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In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Moderate winds, mostly west and northwest; fine and not much change in temperature.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

RUSSIANS WIN COMPLETE VICTORY IN GALICIA; NO SERIOUS DAMAGE FROM AIR RAID; THE CANADIAN CASUALTIES

STIRRING ADDRESS ON THE GREAT WAR

Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Delights Large Audience at St. Paul's Church—Great Work Accomplished by the British Army and Navy—A Passing Allusion to Graft and Public Life.

Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce in the dominion cabinet, was the speaker at a patriotic meeting in St. Paul's church on Saturday evening. Although notice of the meeting was short and it was held on an evening not well adapted for such gatherings, a large and representative audience greeted the distinguished visitor and listened to an able and illuminating address. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Fredericton Ministerial Association and was presided over by Rev. A. F. Newcomb. Sir George spoke for an hour and a half, devoting his remarks almost entirely to the great world tragedy now being enacted. He has aged some since his last public appearance in this city but he has lost none of his old-time vigor and eloquence. Although not in the habit of speaking from a Presbyterian pulpit, Sir George seemed to be quite at home. He spoke with ease and fluency and the audience followed his remarks with intense interest.

THE GREAT WAR.

Sir George, at the beginning of his address, said that every phase of the war had been so thoroughly discussed in the newspapers that it was not possible for him to throw fresh light on the subject. He went on to say that it was not the time now to discuss the cause of the war; it had been going on for nine months and it must continue. When the empire is at war every part of it is at war. We are engaged in a just contest from the point of view of the Allies. We felt from the first that Great Britain would not have engaged in it if it had not been just and every act of the enemy and all documentary evidence has only strengthened us in our impression that the empire never took part in a war so eminently justified. There are many who think that this war could have been prevented if Germany had said the word. She did not say that word, the war was brought on and once it was brought on there was nothing for the Allies to do but to prosecute it to the end. The justification for a quarrel is nearly always shown by the actions of the parties to that quarrel and every move made by our enemies since this war broke out has justified Great Britain's entry into the contest. The first thing Germany did was to repudiate an international pledge given in solemn treaty. This was not done as a matter of necessity but for a temporary advantage and no action has contributed more to her ultimate defeat than the fact that she took that first step. The moral influence is often the great deciding element in the ultimate result of war.

ATROCIOUS CONDUCT.

Sir George next referred to the inhuman, merciless and immoral atrocities committed by the Germans against the Belgian people. Even though Germany was compelled to hew her way through Belgium, she should have exercised the utmost humanity. Not only in her senseless and inhuman treatment of the Belgians but in her methods of warfare, Germany has violated every regulation of international law and every article of The Hague convention, designed to rob war of some of its horrors. She has even resorted to the use of poisonous gases with terrible effect. In a far distant field the same nation has descended to the

poisoning of wells which are the sources of life in those desert regions. Worst of all is the affair of the Lusitania. In destroying that ship the German people, from the Kaiser down took the responsibility of sending over one thousand non-combatants to the bottom with scarcely a moment's warning for human salvation. He quoted a London paper as stating that it was the act of a nation which had abandoned all hope of final victory and its rehabilitation in the family of nations. Circumstances like this show that the Germans believe that the game is up, but they must carry on this work of blood and carnage so long as power lasts. Out of all this comes the damning argument of infamy against the German nation. She has outraged the moral sentiment of the world and has long days of penitence and punishment in store for her before she can take her place once more in the great family of nations.

A PROLONGED WAR.

When the war broke out, said Sir George, many thought that three months would see the end of it, and few thought it would endure six months. Nine months have elapsed and the war has not yet reached its apex. The speaker devoted considerable attention to the questions, frequently asked by arm chair critics, "Why has not the British army made advances?" "Why has Russia not made headway?" and "Why haven't we done more than hold our own?" His reply was very complete and satisfactory. He pointed out in the first place that there had never been a war like the present one; that methods of warfare had greatly changed; elements and factors had entered into it which had made decisive results as yet impossible. Under all the circumstances the British empire and its component parts had accomplished wonderful things. What might have been the situation today, he asked, if the British army and the British navy had kept out. If the British army had not taken the field Paris, Calais, Dunkirk and the coast of the North Sea would have been in control of the Germans. Brilliant rear guard actions fought by British troops prevented the Germans from pushing through to the coast during the early days of the war.

THE NAVY'S WORK.

"What is the British navy doing?" is a question often asked, said the speaker. What would have been the condition today, he went on, if the British navy had taken no action in this contest? Had the British navy remained out the German fleet would be triumphant on the seas of the world. It would have dominated the coast of France and would have bases established all over the world. She would have retained all her colonies and a sense of insecurity would have permeated our empire from one end to the other. The fact that this has not happened is an answer to the question as to what the British navy has accomplished. British troops have been brought from every quarter of the globe and the efficiency of the British navy is shown by the fact that not a man or a transport has been lost. Great Britain has landed a million men on the continent, feeds them every day and furnishes them with the extravagant amount of ammunition now sent. (Continued on page five.)

