

GREATEST SOLDIER OF THE EMPIRE IS GONE

Britain Mourns the Untimely End of Earl Kitchener of Khartoum.

His Loss Will Only Fire the Country With New Determination.

London Cable.—The Official Press Bureau announced to-night that a memorial service will be held for Lord Kitchener at St. Paul's. The date for this has not yet been fixed.

An army order was issued to-night for all officers to wear mourning in memory of Lord Kitchener for a week, commencing to-morrow.

In connection with suggestions that information of Earl Kitchener's movements may have been conveyed to the Germans by spies, it is interesting to note that the Official Gazette last night contained an order placing new restrictions on passengers landing at ports in the Orkney Islands. Henceforth no person may land at such ports without specific permission of the military authorities at Kirkwall.

WHOLE KINGDOM AFFECTED.

Reports from all parts of the kingdom, from the biggest cities to the remotest hamlets, reflect the deep and fatal sensation caused by the death of Kitchener. Tributes were flying to him from all quarters. Among those who sent telegrams of condolence were the King and Premier Asquith. Public bodies passed resolutions expressing profound grief, in which there was generally included the determination to prosecute the war until a favorable peace may be concluded. Tributes to Lord Kitchener's life and work were paid wherever people met. The neutral Ambassadors and Ministers expressed their formal condolences and warmly voiced their appreciation of Kitchener as a man, while the envoys of the allied Governments were also eulogistic in his untiring efforts in behalf of the Entente cause and his achievements in raising a new army.

The King, who was absent from London, returned immediately upon learning the news. One of his first acts was to send a telegram of condolence to Lord Kitchener's sister, Mrs. Parker. Soon after receiving Premier Asquith he received General Sir William Robertson, and also Lord Kitchener's private secretary, Sir George Arthur, through whom he sent messages of sympathy in behalf of himself and the Queen to Kitchener's family.

Premier Asquith was greatly shocked by the news, as apart from his official connection with the dead War Secretary, he was the latter's close personal friend.

Numerous tributes to Lord Kitchener by prominent men were printed in the afternoon papers. Lord Rosebery said: "We will not lament him to-day. He lived a full life and gained a reputation that no other man in these islands possessed. He died in the full affection and confidence of the nation. His epitaph should be 'He did his duty.'"

The Archbishop of Canterbury said: "His life was laid down for the cause in which we were all striving to do our part in prayer and resolve, so it may bring about something better than we have been in the past."

As far as can be learned, there are no survivors to tell the tale of the tragedy. The man at the street, however, is firmly convinced that it was a submarine that sent the Hampshire to the bottom.

Lord Kitchener had frequently crossed the seas since the outbreak of the war. He often went to France, and made one trip to the Dardanelles. His intentions at that time were known by many several days before his departure.

If it had been possible for spies to report his plans, it is believed it would have been done then.

GREATEST SOLDIER HAS GONE.

While only a few days ago Kitchener had hundreds of enemies who freely criticised his actions, it is certain to-day that the entire nation recognizes that its greatest soldier has gone. Even his most violent opponents admit that he worked more than any other man since the first day of the war for the success of the British arms. All agreed that he showed no argument. When heckled in the Commons he insisted that it was not advisable to divulge military affairs to the public, but declared himself willing to receive all members privately and reply to all questions. His hecklers were unanimous in declaring after their conferences with Kitchener that he satisfied everyone.

A high official who frequently voiced the most strenuous opposition to the War Secretary told the correspondent that the whole British Empire will recognize that it has lost a very great man. He continued: "Kitchener gave his life to his country as much as any soldier killed on the battlefield. Surely he would have preferred a different death, which he often gladly faced while on inspection tours, but he died the death of a hero for his country, which had his undivided devotion for nearly half a century."

His tragic end will have but one effect: it will strengthen the will and the determination of the British people to fight to the bitter end until the most definite and most conclusive victory has been gained."

OBJECT OF RUSSIAN VISIT.

Earl Kitchener was going to Russia at the request of the Russian Government. He intended to land at Arch-

angel and visit Petrograd, and probably go to the Russian front. His mission had chiefly to do with the supply of munitions for Russia. The Earl expected to be back in London for the reopening of Parliament on June 20.

