

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1915

Stirring Appeal Of Earl Kitchener

Men, Material and Money Great Need of Moment; Money Raising a Success; Munitions Matter Improved but Men and More Men Needed Till Enemy Crushed

London, July 9, 10.10 p. m.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, whose conduct of the war office has been criticized by certain sections of the British press, received a very remarkable ovation from the public today on his visit to the London Guild Hall to make an appeal for recruits, and particularly for reserves, for the great army which he has raised since the outbreak of the war. From the War Office to Guild Hall great crowds assembled to welcome the secretary of war, and as he drove through troop-lined streets cries of welcome and confidence were shouted at him, while a meeting of business men in the Guild Hall unanimously voted confidence in his administration.

The great need of the moment, said Earl Kitchener, was men, material and money. Money, being raised by loan, was a success, he said, and he assured the meeting that the question of material was being dealt with in a highly satisfactory manner by the new minister of munitions. But there still remains the vital need of men he would require, he declared, "MEN, AND MORE MEN," he said. "UNTIL THE ENEMY WAS CRUSHED."

The country is in a better position than it was when the war broke out and he made his first appeal for recruits, Earl Kitchener declared, but, he added, the position was still serious and he made an urgent call for men to fill up the gaps which had been made in the ranks of the army.

While at the commencement of the war, the British were short of equipment, Earl Kitchener made the statement that now the war office WAS ABLE TO EQUIP ALL MEN ENLISTING.

Great crowds assembled in and around the Guild Hall to hear Field Marshal Earl Kitchener address the meeting to inaugurate a special recruiting campaign. His subject was: "On the need of further recruiting for the army." The enthusiasm of the meeting and the crowds which appeared were attributed to the public's spontaneous desire to demonstrate its confidence in the field-marshal in face of attacks upon him in a certain section of the press. UNPRECEDENTED SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR.

Earl Kitchener's motor ride to the Guild Hall untethered British enthusiasm and the scene has had no precedent in London since the outbreak of the war. Handkerchiefs were waved and hundreds of thousands cheered the secretary of war as he passed through an uninterrupted avenue of yelling men, women and children.

The text of Lord Kitchener's speech follows: "Hitherto the remarks I have found necessary to make on recruiting have been mainly addressed to the House of Lords, but I have felt that the time now has come when I may with advantage make another and larger demand on the resources of English manhood. "Enjoying as I do the privilege of a freeman of this great city I am sure my words, uttered in the heart of London, will spread broadcast throughout the nation."

TRIBUTE TO BRAVERY OF CANADIANS.

The secretary of war referred to the bravery of the Indian forces and the Canadians, fighting "ALONGSIDE THEIR BRITISH AND FRENCH COMRADES IN FLANDERS AND PRESENTING A SOLID AND IMPENETRABLE FRONT."

"In the Dardanelles," Lord Kitchener, continued, "the Australian and New Zealanders combined already have accomplished a feat of arms most engaging in brilliancy and are pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion."

"IN EACH OF THE GREAT DOMINIONS NEW AND LARGE CONTINGENTS ARE BEING PREPARED WHILE SOUTH AFRICA, NOT CONTENT WITH THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSIONS OF AN ARDUOUS CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTHWEST AFRICA, IS NOW OFFERING LARGE FORCES TO ENGAGE THE ENEMY IN THE MAIN THEATRE OF WAR."

"Strengthened by the unflinching support of our fellow citizens across the seas, we seek to develop our own military resources to their utmost limits and in the process which brings us today to this gathering."

Specifying the three things necessary to conduct a modern war successfully, as men, material and money, Lord Kitchener said that the government with its new loan was supplying money with a final marked success and that the ministry of munitions was handling its work in a highly satisfactory manner. He continued:

"There still remains a vital need for men to fill the ranks of our armies and it is to emphasize this point and to bring it home to the people of this country that I have come here."

AS SOLDIER, NOT POLITICIAN.

