

Kitchener Presses Home Need of More Recruits

Speech in House of Lords Reviews War Situation on all Fronts--Germans Have Almost Shot Bolt and Advance in Russia is Diminishing

London, Sept. 15.—"The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt," said Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, today. "Their advance in Russia, which at one time averaged five miles a day, now has diminished to less than one mile a day."

Earl Kitchener's statement was made in a review of the war in the House of Lords.

"The response of the country to calls for recruits has been little short of marvellous," he said, "but the problem how to insure the field force being kept at full strength is engaging our close attention and will, I hope, soon receive a practical solution. I do not for one instant doubt that whatever sacrifice may prove necessary will be undertaken cheerfully by our people."

This was the only portion of Earl Kitchener's speech which might be regarded as a reference to the possibilities of conscription.

Regarding military operations the war secretary said:

"For the last few months the front held by the Allies in the west has been practically unchanged. This does not mean that there has been relaxation of effective work on the part of the forces in the field, for the continuous local fighting which has taken place all along the line has called for the display of incessant vigilance.

POSITIONS MUCH STRENGTHENED.

"Meanwhile, our positions have been much strengthened, not only by careful elaboration of the system of trench fortifications that already existed but also by a large increase in the number of heavy guns which have been placed along our lines.

"The Germans recently on several occasions used gas and liquid fire.

"The enemy have bombarded our lines with asphyxiating shells but these forms of attack, lacking as they now do, the element of surprise have failed in their object and lost much of their offensive value, owing to steps taken by us to counter-act the effect of these pernicious methods.

"As new armies have become trained and ready to take the field considerable reinforcements have been sent out to join Field Marshal French's command. You will be glad to hear his opinion of these troops, communicated to me. He writes: 'The units appear to be thoroughly well-offered and commanded. The equipment is in good order and efficient. Several units of artillery have been tested behind the firing line in the trenches, and I heard very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good and they are fit to take their place in the line.'

"These new divisions have now had the opportunity of acquiring by experience in actual warfare that portion of the necessary training of soldiers which it was impossible to give them in this country, and once acquired, will enable them effectively to take their place in line with the rest of the British army.

ELEVEN DIVISIONS.

"With these additional reinforcements, amounting to eleven divisions (about 210,000 men), Sir John French has been able to extend his lines and take over from the French approximately seventeen miles of additional front.

"Throughout the summer months the front has been held by the British army. The French have held their own, along their extended line of the front and in some places, notably near Arras and in Alsace, have made substantial progress.

SAW WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

"French trenches along the entire front have been developed and strengthened, and now everywhere present a network of almost impregnable fortifications. Of this I was able to satisfy myself during a visit lately to our Allies, at the invitation of General Joffre, when I was profoundly impressed with the high state of efficiency and morale of the French army. It was evident that officers and men recognized that the only possible termination to the war was to inflict on the enemy a thorough defeat, their resolution to do this was never

operation of retirement of the whole line over some 100 to 200 miles, without allowing the enemy to break through at any point, or by surrounding their forces to bring about a tactical position which might have involved surrender of a considerable portion of the Russian army.

INTACT AS A FIGHTING FORCE.

"Thus we see the Russian army remaining today intact as a fighting force. It doubtless has suffered severely from the hard fighting to which it had been subjected during recent months, but the German forces also had to pay a heavy toll for their advance into Russia, and the net result, all that the Germans can place to their credit is that, at an enormous sacrifice, they have captured certain fortresses. But our recent experience shows that the best fortifications, and practically the only one that can effectively resist the new machinery of war, are those which can be quickly dug deep in the soil. Such trenches today form better defences than the most carefully fortified places, of which the engineers, until lately, were so proud.

"The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt. Their advance into Russia, which at one time averaged five miles a day, now has diminished to less than one mile a day, and we see the forces, which they boastfully described as defeated and broken troops flying before them, still doggedly and pluckily fighting along the whole line, and in some places, indeed, turning on the invaders and inflicting heavy losses.

STILL A POWERFUL FIGHTING MACHINE.

