities were free from the assaults of some audacious corsair. This was a real danger, since it was a matter of notoriety that German cruisers were now investing

the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic for that purpose. In this exigency the government had taken measures, and very properly, to defend our shores.

After stating that Canadian commerce had been almost dislocated in the early stages of the war, Sir Wilfrid stated that in the matter of defence at sea there had been difference of opinion in Canada but, while there might have been varying views as to the best method of serving our country, Sir Wilfrid, for once, had ever declared that if England were ever in danger it would be Canada's duty to assist her to the utmost of our resources.



SIR R. L. BORDEN.

This was a war which would stagger the world with its magnitude and its horror. But the testimony of the neutral nations was unanimous that in this struggle the allies were fighting for freedom against oppression, for democracy against autocracy, for civilization against the barbarous doctrine that might is right. England could have avoided this war if she had been willing to forego the position which she had maintained for many centuries as the head of European civilization, to desert her allies, sacrifice her obligations to allow the German emperor to trample on heroic Belgium, to infringe upon the rights of isolated France, and to put down his booted heel upon continental Europe. Rather than accept such infamous proposals England had entered into war.

"There is not today all over the United Kingdom a British subject who is not prouder than ever of his Britishness; there is not outside the British empire a single man whose admiration is not greater today for England by reason of this noble and firm attitude," said Sir Wilfrid.

The Canadian contingent to Europe might be small, he continued, but it was the opinion of the British government that the assistance of these troops, humble as it might be, would be appreciated both for the material help they might give and the greater moral assistance which would be rendered whereby it would be seen by the world that the daughters of old England intended to stand by her in this conflict.

"When the call comes the answer forces, it goes in the classical language of the British answer to the call of duty: 'Ready, aye ready,' if my words can be heard beyond the walls of this house, in the province from which I come among the men whose blood flows in my own veins, I should like them to remember that in taking their place today in the ranks of the Canadian army to fight for the cause of the allied nations, a double honor is upon them, the cause and the principles for which they are called upon to fight will be to them doubly sacred."

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The Fredericton Contingent To Entrain for Valcartier

Will Leave by the I. C. R. Express This Evening--Mayor Mitchell Proclaims a Public Holiday--Citizens Planning a Great Demonstration in Honor of the Heroic Young Men Who will Cross the Atlantic to Fight the Battles of the Empire--Presentation to the Troops at the Barracks

Acting under orders, which was received from Halifax yesterday afternoon by the adjutant, Capt. Joseph P. McPeake, one hundred and forty-five men and officers, who have volunteered for overseas service with the 71st York Regiment, will leave this evening for Val Cartier, Quebec, where they will form a part of the first contingent of Canadian troops going to the front.

Immediately upon receipt of the orders at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the assembly call was given and the troops lined up in the barracks square. Major A. B. Snow, the officer commanding in the absence of Lt. Col. H. F. McLeod, read the orders, which were received with lusty cheers for the King and the singing of the National Anthem.

Preparations were immediately started for the removal of the troops and kit bags, water bottles, haversacks, great coats and other necessary equipment were issued to the men yesterday afternoon.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The news that the local soldier boys were to depart for Val Cartier on the 6.30 I.C.R. train this evening soon spread about the city and last evening the 71st Regimental Band played an open air concert in the barracks square for the benefit of the volunteers. Large crowds gathered outside the fence and heartily cheered the patriotic selections which were played by the band. The program included such selections as the march Canadian Melodies, introducing The Maple Leaf Forever, Rule Britannia, O Canada, and Leaving Home, introducing the Soldier's Farewell, The Girl I Left Behind Me and Good Night Ladies. It was a great concert and reminded old residents of the days when British troops were stationed here.

Contributions of cigars, cigarettes and beer were sent to the barracks by friends and orders were issued stating that the "lights out" call would not be blown until eleven o'clock.

MORE RECRUITS.

Four new recruits enlisted for active service at the Military Hospital this morning and this afternoon Lieut. Kelley of Stanley, was placed on the strength of the regiment. In view of the fact that it may be necessary to raise a second contingent of volunteers for active service, Capt. Howard F. Woodbridge has been ordered to remain here as recruiting officer. Sergt. Joseph Welch and Lance Corporal Charles Allen, who were recently transferred from the 71st Regt. to the Army Medical Corps, will be in charge of the Military Hospital during the absence of the troops.

It is understood that the officers in charge have received \$1,280 from Ottawa and the men will likely be paid when they arrive at Quebec.

HOLIDAY PROCLAIMED.

This morning Mayor Mitchell proclaimed a public holiday from four to six o'clock this afternoon and also requested that all citizens provide themselves with flags and accompany the troops from the barracks to the I.C.R. station. The school children will meet at the City Hall at 4.30 o'clock and will parade to the station.

MONEY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

At a joint meeting of the City Council and members of the Finance Committee of the York County Council at the City Hall last evening it was decided to present each volun-

teer from Fredericton and York county with a five dollar gold piece, and this afternoon the presentations were made at the Barracks square by Mayor Mitchell, the aldermen and Couns. Harry Smith, Walker and A. B. Neill of the County Council.

The Daughters of the Empire and the local societies interested in the Local Patriotic Fund presented each man with a package of gum, half a pound of candy, a housewife containing needles and thread, buttons, and a pair of military laces, and before leaving they will be given a box of sandwiches and each man's water bottle will be filled with lime juice.

The Daughters of the Empire are also providing raspberries and cream and cake for the volunteers' supper at the barracks this afternoon.

