KITCHENER WANTS LARGE RESERVES

Appeals to Britons for Men to Maintain Forces in Field.

TO THE UTMOST LIMIT

Empire Will Make Presence Felt in Increasing Ratio to Enemy.

(Continued from Page 1).

their British and French comrades in Flanders and presenting a solid and impenetrable front."

"In the Dardanelles," Lord Kitchener continued, "the Australians and New Zealanders combined, already have accomplished a feat of arms almost unexampled in brilliacy, and are pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion.

"In each of these great dominions new and large contingents are being prepared, while South Africa, not content with the successful conclusion of an arduous campaign in Southwest Africa, is now offering large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of the war.

To Develop Military Resources.

"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 this is the purpose which brings us together today."

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.

Took Office as Soldier.

"When I took up the office I hold I did so as a soldier and not as a politician, and I warned my 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 now in a immeasureably better situation now than we were ten months ago, but our position today is at least as serious as it was then.

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

German Strength Waning.

"It is true that German'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 our effective forces. It might be said with truth that she must decrease whilst we must 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 beena satisfactory and constant flow of recruits, and the falling off in numbers recently apparent in the recruiting returns has been, I believe, in great degree due to circumstances of a temporary character.

"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 another demand on the manhood of the country to come forward to its defence. I was from the first unwilling to ask for a supply of men in excess of the equipment available for them.

Able to Equip Recruits.

"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 large army is in greater need of an ever swelling number of men of recruitable age to maintain its full strength, yet at the same time 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 imperatively required for the proper conduct of the war to be formed and trained.

To Form Large Reserves.

"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 it a tendency, perhaps, to overlook the fact that these large armies require still larger reserves to make good the wastage at the front.

"And one cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect are large and persistent, for one feels that our gallant soldiers in the fighting are beckoning with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic to those who remain at home to come out and play their part too.

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

"Whe nthe registration is completed we shall anyhow be able to need the men between the ages of 19 and 40 who are not required for munition or other necessary industrial work, and therefore available if physically fit for the fighting lines.

To Enlist All Available Men.

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

"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.

"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 the other day his complete ignorance of our new army.

Casualty Lists Open to All.

"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. Firstly that a very large percentage of the casualties represents comparatively slight hurts, the sufferers from which in time return to the front; and secondly, 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 now reached by the British forces in the field.

"There are two classes of men to whom my appeal must be addressed: Those for whom it is claimed they are indispensible, whether for work directly associated with our military forces of 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 a lequately be carried on by men unfit for military service or by women.

Tribute to Women.

"And here I cannot refrain from paying a tribute of grateful recognition to the large numbers of women of every class and phase of life who have not hesitated to 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 service is an acute one, which must gravely and unselfishly be considered by master and man alike."

Few Absolute Slackers.

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 nothing" 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.

Solemn Hour Striking.

"For every individual Briton, as well as for our national existence, that solemn hour is now 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 lend our full weight to the impetus which shall carry to victory the cause of our honor and of our freedom."

Carson Backs Kitchener.

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 section 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 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?"

WOODBINE HOTEL

A real good dinner is served daily at 50 cents. We have a specially attractive a la carte menu at moderate prices. Try the Woodbine dinner.

ADDITIONAL CASES ARE NOW REPORTED

Five More Members of Woodgreen Methodist Sunday School Were Among Injured.

Five additional cases of members of Woodgreen Methodist Sunday School who received injuries in the Queenston wreck were made known last night. These are:

Willie Caddy, aged 16, ill in bed and badly shaken up, 402 Wilton avenue.

George Caddy, aged 14, 402 Wilton avenue.

Ethel Owens, aged 13, in bed, head cut and in care of doctor, 41 McGee street.

Evelyn Owens, aged 11, severe body bruises, 41 McGee street.

Winnifred Dean, still sick from shock, 54 McGee street.

Lila Cowling, 6 Hogarth avenue, sister of Dr. Cowling, badly bruised.

Marjory Bonney, 6 Hogarth avenue, daughter of Dr. W. Bonney, dentist, is under care of doctor.