Earl Kitchener met death at a moment which will ensure 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 under way. The general staff, under General Sir 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.

GERMANS EXPELLED.

The Baltic Exchange closed when the news of Lord Kitchener's death was received. On the stock exchange, where business was suspended when the announcement came in, no news since the outbreak of the war caused such bitter feeling against the German members. While most of the members of German birth were expelled some months ago, a few who had sons fighting at the front were allowed to remain. To-day the members, after the close, met and passed a resolution asking the committee publicly to expel all the German members.

The heir to Lord Kitchener's titles of nobility is his brother, Col. Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, who served in Burma and in the Manipur Expedition in 1891. He is 70 years old, and has a son, Commander Henry F. C. Kitchener, R.N., born 1878.

THE LEADER'S WORK IS DONE

N. Y. Press Pay Tribute to Earl Kitchener.

But Say He Left Britain Ready to Win.

New York Report.—The morning newspapers here publish columns about the tragic death of Earl Kitchener, including London despatches, sketches of his career, brimming eulogies of his achievements, and expressions of sorrow at his death. All agree that the passing of Kitchener is a great loss to Britain and her Allies. But, as the Herald puts it, "his vast machine he created exists, ready to continue the pressure necessary to bring about the end desired. This great soldier's greatest work was long since done."

The Tribune says no man ever died with fame more secure, and the Sun declares his name will be inscribed upon the roll of England's most eminent men. The World says: "Kitchener called his country to arms. He earned it that the war would not be brief. He forgot for it mighty weapons of flesh, blood and spirit. Other men must now wield those weapons. If there is among them one greater than he, there is as yet no sign of his genius."

Joseph H. Choate, at one time United States Ambassador to Great Britain, characterized the death of Lord Kitchener and his staff as "a frightful calamity."

"I regarded him as the greatest soldier of Great Britain," said Mr. Choate. "I think he was in his right place at the head of the British War Office. I believe this calamity will stimulate the British people to increased effort until their final triumph is won."

Capt. Guy Gaunt, British naval attaché at New York, said that Kitchener's genius for organization had equipped his reputation for generalship in the field.

"I knew him," said Capt. Gaunt, "as a wonderful organizer of British armies, who could discipline men and put them into the field. By some his achievements in this direction are held to surpass his exploits in the field."

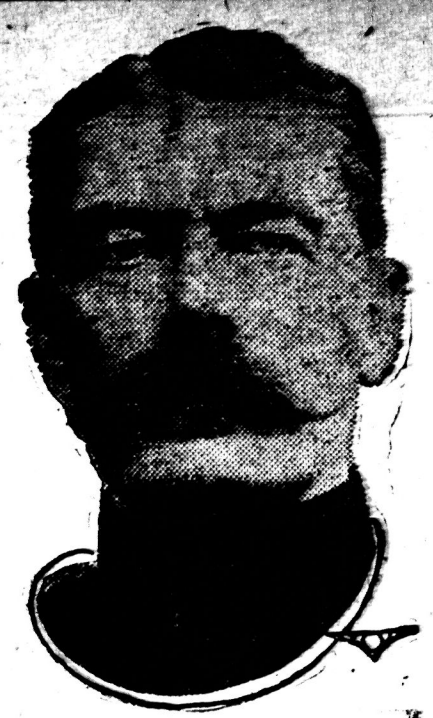
At the Waldorf Astoria the Earl of Limerick, just back from a cruise on the yacht of his son-in-law, Jas. C. Brady, said:

"Ghastly, that's what it is. Lord Kitchener was a soldier and a gentleman," raising his hat—"God rest his soul!"

AT VERDUN.

No Infantry Attacks in Late French Report.

Paris Cable.—The official statement issued by the War Office to-night reads: "On the front north of Verdun no infantry action was reported during the course of the day. The artillery struggle, however, continued with undiminished violence in the region of Vaux and Damouville. Major Raynal who defended Fort Vaux with indefatigable energy has been made commander of the Legion of Honor."



EARL KITCHENER, Minister of War, Who, With His Staff, Are Reported Lost on the Cruiser Hampshire, Off the West Orkneys.

HUN WILL NEVER REACH VERDUN

Entire German Army Cannot Take the Place.

