

# BRITAIN SADDENED BY KITCHENER'S DEATH AS MOST STUNNING BLOW EMPIRE HAS RECEIVED DURING WAR

## LONDON SORROW STRICKEN AS ALL HOPE IS GIVEN UP

### War Secretary Goes Down on Cruiser Hampshire While Bound to Russia on Important Mission

### Great Work of Organization Practically Finished But Diplomatic Services Were of Great Value to Entente—Members of Staff Held Responsible Positions—Great Leader Known as "Man Without Physical Fear."

London, June 6.—The news that Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, and his staff, who were proceeding to Russia aboard the cruiser Hampshire, were lost off the Orkney Islands last night, was the most stunning blow Great Britain has received since the war began.

This is the second shock the country has sustained within a week. The other was when the newspapers appeared Friday evening with the first information of the naval battle in the North Sea in the form of a list of the ships lost, with virtually no intimation that there was any compensation in the way of enemy losses. The bulletin telling of the death of Earl Kitchener gave the country an even greater shock. Kitchener was the one outstanding personality whom the people talked of and believed in as a man, notwithstanding newspaper attacks, which at a former period of the war threatened to undermine his popularity and the public confidence in him.

A telegram from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the fleet, giving the bare facts, was received at the admiralty about 11 o'clock in the morning. The first official announcement was issued at about 1:30 in the afternoon. Such news, however, cannot be kept entirely secret, even for an hour. Before noon rumors were spreading, and the telephones in the newspaper offices were busy with inquirers anxious to know whether this one of the many reports circulating in these days of tension—had any foundation. They were told there was nothing in it.

#### JELICOE'S MOMENTOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Admiral Jellicoe's report to the admiralty was as follows: "I have to report, with deep regret, that his majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain J. Savill, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 3 o'clock, to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen, by observation 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 capsize 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 survivors. "No report has yet been received from the search party on shore. "H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

#### Hoping Against Hope.

When the official announcement finally was issued, the fact spread about London some time before the newspapers could get into the streets. There was a crowd about the stock exchange which required police reserves to deal with it. The police told everyone to move on; that there was no truth in the report.

At the same time another mass of people was assembling about the government offices in Whitehall. All the windows of the war office had the curtains lowered. That confirmed the rumor beyond doubt. Other crowds gathered around the newspaper offices; when the boys came out with the full of extras the people fell on them and fought for the papers. In the course of the afternoon the flags on all buildings were half-masted.

The English, undoubtedly, are a stoical people, and have taken the good and the bad tidings of the war as they came with an absence of emotion surprising to outsiders. But no one could have walked the London streets today without perceiving that something which the common people took as a calamity had befallen them.

The foreign office was saddened by the loss of one of its most valued members, Sir James O'Brien, while Sir Frederick Donaldson and Brigadier-General Ellershaw, of the ministry of munitions, were known to be men whom the nation could little afford to lose.

The fact that the cruiser Hampshire, with between 300 and 800 men, had been sunk was generally accepted as an unfortunate detail in these days when a thousand good men are being lost in the course of warfare, and the Canadian battle gets a scanty column in the newspapers.

The king came from Windsor and sent for Premier Asquith when he heard the news. The war council held a long session. Naturally, speculation regarding Kitchener's successor began immediately. Among those discussed were David Lloyd George, Lord Dreyfus and the chief of the imperial staff, Sir William Robertson. But whether a military man or a civilian will take the war office has not yet been decided.

Earl Kitchener met death at a moment which will insure his position in British history. He was almost the only member of the government who, from the beginning, confidently asserted that this would be a long war—his lowest estimate was three years—and he insisted that the government should make its plans accordingly. The organization of the enormous new British army is well underway.

The general staff, under General William Robertson's direction, according to the belief, has well in hand the task of working out the details, which Kitchener's brain was largely instrumental in planning and launching.

"There is no evidence to show whether the Hampshire was submerged or struck a mine. Many ships have been passing between Russia and Great Britain on the same route since the port of Archangel was opened.

The official news was a greater surprise than it otherwise would have been, because no one knew that Earl Kitchener had left England. A memorial service will be held in St. Paul's. The nation was depressed and grieved at the news of General Townshend's surrender at Kut-el-Amara, but not before his death had been sadden as today. "Incidents and phases of Earl Kitchener's career are being numerously recalled

### KING PAYS TRIBUTE TO EMPIRE'S HONORED DEAD



EARL KITCHENER, late Secretary of State for War, mourned by the British Empire and her Allies as one of the greatest of the Entente leaders.

London, June 6.—By the king's command the following order has been issued to the army: "The king has learned, with profound regret, of the disaster whereby the secretary of state for war has lost his life while proceeding on a special mission to the Emperor or Russia.

