

MAILS
From San Francisco
Manoa, June 13.
For San Francisco
Nippon Maru, June 7.
From Vancouver
Makura, June 14.
For Vancouver
Niagara, June 23.

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—HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916.

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TORPEDO OR MINE SINKS HAMPSHIRE WITH GEN. KITCHENER AND STAFF

NATION'S LOSS STAGGERING; GEN. W. B. ROBERTSON MAY SUCCEED

(By Associated Press Cable and Wireless)

LONDON, Eng., June 6--Sunk by or torpedo or mine in the North Sea, the British cruiser Hampshire went down at 8 o'clock last night west of the Orkney Islands with Lord H. H. Kitchener, British minister of war, and his staff.

Supreme Admiral Jellicoe early today reported to the British Admiralty that the Hampshire was lost off the Orkneys. He reports that the cruiser was en route to Russia when the explosion occurred which wrecked the vessel, and that the explosion was caused either by a mine or a torpedo. Patrols are searching for the bodies and for possible survivors. Some bodies and a capsized boat have been found. The shore of the islands is being searched but there is little hope that survivors will be found.

It is believed that the Hampshire intended to go to Archangel, the Russian port on the White Sea, where the war minister and his staff were to debark. Normally the Hampshire carried a complement of 655 officers and men.

Kitchener's staff included Hugh Oberine, ex-counsellor of the embassy at Petrograd; O. A. Fitzgerald, Kitchener private military secretary; Brigadier-general Ellershaw and Sir Fredertck Donaldson. A meeting of the British war-council has been called.

Gen. Sir William B. Robertson, chief of the imperial army staff, will probably succeed Kitchener. Following the receipt of the news, business was suspended on the London stock exchange today.

LOST CRUISER IS OF 10,850 TONS

The Hampshire was an armored cruiser of the Devonshire class, 10,850 tons, built in 1903-04, 450 feet length, with a main battery of 4 7.5-inch guns and 6 6-inchers. Her speed was 22.4 knots.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S SUDDEN DEATH IS HARMONY FACTOR

Acute Stomach Trouble and Nervous Breakdown Given as Causes of Fatal Illness; Vice-President Li, Who Succeeds Him, is Acceptable to Revolutionaries

PEKING, China, June 6.—After an illness of several days due to acute stomach trouble, followed by a nervous breakdown, President Yuan Shih-Kai of China died today.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui has advised Li Yuan Hung, vice-president of the republic, that he succeeds Yuan as president. Quiet prevails in the cities, following the news that Yuan had died. The succession of Li to power meets the demands of the leaders of the revolt, who had declared that they were unalterably opposed to Yuan Shih-Kai but would be satisfied if he left office and allowed some such man as Li to succeed him.

The agricultural progress of Guatemala in 1915 will be shown at a

FAMED GENERAL WHO IS LOST TO BRITISH CAUSE IN NORTH SEA



KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM.

Col. George M. Dunn, military attaché to the American embassy at Rome, has been ordered to San Antonio.

Lost Hero of Khartoum, Ideal Soldier, Dies When War-vessel Destroyed

Lord Kitchener was born June 24, 1850, and is thus almost 66 years of age. For years he has been called the "ideal soldier" and though criticized since the war has been in progress, is one of the greatest of Britain's living heroes.

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 1,000,000 to nearly 4,000,000.

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 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 was born June 24, 1850, in County Kerry, Ireland, a fact that gave rise to a general 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 the 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 for mathematics. On graduating he received a commission in the Royal Engineers, but when not yet 21 years of age he attached himself to a French army in the Franco-Prussian war. He had been in the service only a short time when he contracted pneumonia during a balloon flight, and had such a prolonged and serious illness that he had to give up further service for France. Kitchener's experience in European warfare—prior to his direction of the great war of 1914—therefore, had been limited only to a few balloon flights in France.

In 1886 he became governor of the Red Sea territories and set in motion a series of raids on the notorious Osman Digna, the dervish leader. In one of these raids Kitchener's men were flanked and put to flight, during which he received a bullet which broke his jaw.

By this time much was heard in England of Kitchener's work in Egypt and when he returned there for a short rest he was received with honor and nominated aide-de-camp of Queen Victoria. With his health recruited, he went back to Egypt where, on the resignation of Sir Fran-

HIGH ARMY OFFICER WHO IS LIKELY TO SUCCEED KITCHENER



Gen. Sir William Robertson, who a few months ago was appointed chief of the British army staff. He may now succeed Kitchener.

The Chinese custom of burning small pieces of gold leaf on various

VOLCANO LAKE'S FALL GIVING GRAND DISPLAY; RISE EXPECTED SOON, PROF. JAGGAR PREDICTS

HILO, Hawaii, June 6.—This is declared to be the most spectacular day in the history of the volcano of Kilauea since 1894. Late yesterday the "bottom fell out of Kilauea" as enthralled spectators expressed it and the lava sank 300 feet in four hours. The earthquakes are continuing, the sides of the crater crushing down to the bottom of the pit, falling in great masses into the seething sea below the rim. There is much excitement on the Big Island.

Wireless advices from A. N. Campbell, vice-president and a director of the Hilo Railroad, who is on Hawaii looking after Hilo Railroad affairs, tell of a magnificent display at Kilauea.

"Spent remarkable day at Halemaumau," he wireless to R. W. Shingle. "Lake fell 300 feet. Tremendous fall of all the benches. Large lake 600 feet down still boiling. Avalanches continue. Jaggar says lake will probably rise again. This is the most wonderful day since 1894. The spectacular show still continues."

GERMAN OFFICIAL CABLEGRAMS

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS, June 4.—Several English attacks against positions southeast of Ypres, recently conquered by Germans, were flatly repulsed. Artillery engagements north of Arras and in the district of Albert continued also yesterday. English reconnoitering parties were repulsed.

Several hostile bombings southeast of Neuville and Stevast were without effect. On the left bank of the Meuse a hostile attack west of Heigt 304 was easily repulsed. One machine gun was taken by the Germans. On the east bank heavy engagements between Callette forest and Dambloup progress further successfully for Germans.

Yesterday more than 500 French were prisoners, among whom were three officers, and four machine guns taken. Several gas attacks by the enemy west of Marckirch were without the slightest effect. Hostile flyers killed several Belgians by bombs in Flanders. No military damage done. In Hallebeke an English aeroplane was shot down by defensive cannons.

All French attacks without exception were repulsed with heaviest losses for the enemy. German reconnoitering detachments entered enemy positions along the Yser, north of Arras, east of Albert, and near Alkirk forest. Thirty French, 20 Belgians and 25 British men were captured. One mine thrower was also taken.

Air combats during May were very successful for us. The enemy lost 52 aeroplanes, which were shot down. Nine were involuntarily landed with