Through the kindness of the Earl of Ashburnham each man was given a package of cigarettes and from the Countess of Ashburnham they each received a box of chocolates.

MAY BE INSURE.

No definite action has been taken by the City Council and County Council as regards the taking out of insurance policies for each man from Fredericton and York county.

It is altogether likely that the soldiers will leave the Military Depot at 5.30 o'clock and will parade down Queen street to the I.C.R. station, headed by the 71st Regimental Band. Both the Fredericton Brass and the Fredericton Concert Bands will take part in the procession, which will include the school children and citizens.

The stores along Queen street have been decorated with flags and bunting. Flags are flying in all parts of the city and all business has been suspended in honor of the occasion.

Citizens look upon the departure of the troops as one of the greatest epochs in the history of Fredericton.

THE HONOR CALL.

Following is a list of the officers and men leaving for the front this evening:

Lt. Col. H. F. McLeod, Major A. B. Snow, Capt. P. A. Guthrie, Capt.

J. P. McPeake, Lieut. H. G. Deedes, Lieut. H. H. VanWart, Lieut. C. W. Clark, Lieut. F. Eason, Lieut. G. E. T. Roberts, Lieut. B. Lawrence, Lieut. T. R. McNally, Lieut. Eric McDonald, Lieut. G. S. Ryder, Chaplain A. L. Skerry, Sergt. Major J. S. Tait, Color Sergt. J. E. Wilson, Sergt. W. E. Masters, Sergt. J. B. Rainsford, Sergt. J. Ryder, Sergt. S. A. Hartt, Sergt. C. A. Welch, Corpl. M. S. Scott, Corpl. J. Hughes, Corpl. C. Worth, Corpl. W. Bateman, Corpl. C. Bailey, Lance Corpl. C. W. Allen.

Pts. I. W. Allen, C. Atkinson, R. Arden, R. Baxter, A. G. Brander, A. Brown, A. J. Bladen, C. E. Blair, J. M. Boby, O. G. Burt, L. Briggs, W. Blomfield, A. Brett, E. Boyd, A. Budd, G. M. Beatty, A. B. Brun, N. Chase, N. W. Cameron, G. E. Colwell, R. Chappell, E. A. Cuthberts, L. R. Craig, M. Cameron, J. Darcus, H. J. Donavon, Wm. Darnell, Wm. Delaney, J. G. Fenety, S. Findley, R. C. Fittton, J. Gryndley, N. Gresson, H. C. Hanson, L. B. Hanson, W. Hitchings, J. Hughes, G. A. Henderson, W. Higgins, R. Hunter, A. Hodges, J. Johnson, W. Jackson, John Jones, Charles Johnson, J. King, L. A. L. King, Allen Kelley, J. Kelley, C. J. L. Love, E. Leaman, J. G. Laurie, E. McDonald, M. C. McLaughlin, A. L. McNann, J. Merrefield, C. McKay, E. McLay, B. McLaughlin, C. L. McLaughlin, B. L. McLaughlin, G. J. McDonald, Wm. M. Meahan, J. Maguire, Wm. Moore, E. Nash, W. S. Nokes, J. O'Brien, W. O'Brien, D. Owen, W. Odell, P. E. Rosenorn, C. Porter, J. A. Reynolds, F. Ryder, R. Sutherland, A. Sheldon, A. Smith, R. R. Stevenson, R. Sanson, R. Thompson, G. R. Turner, F. Titus, J. Thomas, C. Watson, J. W. Webb, O. White, A. Walker, J. Winslow, Fred Wade, J. Waller, Fred Goodman, G. J. McDonald, Harry Lynch, A. B. Brewer, Jas. Forbes, J. L. Ingles, J. Robinson, P. Edwards, C. Webster, D. A. McLean, E. M. Beatty, W. A. Buchanan, John G. Andrews, John J. McLain, John Willis, James Guniskey, H. K. Sanson, R. N. Sanson, A. M. Kelly, J. W. Wazel, John W. Cervo, P. Lathew, Adam Weir, R. Chandler, S. Peterson, C. Middleton, A. Findley, J. Wilson, T. Johnson.

THE WORLD SHOCKED BY THE NEWS OF DEATH OF POPE PIUS X

Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius died at 1.20 this morning. He had been ill for several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning.

Throughout the day Doctors Marchisava and Amaici devoted the utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive. The Cardinals were notified of the pope's grave condition, and some of them who entered the sick room, describe the impressive and heart rendering scenes, especially when the pontiff "saw" or "saw" many persons Jesus spoke. Once he said:

"In ancient times, the pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter but now he is impotent."

Prayers were said by thousands and the bells of the churches sounded when the sacrament was exposed upon all the altars.

When the court learned of the pope's condition there was the deepest concern. King Victor Emmanuel personally informed Queen Helena, and the news was communicated to the Queen Mother.

Extreme-unction was administered by Mgr. Seppini sacristan to his holiness, amid a most touching scene.

The pope's last illness began almost coincidentally with the great war in Europe. Those close to him believe that grief over the situation brought on the final crisis, and so overwhelmed him that he was unable, in his 80th year, to withstand still another attack of his old enemy, gouty catarrh.

His health had been the pontiff's lot for many years, and intermittently the attacks have been so serious that the world was prepared several times to hear of his passing. During the summer there has been numerous denials from the Vatican that his indisposition was serious.

As late as Aug. 10 last upon the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of his coronation, Pope Pius granted numerous audiences. Two days later it became known that he had cancelled practically all engagements. His attendants reported that he was unable to work, and that he sat listless and silent, for hours, evidently

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