FLAGS AT HALFMAST WHEN BOAT CAME IN

Six More Bodies of Queenston Victims Brought to Toronto on Steamer Cayuga.

Six more bodies, victims of the Queenston disaster, were brought to Toronto by the steamer Cayuga yesterday. The boat steamed into the harbor with flags at half-mast.

The hundreds of people on the wharf bared their heads while the rough coffins were borne from the boat to the vehicles of the four different undertakers, which were lined up on the dock.

The bodies brought by the Cayuga were: Robert Watson, 995 East Queen street; Charles P. Jennings, 503 Broadview avenue; Albert E. Little, aged 12, 105 Bolton avenue; Sidney Grant, 84 Langley avenue, and Rita Wiggins, 16 First avenue. The remains of Miss Wiggins are to be reshipped to Norval on the 12.45 Grand Trunk train today.

FUNERAL OF VICTIM WAS HELD YESTERDAY

Mrs. Sarah M. Sloan Buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery After Service at House.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Margaret Sloan, the first to be held of a Queenston wreck victim, took place yesterday afternoon. The service was held at her late residence, 24 Fairview boulevard. The casket was banked high with flowers.

Rev. W. E. Wilson conducted the funeral service. He spoke feelingly of Mrs. Sloan and of the awful disaster which had claimed so many lives. The pallbearers were: F. Rainey, Dr. Gallagher, Joseph Sloan, R. J. McClelland, S. J. McClelland and John McClelland. Interment took place at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HAD GIVEN UP SEAT TO WOMAN AND BABY

Courtesy of Late Alfred Grinnell Recalled by Mrs. Stiff, Whom He Helped.

That the courtesy shown by Alfred Grinnell, who died in the General Hospital late Thursday night, possibly was the cause of his losing his life was made known yesterday by Mrs. Richard Stiff, she herself being injured in the Queenston accident.

Altho afflicted in body he offered his seat to Mrs. Stiff, who lives at 67 Eaton avenue. She was carrying her baby at the time. He was killed and Mrs. Stiff saved her baby's life by protecting the little one with her body.

Mrs. Stiff in relating the story of Alfred Grinnell's chivalry said that before the smash came he was standing between the seats jocularly helping the conductor to collect the fares.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT BOTH CHURCHES

Woodgreen Methodist and St. John's Presbyterian Will Be in Mourning.

PROMINENT MINISTERS

Memorial Sermons Will Be Preached Morning and Evening.

Two of the city churches, Woodgreen (Methodist) and St. John's (Presbyterian) will be draped in black and purple on Sunday in mourning for the members from each who lost their lives at Queenston.

At Woodgreen Church there will be a memorial service in the evening, at which Rev. T. E. Bartley, the pastor, and Rev. R. C. Corrigan, a former pastor, now of Simpson avenue, will take part. There will be special music and Ruthven MacDonald will sing.

The memorial service at St. John's Church will be held in the morning. Dr. Neil, Dr. McTavish and Rev. R. P. Mackay will speak. The pastor, Rev. J. McP. Scott, who is now on his way from New Brunswick, will also probably be at the service. His train is expected to arrive in Toronto tonight.

In the afternoon at St. John's a special service will be held for the children of the Sunday School who were victims of the disaster.

Six of the dead were members of Woodgreen Church: Robert Watson, Dorothy Keats, H. J. Partridge, C. B. Jennings, Albert Little and Alfred Grinnell.

St. John's Church lost seven dead: Miss Crombie, Reta Wiggins, Sydney Grant, Margaret Tomlin, Mrs. A. Westernay, Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Hart, 421 Broadway avenue.

DAMAGE CLAIMS WILL REACH HIGH FIGURE

Settlements Already Suggested Have Been Refused Pending Result of Inquest.

That the damage claims arising out of the Queenston tragedy may reach a total of $200,000 is the opinion of liability experts.

Action is already being taken by the International Railway Company to settle privately the damage claims of those in Toronto who suffered in the accident.

The Toronto people approached, tho, are showing a disposition to await first the result of the inquest.

Men who stated that they represented the railway company have already visited the homes of many of those who were victims of the wreck.

