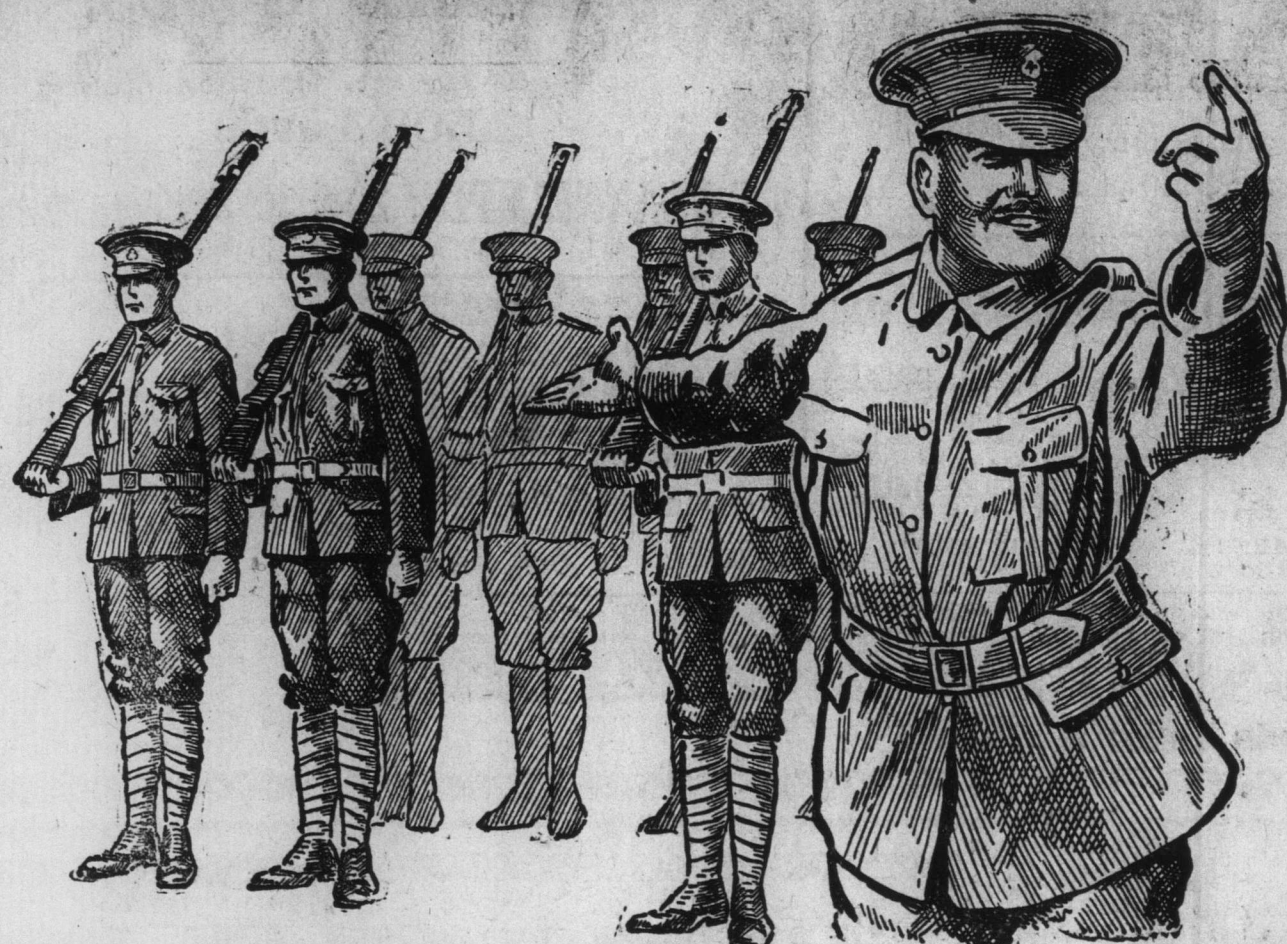


## Your King &amp; Country Need You. Enlist Now.



## Soldiers' Dinner and Meeting.

200 Returned Heroes and 300 Rejected Volunteers Present—Will Actively Support Selective Conscription.

The joint meeting of returned soldiers and rejected volunteers held in the C.C.C. New Hall last night was attended by over 200 of the active service men and 300 men who had offered but were rejected as physically unfit. Included in the number of active service men present were Major Carty, Major Rendell, Capt. J. Bennett, Lieut. C. Duley, C. Carter, V. Turner, J. Turner, M.C. Watson, Churchill, James, R. Herder, Bennett, Bell, B. Dicks, G. Byrne, M.C. Following a generous repast supplied by a number of ladies who have taken a deep interest in the movement, Sergt. Mitchell, on behalf of his comrades, thanked the ladies for providing the good dinner which was so greatly enjoyed. His sentiments were endorsed by hearty applause. He also announced that next week a Soldiers' Night would be held in recognition of the men who are doing possibly more than those of the land forces in stemming the tide of German invasion. Sergt. Jack Robinson, in a stirring address, stated that the purpose of getting together was unity. A similar effort had been made about a year ago but unfortunately had not been then successful. The question at present is the one of filling the gaps in the Regiment. They need our support. And we must be for or against them. From experience he knew how eagerly the newspapers from home were read in the trenches and how the recruiting lists showed if those at home were behind them. News as to reinforcements was closely watched and as news are needed what are we going to do about it. The returned men have done their bit in securing recruits, but in some cases got little or no thanks for their efforts. The returned soldiers were going through the country as politicians, but as men who offered their all in the trenches. Coming to-night, Friday, the campaign would start in St. John's. He believed the same spirit that pervaded four years ago was still to be found, but politicians cannot be got to work it up and when they were induced to do so, men would again come forward. Sergt. Mitchell then read the following pledge to the meeting which was accepted by a standing vote and with great applause:

