
NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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 — Fresh south, shift-
ing to west and northwest
winds today. Sunday and
Monday, fair.

VOL. XXI NO 118

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, MAY 22 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

RUSSIAN HOSTS ARE MAKING GAINS IN THE EAST; KING OF ITALY WILL ISSUE A PROCLAMATION TO HIS SUBJECTS

REV. DR. CAMPBELL'S INSPIRING MESSAGE

Head of Mount Allison Ladies' College,
the Orator on Empire Day---Addressed
Gathering of Over Fifteen Hundred
School Children---The British Empire
And What it Stands For---Kitchener's
Call For Recruits Must be Heeded.

The following is the full text of the
Empire Day speech delivered by
Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell of Sackville
in the presence of over fifteen hun-
dred school children on Parliament
Square yesterday afternoon:

Your Honor, members of the Facul-
ties of the schools of the City of
Fredericton, Dr. Carter, Ladies and
Gentlemen:

I am to speak to you upon the
great subject of our Empire, upon
this the Empire Day. Let me in the
first place remind you that the ex-
pansion of the Empire over the sub-
ject people of the world is without
parallel in all the history of the
world. The Anglo Saxon Nation is
the only nation that can colonize. I
submit that to your knowledge of
history. The Anglo Saxon race is
the only race that can assimilate
nations and colonies and lose nota-
ting in the process. And I am not
afraid to submit that statement to
your knowledge of history. Now as
to proof of that observation. Let me
remind you that Great Britain to-
day has fifty-four colonies and
groups of colonies, that she owns one
seventh of the earth and controls
one-quarter of its population. Take
the extent of the Empire as it opens
before us on this Empire Day, fifty-
four colonies and groups of colonies
and then you may add to that the
great Indian Empire, as large as the
Continent of Europe, after you have
excluded Russia in Europe.

EXPANSION OF EMPIRE

In 1837, when Queen Victoria was
crowned, she was made Queen over
two million square miles of the
earth's surface and 130 millions of
people. Just a few years ago, when
her grandson came to the throne,
he was made the King Emperor over
eight million square miles of the
earth's surface and over four mil-
lions of the world's population.
Old England still throbs with the
power of the past that she can
never forget, for there is life in the
old land yet, and so on Empire Day,
I would lift your thoughts to
Heaven above to sing of her glory,
glory of thought and glory of deed,
glory of ships, glory of sword,
glory of etc. etc. etc. Britain, my
Britain, shatter her beauty as best
ye may, but the souls of Britain
none can.

A CHANT OF LOVE FOR ENGLAND

A song of hate is a song of hell;
Some there be that sing it well,
Let them sing it loud and long,
We lift our hearts in a loftier song;
We lift our hearts to heaven above
Singing the glory of her we love—
England!

Glory of thought and glory of deed,
Glory of Hamden and Runnymede;
Glory of ships that sought far coasts,
Glory of swords and glory of souls!
Glory of sons mounting as birds,
Glory immortal of magical words;
Glory of Milton, glory of Nelson
Tragic story of Gordon and Scott,
Glory of Shelley, glory of Staney,
Glory transcendent that perishes not—
Hers be the story, hers be the glory—
England!

Scatter her beautiful breast ye may
The spirit of England none can slay!
Dash the bomb on the dome of Paul's
Dash ye the fame of the Admiral Paul!
Pry the stone from the chancel floor,
Deem ye that Shakespeare shall live
no more?

ELECTION UNSEEMLY IN EMPIRE'S PERIL

Toronto, May 21—Delegates from
all sections of Ontario attended the
annual meeting of the Liberal Club
Federation of the Province, at the
Ontario Club this afternoon. At the
banquet tonight Sir Wilfrid Laurier
delivered a patriotic address.

"I do not care to open the portals
of office with that bloody key," he
said, referring to a mid-war election.
"In such a crisis political expedi-
ency should be lost sight of, in
view of the menace to the Empire."
He showed how opposing parties,
among other participants in the
campaign, had sunk political differ-
ences to face the universal peril.
A coalition government in Great
Britain, the Irish Protestant and
Catholic home rulers and Orangemen
standing shoulder to shoulder, the
Whish willing to defer the question
of dis-establishment, the apparently
irreconcilable parties in France unit-
ing to form a defence government,
were all examples to Canada of
how a nation should sink all minor
political differences for the common
good. As leader of the Liberal
party he was ready to co-operate
with the government for the prose-
cution of the war.

with his dream of aggression and
supremacy, and Great Britain once
more was in the way and Great
Britain went down to the fields of
Waterloo and established the prin-
ciples of righteousness.