"Field Marshal Lord Kitchener gave forty-eight years of distinguished service to the state, and it is largely due to his administrative genius and unwearying energy that the country has been able to create and place in the field the armies which today are upholding the traditional glories of our Empire. Lord Kitchener will be mourned by the army as a great soldier who, under conditions of unexampled difference, rendered supreme and devoted service both to the army and the state.

"His majesty the king commands that the officers of the army shall wear mourning with their uniforms for the period of one week. Officers are to wear crepe on the left arm of uniform and of great coats.

greater evidences of regret than was the first report of last week's naval battle, which made everyone believe the British navy had suffered a severe reverse.

Premier Asquith paid his tribute to Earl Kitchener in his speech at the recent adjournment of parliament, saying no other man could have raised the great armies which Kitchener assembled.

It has been recognized that there was placed on the war secretary's shoulders a load it was impossible for one man to bear. In the early part of the war he was responsible not only for the organization of armies, but for the enormous work of equipping them and supplying them with munitions. Since David Lloyd George took charge of the munitions department, Earl Kitchener has been able to devote himself more largely to the work of military organization.

Great Britain's allies had great confidence in Earl Kitchener's judgment. His rights to France and Italy were supposed to have had important results in the ordination of the war of the Allies. The first intimation came in the bulletin, announcing that he had been lost.

Recent Tribute in House. Premier Asquith's speech defending Earl Kitchener from criticism reflecting unfavorably on the conduct of the war was made last Wednesday. Sir Ivor Herbert had introduced in the house of commons a motion for the reduction of the war secretary's salary, which is a customary method when finances are discussed of giving an opportunity for criticizing any official. The premier said:

"I come to the motion which has been made to reduce the salary of the secretary of war. I think the whole of this discussion might have taken place with as much freedom if such a motion had not been made; but every member of the house must exercise his own discretion in that matter; and since it has been made I am bound to say—and I say it in all sincerity, that for that achievement Lord Kitchener is personally entitled to the credit."

"My honorable friend dwelt, not unfortunately, on what he conceives to have been errors in the early stages of the war in the provision of munitions and in the failure of our recruiting machinery. There is a good deal to be said on the other side, but I will not say it now.

More provision, some fair-minded critics may say, might possibly have been shown. The machinery of recruiting in particular, well enough adapted as it was for raising a voluntary army on a small scale, was machinery which got choked and encumbered and to some extent broke down when it was called upon to discharge a task for which it was never intended, and for which in some respects it was not fully adapted.

"I think it is worth to look back on the twenty-two months of the war, and the strange and unforeseen emergencies, dangers and hazards which these months have rolled along brought into being with almost kaleidoscopic variety and unexpectedness. I ask them to remember that we started the war upon a military system which had the consent of all parties in the state and which only provided for the despatch abroad of 150,000 men; and to realize what we are doing now, both at home and in all the theatres of war. Fair minded and fair judging men ought to view the whole of this strange and unprecedented scene with its episodes and possibilities, and I think they will not be indisposed to say that we were to be indulgent and generous, but to be just and fair, in their appreciation of the enormous service which has been rendered."

On Mission to Czar. London, June 6, 6.30 p.m.—An official statement, issued this evening, says that Earl Kitchener, on his way to Russia, was to have discussed important military and financial questions with Emperor Nicholas.

Several officers express the opinion that the Hampshire must have struck a mine as it would have to be an exceedingly lucky shot for a torpedo to get a ship with her speed and under the conditions which was very rough.

The Hampshire, while an old boat and not fit for fleet action was fast enough for patrol and blockade work. She carried a crew of 600 and 500 men.

On board the Hampshire with the secretary of war were also a number of important military officers.

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 be 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.

The newspaper reporters at the war office, who at the time had not heard the news, regarding Earl Kitchener, announced: "Neither Earl Kitchener nor Premier Asquith was present."

Diplomatic Services Valuable. Washington, June 6.—Profound sorrow over the loss of Earl Kitchener prevailed at the British embassy here today, but members of the embassy staff found solace in the belief that his death would not be the national disaster it might have been earlier in the war, before he performed his stupendous task of creating the greatest fighting machine that ever was known.

It was said his work practically was finished, so far as raising and equipping the British army was concerned, and that his duties at large had been rather of a diplomatic than of a military nature.

Of such a character, it was pointed out, was the war secretary's mission to Greece, which had at least the negative value of keeping that country neutral at a moment when it seemed to be passing over to the side of the central powers. It is assumed the visit to Russia, upon which he had embarked, probably was of a similar character, cooperation in military policies in Asia Minor and Persia.

Brigadier-General Ellershaw, one of those who accompanied Lord Kitchener in the United States two months ago in connection with the procurement of military supplies for Russia.

