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PROBS—FAIR

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FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH REPORTS FURTHER GAINS TO NORTH OF YPRES; KITCHENER ISSUES CALL FOR RECRUITS

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

---Lord Kitchener.

GERMANS IN YPRES FALL BACK BEFORE BRITISH AFTER 2 DAYS BOMB DUEL

German Attempts to Retrieve Losses of July 6 End in Disaster — Botha's Victory in German Southwest Africa One of Most Remarkable Achievements of the War — No New Developments Reported From Eastern Theatre.

LORD KITCHENER'S STIRRING APPEAL TO THE MANHOOD OF THE NATION

FAMOUS GENERAL DIRECTING BRITISH WAR PLANS



GENERAL LORD KITCHENER

London, July 9.—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, he made his first appeal for recruits, Earl Kitchener declared, but, he added, the situation 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.

"When I took up the office I hold I hold 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, to conditions 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 defense. I was from the first unwilling to ask for a supply of men in excess of the equipment available for them."

Through preparedness Germany, due to her strenuous efforts sustained at high pressure, for some forty years has built up 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 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 People's Idol.

Earl Kitchener's motor ride to the Guild Hall unthethered 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 free man of this great city I am sure my words, uttered in the heart of London will spread broadcast throughout the nation."

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 exemplified 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 Southwest Africa, is now offering large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of war."

"The Three M's in Modern 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 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."

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ASK BAIL FOR SMITH AND DARRAH

Counsel Applies for Release on Bail of Men Charged with Murder of Fred Green.

Special to The Standard. Fredericton, July 9.—Before Mr. Justice Barry, this afternoon, an application was made for the release of Charlie Smith and Steve Darrah, two young men sent up for trial and charged with the death of Fred Green, whose body was found in the St. John river here more than a month ago, upon bail.

TWO FREDERICTON MEN IN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, July 9.—In the list of casualties issued by the militia department are the names of the following New Brunswick men:

Unofficially Reported Prisoner. Walter Burdon, Fredericton. Suffering From Concussion. Lance Corporal F. Hatheway, Fredericton, N. B.

PREMIER BORDEN ARRIVES IN LONDON

Thorough Discussion of Canada's Co-operation in the War and Visit to Canadians at Front, Chief Object of Trip — Supreme Issue of War Must be Canada's-Only Concern at Present.

SCHOONER GOES TO PIECES ON ROCKS AT RICHIBUCTO

Crew Saved—Several Vessels Ashore at Richibucto Cape but no Loss of Life Reported.

Special to The Standard. Rexton, N. B., July 9.—A violent storm began here at two a.m. today with a southeast gale, accompanied by a downpour of rain. The brooks in many places are running over the highway.

A SURPLUS OF MILLION SHELLS IN CANADA

No More Orders to be Allotted for Present—Awaiting Brass Cartridge Cases and Component Parts.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, July 9.—The following statement is issued by the shell committee: "Dissatisfaction expressed by manufacturers at not receiving orders for shells makes it very evident that they have not become seized of the situation which has arisen in the production of shells. There are no further orders for shells to be allotted, nor likely to be for the present."

At the outset of shell production in Canada it was confined purely to the empty shells and not to the completed article, which is known as fixed ammunition and includes the brass cartridge case, the cordite, primer and fuse.

The manufacture of fixed ammunition is restricted to the production of the component parts of the cartridge case in this country, and the supply of material for these parts. The spending up of British shell production has left only a market for fixed ammunition.

There is now a surplus of one million shells in Canada, awaiting the brass cartridge case and its component parts. The production of brass cartridges has been speeded up and it is hoped shortly it will overtake the shell production. Until this is accomplished there will be no further shell orders.

ONLY ONE DEATH IN EXPLOSION AT POWDER MILLS

London, July 9.—Curtis's big powder mills at Hounslow, Middlesex, were virtually destroyed today by a series of explosions which occurred shortly after a hundred men had commenced work. No statement of the casualties is yet available.

The explosion was heard for a distance of ten miles. It was stated at the powder mills that only one person had been killed but a great many others had been injured by flying debris.

A preliminary explosion of small violence gave a warning which enabled most of the workers to flee from the building.

SWISS GOV'T TO ISSUE A LOAN

Berne, Switzerland, July 9, via London.—The Swiss government today decided to issue a new loan, to cover the cost of mobilization, of \$20,000,000. The loan will bear 4 1/2 per cent. interest and will be issued at 96 1/2.

GERMANS IN YPRES FALL BACK BEFORE BRITISH AFTER 2 DAYS BOMB DUEL

London, July 9.—Further gains north of Ypres, where the British, on July 6 captured 200 yards of German trenches, are reported in a communication tonight from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force in the west. Gen. French states that after a bombing duel lasting two nights and two days the Germans fell back, enabling the British to extend their gains. All reports, says the Field Marshal, indicate that the German losses were severe.

The text of his statement follows: "Since the successful enterprise north of Ypres, reported in the communication of July 6, the enemy has made repeated attempts to retake his lost trenches. All his counter-attacks have been stopped by the successful co-operation of our own and the French artillery. "This morning, after a bombing duel which lasted two days and two nights, the enemy fell back along the canal, enabling us to extend our gains. In addition to the prisoners already reported we captured a machine gun and three trench mortars. All reports indicate that the enemy's losses, particularly in his counter-attacks, have been severe."

The complete surrender of the German forces in German Southwest Africa to General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa; the French success in the Vosges, where they made an advance of seven hundred yards on a front of six hundred yards and captured upwards of eight hundred unarmoured Germans, and the splendid stand being made by the Russians in Southern Poland against the Austro-German forces, give the British military writers subject for comment on what they term "the turn of the tide" in the war which is now approaching its first anniversary.

Won at Great Sacrifice.

General Botha's victory with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world, was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare, despite the rebellion in his own country, and under many natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory General Botha's forces had to march in the blistering heat through an almost waterless country, in which the few wells had been poisoned, and where sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles.

With rapid, sweeping strokes Gen. Botha worked round the Germans, who were forced to surrender or suffer annihilation, and thus prevented them from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerrilla warfare. It is expected that this territory, which is some 300,000 square miles in extent, will be annexed to the dominion of South Africa. General Botha already has begun to send the final stand on his present lines or to fall back to the Bug River, which might involve the evacuation of Warsaw. Military men say that this doubtless depends upon his supply of munitions, which are now reaching him through Archangel, and which German submarines are trying to cut off. An underwater boat today sank the Hull steamer Guido, bound for a Russian port, but she was loaded with coal only. A submarine also sank the Russian bark Anna, which was bound from Archangel to Hull.

In the Dardanelles. Severe fighting continues at several points on the western front. The British report the repulse of all the German counter-attacks that were made in an effort to regain the lost trenches north of Ypres, and state that the British gain has been extended and that the German losses were severe. On the other hand the Germans