

KITCHENER AND HIS STAFF LOST AT SEA

BRITISH MINISTER OF WAR GOES DOWN WITH VESSEL OFF SCOTLAND

Cruiser Hampshire Victim of Either Mine or Torpedo near Orkney Islands and all aboard are Lost—News of Tragedy Sends Shock through England—King George Confers with Premier Asquith.

(By Associated Press.)

London, June 6.—King George came from Windsor today and held a conference with Premier Asquith after receiving the news of the death of Kitchener and his staff through the sinking of the British cruiser Hampshire off West Orkney Islands. A meeting of the war council was held and while a successor to Kitchener was discussed nothing definite was decided.

David Lloyd George, Lord Derby and Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff were mentioned in connection with the secretaryship of war.

There were no further reports tonight on the sinking of the Hampshire and nothing definite to show whether she was hit by a torpedo or mine. The tragedy occasioned greater surprise because it was not known outside official quarters that Kitchener had left England. Memorial services will be held at St. Paul's.

No Survivors.

London, June 6.—Admiral Jellicoe, commander of the British Grand fleet reports the cruiser Hampshire with Kitchener, war minister, and his staff aboard lost off the West Orkneys, and says there is little hope for any survivors.

Lord Kitchener was on his way to Russia.

Four boats were seen to leave the Hampshire. Only one capsized boat and some bodies were found.

There has been no recent reports of Kitchener's movements. He was last mentioned in a cable dispatch on Friday when he went to Westminster Palace to be questioned by members of the house of commons who were dissatisfied with the conduct of the war. No intimation was given that he intended to leave England.

Orkney island off which the Hampshire sank are off the north coast of Scotland. The Hampshire was on her way into the Atlantic around northern end of the Scandinavian peninsula into the White Sea. Kitchener probably intended to embark at Archangel.

The Hampshire was one of the Devonshire class of six cruisers, and was built in 1903; normally carried 655 men; displaced 16,359 tons; 450 feet long; armament four 7.5 inch guns; six 6-inch; two twelve pound; 23 pound guns and two torpedo tubes; cost \$4,250,000. It had been used as a scout boat and for carrying officials on various missions. It too had to take a place in the fighting line. When the war began it was in the far east and was reported wrecked in a fight with the Germans in the South China Sea.

When news of the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire with Lord Kitchener and staff was received here a meeting of the British war council was immediately called. Sir William Robertson of imperial staff, who will probably become head of the war office; Sir Edward Grey, foreign secretary; Reginald McKenna, chancellor of exchequer; David Lloyd George, munitions minister were present.

Newspaper reporters at war office, who had not heard the news regarding Kitchener announced that neither Earl Kitchener nor Premier Asquith was present.

Admiral Jellicoe's report follows: "I have to report with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Jellicoe, and staff, with Lord Kitchener and staff aboard was sunk last night about 11 p. m. on the coast of the Orkneys by mine or torpedo."

Four boats seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was fresh and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers were sent to the coast to search for survivors and capsized boats have been found up to the present. As yet no survivors have been reported to the command.

The report has not been received from searching party on shore.

Backbone Of Allied Armies Is Victim Of Sea Tragedy



EARL KITCHENER

A Grim, Fearless Warrior, A Dehumanized Machine, Kitchener Loved By All

Of several things that entitle Earl Kitchener to a place in world history, the most notable is that he organized the largest volunteer army the world has ever seen, in the greatest war of all times.

Within a year from the sudden outbreak of the European war in August 1914 the ranks of British fighting men were quadrupled by an increase from less than one million to nearly 4,000,000.

All other great powers that entered the war had huge standing armies and compulsory military service. Great Britain alone faced the issue with confidence that its people would readily respond to the call of king and country without compulsion, and the precipitous developments that led to the war found both the people and the government unanimous in the verdict that Kitchener of Khartoum was the man to lead in the recruiting and organization of the necessary army.

