

EARL KITCHENER IS LOST; ALL HIS STAFF LIKELY BROWNED

Britain's Secretary of State for War, Accompanied By His Staff, Was on His Way to Russia in the Cruiser Hampshire, When the Boat Was Either Torpedoed or Struck by a Mine off the West Orkneys..

Sir John Jellicoe Reports That Diligent Search Was Made For Survivors, But None of Them Were Found

WAR COUNCIL CALLED AS SOON AS WORD RECEIVED

Sir William Robertson Likely to be Kitchener's Successor—When Council Was First Called No One Knew Why, and the Report Was "Kitchener Was Not Present".

(By Special Wire to the Courier)
LONDON, June 6, 2.10 p.m.—When the news of the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire with Earl Kitchener and his staff on board was received in London, a meeting of the British War Council was immediately called. Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial staff, who probably will become the head of the War Office; Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions, were present at the Council.

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CAPT. LATTIMER OF BURFORD IS MISSING

Long List of Canadian Casualties at the Front Commencing to Come Through—Colonel Baker the First Canadian M.P. to Give His Life.

KILLED IN ACTION.
Owen Sound.—Capt. Willard P. Malone.

WOUNDED.
London.—Capt. Hugh Niven. Elora.—Lieut. C. McGowan. Western Ontario.—Lieut. Gilbert T. Lea.

MISSING.
London.—Capt. J. E. Lattimer. Though losses among Canadian officers were numerous in the recent Ypres engagement, there are few Western Ontario men in the lists issued at Ottawa yesterday, and men from this district appear to have escaped comparatively lightly. Western Ontario units are few in the brigade which was mainly engaged in the fight, but several companies, which had gone as reinforcements from local battalions, were evidently among those taking part. So far only five

Western Ontario officers are reported killed or wounded as given above.

BURFORD BOY

Capt. J. E. Lattimer, reported as missing, is a Burford boy and comes of a family prominent in that district. He was a member of the Brant Dragons, Burford Squadron, and went for overseas service with the 4th C.M.R. "One of the best," remarked Lt. Col. M. F. Muir, when speaking to a Courier man with reference to him. The Captain is a splendid type of man and a large circle of relatives and friends will hope that his safety may be even yet announced. He is unmarried.

FIRST CANADIAN M.P. TO FALL
Ottawa, June 6.—The cables are bringing to Ottawa a large list of casualties which, more than any description that is possible tells the toll of the terrific battle in which Canada's

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Sir Frederick Donaldson; Lloyd George's Munition Advisor, Was Also Lost

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, June 6.—2.30 p.m.—Accompanying Earl Kitchener, as his staff were Hugh James O'Beirne, former councillor of the British embassy at Petrograd and former minister at Sofia; O. A. Fitzgerald, Earl Kitchener's private secretary; Brigadier-General Ellershaw and Sir Frederick Donaldson.

On board the Hampshire with the British war secretary were also a number of minor army officers. Sir Hay Frederick Donaldson, among those who accompanied Lord Kitchener on the Hampshire, was technical adviser to David Lloyd George, minister of munitions. He was prominent in the engineering world, being a past president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the Iron and Steel Institute, and of various engineering societies. Before the war he was chief mechanical engineer of ordnance factories from 1899 to 1903 and chief superintendent after that date.

He was born in 1856.
ANOTHER IRISHMAN
Hugh James O'Beirne, in addition

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SPECIAL EDITION

The bulletin boards in front of this office were surrounded by large throngs this morning, when the news was displayed, which came over the Courier's telegraphic wires with regard to the appalling disaster to Lord Kitchener and his personal staff. At noon a special edition was issued and the press was kept busy meeting the demands, which also extended to Paris, Simcoe and other adjacent points. Several hundreds of copies were quickly disposed of.

LONDON, June 6th—Admiral Jellicoe, commander of the British Grand Fleet, has reported to the admiralty that the British Cruiser Hampshire with Earl Kitchener and his staff aboard, has been lost off the West Orkneys.

Four boats were seen to leave Hampshire, but a heavy sea was running. Only a capsized boat and some bodies have been found.

Earl Kitchener was on his way to Russia. Admiral Jellicoe reports there is little hope that there were any survivors.

The names of the members of Earl Kitchener's staff have not yet been learned.

Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial Staff, is in London.

ADMIRAL JELICOE'S STATEMENT

Admiral Jellicoe's report to the Admiralty follows: "I have to report with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Saville, R.N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 8 p.m., to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north-northwest and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot, and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present. As the whole shore has been searched from the seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivor.

"No report has yet been received from the search party on shore. "H.M.S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

The Orkney Islands, off which the Hampshire went down, are off the north coast of Scotland. The Hampshire was on her way into the Atlantic around the northern end of the Scandinavian peninsula into the White Sea. Earl Kitchener probably intended to debark at Archangel.

The Hampshire was one of the Devonshire class of six cruisers. She was built in 1903 and carried normally 655 men. She displaced 10,850 tons, was 450 feet long, 68½ feet beam and drew 25½ feet. She was armed with four 7.5-in., six 6-in., two 12-pound and twenty 3-pound guns and two torpedo tubes. She cost \$4,250,000.