Assault Merely to Glorify Crown Prince.

New York despatch: The Paris correspondent of the Tribune, cabling under yesterday's date, says: "In view of the deep interest and anxiety felt in America concerning Verdun, from whence I have this moment returned, I desire to inform you that, in spite of the continued bombardment, Verdun remains intact in point of its military defences. The civil sections, including the hospitals, have suffered."

"I had the honor of dining with General Petain and his staff Sunday. He is most confident, and not impressed with the German successes about Verdun. The morale of his troops is superb, unconquerable."

"The most miserable feature of the Verdun affair is that the price at stake is the heritage of the Hohenzollerns. Hundreds of thousands of French and Germans are sacrificed striving for a prize which, according to all authorities, is of no military value whatever. That the Crown Prince may be made a Marshal of the Empire on the field of Verdun, and, bathed in their blood, then have permission to return to Berlin."

"From my personal knowledge of conditions, I believe that all the German armies may be concentrated on the task. While by sheer weight they may momentarily hold advanced points of defence, they will never reach Verdun. Never!"

FRENCH WIVES

Many British Soldiers Are Winning Them.

British Headquarters in France. One of the results of the presence of the British army in France is that a good many British soldiers will take French wives home with them. The difference in language, far from being a barrier, is an accessory. Tommy Atkins teaches Miss France English and Miss France teaches Tommy Atkins French.

There is plenty of leisure for the courtship to develop. Frequently British battalions remain in the same section for months at a time. When the men have done their shift in the trenches they return "in rest" as the saying goes, to the same villages where they were before. Usually they have quarters in the French houses. In a sense they become members of the community.

With the French men folk away the British soldier lends a hand with any heavy work which results in man's strength. Only to-day the correspondent saw a British soldier drawing a barrow. A feminine hand does some sewing or cooking for him in return. The romantic atmosphere is not lacking. When the Briton says "au revoir" to his sweetheart and starts for the trenches he may never come back; and he is going to fight for France.

On Sunday afternoons the girls are out in their best frocks as they are anywhere else in the world, and walking with them along the roads and lanes are men in khaki; their conversations are a mixture of French and English.

It is not romance alone that leads the Briton to marry in France. He has learned to admire the thrift and cleverness of the French woman and her industry in taking the place of her fathers and brothers who are at the front.

DEMAND PEACE.

Crowds Invade Palace Grounds of Austrian Ruler.

London Cable.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that peace demonstrators, most of whom were women, marched from Vienna Monday evening to Schoenbrunn Castle, the residence of the Emperor, and demanded a separate peace with Russia. A number of the women managed to avoid the police and entered the castle grounds, where they shouted their demands beneath the windows of the Emperor's private apartments. They were arrested, and the castle guard was later equipped with machine guns.

It only takes two to make a quarrel, but a thousand can't convince us the other fellow is right.

TRIBUTE OF ASQUITH TO KITCHENER

Paid On Occasion of Criticism of Conduct of War Last Week.

DUTY WAS FIRST

Did Not Want Post of Secretary, but Did His Best.

London Cable.—Premier Asquith's speech defending Earl Kitchener from criticisms 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 for 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 with the utmost sincerity and earnestness—that I think the army, the country and the Empire are under a debt which cannot be measured in words for the services Lord Kitchener has rendered since the beginning of the war."

"This was not, heaven knows, a task which was sought by Lord Kitchener himself. He was on his way to Egypt to resume the functions which he has discharged there with such conspicuous value to the Empire during so many years. My telegram to him asking him to stay and to come to see me reached him only as he was stepping upon the boat at Dover. He returned. He told me in the frankest possible terms of his indisposition, except to the call of duty, to undertake the task which I proposed, with the consent of the Sovereign, to lay upon him."

"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 Lord Kitchener has not labored with an assiduity, zeal and patriotic self-devotion, and I can say from patriotic observation of daily contact with him, which is beyond all praise."

