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LORD EARL KITCHENER AND STAFF ARE VICTIMS OF GERMANS AT SEA

KING'S SHIP HAMPSHIRE IS SUNK OFF WEST ORKNEYS

Searching Party Goes Along the Whole Shore but Fails to Find Any Survivors of the Sea Disaster Caused by Either a German Mine or Torpedo.

SOME BODIES AND A CAPSIZED BOAT ONLY ARE FOUND

Admiral Jellicoe, Commander of the British Grand Fleet, Reports to the Admiralty That There is Little Hope That There Are Any Survivors at All.

LONDON, June 6.—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 the Hampshire but a heavy sea was running. Only a capsized boat and some bodies have been found.

Little Hope Held Out

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

The admiral's report follows: "I have to report with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Savill, 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.

Some Bodies Are Found.

"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 I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors.

"No report has yet been received from the searching party on shore."

When the news of the sinking of the Hampshire reached 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 of foreign affairs; Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, and David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, were present at the council.

England's Greatest Soldier.

Earl Kitchener was appointed secretary of state for war on August 8, 1914, a few days after England's declaration of war on Germany. He was regarded as England's greatest soldier and the decision of the government to entrust him with supreme direction of the war was received with unanimous approval.

As the war progressed and Great Britain's deficiencies in certain directions, particularly in regard to the shortage of artillery ammunition became apparent, Kitchener was subjected to a severe criticism led by Lord Northcliffe. The secretary was charged with responsibility for failure to foresee the extraordinary demands 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 last year. It was reported at that time that friction had arisen between Earl Kitchener and Field Marshal French, then in command of the British forces in France. Shortly after the appointment of General Robertson, Field Marshal French relinquished his command.

Accompanying Earl Kitchener as his staff were Hugh James O'Beirne, formerly counsellor of the British embassy at Petrograd and former minister at Sofia; O. A. Fitzgerald, Kitchener's private military secretary, and Brigadier Ellenshaw and Sir Frederick Donaldson.

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 Khartum 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 unimpeachable 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.

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 handicaps which the Central powers had over England in the matter of fighting strength.

He grimly told the British people that 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, unsmiling, 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.

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 2,000,000 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 gave him active support prior to May, 1915.

During the winter months the war secretary had announced the "big drive" would begin about the first of May. The battle of Neuve Chapelle occurred in May, and England believed this was the beginning of the big drive. Shortly afterward, reports reached England that the drive had halted owing to a shortage of munitions, especially high-explosive shells. A section of the London press then declared that Kitchener had made a serious mistake in providing large quantities of shrapnel and insufficient quantities of high-explosive shells.

As far as to suggest his being displaced as war secretary, but the majority of the papers defended him. It was agreed that the raising of the big army and supplying munitions at the same time was too great a task for one man. The discussion developed the formation of a coalition cabinet and the creation of the new

FILMS LOST.

The following wire was received by the management of the Robinson Grand this morning from the Metro picture service whose film was scheduled to play at that house today. "Films not shipped, lost, trying to locate."

The management is very sorry to disappoint its hundreds of patrons, but they wish to assure that it is through no fault of theirs. Service will be resumed tomorrow with Marguerite Clark in "Molly Make Believe."

portfolio of minister of munitions, of which David Lloyd George took charge, while Kitchener remained as war minister.

Without his crowning achievement as 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 India.

He was born June 24, 1850, in 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-colonel of a dragoon regiment, when he retired to the estate in Ireland where Horatio 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 1874 when a British expedition was sent out to survey Western Palestine, Kitchener was one of the eager volunteers accepted for this service. For months he traveled over the hills and valleys of this peaceable Bible land with his theodolites and surveying tape, and with this life in the open he grew to be a tall, gaunt subaltern with a hard face well burned.

His contribution to the topographical knowledge to the Holy Land completed, young Kitchener was sent to Cyprus where Great Britain had just acquired, to organize a system of courts, a work in which he displayed administrative ability and tact. It was while there, in 1882, that he took his first step on the path that was to lead him eventually to Khartum. Trouble was already brewing in the Sudan. Hearing that the Egyptian army was being organized by Sir Evelyn Wood, young Kitchener saw his opportunity with unerring instinct and lost no time in offering his services. The military authorities, recognizing at once his insight into the native character, put him in the intelligence department, and from the very outset of his Egyptian career negotiations of the utmost importance were entrusted to him and carried out with invariable success. As an intelligence officer, Kitchener accompanied Sir Herbert Stewart's desert column on that heroic but disastrous enterprise known as the Gordon Relief Expedition—the belief of General Gordon from Khartum where he had been entangled during the evacuation of the Sudan.