SCORE'S CLOTHES.

A look at our ad. on Page 8 may make you desire a look at materials. We are pleased to show you at any time.

COURT UPHOLDS I. O. F. APPEAL

Order Wins Important Legal Victory in New York State.

CANADIAN LAW VALID

American Court Ratifies Change in Rates as Made Here.

An important suit in the courts of New York Sate has just been completely won by the Independent Order of Foresters.

Word of the order's success in obtaining judgment in its favor was received yesterday afternoon at the Temple Building, Toronto, by E. G. Stevenson, the supreme chief ranger.

In connection with the readjustment of the rates of the Foresters a suit was brought in New York State. The judgment in the trial court was to the effect that the changes in rates made under the authority of Act of Parliament of Canada, while binding in Canada, did not bind the members in New York State.

This order was appealed, and judgment handed out in the appellate court, reversing that given by the trial judge and giving full effect to the authority of the Act of Parliament of Canada as binding members of the order in New York State.

The judgment in favor of the order reads as follows:

"Henry C. McClement, respondent, vs. the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, appellant, judgment reversed and complaint dismissed with costs, including the costs of this appeal."

Officers of the Independent Order of Foresters are much pleased with the favorable decision handed down by the United States Court, as some of the members across the line had doubted whether a foreign parliament could legislate to affect citizens in New York.

PARKS COMMISSION TO UNDERTAKE PROBE

Superintendent Jackson to Attend Inquest in an Official Capacity.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 9.—The Queen Victoria and Niagara Falls Parks Commission will make a full investigation into the Queenston wreck. "Out duty is to find out whether, in all reason, the accident could have been prevented, and if any change can be made," said Mr. J. H. Jackson, general superintendent.

The commission will take the matter up at the coroner's inquest. Mr. Jackson will attend the inquest in an official capacity. The commission will deal with the road, the matter of equipment, such as brakes, coming under the Ontario Railway Board.

Mr. Jackson is also president of the hospital board here, and has been in continual attendance at the hospital. The company, which is of course paying the expense of all the patients at the hospital, he said, was doing everything it possibly can.

ELEVEN DOLLARS FOR THE RED CROSS

Four young girls conducted a bazaar at the home of Mrs. Kennedy, 346 Montrose avenue, yesterday. They sold home-made candy, ice cream and fancy dry goods. The result of their energetic work was a total of $11, and this will be given to the Red Cross Society. Those interested were Marjorie Carter, Miss J. Stevenson, Jessie and Jean Kennedy.

"JUST WHAT I WANTED."

Every man who starts out to buy something that he needs is delighted when he can say he got "Just What I Wanted." That pleasure does not come to all purchasers, but it always comes when a visit is paid to Hickey's, 97 Yonge street. Today Hickey is offering suits that will be found just what is wanted by the smart dresser, and the price is only $15 flat.

THREE WENT DOWN ONE BODY FOUND

Walter Scholey, Nora Richards and Clara Swift Drown in Lake.

TWO WOMEN MISSING

Man's Body Drifted Under Dinghy Sail, But Others Lost.

Three deaths from drowning is believed to be the culmination of a sailing party that left the Toronto Canoe Club Thursday night, when the body of Walter Scholey was found underneath his upturned dinghy yesterday afternoon about ten miles from the western gap by the life-saving crew.

Scholey, who roomed at 35 Cecil street, and was employed by the Powell Lumber & Door Co., left the clubhouse with Miss Nora Richards, 236 Carlton street, and Miss Clara Swift, Maples Apartments, for a sail, and nothing was heard or seen of them until the finding of the body.

The first intimation that there was an accident was when the motorboat Marine reported that an upturned dinghy was floating in the lake some miles west of the gap.

Commissioner Chisholm will be glad to receive any information that will assist in the finding of the bodies.

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EXPLOSION ON SHIP CAUSED BY BOMB?

Thought to Have Been Placed on Minnehaha by Frank Holt.