Petrograd, May 17—An official statement today announces a complete victory for the Russians in Galicia and Bukowina. The Austrians have been routed along the entire Dniester front of 100 miles and the Russians took 20,000 prisoners.

London, May 17—No serious damage was done by German Zeppelins which last night threw bombs on Ramsgate. Some damage was done to fishing smaks and houses.

BIG STRIKE IN LONDON

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, May 17—Tramway strikers voted this morning in favor of a protracted strike unless their demands for a war bonus are met. The traffic was paralyzed today.

DAMAGE WAS HEAVY

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Geneva, May 17—Information received here states that damage amounting to more than \$2,000,000 has been done by the Allied Aviators to the tanneries at Strassburg working on army material.

CANADA'S HEAVY TOLL

Ottawa, May 17—The Canadian Honor list now reaches the enormous total of 4,751 and the end of the casualties from the battle of the Langemarcke is not yet in sight.

The total is made up as follows: Wounded 3206, killed 678 and missing 867. The Canadians saved the day on these fearful four days fighting but it took a terrible toll. The week end casualty lists contained 634 more names, 131 killed 351 wounded and 252 missing.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO LATE REV. DR. McLEOD UNVEILED

The tablet erected in the George Street Baptist church to the memory of the late Rev. Joseph McLeod was unveiled last night with appropriate ceremony. The congregation crowded the edifice to its utmost capacity. The service was most impressive, particularly the address of Sir George E. Foster, a life-long friend of the late Dr. McLeod, and that of Rev. Henry Porter, D.D., of Dallas, Texas, a former Fredericton man who, as a young man, was well acquainted with Dr. McLeod.

The tablet was draped with the Union Jack, which was lowered by Rev. J. B. Daggett immediately before the address by Sir George. During the service a memorial hymn composed by Rev. J. E. MacDonald was sung. The pastor of the church, Rev. J. E. Wilson, presided at the service. Seated with him were Sir George Foster, Rev. Dr. Porter, Rev. W. C. Kierstead, Ph.D., Rev. J. J. Colter, Rev. J. B.

Daggett and Rev. J. H. MacDonald, D.D.

Among the musical numbers of the service were a solo by Miss Eva Brewer and a selection by a quartet composed of Messrs. Mitchell, Edney, Holder and Cooper.

Among the members of the congregation were a number of relatives of the late Dr. McLeod. They were his widow, his son, Lieut. N. P. McLeod of the Divisional Ammunition Column, his daughter, Mrs. Boyer of Victoria Corner, Carleton county; his daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. F. McLeod of this city; his sister, Mrs. Mersereau of Fredericton Junction, and his nephew Gunner Mersereau of the Divisional Ammunition Column.

REV. DR. PORTER.

Introducing Rev. Dr. Porter, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Wilson, mentioned

the fact that he was the worthy son of a worthy father, the late Rev. T. H. Porter, for many years pastor of the Brunswick Street Baptist church, and a close friend of the late Rev. Dr. McLeod.

Rev. Dr. Porter stated that he counted himself happy to be present on such an occasion. Dr. McLeod loved Fredericton. He felt confident that Dr. McLeod always wrote "Home" in capitals whenever he saw Fredericton on the map and there were others like him.

The speaker said he believed in memorials—the portrait on the wall, the lock of hair, the cherished baby shoes and that tablet to be unveiled that night. His own association with Fredericton were the chimes of Christ church Cathedral. Thinking of Fredericton he thought of chiming bells and Sabbath days.

Faith and conscience were great gifts but memory was greater. Memories had been sweeping over him within the past year. He remembered the night of his conversion and the night of his baptism. Standing in the baptistry as he arose from the sacred wave was Dr. McLeod and he placed his hand on the speaker's shoulder.

The speaker referred to the personality of the late Dr. McLeod, his magnificence and said, "God bless you, Harry."

nificent voice and his splendid appearance. He was not going to refer at any length to the labors of Dr. McLeod in the cause of temperance and of union. He felt sure that that great man would have rejoiced in the closer associations between the United States and the British empire which had become so pregnant. Oftentimes the bridge of fellowship between the two countries had seemed complete, only to be broken, but the great tragedy of the Lusitania had formed a great bond of sympathy. Now was the time to clamp that bond.

The Dominion of Canada would be sending her brave and noble men across the sea and the United States would be sending her munitions of war. The two would together aid in the building of a great temple to God. The speaker went on to refer to the qualities of Dr. McLeod as a pastor. Had that noble man had as many qualities as the stars in the heavens he would have devoted them all upon the altar of God.

Rev. Dr. Porter referred to the fact that his father, Rev. Dr. McLeod and Sir George Foster used to play croquet and family tradition stated that the ministers of God very often defeated the now minister of the crown. The speaker said the work of the

(Continued on page four)