It was not a sentimental clamor, for though Kitchener was a proven hero of many campaigns, his personality was as impenetrable as hardened steel, and he was not a hero that could be loved, even the war office had no pronounced liking for him, but on all sides there was profound respect for his military efficiency and for all he had done to extend the dominion of the British empire.

By mere luck Kitchener happened to be in England on one of the comparatively rare visits that he had paid to London during his long career abroad, when the European war broke out. He had just come home from service as British agent in Egypt, had accepted an expedition from King George, and was being taken to a victory at India. Within a few hours after England's declaration of war Kitchener was appointed secretary of state for war and immediately took full charge at the war office where he worked day and night to overcome the handicap which the neutral powers had over England in the matter of fighting strength.

He grimly told the British people they had a bigger war on their hands than they realized, and one that might last longer than they expected, but it was to be faced with entire confidence, and he, unwilling, almost like a dehumanized machine, set about to make things hum. He had scarcely moved into Whitehall street when he made numerous changes in the personnel of the war office, which was said to be honeycombed with social and political favoritism.

Organizes Millions.

After dispatching a few hundred thousand regulars to France and Belgium to help check the onrushing Germans, the war secretary began recruiting and organizing his army of millions. The British Isles were covered with signs and posters urging young men to join the colors. Kitchener went through the country superintending the drilling of the army. From time to time were reports indicating his failure to get the number of men he wanted, but within a year after the war opened Premier Asquith officially announced in parliament that about 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the United Kingdom alone, and almost another million in the overseas dominions.

Kitchener, however, was the object of no little criticism. There was much grumbling because of the strict censorship he imposed on newspapers and his utter disregard for war correspondents. Notwithstanding this, the British newspapers of the world were filled with glowing reports of his military efficiency.

Organizes Millions.

After dispatching a few hundred thousand regulars to France and Belgium to help check the onrushing Germans, the war secretary began recruiting and organizing his army of millions. The British Isles were covered with signs and posters urging young men to join the colors. Kitchener went through the country superintending the drilling of the army. From time to time were reports indicating his failure to get the number of men he wanted, but within a year after the war opened Premier Asquith officially announced in parliament that about 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the United Kingdom alone, and almost another million in the overseas dominions.

Kitchener, however, was the object of no little criticism. There was much grumbling because of the strict censorship he imposed on newspapers and his utter disregard for war correspondents. Notwithstanding this, the British newspapers of the world were filled with glowing reports of his military efficiency.

Organizes Millions.

After dispatching a few hundred thousand regulars to France and Belgium to help check the onrushing Germans, the war secretary began recruiting and organizing his army of millions. The British Isles were covered with signs and posters urging young men to join the colors. Kitchener went through the country superintending the drilling of the army. From time to time were reports indicating his failure to get the number of men he wanted, but within a year after the war opened Premier Asquith officially announced in parliament that about 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the United Kingdom alone, and almost another million in the overseas dominions.

Organizes Millions.

After dispatching a few hundred thousand regulars to France and Belgium to help check the onrushing Germans, the war secretary began recruiting and organizing his army of millions. The British Isles were covered with signs and posters urging young men to join the colors. Kitchener went through the country superintending the drilling of the army. From time to time were reports indicating his failure to get the number of men he wanted, but within a year after the war opened Premier Asquith officially announced in parliament that about 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the United Kingdom alone, and almost another million in the overseas dominions.

Organizes Millions.

REBELS PLAN TO CROSS BORDER IN WEAKEST DISTRICT

RAID EXPECTED AT ANY TIME IN ZAPATA COUNTY, TEXAS—BAND OF OUTLAWS LED BY DE LAROSA, NOTORIOUS FUGITIVE

(By Associated Press.)

San Antonio, June 6.—Funston announced tonight that he had what appeared to be positive information that Luis De Larosa was marching from a point south of Laredo in the direction of the border. Evidently his intention is to raid a country some, where west of Rio Grande City. There are not enough American troops in this district to prevent Larosa from crossing.