"When I took up the office I had I did so as a soldier and not as a politician and I warned my fellow countrymen that the war would be not only arduous but long. In one of my earliest statements made after the beginning of the war I said that I should require 'more men and still more until the enemy is crushed.' I repeat that statement today with even greater insistence."

"ALL THE REASONS WHICH LED ME TO THINK IN AUGUST, 1914, THAT THIS WAR WOULD BE A PROLONGED ONE HOLD GOOD AT THE PRESENT TIME. IT IS TRUE THAT WE ARE IN AN IMMENSELY BETTER SITUATION THAN WE WERE TEN MONTHS AGO BUT OUR POSITION TODAY IS AT LEAST AS SERIOUS AS IT WAS THEN."

"Through preparedness Germany, due to her strenuous efforts sustained at high pressure for some forty years, has a military organization as complex in character as it is perfect in machinery."

"It is true that Germany's long preparation enabled her to utilize her whole resources from the very commencement of the war, while our policy is one of gradually increasing in our effective forces. It might be said with truth that she must decrease, while we increase."

The speaker here dwelt on the question of raising new armies, "some of which have already made their presence felt at the front," and continued:

"From the first there has been a constant and satisfactory flow of recruits and the falling off in numbers recently apparent in the recruiting returns has been, I believe in great degree, of conditions of a temporary character."

APPEALS TO MANHOOD OF COUNTRY.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the response that has been made to my previous appeal, BUT I AM HERE TODAY TO MAKE AN OTHER DEMAND ON THE MANHOOD OF THE COUNTRY TO COME FORWARD TO ITS DEFENSE. I was from the first unwilling to ask for a supply of men in excess of the equipment available for them."

"I hold it to be most undesirable that soldiers keen to take their place in the field should be thus checked and possibly discouraged by the fact that the completion of this training should be hampered owing to the lack of arms."

"We now happily have reached a period when it can be said that this drawback has been surmounted and THAT THE TROOPS IN TRAINING CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH SUFFICIENT ARMS AND MATERIAL TO TURN THEM OUT AS EFFICIENT SOLDIERS. NOW WE ARE ABLE TO CLOTHE AND EQUIP ALL RECRUITS AS THEY COME IN AND THUS THE CALL FOR MEN NO LONGER IS RESTRICTED BY ANY LIMITATION."

"It is an axiom that the larger an army is the greater is its need of an ever swelling number of men of recruitable age to maintain its full strength yet at the same time the supply of those very men is automatically decreasing."

"The time has now come when something more is required to insure the demands of our forces over the seas being fully met, and to enable the large reserve of men required for the proper conduct of the war to be formed and raised. The dimensions of the new army already have reached a figure which only a short time ago would have been considered utterly unthinkable, but there is a tendency, perhaps, to overlook the fact that these large armies require still larger reserves to make good the wastage at the front."

SOLDIERS AT FRONT BECKONING FOR AID.

"And one cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect will be large, continuous and persistent, for one feels that OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS IN THE FIGHTING LINE ARE BECKONING WITH AN URGENT DEMAND ON THE MANHOOD OF THE COUNTRY TO COME FORWARD TO THEIR PART, TOO."

"The recruiting meetings, the marches and unwearying labors of the recruiting officers, committees and individuals, have borne good faith, but we must go a step further to attract and attach individuals who from shyness or other causes have not yet yielded to their own patriotic impulses."

FUNERAL OF LT. WARNEFORD, DARING BRITISH AVIATOR



Photo shows scene at the funeral of Lt. Warneford, the first man to bring down a Zeppelin from an aeroplane. The aviator was killed several weeks ago, when his machine dropped, crashing to death himself and enemy beachheadman, the American war correspondent.

"When the registration is completed we shall, anyhow, be able to note the men between the ages of 19 and 20 who are required for munitions or other necessary industrial work, and, therefore, available, if physically fit, for the fighting line."

"Steps will be taken to approach, with a view to enlistment, all possible candidates for the army, unmarried men to be preferred before the married men, as far as may be."