The Man. During all the years in which the British people had looked on Kitchener as a man of great character, he was able to fathom his personality. A Cockney non-commissioned officer, who had seen much service under him, summed up the general opinion when he said: "He was a talker. Not 'im 'is all steel and bick."

"Like every good soldier, duty came first with him. He subordinated everything to that. From that moment to this there has not been one single day in which he was not at his post, working with an assiduity, zeal and patriotic devotion. I can say from personal observation of daily contact with him, which is beyond all praise, that he is a man of great character, much as I respect and value them—that Earl Kitchener has never made a mistake.

"This was one of the most arduous undertakings that was ever laid upon a human being. I am sure there is no single critic here who is not generous minded enough to say that if there has been a mistake it is just possible that he himself has made mistakes. The charges brought against Lord Kitchener are charges not against him only but against the government of which he is a member. I have been, more than any of my colleagues, since the first day, closely associated with Lord Kitchener in all he has done and I accept and share full responsibility.

"As the war progressed, and Great Britain's deficiencies in certain directions, particularly in regard to shortage of artillery ammunition, became apparent, Earl Kitchener was subjected to severe criticism, led by Lord Northcliffe. The secretary was charged with responsibility for failure to foresee the extraordinary demand for heavy shells, and as a result the ministry of munitions was formed, with David Lloyd-George at its head.

Earl Kitchener's responsibilities were further lessened by the appointment of General Sir William Robertson as chief of the imperial staff in December of last year. It was reported at this time, that friction had arisen between Earl Kitchener and Marshal French, then in command of the British forces in France. Soon after the appointment of General Robertson, Field Marshal French withdrew his command.

Notwithstanding the friction directed against Earl Kitchener his great accomplishments during the war are recognized universally. Foremost of his achievements is the creation of a full army from England's untrained manhood.

absent of M. Sazonoff, said with regard to the death of Earl Kitchener: "The Allies have sustained a grievous loss in the death of Earl Kitchener, whose ability and worth were fully recognized by Russia. His loss, however, great as it is, can have no appreciable effect on the future conduct of the war."

Sir Geo. W. Buchanan, the British ambassador, had been the recipient of a constant stream of messages of condolences on the death of Earl Kitchener from Russian officials and men of all ranks and classes.

"Russia will feel his loss almost as keenly as England," said the ambassador today. "After all he had accomplished, an unfortunate death at a critical moment in the war, and a brilliant career, I had received no instructions regarding the purpose of Earl Kitchener's visit to Russia, but assumed that he had come to acquaint himself with the details of the military operations of the Allies into close support. The English displayed in his prospective visit has been extraordinary."

German Comment on His Death. Berlin, June 7, via London.—The newspapers devote much space to Earl Kitchener, whom they generally acknowledge to have been an organizer of the greatest position in the Entente. His death, in his health, or to base particular hopes thereon.

The Lokai Anzeiger, commenting rather bitterly declares that Kitchener's wars were mainly won against spearmen and half naked wild peoples, and that the Boer war was really won by internal wars and children and permitting thousands to die.

Count Von Reventlow, in the Tageszeitung, also indulges in personalities. He says that Kitchener, however, for the most part refrained from attacking Germany's dead opponent.

The Tagliis Ke Rumschach openly confessed to dislike, but also admiration, for Kitchener, saying: "He was an honorable enemy. He never visited Germany to admire our manoeuvres. He never dived with the Kaiser's army, but he was an approachment, and never pretended to be. We thank him in death for that. He was a brutal man, but he was a man."

Dutch Comment. The Hague, via London, June 7.—All the Dutch papers dwell on the death of Earl Kitchener. The Nieuwe Courant says in Kitchener's death the most formidable blow to the German war machine in this war. "One of the pillars of the empire has been shattered," it says.

The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, on the other hand, thinks that Kitchener's death has no immediate significance. "It may be difficult to replace him," says the paper, "but another will be found to take up his work. His strength is in no wise broken by the loss, which, it may be expected, will make the British nation more sternly unbending than ever."

Silent Tribute in New York. New York, June 7.—A silent but intensely impressive tribute to the memory of Lord Kitchener was paid by a large number of prominent citizens at a theatre in West Forty-fifth street last night. The tribute was spontaneous, and was not anticipated by anyone in the city.

A film entitled "How Britain Prepared" was being exhibited as an object lesson in preparedness. The first part of the picture dealt with the progress achieved by Kitchener for the transformation of 5,000,000 recruits into an efficient and organized force of fighting men in the time of eighteen months.