General Mann, who is commanding a squadron cavalry regiment of infantry and battery artillery at Laredo, reported that he is taking measures to strengthen the border patrol in Zapata county, Texas, where the raid is expected to take place.

Only one troop of cavalry is stationed in Zapata county, where most of the inhabitants are Mexicans.

Larosa was the leader of a band which took part in raids west of Brownsville years ago. He is a fugitive in Mexico and has a price of \$1,000 on his head offered by the state of Texas.

BY THE CENSOR

(By Associated Press.)

From the Pripiet river southward to the Rumanian frontier the Russians, according to Petrograd, are continuing their success against the Austrians. In the fight along the front of two hundred and fifty miles the Russians already have made prisoners of more than twenty-five thousand men; twenty-seven guns and fifty machine guns. The Russian movement is said to be a carefully co-ordinated offensive. Teuton forces opposing the Russian are reported to be about six hundred thousand. Since the recent repulse of German infantry the attack between Fort Vaux and Damloup, fighting at Verdun is mainly by artillery. No material gain is reported by either side.

Some asserts that the Italians are holding the Austrians all along the Austro-Italian line. Italians claim to have gained ground on the western slopes of Montenegro. Turkish offensive against the Russians in the region of Babruik and Erzinggan, Armenia, has failed, according to Petrograd.

GREENWOOD WILL CELEBRATE 4TH

Tentative Plans Are Laid For Approaching Holiday

Greenwood, June 6.—The Greenwood Fourth of July celebration association was reorganized at a meeting last night and tentative plans were made for the big event this year. Committees were named to work out the details of the program, including the invitation of speakers, the athletic events, etc. Mr. J. C. Farris was elected chairman and E. P. Wideman secretary. A meeting of the several chairmen will be called within the next few days when the work will be mapped out. In about two weeks all the committees will be called together to report. A speaker of note will be invited the next day or two, invited to make the address of the occasion.

Gen. Wood Acceptable

Oyster Bay, June 6.—The nomination of General Leonard Wood for the presidency would be "acceptable" to Roosevelt as a solution of the situation at Chicago, according to visitors who called upon the former president today.

Bombardier Vess

Paris, June 6.—German artillery is bombarding Fort Vaux with unprecedented violence, following two infantry attacks broken up by machine gun and rifle fire.

Rescue Operation

Petrograd, June 6.—A rescue operation to liberate prisoners of the new offensive reported to have captured 450 officers, 2,500 men.

Death May Bring Peace To Republic



YUAN SHI KAI

(By Associated Press.)

Shanghai, June 6.—Yuan Shi Kai, president of the Chinese republic, died yesterday morning.

Li Yuan Hung President.

Peking, June 6.—Vice President Li Yuan Hung succeeds Yuan Shi Kai as president. Yuan was ill for several days with stomach trouble, followed by nervous breakdown. The capital is quiet today. The president's death apparently solves a heated political crisis. Li's succession meets the demand of southern province leaders.

In recent years Yuan Shi Kai had become the most conspicuous personality of the Orient through his efforts to bring his 400,000,000 fellow yellow men into line as citizens of the new republic of China. The task of turning this most ancient and backward of kingdoms into a republic within whose confines there was a fifth of the world's inhabitants—a republic four times as large as the United States—was obviously no easy one and the man who attempted it did not escape storms of criticism from those who held that he was a dictator, virtually founding a new dynasty. But among foreigners generally Yuan Shi Kai was given credit for as able an administration as could be expected under the circumstances.

Long before Yuan Shi Kai was widely known abroad he had been accepted by the Manchus, the Chinese, and the foreigners in China as a coming man.

Born in 1859, the son of a district governor in the province of Honan, Yuan Shi Kai aspired to an official position that would take him into the "ancient" classics. Yuan utterly failed in one of those government tests at which thousands of aspirants are closeted for three days undergoing examination.