"The Russian army, far from falling out of the fighting lists, as Germany fondly hoped, is still a powerful and undefeated unit, and the determination and confidence of the troops, fortified by the increasing supply of munitions, have risen in proportion to the strain imposed upon them. In this momentous hour of stress his imperial majesty the Czar has taken command of his armies in the field. The enthusiasm created by his step will serve to concentrate all the energies of his officers and men on driving back the invaders and preventing them from reaching any vital portion of the empire.

"To sum up, we may fairly say that while the Germans have prevailed by sheer weight of guns and at immense cost to themselves, in forcing back the Russian front, nothing but barren territory and evacuated fortresses have been gained. Thus their strategy has clearly failed, and the victories they claim may only prove, as military history has so often demonstrated, to be defeats in disguise."

ITALY'S WORK TRULY REMARKABLE.

Dwelling on Italy's part in the war, Earl Kitchener said:

"The achievements of the Italian army have been truly remarkable, and the manner in which heavy pieces were hauled into almost inaccessible positions on lofty mountain peaks, and in spite of great difficulties, evokes universal admiration.

"The Italian army now occupies strategic positions of first-rate importance. The gallant conduct of the infantry of the line in action has impressed upon their enemies the great military value of the Italian army, while the bold feats of Alpine troops, when scaling rugged mountain sides, were marvellous samples of successful enterprise."

ON THE GALLIOLI PENINSULA.

"On the Gallipoli peninsula, during operations in June, several Turkish trenches

were captured and our own lines appreciably advanced and our positions consolidated.

"Considerable reinforcements having arrived, a surprise landing on a large scale at Sulva Bay was successfully accomplished on the night of August, without any serious opposition.

"At the same time an attack was launched by the Australian and New Zealand corps from the Anzac position, and a strong offensive was delivered from Cape Helles, in the direction of Krithia. In this latter action French troops played a prominent part and showed to high advantage their usual gallantry and fine fighting qualities.

"The attack from Anzac, after a series of hotly contested actions, was carried to the summit of Sari Bair and Chanak Bair, dominating positions in this area. The arrival of transports and the disembarkation of troops in Sulva Bay was designed to enable troops to support this attack. Unfortunately, however, the advance from Sulva Bay was not developed quickly enough and the movement forward was brought to a standstill, after an advance of about two and one-half miles.

"The result was that the troops from Anzac were unable to retain their position on the crest of the hills, and after being repeatedly counter-attacked they were ordered to withdraw to positions lower down. These positions have been effectively consolidated, and now joining with the line occupied by the Sulva Bay force, form a connected front of more than twelve miles.

"From the latter position a further attack on the Turkish entrenchments was delivered on the 21st, but after several hours of sharp fighting it was not found possible to gain the summit of the hills occupied by the enemy, and the operation being unsuitable for defense, the troops were withdrawn to their original position.

"Since then, comparative quiet has prevailed, and much needed rest has been given to our troops.

"In the course of these operations the gallantry and resourcefulness of the Australian and New Zealand troops frequently has formed the subject of eulogy in General Headquarters.

"It is not easy to appreciate, at their full value, the enormous difficulties encountered by the troops, and the Dardanelles or the line temper with which our troops have met them.

"There is abundant evidence of a process of demoralization having set in among the German-led, or rather German-occupied, Turkish troops, no doubt due to their extremely heavy losses and to the progressive failure of their resources. It is only fair to acknowledge, that, judged from a humane point of view, the methods of warfare pursued by the Turks are superior to those which have disgraced the German tactics.

"Throughout, the co-operation of the fleet has been extremely valuable, and the concerted action between the sister services has been in every way in the highest degree satisfactory."

THE FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Of the fighting in Mesopotamia, Earl Kitchener said:

"The reconnaissance has shown that the Euphrates was clear of Turks for a distance of sixty miles. 'Since this victory,' he added, 'there has been no further fighting on the Euphrates, Tigris or Karun rivers. Climate and the nature of the country have rendered the operations extremely arduous.'

"As I have informed your lordships, some of the new armies we have prepared and equipped for the war are already in the field and others will quickly follow them. The response of the country to calls for recruits to form these armies has been little short of marvellous, but it must be borne in mind that the provision of men to maintain the forces in the field depends, to a great degree, on a large and continuous supply of recruits."

