

THE 1914 WAR--ILLUSTRATED

Britain's War Director

The prompt appointment of Kitchener of Khartoum to the important post of Minister of War has been received with the utmost satisfaction throughout the Empire. The tall Irish youth of twenty, who received his baptism of fire with the disaster-ridden French army in the Franco-Prussian war, has become the man whom the arrogant Prussian fears most of all his enemies. His whole career has been a course of preparation. Emerging from Woolwich as a second lieutenant in the Royal Engineers—the calculating, scientific arm of the service—Herbert Horatio Kitchener was called from survey work in Palestine, to be one of the original 25 English officers who reorganized the Egyptian army. He accompanied Wolseley's belated expedition to relieve Gordon at Khartoum; and he witnessed the evacuation of the Soudan. And then for thirteen years Kitchener remained in Egypt, planning, preparing, organizing for one great purpose: the recovery of the Soudan, and the vindication of British authority and influence.

It was Kitchener's methods which vindicated British arms in South Africa. Long, silent, exhaustive preparation followed by the swift, inevitable, crushing stroke. No one but Kitchener could have had the patience and skill to "round up" the elusive Boer commanders. Then for seven years this great noiseless organizing genius was focussed upon the army of England's greatest dependency. The whole Indian army was completely



Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, Great Britain's War Minister, who enjoys the entire confidence of the whole Empire

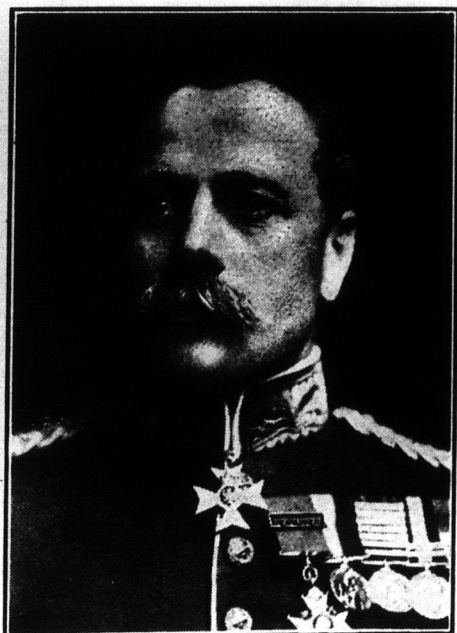
re-organized, and the English and native forces strategically proportioned.

There is no one, therefore, who possesses a more intimate insight into, and a more comprehensive oversight of, the military resources of the Empire than K.O.K.—Kitchener of Khartoum. This knowledge, combined with his services at home on the General Staff during the last three years, make him the one man whose experience qualifies him for the military direction of the world's greatest Empire in the present crisis.

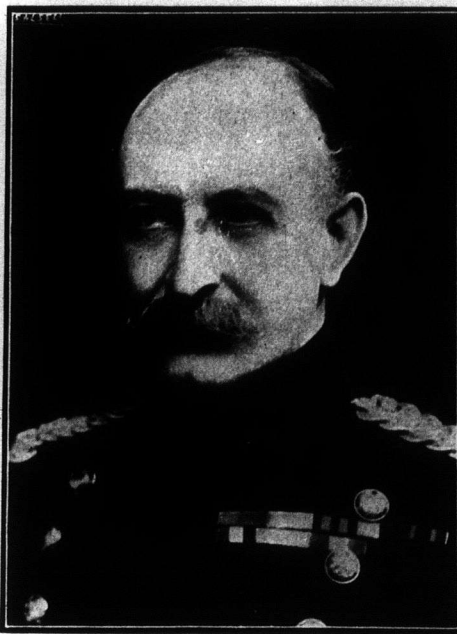
The following is a brief outline of his activities: Educated R.M. Academy, Woolwich. Entered Royal Engineers 1871; Major-General, 1896; Palestine Survey, 1874-78; Cyprus Survey, 1878-82; commanded Egyptian Cavalry, 1882-84; Nile Expedition, 1884-85 (despatches, brevet Lieut.-Col., medal with clasp, 2nd cl. Medjidie, Khedive's star); Governor of Suakim, 1886-88 (despatches, clasp); Soudan Frontier, 1889, including engagement at Toski (despatches, C.B., and clasp); Adjutant-Gen. Egyptian army, 1888-92; Sirdar, 1890: commanded Dongola Expeditionary Force, 1896 (promoted Major-Gen., K.C.B., 1st cl. Osmanieh, British medal, Khedive medal with two clasps); commanded Khartoum Expedition, 1898 (thanks of Parliament, raised to Peerage, grant of £30,000, G.C.B., two clasps to Khedive's medal); Chief of Staff of Forces to South Africa, 1899-1900; Commander-in-Chief, 1900-1902 (despatches, promoted Lieut.-General and General, received Viscounty, grant of £50,000, thanks of Parliament); Commander-in-Chief, India, 1902-9; Member of Committee of Imperial Defence, 1910.



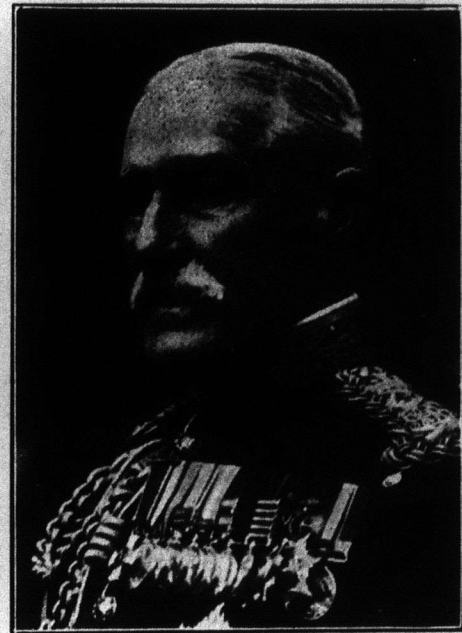
Major General Sir Archibald J. Murray, Chief of Staff to General French



Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Haig; praised officially for his skill in commanding the 1st British Army Corps



Major General Colin John Mackenzie, former Chief of Staff and 1st Military Member of Militia Council of Canada, has taken the field



General Sir H. Smith Dorrien, leading the 2nd British Army Corps, highly praised by General French. He will be remembered by Canadians as having the Canadian contingent in his command in the South African War