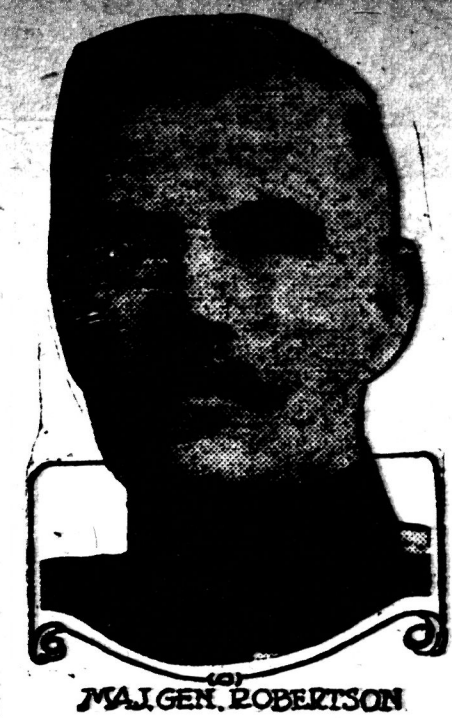
"I am not going to say—I do not know that I can say it of any of my colleagues, much as I respect and value them—that Lord Kitchener has never made a mistake. His was one of the most arduous undertakings that was ever laid upon a human being. I am sure there is no sterner critic who is not grossly over-mindful enough to say that if there has been a mistake it is just possible that he himself has made mistakes. The charges, such as they are, which have been 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."

NO OTHER COULD HAVE DONE IT.

"There is no other man in this country or in this Empire who could have summoned into existence in so short a time, with so little friction, with such satisfactory, surprising and even bewildering results, the enormous armies which now, at home and abroad, are maintaining the honor of the Empire. I am certain that that achievement Lord Kitchener is personally entitled to the credit."

"My honorable friend dwelt not unnaturally 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, and I will not say it now. More provision, some fair-minded critic 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 in some respects it was not fully adapted."

"I ask the committee to look back on the twenty-two months of war and the strange and unforeseeable emergencies, dangers and hazards which those months as they 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 theatres of war. Fair-minded and fair-judging men ought to view the whole of this strange and unprecedented scene with all its episodes and possibilities, and I think they will not be indisposed. I will not say to be indulgent and generous, but to be just and fair in their appreciation of the enormous service which has been rendered."



MALIGN ROBERTSON, Chief of Staff, Said to be Slated to Succeed Earl Kitchener as Secretary for War.

KING'S TRIBUTE TO KITCHENER

Pays High Praise to His Services to the Empire.

Army Officers Will Wear Mourning Band.

London Cable.—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 of Russia."

"Field Marshal Lord Kitchener gave 43 years of distinguished service to the State, and it is largely due to his administrative genius and unwearied energy that the country has been able to create and place in the field the armies which to-day 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 difficulty, 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 great coats."

WILL EXTEND TO CANADA.

Ottawa Report.—High military officers here state that while the King's order that mourning be worn a week in connection with the death of Earl Kitchener applies to Canadian forces in France and England it does not apply to officers in training in Canada.

It is considered likely, however, that a similar order will be issued immediately the King's order becomes officially known to the Militia Council and will be made applicable to officers in Canada.

BATTALIONS PUT TO SABRE

Russian Report of Victory On Way to Bagdad.

Few Words Tell of a Turkish Disaster.

London cable: The Russian official report, describing operations in Asia Minor says: "In the direction of Erzingan our artillery stopped an offensive movement by large bodies of Turks. In the direction of Bagdad, in the Khanikin region, we occupied strongly fortified Turkish positions after a fight, and our cavalry attacked the Turkish trenches there, sabring several battalions of the enemy."

A belated Constantinople official despatch describes fighting on May 21 on the Mesopotamia front, and, as usual, claims the Russians were put to disorderly flight. With regard to the Caucasus the report claims that the Russians have been driven from the eastern slopes of Kope mountain, and "chased" eight kilometres further east, 1,900 being killed or wounded and 67 taken prisoner. The occupation, after some days of stubborn fighting, of dominating positions on the Russian line which along the Mannan range is also claimed.

PHARMACISTS.

Ontario Council to Furnish Temperance Act Copies.

Toronto despatch: In order that every druggist in the Province of Ontario might have a full understanding of the various clauses of the prohibition bill which will directly affect them, the By-laws and Legislation Committee of the Pharmacy Council at their meeting yesterday decided to mail to every druggist in the Province a copy of such clauses.