ENLIST BEFORE REGISTRATION COMPLETED.

"The work of completing the registration will extend over some weeks. MEANWHILE IT IS OF VITAL AND PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE THAT AS LARGE A NUMBER OF MEN AS POSSIBLE SHOULD PRESS FORWARD TO ENLIST. I would urge all employers to help by releasing all men qualified for the service, replacing them by men not recruitable, as the result of age, or by women, as already has been found feasible, in so many cases."

"What the numbers required are likely to be, it is clearly inexpedient to shout abroad. Our constant refusal to publish either these or any other figures likely to prove useful to the enemy needs neither explanation nor apology."

"It has often been urged that if more information were given as to the work and whereabouts of the various units, recruiting would be strongly stimulated, but this is the precise information which would be of the greatest value to the enemy, and it is agreeable to note that a German Prince in high command recently recorded recently his complete ignorance of our new army."

"But one set of figures is available for everybody. This is supplied by the casualty lists. With regard to these lists, however serious and sad, as they necessarily are, let two points be borne in mind. First, that a very large percentage of the casualties represents comparatively slight hurts, the sufferers from which, in time, return to the front; and second, that if the figures seem to run very high the magnitude of the operations is thereby suggested. Indeed, these casualty lists, whose great length may now and again induce an undue impression, are an instructive indication of the huge extent of the operations undertaken and now reached by the British forces in the field. TWO CLASSES APPEALED TO."

"There are two classes of men to whom my appeal must be addressed. Those for whom it is claimed they are indispensable, whether for work directly associated with our military forces or for other purposes, public or private; and second, those to whom has been applied the ugly name of shirkers."

"AS REGARDS THE FORMER THE QUESTION MUST SEARCHINGLY BE DRIVEN HOME: WHETHER THEIR DUTIES, HOWEVER RESPONSIBLE, HOWEVER TECHNICAL, CANNOT IN THIS TIME OF STRESS BE ADEQUATELY CARRIED OUT BY MEN UNFIT FOR ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE, OR BY WOMEN."

"And here I cannot refrain from paying a tribute of grateful recognition to the large number of women of every class and phase of life who have come forward, and have placed their services unreservedly at their country's disposal."

"The harvest, of course, is looming large in many minds. It is possible that many men engaged in agriculture have, so far, not come forward owing to their harvest duties. This may be a good reason at the moment, but it can only be accepted if they notify their names at once and report as recruits on the very day after the harvest is garnered."

"Also the question of private employment of recruitable men for any sort of domestic services is an acute one which must gravely and unselfishly be considered by master and man alike."

FEW ABSOLUTE "DO NOTHINGS."

The field marshal said there had been much talk about slackers—that is persons doing literally nothing to help the country—but that this should not be exaggerated, for he believed the residuum of absolute "do nothings" was relatively small.

Lord Kitchener particularly addressed himself to persons now engaged in patriotic or other useful work who found in this work an excuse for not joining the army. For instance there are many special constables of military age. All such he urged to search their conscience and to ask themselves if they really had a valid excuse for not joining the army.

"IT IS NOT FOR ME TO TELL YOU YOUR DUTY; THAT IS A MATTER FOR YOUR CONSCIENCE," THE SECRETARY OF WAR SAID. "BUT MAKE UP YOUR MINDS AND DO SO QUICKLY. AND BE CERTAIN YOUR SO-CALLED REASON IS NOT A SELFISH EXCUSE. IT HAS BEEN WELL SAID THAT IN EVERY MAN'S LIFE THERE IS ONE SUPREME HOUR TO WHICH ALL HIS EARLIER EXPERIENCE MOVES AND FROM WHICH ALL FUTURE RESULTS MAY BE RECKONED."

"FOR EVERY INDIVIDUAL BRITON, AS WELL AS FOR OUR NATIONAL EXISTENCE, THAT SOLEMN HOUR IS STRIKING. LET US TAKE HEED TO THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY IT OFFERS, AND WHICH MOST ASSUREDLY WE MUST GRASP NOW AND AT ONCE, OR NEVER."