"The provision to keep up their strength during 1916 has caused us anxiety, which has been accentuated and rendered more pressing by the recent falling-off in the numbers coming forward to enlist, although every effort has been made to obtain our requirements under the present system."

GREAT NEED OF MORE RECRUITS.

"I am sure we all fully realize that the strength of the armies we are sending out must be fully maintained to the very end. To fulfill this purpose we shall require a large addition to the numbers of recruits joining. The problem of how to secure an adequate supply of men, and thus ensure the field force being kept up to full strength, is engaging our close attention and will, I hope, very soon receive a practical solution."

"The returns of the Registration Act, which will shortly be available, will, no doubt, give us the basis on which to calculate the resources of the country and to determine the number of men available for the army, after providing for the necessary services of the country, as well as those of our munition works."

"Whatever decision may be arrived at, in the full light of the facts before us, must undoubtedly be founded on military requirements for the prosecution of the war and the protection of our shores, and will be the result of an impartial inquiry as to how we can most worthily fulfill our national obligations."

"Although there has been a falling off in the number of recruits, I do not draw from this fact any conclusion unfavorable to the resolution and spirit of the country. On the contrary, I think now, as I always have thought, that the manner in which all classes have responded to the call of patriotism is magnificent, and I do not, for one instant, doubt that whatever sacrifices may prove necessary to bring this gigantic war to a successful conclusion will be cheerfully undertaken by our people."

ODDFELLOWS ENTERTAINED.

A social gathering in honor of visiting members from Winnisimmet Lodge, I. O. O. F., Chelsea, Mass., was held in the room of Peckless Lodge, North End, R. E. Coupe presided at the meeting and among those who spoke were W. B. Bolyea, grand master for the maritime provinces; C. A. Coleman, past grand master of Winnisimmet; J. J. Douglass, noble grand master of Winnisimmet; Judge Chesley, of Lunenburg (N. S.), past grand master; Mr. Phillips, of Berlin (Ont.); J. F. Babin, William Murdoch, I. M. Chad, M. B. Brown, H. E. Codner, Dr. A. D. Smith and William Sanderson. Solos were given by Henry McEachern, J. E. Murdoch and Mr. Mitchell, and readings by John Salmon and C. Cunningham.

During the afternoon the visitors enjoyed a backboard drive about the city with leading local Oddfellows. They visited Rockwood Park, Courtenay Bay, the new bridge, and several other places.

The canvass starts September 20. The families of our fighting men are hoping you'll stand by them!

NEWFOUNDLAND'S ARMY OF PRIVATES

Two Thousand Men, Without an Officer, Sent to England—Private Patriotism Played Large Part in Organization

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—An army administered by a committee of business men and carried free by patriotic transportation companies, an army moreover without a single general, colonel or even lieutenant of its own appointing such is the contribution made in men by the little colony of Newfoundland to the cause of the empire. True, the army consists of but 2,000 men but considering the size of Newfoundland's population the ratio is a very fair one, so a little over 200,000 inhabitants.

Origin according to Hon. P. T. McGrath, a well-known newspaperman of the colony who is in the capital on departmental business, Newfoundland set out to raise but 500 men, so that its contribution of 2,000 goes far beyond its promise to the British War Office. It is probably the most democratic force which ever crossed the Atlantic, since it was dispatched to England for training without an officer of any kind, their appointment being left to the Imperial authorities. Two sons of W. D. Reid, the railway magnate of the colony, have gone as privates, and so did a stepson of the premier of Newfoundland, Sir Edward Morris. The contingent was trained in Scotland and is said to have been the only non-Scottish force ever allowed to garrison Edinburgh Castle.

The raising and financing of the contingent was left to a committee of representative business men to whom was turned over the £100,000 borrowed from the Imperial treasury for the purpose. They are also administering the patriotic fund of £100,000 which was raised. The force will go eventually to Egypt and the Dardanelles. As the railway companies in Newfoundland carried both the soldiers and their effects free expenses were considerably reduced.