In a communication from J. A. Macdonald, a graduate of the College, who is now on active service in France, the attention of the Council was drawn to the fact that there was no provision for the appointment to commissioned ranks of pharmacists. It was therefore decided that this condition should be brought to the notice of the Minister of Militia, with the request that official action be promulgated recognizing proper commission standing for all graduate compounders on active service.

RUSS VICTORY OVER TEUTONS GROWS HOURLY

Whole Austrian Batteries Captured Intact, With Guns and Limbers.

900 OFFICERS TAKEN

Czar Sends Congratulations to the Troops for Their Great Work.

Petrograd despatch: In their new offensive movement the Russians have captured more than 40,000 men. It was announced officially to-day. The statement says that on the line between the Pripet marshes and the Roumanian frontier, over which the campaign is being fought, the Russians thus far have taken 900 officers, 40,000 men, 77 guns, 124 machine guns and 48 bomb-throwers.

The Czar at 10 o'clock last night telegraphed from headquarters the following despatch congratulating the troops of Gen. Brusiloff on the success attained:

"Transmit to my well beloved troops on the front under your command the news that I am following with satisfaction their brave deeds, and that I appreciate their bravery. Express to them my gratitude. May the good God assist us in driving our enemies from our territories. I am convinced that all will hold firm together and fight until the glorious end for Russian arms."

"NICHOLAS."

THE OFFICIAL STORY.

The text of the official statement follows: "The success of our troops in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina are developing. The total number of prisoners and trophies captured in the fighting, which resulted in the enemy being dislodged from his powerfully fortified positions, continues to increase."

"Since the beginning of the recent actions until noon Tuesday General Brusiloff's armies have captured 900 officers, more than 40,000 rank and file, 77 guns, 124 machines guns and 49 trench mortars, and, in addition, searchlights, telephones, field kitchens, a large quantity of army and war material and great reserves of ammunition."

"A number of batteries were captured intact by our infantry with all their guns and limbers. In the recent fighting the enemy made actual proof of the increase in our war material. The actions have strengthened our confidence that as this material develops the enemy's fortified lines will be more effectively destroyed."

"The valor and dash of our troops were proved by the results achieved in only three days' fighting."

"Prudence does not permit us at present to divulge the names of the valiant battalions, which fought some time with the loss of all their officers. It is equally impossible to publish the names of the brave general officers killed or wounded, or the localities where the combats occurred."

FEW DETAILS GIVEN.

With the exception of the brief official communication regarding the new offensive movement, which are bare of details, almost no information has been received in regard to the new campaign of the Russians. It is being conducted on a front of more than 250 miles, and, although it has every indication of being a major operation carefully prepared, the story of the campaign thus far has been kept from the world. Petrograd correspondents have been permitted to cable only a few despatches regarding the expected political effects of the move and other subsidiary features. They have been allowed to estimate the Austrian forces engaged, but not the Russian, placing the former at about 600,000 men.

The official Russian report of yesterday stated that about 25,000 men had been taken, so that to-day's report indicates the capture of 15,000 additional men in the intervening 24 hours. There have been no indications in regard to the sections of the front on which the principal successes have been won.

DUAL MONARCHY IN BAD PLIGHT

London cable: (New York Times cable).—A correspondent of The London Times, who "has unusual opportunities of ascertaining the state of feeling and actual position in Austria-Hungary," says that last week an important member of a neutral legation in Vienna wrote:

"Here existence is no longer possible. We have no bread to eat, no milk, no butter, no fat, nothing—absolutely nothing."

"The general misery is indescribable. Everybody talks of an awful revolution if the war lasts much longer. The offensive against Italy has been undertaken in order to keep up the public spirits, and because it is hoped that success in that quarter will end the war. We betide us if this hope should also fail."

When a candidate claims the nomination is forced upon him, it probably follows the line of least resistance.

WANTED
MARRIAGE
TO WORK ON
RESUME AND
HELP WANTED
LANEUS
Y ON ROOFING
CO., Limited
Influence
NTED
NTED
SALE
SOUND BAY
KNEY
STWOOD
Gems.
Emancipate
kitchen worry
food value of
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urishing meal
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