"LET EACH MAN OF US SEE THAT WE SPARE NOTHING, SHIRK NOTHING AND SHRINK FROM NOTHING, IF ONLY WE MAY LEAD OUR FULL WEIGHT TO THE IMPETUS WHICH SHALL CARRY TO VICTORY THE CAUSE OF OUR HONOR AND OF OUR FREEDOM."

On moving a vote of thanks to Earl Kitchener and pledging the City of London to support him, Sir Edward Carson, the attorney-general, answered a question of the British press which recently has been attacking the war minister. He said:

"It is enough to say of him that he possesses the absolute confidence of every colleague in the cabinet, and what is more, the absolute confidence and unflinching devotion of a grateful nation. I do not know a poorer service anyone could give his country than to attempt to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener."

Sir Edward concluded:

"VOLUNTARY RECRUITING IS NOW ON ITS TRIAL. DOES ANYONE DOUBT IF IT FAILS THAT WE SHALL HESITATE TO APPLY COMPULSORY SERVICE?"

BRITISH SERGE UP 60 PER CENT.

All the Weavers Busy on Army Cloth.

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"The King's Own serge is a standard £20 suit which gives splendid wear value, and is woven from the soft finished yarns which do not shrink."

CONTINUE TO GIVE OUT FALSE REPORTS

Germans Caught at it—They Hope to Keep up Waning Spirit of the People

New attempts by the Germans to keep up the waning spirit of the people of the Teutonic countries by deliberate distortions and misrepresentations of facts are being daily exposed.

Mr. Asquith said in the House of Commons on the 9th inst. that the total casualties in all ranks of the French and Mediterranean expeditionary forces up to May 31 were 288,069. He gave details showing how many officers and how many men "of other ranks" had been killed, were wounded, and were missing up to that date. In its evening edition of the following day the Tagliche Rundschau, of Berlin, published a telegram from its special correspondent at the Hague in which it was stated that "Asquith has announced in parliament that the total of the English losses in France is 1,688,409, of whom 10,935 are officers."

The Tagliche Rundschau, which is read chiefly in army and naval circles, printed this "news" in prominent type, and rendered it still more conspicuous by placing over it the heading "A Million and a Half English losses."

In the first place, the German public is informed that the losses were sustained in France, whereas Mr. Asquith said clearly that these were the casualties in the French and Mediterranean expeditionary forces." In the second place the Berlin newspaper adds 1,227,840 to the number of the casualties in other ranks mentioned by Mr. Asquith. It gives correctly the number of men missing, namely 22,617; but it increases to a fabulous degree the number of killed and wounded. This is, of course, one of the expedients adopted by the German authorities to keep up the spirits of the German public, and to convince the people that Germany is gaining brilliant victories on all sides. The public will believe this statement, and the authorities in which the repeated capture of hundreds of thousands of Russian soldiers and of untold numbers of guns has been announced.

It has been trained to have no opinion of its own in military matters, and to accept blindly every statement made by the military authorities. Even if the truth in this matter could be told in Germany, the authorities there would merely declare that the foreign statement was a lie.

The German authorities have admitted once that this method is employed in respect of Russia. About a month ago, when the German armies achieved their first important successes in Galicia, the reports that circulated throughout Germany were so extravagant that an authoritative statement was made in the matter. It transpired that the number of Russian prisoners taken had been multiplied in some cases by ten, and others, and even in Berlin, by twenty.