**PLEDGE**  
of the Members of the Supplementary Association of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment,  
We, the returned members of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, do hereby promise and pledge ourselves as follows:  
The meeting was then thrown open to the rejected volunteers. Major Rendell was moved to the chair and was supported by Major Carty, Sergt. Mitchell, Sergt. J. Robinson, Corporal P. Mansfield and Mr. K. Blair. In his opening remarks Major Rendell pointed out that he was not in the chair as a member of the headquarters staff, but simply as a returned soldier and explained that the purpose for which the gathering was held was to formulate some practical scheme for building up a reserve for the regiment. As Sergt. Mitchell had pointed out, the Regiment is 300 men short of the number required to keep it in the front line. If the right spirit should be displayed he felt sure the campaign now inaugurated would account for 3,000 men being obtained in the required time. The rejected men had done their part and though not actually in the line with the returned men they had been with them in spirit and for that reason had been classed as pals.  
Mr. Blair, as representative of the rejected men, waived all right to credit for the present movement which he gave to Sergt. Mitchell. He thought enough men are yet at home who are in favor of keeping the Regiment in the place that it at present

holds, a place second to none in the British Army. Appeals have been issued on behalf of the Regiment and it is up to Newfoundlanders to respond. An expression of public opinion was asked a few days ago by the Premier on the matter of supporting the regiment.

Mr. L. E. Emerson was requested to speak as a representative of the rejected men present, and spoke strongly in favor of stimulating recruiting and of bringing the powers that be to a full realization of their responsibilities. Mr. H. A. Winter thanked the returned men for placing the rejected men on the same footing as themselves by asking them to be present at such an important meeting, and pointed out the urgency of the situation at present. One thing is clear we must have men and not let the regiment fail. Surely a country that produced such a regiment is not a country of cowards. All must realize the gravity of the moment and come up to the mark. It's up to the Government now to take up the matter and the soldiers will stand behind them. Pte. B. Harris put the whole question before the gathering in a few words, "What are we going to do about it?" Lieut. Carter and Mr. Fred Ellis spoke of the great need for immediate action.  
The officers of the committee to start in at recruiting were then elected as follows:

President—Sergt. Mitchell.  
1st V.P.—Sergt. Robinson.  
2nd V.P.—Mr. K. Blair.  
Secy.—Treas.—Pte. B. B. Harris.  
Asst. Secy.—Treas.—Pte. A. Shears.  
These officers will be assisted by a committee of five to be selected. A meeting of the newly formed association will be held as quickly as possible. It is also hoped to form a veteran's association. Lieut. Reid proposed and Mr. Goodridge seconded a motion that the associates assist in keeping up the strength of the Regiment, which was carried by acclamation.  
The singing of the National Anthem brought this most successful and enthusiastic meeting to a close.  
Prior to closing a vote of thanks to Major Walter Rendell, was proposed by Mr. K. M. Blair, and carried by acclamation, followed by three cheers and a "tiger" for this popular officer, who has so often shown his readiness to assist in all matters pertaining to the welfare of our soldiers.  
Serge dresses have collar, cuffs belt of plaid gingham.

To this Sergt. Mitchell replied: "Sorry you are not with us to-night. Great time to-morrow, Soldiers' Night. See that all flags are flying before leaving Bell Island. Bring along recruits."  
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Published by Authority

Owing to the collapse in Russia, which allowed Germany to remove the main part of her Army from the Eastern to the Western front, the Allies have been severely handicapped in meeting the greatest offensive of the war.

There is an urgent call to all parts of the Empire for men.  
In the United Kingdom steps are being taken to conscript all men up to the age of 51 years.

As a self-governing Dominion Newfoundland has been called upon to do her part in filling the gaps. We have been specially called upon by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to keep the Royal Newfoundland Regiment at its full war strength. Three hundred men (300) are required immediately and sixty (60) men additional per month. The need for these men is set forth in the despatch received Tuesday, April 9th, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which reads as follows:—

"April 9th.—Statement has been received from Army Council to the effect that the Newfoundland Regiment in France is now short of the authorized War Establishment by 170 men, and that the number of men under training in England is not sufficient to make up this deficit. Since very heavy fighting must be anticipated, at least 300 men will be required from Newfoundland as early as possible in order to bring the Battalion up to strength and an additional sixty men per month will be required to maintain it in the field."  
H. M. Government trust that your Government will be able to supply these men. (Signed) LONG."