His went into Korea as a secretary with the army, and there rose rapidly through his display of military and diplomatic ability. The famous Grand Chancellor Li Hung-chang recognized in him a man of action and appointed him Chinese resident at Seoul. This was the highest post in the empire, and Yuan held it when the Japanese drove the Chinese out of Korea, he was one of the few to return to Peking still in the favor of the court.

He rose to great prominence through his effective reorganization of the army after the war with Japan had shown its weaknesses. It is generally held that he assisted the Empress Dowager in effecting a coup d'etat in 1908 by which she wrested the throne from the Emperor Kuang Shih, and he was popularly accused of betraying the emperor. The Dowager appointed him governor of Shantung where, during the Boxer rebellion, he displayed his astuteness. Invited to join the Boxer movement he did not frankly refuse, although he had no sympathy for their fanaticism. He agreed to join the Boxer movement if its leaders would prove to him their conviction that those of their sect were immune to foreign bullets. He told them he had one of the foreign guns in his own house and that if the leaders would meet him in the garden the next day he would stand them up against the wall and try the "foreign bullets" on his own men. If the bullets did not kill them, he would be satisfied. He captured 450 officers, 2,500 men.

G. O. P. AND BULL MOOSE UNALBE TO AGREE ON CANDIDATE

CONVENTIONS BEGIN TODAY AND LAST NIGHT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF UNITY—MANAGERS PICK HUGHES, WEEKS, THEN ROOSEVELT

(By Associated Press.)

Chicago, June 6.—Progressive alive leaders in a general conference with old guard Republicans today declined to consider Theodore Burton of Ohio as a compromise republican candidate. It became known tonight that Senator Smoot and McKinley, of Illinois and Charles D. Hillen, made the proposition to progressive leaders.

Chicago, June 6.—Republican and progressive conventions assemble tomorrow without any indication tonight that the leaders have found the common ground on which they hoped to establish unity. In three days of conferences half a dozen names have been proposed as acceptable to the republicans, but have been rejected by progressives who proposed practically no name but Roosevelt.

Everything tonight indicated that the two parties are far apart. Lack of cohesive leadership and enthusiasm seems apparent in the republican camp.

Hughes' leaders maintaining their early predictions, say they may be disappointed on the first ballot. Frank H. Hitchcock, Hughes' manager, said the justice would get about three hundred on first vote, and Hughes' strength would grow rapidly after the first ballot. Florida decided during the day to cast a solid vote for Hughes and stay with him until the end.

If the ballot could be taken tonight several politician managers indicated it would be about as follows: Hughes 221, Weeks 160, Roosevelt 98, Cummins 84, Fairbanks 80, Barton 70, Sherman 58, Knox 51, LaFollette 28.

Republicans were urged by progressives to hurry the nomination so as to disclose a candidate, if they wish Roosevelt's support. They were given notice today by Senator Smoot that they could expect no republican nomination before Friday. Senator Penrose said that the republican nominations for president would not be made before Saturday.

COMPROMISE IN LABOR WRANGLE

Railroads View of Differences Likely Be Accepted

(By Associated Press.)

New York, June 6.—It was indicated today that a compromise would be the railroads view of how the differences between them and their three hundred and fifty thousand employees should be settled. Elmer Lee, chairman of the conference now being held between the roads and labor organizations, speaking for the railroads, hinted this at today's meeting. Labor leaders declined to discuss the possibility of a compromise, otherwise than to say if one was offered by railroads it would be submitted to a vote of the men.

NICHOLS SAYS HE WILL RUN OWN RACE

Will Vote For Whom He Pleases For Governor

Spartanburg, June 6.—"I will run my own race," said Congressman Sam J. Nichols yesterday, discussing the race for congress from the Fourth congressional district. He further added that he was not making the race for governor, or for any other office were that of congressmen, and that he would vote for whom he pleased. Discussing the work in Washington, Mr. Nichols said that often when he was working on some bill, or studying some measure, in the late hours of the night, he often thought of the people of Spartanburg county who were with him when he ran last summer.