Newfoundland has also contributed many hardy fishermen to the Canadian and Imperial navies and they are said to be of the very best class of sea-faring fighters. All this has been done in a country among whose inhabitants not twenty had ever heard of sea-faring action previous to the outbreak of the present conflict. The war has not even reached the colony to any extent. Its fisheries are prospering, the only cargo of fish lost being to a German vessel.

The Patriotic Auction will realize \$50,000 in a week. See page 10 and find how it will be done.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MADE IN CANADA

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Makes pure, delicious, healthful biscuits, cakes and pastry. It is the only well-known strictly high class baking powder made in Canada, selling at a medium price.

Read the label

E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL TRAIN

The motor ambulance and the hospital train have proved themselves of immense value in the transport of wounded. The mortality among the severely wounded taken from the trenches would be distressingly high were it not for these modern conveyances which reduce to a minimum the shock and jar of movement so fatal to wounded men whose life hangs by a hair.

The British Red Cross, the richest and best equipped of all Red Cross societies, maintains several of these hospital trains. Their newest train has lately been on exhibition at Liverpool Street Station, London. The sum of \$7,000 was realized by an admission price of sixpence. The train is made up of fifteen coaches and two luggage vans and has accommodation for 800 patients. The ward carriages have eighteen berths on each side, arranged in three tiers. The entire tier can be dropped down to form a comfortable sofa for patients who are able to sit up. All the carriages are lighted by electricity and provided with large electric fans. The train is a vestibuled train, a dust preventing device of the utmost sanitary importance.

There are an emergency operating room and a sterilizing department and dispensary. Several small compartments with three berths each, are provided for officers and serious cases. The kitchens are fitted with cool ranges, aluminum cauldrons and other utensils, refrigerators and dressers arranged very ingeniously for the saving of space. There are also rooms for the storage of supplies, dining rooms for the medical officers, nurses and orderlies, cupboards for the soldiers' kits, wards for infectious diseases, in fact everything necessary to a well appointed hospital.

In cases where the firing line is near a railway, these trains can be run almost up to the trenches. In other cases for the most up to the trenches. In other cases for the most up to the trenches.

they are kept at the rail head and supplied by motor ambulances. The carriages have double doors in the side, through which the stretchers can be lifted with a minimum of discomfort.

FOUR OF HER ACTORS KILLED.

Bernhardt Postpones United States Tour Two Months as All Men of Her Company Are in Army.

Paris, Sept. 16.—Madame Sarah Bernhardt has postponed for two months her tour of the United States. Asked regarding a report that she canceled her American engagements, Madame Bernhardt telegraphed the Associated Press from her residence at Andros: "I am not abandoning my tour in America. I have asked for two months' time in order to form a new company, as all the actors who were with me on my previous tour are serving in the army and four were killed. Vive la France!"

STREAY STREAM OF AUTOS.

Automobiles passed over the Revue Beach Parkway through Chelsea on Monday at the rate of about 800 an hour between the hours of two and six p. m., breaking all records, it is believed, for the year. During the afternoon the machines came so fast that at one time it took the services of six park policemen to straighten out a tie-up which reached from Washington street, Chelsea, nearly to Broadway, Everett.

Would you like to make \$50,000 in a week? See page 10 to learn how to do it.

Lieut. Hazen in England.

Lieutenant J. M. Hazen, son of the minister of marine and fisheries, has arrived in England with the 90th Field Battery. He was selected by the commandant of the Royal Military College in Kingston, from among the students, most up to the trenches. In other cases for the most up to the trenches.




The Soldiers in Europe

have written home repeatedly for Wrigley's —the Perfect Gum. Case after case has been shipped by our London office. Why?

For the same reason that it helps workers at home. It quenches thirst, steadies the nerves, soothes, refreshes, benefits. A delicious aid to appetite and digestion.

Look at the sealed package. It guards the contents against air, moisture and impurity as carefully as men, machines and money can make it. It's the Perfect Gum in the Perfect Package.





"MASTER WORKMAN" SMOKING TOBACCO

GENUINE MASTER WORKMAN

CUT FROM THE GENUINE PLUG

Master WORKMAN SMOKING TOBACCO

is also put up in packages, and is CUT from the GENUINE PLUG

Same fine aroma— Same delicious taste—

SOLD EVERYWHERE.