Kitchener deeply took to heart the lessons of the fiasco, with its failure of transport and intelligence departments, and avoided these troubles in the expedition which he himself led some years later. In the meantime Kitchener was employed in innumerable fights and raids against the dervishes or Mahdists of Southern Egypt. 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, on the resignation of Sir Francis Grenfell, he was appointed Sirdar (commander) of the Egyptian army. His really great career dates from that time.

As an instance of the self-confidence with which Kitchener undertook his tasks in Egypt is recalled how he dealt with the war office a few generals before him ever dared. On one occasion he sent home for a special kind of gun. The war office suggested another kind. The Sirdar repeated his orders. Next he was informed that the war office guns had been forwarded, whereupon he dispatched a politely insolent message.

WOMAN TO COVER BIG CONVENTIONS

The June term of the criminal court was formally opened Tuesday, but as it was election day no business was done. The grand jury will start its work Wednesday morning. The circuit court term ended Monday evening.



Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart.

Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, who is said to make \$100,000 a year from her newspaper and magazine writing, will be one of the many special writers at the national conventions. She was one of the few women who got to the front in Europe in the early days of the war.

home saying that he was very grateful, but the war office could keep its guns. His message read: "I can throw stones at the dervishes myself." As a consequence, the guns he asked for were forwarded without delay.

The Kitchener campaign that ended with the recapture of Khartum was considered by military experts as perfectly organized and fearlessly conducted. The Egyptian army that Kitchener had worked up to such remarkable efficiency was, when he first took charge of it, a band of unpaid, armed and undisciplined felloes. It was said to be an army "without stomach, heart or backbone," but Kitchener worked under these helpless reeds of broken natives and made of them some of the finest of black battalions.

The fight at Omdurman, September 2, 1898, just across the Nile from Khartum, was the greatest battle of Kitchener's time in Egypt. Osman Digna faced him with 50,000 Mahdists, while he had but 20,000. When the battle was over, 11,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 16,000 wounded, and 4,000 taken prisoner, while the English and Egyptian loss altogether was under 200 men.

With the capture of Khartum, the capital of the Sudan, which meant the re-establishment of British possession of these upper reaches of the Nile, Kitchener became the object of hero-worship in England. His campaign had been, and is to this day, much criticized, however, because of its ruthlessness. It was charged that Kitchener trampled on his foes in an almost barbarous manner. On his return to England, however, he was generous enough to ask the countrymen to found a college at Khartum wherein the sons of the dervish chiefs he had fought and overwhelmed might be educated in the knowledge of the West, a request that met with such response among the British people that the fund required was far over subscribed.

For his triumphs in the Sudan he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartum, and received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of \$150,000. Shortly afterward he was promoted to lieutenant-general and then chief of staff to Lord Roberts in the South African war, and on Lord Roberts' return to England in 1900, succeeded him as commander-in-chief of that field. By constructing a 3,500 mile chain of block houses he was instrumental in blockading and virtually ending the Boer raids and the war in South Africa. This added to his popularity and prestige at home, and he was rewarded by the title of Viscount of Kitchener and the rank of general for distinguished services, the thanks of the Parliament and a grant of \$250,000.

Immediately after the peace General Kitchener went to India as commander-in-chief of the British forces, and in this position which he held for seven years, he carried out not only many far-reaching administrative reforms but a complete reorganization and strategic redistribution of the British and native forces. On leaving India in 1909 he was promoted field marshal and appointed commander in chief and high commissioner in the Mediterranean, and later on took a tour of inspection of the forces of the entire empire, drawing up a scheme of defense of the overseas dominions.

He then returned to Egypt, the scene of his first triumph, in the capacity of British agent and consul general in Cairo—virtually a governor generalship of Egypt—and led in the economic development of the country, building new roads and irrigation projects on a large scale.

During all the years the British people had looked on Kitchener's silent, but effective work, they had never been 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 of Kitchener: "E's no talker. Not 'im. E's all steel and 'is'ce."

His face was that of a man who

TERM BEGINS.