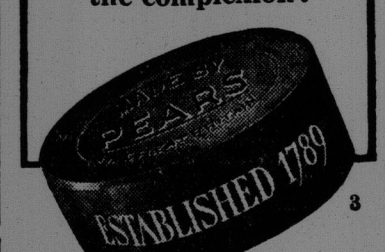
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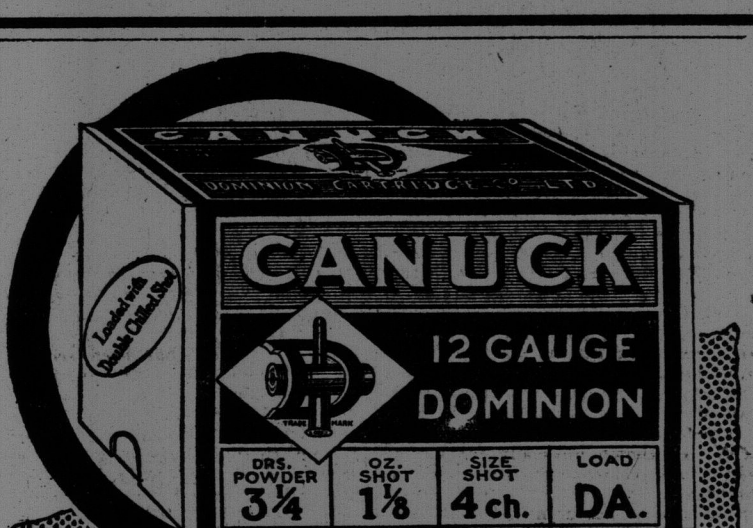
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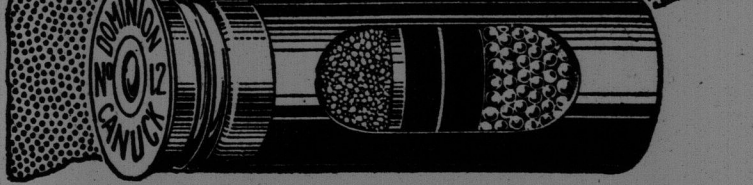
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The authorities acknowledged that practically the same report of prisoners taken had been received from both the German and the Austrian headquarters, and that the two totals had been added together before the report was issued to the newspapers.

This admission and the flagrant distortion of the British premier's official statement referred to, justify the suspicion that the number of Russian prisoners claimed to be captured by General Mackensen's army is greatly exaggerated for the benefit of the German public. Furthermore the German military authorities must feel quite confident that German newspaper readers will not think for themselves, otherwise they would fear that the civilians might wonder how such a "contentible little army" could lose a million and a half of its men and yet be strong enough to serve as an inviolable obstacle in the way of the advance of the invincible German warriors on Calais.

mind the Asquiths and the Kitcheners have shown when at certain times they have nobly forgotten the defence of their island and emptied England of her last forces, for Kitchener, before organizing the millions of soldiers whom he has at his disposal today, had to obtain them of their own free will. The "Victor of Khartoum" has constituted himself the first of the "recruiting sergeants" in the United Kingdom, a sergeant who writes to the people, describes to them the country's peril, and endeavors to persuade them by figures and pictures.

"Lloyd George is the living expression of this work, which is the continuation and development of the efforts already accomplished. I was in England when on June 3 the minister of munitions delivered to the workers of Manchester his magnificent 'call to the workshop.' And so a formidable army is to be added to the force already gathered at the front."

In conclusion M. Grappi says: "All the persons I have seen showed me the complete unity which prevails in the desire to reduce Germany. Whigs or Tories, Scots or Irishmen, desire only that from the bloodshed among our sons the union of France and Great Britain will arise, tightened and strengthened by the common trial. In France these things are known, but it is good that they should be recited by a witness who has been able, as they say in England, to 'realize' them, and support his impressions by the facts which I will give. Before leaving London I had the great honor of being received by the king. Never have the irresistible forces of the United Kingdom appeared to me more energetic, more imposing. These forces are in full activity and moving towards the desired goal."

The Matin of Paris is publishing a series of articles by M. Jean Cruppi, member of the French parliament and former minister of foreign affairs, who has been gathering in England impressions of what is thought and desired there of British projects and British hopes.

Speaking of the organization of the British army, he says: "History will tell what strength of