



PRINTED TWICE MONTHLY (Huns permitting), and may be procured from the following agents—

LONDON.

GEO. BURCH, MILITARY TAILOR,
420 Strand, London, W. C., Eng.

IN THE FIELD.

(note new address.)

Canteens of 5th, 7th, 8th, and 10th Canadian Inf. Battalions.
Canteens most Canadian Units.
Army Canteens in Canadian Corps Area.
Y. M. C. As. in " " " "
Church Army Hut and Y. M. C. A., Bailleul.
Soldiers Institute, Canadian Corps.

EDITORIAL

We are not here to play, to dream or drift,
We have hard work to do, and loads to lift,
Shun not the struggle, 'tis God's own gift.

Corp. Herd, 7th Can. Inf. Batt.

Like a thundercap came the announcement on Tuesday afternoon, June 6th, that Lord Kitchener, while on his way to Russia on board H.M.S. Hampshire, had been drowned together with his staff and the complement of that cruiser when it foundered and sank at 8 o'clock Monday evening June 5th, following the striking of a mine or being torpedoed off the west coast of the Orkneys. Lord Kitchener was Canada's ideal soldier, and the profound and explicit trust of Canada's soldiers in his ability to guide the Empire to victory in this great world war is evidence enough of their great love and respect for him. The great Field Marshal's tragic death came as a great blow to the Canadian Army in the field; and will fill every Officer N. C. O. and man with a new determination to completely crush the Hun, who is, after all, a low type of human being that were better totally exterminated.

Horatio Herbert, first Earl of Kitchener was, in 1914 appointed Minister of State for War after forty years strenuous work for the Empire. Born at Gunsborough Lodge, Co. Kerry, Ireland, on June 24th 1850, the son of Lt. Col. Henry Horatio Kitchener, of the 9th foot (now the Norfolk Regiment) and Francis, daughter of the Rev. John Chevallier, D.D. of Aspall Hall, Suffolk. The Kitcheners came from Hampshire, and the Chevalliers, (an old Huguenot family,) came from Jersey to Suffolk in the 17th century. His eldest brother Col. Henry Elliot Chevallier Kitchener, who succeeded to the Earldom, gained honours in Burma, and was transport officer of the Manipur Field Force.

Lord Kitchener received his education privately in Switzerland, France, and Germany and thus he became early acquainted with foreign languages. He entered the Royal Academy, Woolwich in 1868 and when the Franco-Prussian war broke out he volunteered for service in the 2nd Army of the Loire, and while in France, as the result of a balloon adventure, contracted pleurisy and had a severe illness. Returning to England he obtained a commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers spending three years at Chatham and Aldershot. From 1874 to 1877 he was engaged in the work of surveying Western Palestine, later spending a short time in the Balkans following that by making a survey of Cyprus, and later becoming Vice-consul in Anatolia. During this period he gained mastery of Turkish and Arabic, and in 1882 assisted as an officer under Sir Evelyn Wood in building up the remnants of the Egyptian Army, and also served through the campaign of

1882 as major of the Egyptian Cavalry. After doing further important organizing work, he became engaged in negotiating with different Egyptian tribes (while Gordon was in Khartoum), travelling disguised as an Arab and always carrying a concealed phial of poison for his own use in case of necessity.

We next find him as Boundary Commissioner in Zanzibar, and from 1886 to 1888 he acted as Governor-General of the Red Sea littoral and commandant of Suakin, Egypt. At Handoub he narrowly escaped death from a bullet which wounded him in the jaw. He soon recovered however, and led the 1st Soudanese Brigade against the trenches at Gemaizeh, and the mounted troops at the battle of Toski. Brevetted a Colonel in 1889, he became Inspector General of Police, and Adjutant General of the Egyptian Army, and in 1892, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General he became Sirdar of Egypt. Then followed the occupation of Dongola, the Battle of Atbara and the final revenge of the death of Gordon by the brilliant victory at Omdurman, all carried out with the masterly patience and resourcefulness that has always characterized his work. For these feats of arms he received the thanks of Parliament, the G. C. B., a peerage, and a grant of thirty thousand pounds.

Lord Kitchener next displayed his abilities as a diplomat by his tact at the meeting of Major (now General) Marchand, at Fashoda, which averted a war between Great Britain and France. He also founded the Atbara Brigade and Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum.

From 1899 to 1902 he acted first as Chief of staff to Lord Roberts and later as Commander in Chief in South Africa, receiving a grant of fifty thousand pounds and an advancement in the peerage to the rank of Viscount with the title of Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, of the Vaal in the Transvaal, and of Aspall in the County of Suffolk. In 1902 he was gazetted a General.

From 1902-1909, Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief in India where he rendered invaluable service to the Empire in succeeding, not only in re-organizing the Indian Army, but of abolishing the old system of mixed civil and military control, and in establishing a staff college at Quetta.

Created a Field Marshal in 1909 he came back from

India via, China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia (where he was consulted on Colonial defence) and the United States. His not visiting Canada was a matter of keen disappointment to Canadians, though just why he did not visit Canada at this time has never been explained. In 1911 he was appointed British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, and followed this appointment by being given the post of Inspector General of the Forces of the Mediterranean from which he resigned. In 1914 he was created an Earl.

His work at the War Office may, in a sense have been achieved—that splendid work of raising the Great New Armies of great Britain, but a National loss has been sustained in the removal of his personality, with all its traditions, glamour, and compelling force. We sorrow for a great soldier dead; but "On to Victory" is still our watchword impelling us to battle more sternly than ever against the foe who fights with all unclean things and shuns the manful combat in which Kitchener rejoiced.

**Kronicles of Ye Ancient and Honourable
1st B. C. Rifle-iers,**

(Continued)

46.—And on the third day they did leave for the wide seas in many lines; with ships of war of our Mother's Country on the right, and on the left; in front and in the rear; and the hearts of the henchmen and of the hirelings did gladden within them for they said one unto another "Soon shall we be in our Mother's Country" and did tell unto each other stories of cities that flowed with milk and honey and other wondrous liquids that cheer up the heart of man and bring to him strange visions.

47.—And after many days they did come to the land of Our Mother and sail into the Sound of Plymouth amidst the cheers of great multitudes.

(To be Continued)