The Hampshire has been in use as a scout boat and for carrying officials on various missions, having ample accommodation for the latter purpose.

NOT LOVED, BUT PROFOUNDLY RESPECTED, WAS EARL KITCHENER

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.

PROFOUNDLY RESPECTED
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 domains of the British Empire.

HOME WHEN WAR BROKE OUT

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 earldom from King George, and was being talked of as Viceroy of India. Within a few hours after England's declaration of the 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 central 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.

For his triumphs in the Sudan he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and received the thanks of parliament and a grant of \$150,000.

Without his crowning achievements

the great organizer of the British campaign in the European war, Kitchener had already won wide and lasting fame by his many campaigns in Egypt, South Africa and in India.

BORN IN IRELAND

He was born June 24, 1850, County Kerry, Ireland, a fact that gave rise to the belief that he was of Irish blood, but his parents were of French and English descent. His father was a soldier, but of no very high rank. He had managed to climb to lieutenant-colonelcy of a dragoon regiment when he retired to the estate in Ireland where Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the to-be-distinguished son, was born. Young Kitchener received his fundamental military education at Woolwich, where he displayed only ordinary brilliancy, with the exception of his liking of mathematics.

OMDURMAN

The fight at Omdurman, Sept. 2, 1898, just across the Nile from Khartoum, was the greatest battle of Kitchener's time in Egypt. Osman Digna faced him with 50,000 Mahdists, while he had but 20,000 men. When the battle was over 11,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 16,000 wounded and 4,000 taken prisoners, while the English and Egyptian losses altogether were under 500 men.

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LOCAL CASUALTIES ARE BEGINNING TO COME IN

Captain Creighton and Major Allen, the Latter of New Durham, Wounded—Lieut. Bishop Reported Safe.

There are many anxious Brantford hearts in connection with the recent severe fighting through which the Canadians have passed. **CAPT. CREIGHTON WOUNDED.** A wire was received to-day announcing the severe wounding of Capt. W. Creighton, only son of Mrs. M. A. Creighton, 113 Dufferin avenue. His injuries are recorded as in the left arm and the left side. He belonged to the 6th and the wire states is now in the Duchess of Westminster's hospital at Touquet. The Captain is a Brantford boy and his father the late W. L. Creighton, was manager of the branch of the Montreal bank in this city. No finer lad ever lived, and the entire hope of the community will be that he may yet recover from his hurts. Mrs. Creighton and his two sisters Mrs. Leggett and Mrs. H. W. Pitton are in the thoughts of many friends. **LIEUT. BISHOP SAFE.** Mackenzie, license inspector of West York, came a cablegram from his son, Lieut. A. D. Mackenzie, of the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles, stating that he had come unscathed through the fighting, although a number of his comrades were missing. Another message from Lieut. Kenneth Marlett to his parents at Oakville read "at least Denison, Coleman, Lea, Bishop, safe." Lieut. Bishop above referred to is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bishop of this city. Gordon and Harvey Cockshutt, of this city were at first thought to have been in the fighting, but as their names have not been mentioned it is believed that they were not in the struggle. **MAJOR ALLEN WOUNDED.** A wire this afternoon announces the wounding of Major Merrill Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Allen, New Durham. He joined the 2nd C. M. R. in Vancouver and is a brother of Mr. Fred Allen, 46 Walnut street. Toronto, June 6.—To Mr. Donald

Major Hamilton Gault Killed; Had Premonition of Death

By Special Wire to the Courier.
MONTREAL, June 6.—The announcement of the death of Major Hamilton Gault, who raised the Princess Patricia regiment, reached his family to-day. Major Gault was wounded twice before he received a mortal wound in the recent Zellebek fighting. Major Gault was the unsuccessful petitioner for a divorce before the Senate recently, naming a fellow officer as co-respondent. He told friends when he left to join his regiment that they would never see him again, as he was going to sell his life on the battlefield.



EARL KITCHENER, Secretary of State for War, who was on the Cruiser Hampshire when it was sunk off the Orkneys. He was lost with all his staff.

THEATRE

FEATURES

Brothers
ical Offering
Omar
ers of Merit
r Star
Vard

EFENCE
t Photo Drama

TUES., JUNE 6th

Manager.

PERA COMPANY

CRITICS THE GREATEST
TION IN THE WORLD
t Production of

HOOD

WELCOME IDYLL OF LIGHT
L STAR CAST

Herbert Waterous, Ralph Brainin, Paul Branson, Tillie Salingier, de Francesco

OWN ORCHESTRA
ING CHORUS ON EARTH

50c, 75c, \$1.00
ws at \$2.00

PLES' DRUG STORE Now Open
alter Performance

Theatre

MANAGEMENT

10c

TUESDAY
LANDON'S LEGACY"

ND THURSDAY

c) "Almost a Widow," "Patriot
filial Way."

SATURDAY

ey of Hate"; "Father and Mabel
"Love and Artillery."

COLONIAL THEATRE

PRINCESS PLAYERS

Mon., Tues., and Wed.
"Tess" of the
Storm Country

Monday, June 5, start of the
sensational serial
GRAFT

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub Agency), on certain conditions. Dishes—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A homestead home is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Dishes—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 30 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Dishes—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 30 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. COLE, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—\$1000.