Conscription prevails throughout Canada and the United States, and Newfoundlanders in Canada are being conscripted.  
Under the War Measures Act the Newfoundland Government have ordered:—

That no unmarried man between the ages of twenty and thirty-five who is eligible for the Army or Navy, shall be permitted to leave the Dominion.  
That no person whose name shall be allowed to leave the Dominion without a Passport.

Newfoundland must do its part, and cost what it will, the Regiment must be maintained. Our Regiment performed deeds of valor equal to any in the history of the British Army. Its gallantry in the field has won the recognition of the King by the bestowal of the glorious prefix "ROYAL".

It has earned so many encomiums from the Commander in Chief, the Divisional and Brigade Generals, that we cannot allow it to be withdrawn from the scene of conflict.

It has placed the name of Newfoundland on the Honour Roll of the nations. It would be an eternal disgrace to the eligible men of Newfoundland to allow the name to be erased from that Honour Roll by failing to keep the Regiment up to its full fighting strength.

An opportunity is now afforded the young men of the country to join the ranks.

On St. George's Day, the 23rd April, the Legislature will be convened, and immediate attention will be given to the consideration of the steps to be taken to maintain the Royal Newfoundland Regiment at full war strength.

In the meantime the need is urgent, and every effort should be made to answer the call from His Excellency the Governor and from the War Council, to enlist as many men as possible.

W. W. HALFYARD,  
Acting Colonial Secretary,  
Dep't of the Colonial Secretary,  
April 11, 1918.

Selective Conscription and a Newfoundland Victory Loan will help win the war.



## An Appeal

I am addressing this Appeal to all the people of Newfoundland, but especially to those of the Outports.

Your Government have decided to make another special attempt to obtain further recruits for the duties forced upon us by the War. I am anxious to explain to you in simple and strong words why those duties are yours.

In your sea-girt home you have, I know, your own dangers and anxieties to face. As I write this my mind is still full of the appalling disaster to the Florsel. But War you do not realise; you are beyond the sound of the guns which, in the South East corner of England, I have heard day after day breaking in upon the beauty and calmness of the summer air.

That awe-inspiring rumble of the guns which I ask you to imagine—that lurid light on the horizon which I ask you to picture are the signs of a terrible struggle for Right—of a mighty effort to save from ruin, not only France, but every bit of free soil in the world, including this island of which you are so proud. The awful struggle seems to be approaching its climax now and your close kinsmen are in the middle of it.

Some may ask, What is the danger? and it is my purpose to endeavour to make it clear to you.

By some permission of Divine Providence, which we do not understand, a nation of criminals is now attacking all that is just and true in the whole world. Germany has set herself deliberately to violate every law of Right and every principle of Humanity.

Never before in History has a War been planned like this. Hitherto all wars have had some sort of pretext of right or impulse of passion. It has been reserved to the German military party to plot wilfully and wantonly a great crime against the peace of mankind.

And the hypocrisy with which Germany supports the crime makes it still more abominable. As Judas treated the Christ, Germany is treating Civilization. Under appeals to God, Germany masks the utmost malignities of the devil. The German nation to-day knows no Law except that of the pagan, the liar, the ravisher, the murderer. They are a curse let loose on the Earth. And the task demanded of all of us is to fight and conquer this curse just as in our moral life we are bound to fight and conquer Sin. The Cause is a far broader and holier Cause than that which impelled the Crusaders against the Saracens.

We may thank God that the greater nations of the World have realised the justice of the Cause; and I believe that every man in Newfoundland will one day be thankful that he was at least asked to face this question—"Is it not my higher duty to go out and save humanity from destruction?"

Remember that your wives, your children, your cottages, your boats, are in positive danger if the German breaks through France. As he is treating the foolish Russians, so he will treat every nation whom he touches—America, Canada, Newfoundland, are to him mere objectives for his greedy brutality. He is entirely evil, he has no sense of right and no feelings of Mercy.

This mass of incarnate selfishness is held back by the strong arm of the Allies in France. Will any man of British race decline to do all he can to defeat and crush it?

At this moment the need is specially great, for the Germans are now desperate. They begin to realise the truth of that dread decree "He that takes the sword, shall perish with the sword." At no horror will they hesitate if they can but escape the punishment that is their due.

Now on every man and woman among us lies the duty to bear a hand in administering that punishment a duty not only to ourselves but to posterity. If age or health prevent some of us from going they do not prevent us from following the greatest example ever set to mankind and making the sacrifice of that which is dearest to our hearts.

You young men I ask to listen carefully to the appeals which will once more be made to you in the next few weeks. Believe me that the voluntary act of a man, impelled by the high sense of duty, is far nobler than the mere obedience to the provisions of a public enactment.

One special word I say to women. Try to realise the sufferings of women and children wherever the Germans come; think of the little children starved in Belgium and slaughtered in cold blood in Armenia. Let your men folk stand out and protect you, for in helping to defeat the Germans they are protecting the honour and safety of all their dear ones at home.

G. ALEXANDER HARRIS,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Government House, St. John's.  
30th March, 1918. apr6,eod,tif