Suddenly the lights of the theatre dimmed and the dead field marshal was flashed upon the screen. The orchestra leader tapped his baton, and as the opening bars of the hymn, "God Save the King," were heard the entire audience rose and stood in silence until the strains had died away. Not a sound of applause was heard, but a man who was in the audience said afterwards that the genuineness of the tribute was more marked by the very silence in which it was paid.

Jap Attacks is Gone. London, June 7.—An official statement says that Commander Shimomura, of the Japanese navy, perished in the sinking of the battle cruiser Queen Mary.

The British official statement confirms a despatch from Tokio of June 6, announcing the death of Commander Shimomura, who was acting as Japanese naval observer on the Queen Mary.

German Rescue 176 British. Berlin, via London, June 7.—The following official communication was issued today concerning rescues made by the German ships after the recent battle off Jutland:

"After the sea battle the German naval forces rescued from the battle cruiser Queen Mary one ensign and one man; from the battle cruiser Indefatigable, two men; from the torpedo boat destroyer Tipperary, seven men, including two wounded; from the destroyer Nestor, two officers, two deck officers and 25 men, including six wounded; from the destroyer Nomad, four officers and 60 men, including one officer and ten wounded, and from the destroyer Turbulent, fourteen men, all of them wounded. These 176 men were saved by our small cruising and torpedo boats."

City Saddened by News. There was but one topic of discussion in St. John Tuesday. Wherever one met the first word was of Kitchener, followed by expressions of profound regret that his great career had been closed in the very midst of its usefulness. The name of Kitchener, since the days of Khartoum, has been so familiar, and his splendid military figure has loomed so large in the affairs of the empire, that he had become to a general imperial institution, concerning which there could be no thought of termination or destruction. And so, as men and women met, they became to a general imperial institution, concerning which there could be no thought of termination or destruction. And so, as men and women met, they became to a general imperial institution, concerning which there could be no thought of termination or destruction.

AGENTS W  
RELIABLE represent  
meet the tremen  
fruit trees through  
at prices through  
four good men to rep  
and general agents. I  
taken in the fruit-g  
New Brunswick, offer  
opportunities for men  
offer a permanent p  
pay to the right man  
ton, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom i  
in New Brunswick  
able Agents now in  
ed district. Pay we  
Fleming Nursery Co.,

WANT  
HEMLOCK BARK  
load lots. Best m  
Gerrity Company, Bar

WANTED—About  
Apply Miss Pitt

WANTED—About  
Apply to Miss

WANTED—A sec  
teacher for next  
salary, to Peter  
of School B  
Victoria county (N. B.)

WANTED—A cook  
state references  
Post Office Box 688.

MAN wanted for R  
summer's job for  
to David McDonald, S  
side.

WANTED—A midd  
capable girl for  
Good wages. Write M  
Hampton (N. B.)

BUSINESS O  
sure thing, open  
least ten per cent. ye  
number from up  
apply to Michael Ke  
street, St. John (N. B.)

No Summ  
Vacation  
Will be given this ye  
our "bit" by fitting  
women for the work  
them.

Students can enter  
Send for catalogue

PATCHELL—At  
June 4 to Lieuten  
Patchell, a daughter,

MARRI  
MAXWELL-CLAR  
church, on Monday, Ju  
G. F. Scovill, John D  
1408. Bachelors and  
daughter of James M.  
West.

THOMPSON-ROSS  
street, Methuen, Mass.  
G. Lane, on June 3  
Thompson to Margat  
St. John.

CONANT-STUBBS  
gelical Congregational  
(Mass.), on June 5,  
Isaac Fleming, Lucien  
June 8, Emma Shore,  
MEKINNEY-KEIT  
of the bride, by the F  
inson, June 7, Mr. W  
Kinney to Miss Bina

DEAT  
COOKE—in this cit  
4, Samuel A. Cooke, Jr  
daughters and two son  
HURDER—Recent  
Queens county, Capt  
Hurder, aged 82 years  
and five grandchildren

SHORE—At Camb  
June 8, Emma Shore,  
A. Ritchie, and you  
the late John P. Pen  
(N. B.)

BOULIER—Ente  
June 6, after a short  
Boulhier in the 35th  
leaving his wife, one  
and one sister to mot

IN MEMO  
SWEET—in loving  
A. Sweet, who depart  
1908.  
Sleep on, dear Mother  
Thy willing hands ca  
The midnight stars s  
Of one we loved, but

LETTERS TO  
THE SINKI  
Sir.—The combinati  
tion of dishonest, dis  
politicians designated  
New Brunswick has b  
appointed by the g  
WELL DONE W  
CONGRATULAT  
Persons who have r  
recently cannot fail  
by sworn testimony  
dition of said politici  
gal will now have an  
the person of Dr. E. S  
and expose the gove  
political schemes.

Charlotte county, J