THE RIGHTS OF THE WEAK

And again the years have added
themselves together and it is 1915.
One hundred years more and a great
military power dominated by the
Prussian element sounded the call of
world conquest and again the Brit-
ish race went down into battle, to
fight for the weak and to vindicate
the principles of righteousness, and
so I make this prophecy on this Em-
pire Day that if, in one hundred
years from now, some nation of the
world, (whether in alliance or not
with Great Britain) shall dream of
world supremacy, the men of that
day will stand for the weak, will
stand for the righteousness, will
stand for the principles which are
God-given. And so these are the rea-
sons why today our brothers are
struggling in the gas-filled trenches
of Belgium and France, and the
fleets act in daily and nightly vig-
ils, in the North Sea patrolling the
great oceans, until the guns of the
British fleet have been heard from
the Pacific to the Dardanelles, stand-
ing for the protection of home,
standing for the rights of the weak,
and so face this great situation.

Now, I want to impress upon you,
as briefly as I may the duty that
comes to us at the present time,
self-interest and the defence of the
weak, sent us into this great con-
flict. It is a conflict with a great
foe, it is a conflict with a prepared
foe. For fifty years the German
people have been preparing them-
selves for this day. The Allied Na-
tions are striving today not only
with a prepared foe, but a foe with
out a conscience and I want to im-
press upon this body of people this
afternoon that in these fifty years
Germany had but the one objective.
The violation of Belgium, the insult
offered to France and Russia were
only steps in the way, the objec-
tive of Germany was British trade,
was British colonies and British in-
fluence and she was moving in that
direction with an increasing force as
the years passed on. And suppose
Germany should succeed? Suppose the
victory should go to the German
arms,—what then young people, when
then? Someone says, "Oh, we would
become a second-rate power, we
would lose our first place among the
nations." I want to tell you if Ger-
many succeeds, Great Britain ceases
to be a nation, Great Britain be-
comes the dependency of the German
empire. It means more than the pass-
ing of our Empire, the passing of
the Anglo Saxon, it means that the
great lights of civilization which
have been illuminating Europe would
go out, it means that the taper
that have been upon these great
shires would soon cease to have

BRITAIN IN THE WAY

Three hundred years ago Spain
was the dominating power on the
Continent of Europe, and had a
dream of world empire. She wanted
to place her heel on the neck of
every nation and she went forth but
she realized that Great Britain
stood in her way when the Great
Armada went out to the British
coasts.

And the years came and the years
passed on and Louis XIV had a
dream of great ambition to secure
Europe and Asia, but he also real-
ized that Great Britain stood in the
way and would not allow him to
overcome the weaker nation.
And again the years added them-
selves together until they made one
hundred and Napoleon came forth

(Continued on page five.)

London, May 22---King Victor Emmanuel will issue
a proclamation to the Italian people, stating that Italy
has been driven to war and appealing for popular sup-
port for the government's policy.

A DISASTROUS COLLISION

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Carlisle, Eng., May 22---Forty passengers are reported killed and three
hundred soldiers injured in a collision today between a special troop
train bound for Carlisle and a passenger train that left Carlisle early
today on the Gretna Caledonia Line. Both of the trains caught fire.

BIG BATTLE RAGING

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, May 22---A great battle still raging along the 250 mile front
on the eastern line although Russia is apparently gaining on both flanks.
The decision must come along the sixty mile front, in the centre along
the river San in Central Galicia.

The latest communication states that the Austrian attack has been
checked between San and Dniester. Paris reports that the French have
stopped a strong night attack of the Germans north of Ypres and
also have driven the invaders from the slopes of Lorette, thus giving
the allies full possession of this important salient.

TURKS WERE BEATEN

(SPECIAL CABLE THE MAIL.)

London, May 22---An official report from Petrograd states
that attempts of the Turkish forces to advance along the Black
Sea coast have failed. The Russians compelled them to flee
and captured two towns.

A SAILING VESSEL SUNK

(SPECIAL CABLE TOTO THE MAIL.)

London, May 22---British sailing vessel, Glenholm sunk by
a German submarine off the Irish coast. The crew was per-
mitted to leave the ship before it was destroyed, and escaped.

SITUATION IN ITALY

Undine, Italy, May 22---From the Alps, which are still covered with snow
between the fir forests, down to the sea, where the grape-vines form miles of
festoons, the whole vast region has been transformed into a huge military en-
campment. Everywhere are tents, guns carriages and flags, and at all points
in this section there is the intense activity which marks a military camp.

The Italian army officers have great difficulty in restraining the soldiers
from crossing the frontier. The troops most anxious to fight are the Alpine
soldiers, who are of the same type as the French Alpine Chasseurs. These
men number 60,000, and they have been chosen from among the strongest
and bravest of the mountaineers. They are commanded by a select set of offi-
cers, who know all the secrets of the snow-capped boundaries. The Alpine
troops occupy all the passes, their motto being, "No admittance through here."