DOCKED AT HALIFAX

Fire Virtually Extinguished —Message Gave Crew Time to Prepare.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 9.—The North Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, before reported as having had an explosion in one of her forward holds on Wednesday last, arrived at Halifax this afternoon to discharge part of her cargo and to investigate the cause of the explosion. That a bomb was responsible for it was not admitted by Captain Claret, master of the Minnehaha, who stated that it was against the rules of his company to talk for publication.

"There is a possibility that a bomb might have been put on the ship," said an officer of the Minnehaha, "but that is only conjecture on my part."

The fire, according to information received on board, is now virtually extinguished, but the hatches of the smouldering compartment have not yet been opened and until then it will not be known whether or not the fire is out.

Captain Startled.

The Minnehaha sailed from New York at 7.14 p.m. on the 4th of July and left the outside anchorage at New York 10.30 at night. The voyage was uneventful until the captain and officers of the ship were somewhat startled when they received a wireless message the morning of July 7, half an hour after midnight. The message warned the Minnehaha that bombs were reported to have been placed on steamers that had sailed from New York for England last week-end. Captain Claret immediately ordered the ship's boats placed in readiness for lowering, in case of an explosion.

At 4.15 on the afternoon of the 7th of July an explosion sounded somewhere below in No. 3 compartment. There was a violent shock and two sailors standing on the hatch-cover at the time were blown into the air. They were thrown about ten feet, and one of them was slightly stunned. After the first excitement the upper hatch-cover was opened and freight taken out, so that the workers could reach the second hatchway. This was not damaged, but smoke was coming out and a stem pipe was inserted, and it was not long before the fire was under control. At 5 o'clock that afternoon Capt. Claret decided to make for Halifax.

Trying Night at Sea.

That night the fire spread to the next hatch, and it was a trying night at sea. Yesterday the fire abated somewhat, but the weather became unfavorable, and early this morning a heavy southwesterly gale arose. This, combined with thick fog, compelled the steamer to remain off Sambro for some hours, and she did not reach anchorage at quanantine until after noon.

G. Leonard, A.B., one of the men who was standing on the hatch-cover at the time of the explosion, said that he was thrown a few feet into the air.

"It was an explosion, all," said he. "I have been there before, and I know. I and my mate, I. Wright, were pretty well shaken up by the shock. Wright was splicing a piece of rope at the time and the splicing pin was thrown overboard.

"No, we did not see any suspicious characters around the pier at New York, but I suppose it was a bomb did the work."

A. B. Roden, who was standing near the hatch when the explosion occurred, says that there was a violent shock and the whole forward part of the ship trembled. Smoke did not commence to issue from the hatchway until a quarter of an hour after the explosion.

HOLT WAS NOT SHOT.

MINEOLA, N.Y., July 9.—A voroner's inquest into the manner in death was reached by Frank Holt, who attempted to assassinate J. P. Morgan laste Saturday, established clearly today that Holt had killed himself by jumping headforemost 18 feet from an iron bar on the side of his cell, to the floor. There was nothing to indicate that Holt had been shot or had shot himself, an opinion which appeared in certain quarters to have survived the autopsy.

It was learned today.

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CHARGED WITH BREACH OF NEUTRALITY OF U.S.

Said to Have Delivered Cargo to German Warships—Britishers Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Federal officers were conducting a search today for fourteen men accused in indictments returned yesterday by the federal grand jury of violation of American neutrality. Ralph K. Blair, formerly a lieutenant in the British army, who is alleged to have aided in recruiting soldiers here for England was the only one of the sixteen indicted to surrender voluntarily. Harry G. Lane, a former British soldier, was arrested last night. Three other individuals and one corporation are to be tried on charges of recruiting soldiers.

Chief interest in the alleged neutrality violation centred in the case of eleven individuals and three corporations, indicted in connection with the steamer Sacramento, which is said to have delivered a cargo from this port to German warships in the South Pacific.

The Sacramento is owned by the Northern and Southern Steamship Company, whose president is Philip Thayer. According to United States Attorney Preston, Thayer's name has been prominently mentioned in the grand jury investigation. His present whereabouts is unknown to the federal authorities.

Preston said today he considered the Sacramento case far more important than that of the alleged recruiting.