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NOW IS THE TIME FOR NOMINATIONS

neither asked for sympathy nor wanted it. He had steady, blue-gray passionless eyes, and a heavy moustache covered a mouth that shut close and then like a wolf trap. He belittled with all his might in the gospel of work. He had illimitable self-confidence. For bungling and faint-heartedness he was incapable of feeling sympathy or showing mercy; an officer who failed him once got no second chance. He had a grim, laconic humor. "What is your taste in nairpins?" for instance, is said to have been the query with which he annihilated a dandified officer. He was indifferent to popularity, particularly among women, and though feted all over the world in social circles, he never married. In 1910 he said a brief visit to the United States during a trip around the world. At that time it came out in the New York papers that the great Kitchener was a "woman hater." He took occasion to deny this and said the only reason he never married was because he believed a man could not be a good soldier and a good husband at the same time.

Quite a change has taken place in the long list of members in the "10,000 Club" since yesterday. A good many of the opportunity to take the lead over the tardy members and are going out after business with a vim. If you want to get in on the ground floor and get a lot of votes for your subscriptions, now is the time to send in your nomination. Tear it out and send it in today, without fail, as every day lost under the Triple Vote Offer is precious time and you will never get anything as big to work for during the entire campaign.

Think what this means, 30,000 votes with one year's subscription. Sit down and think of how many friends that you would be able to see and then figure up the number of votes that you would have. Think again of owning one of these big Overlands and the pleasure that you could have with it.

Is it not worth a special effort on your part? Perhaps you do not care for the Overland. If this is the case you can easily dispose of it and have a nice little bank account for a few weeks' work. Remember there are a long list of other awards that are waiting for their owner to claim them on the 29th of July. Are you going to come in for your share? There will be eleven prizes to each district awarded on that day and if you do not take one it is because you do not want one.

Write to the "10,000 Club" manager and let him help you, or better still come up and talk it over. But whatever you do don't put it off.

Special Ruling. In order to facilitate the handling of the votes during the period of the "10,000 Club" the manager today makes the following special ruling: Members of the "10,000 Club" are requested not to poll more subscription votes on any one day than will make their published standing more than 10,000 votes ahead of the leader of the day previous. For example, let us presume that the leader in today's list has 50,000 votes to his credit. For tomorrow you would not poll more subscriptions votes than it would take to make your total standing 57,500. This ruling does not apply to the free ten votes coupons or to the complimentary slips. You may poll as many of these as you desire, as this ruling is made on subscription votes only, the pink kind which you receive when you turn in your subscription.

This ruling is only made temporarily and will be withdrawn before the close of the campaign. It does not affect the turning in of your subscriptions. You may turn them in as fast as you secure them and receive the votes for each and every one.

Primary election day in the city and county is quiet and the vote is light. The larger part of the vote is Republican. Candidates and workers are busy at the polls. It is more than possible nothing definite as to results will be known before midnight.

Instead of coming north to the Kanawha river with a plurality of 20,000 to offset the majority he conceded Judge Robinson would receive in the northern end of the state recent manifestations of Robinson sentiment in McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Fayette, Cabell and Kanawha counties indicate Lilly will reach the river running about 10,000 votes behind his distinguished opponent. Judge Robinson's marvelous display of strength in the southern end of the state coupled with his recognized mastery of the situation in the northern end makes him a sure winner with probably a majority exceeding 25,000. Reports reaching here have staged

gored Lilly's managers, who called a hasty council of war to devise some way of rallying their routed forces. Their campaign has completely relapsed and desperate means were discussed to revise it. Lilly men in McDowell county have given up the fight there. They have abandoned all hope of saving the state ticket and are exerting all their resources and energies to save the county candidates. Robinson will carry the county by at least 2,000 according to reports. Cabell county will give Judge Robinson not less than 3,000 majority. Kanawha county will add approximately 1,500 to the total. Fayette county will be close with the odds in favor of the Taylor county candidate, Mercer, which was believed to be a Lilly strong hold, will also be close, and it is said that considerable opposition has developed in his home county of Raleigh. It is not conceded that he will carry his own bailiwick. Mingo county will return a majority of 1,500 for the Grafton jurist. A tremendous growth of Robinson sentiment is noticed in every one of the southern counties.

Reports reaching here have staged

GEORGE PERKINS DEFENDS HUGHES

Progressive Leader is Amazed That Persons Are Taking Advantage of Speech.

ROOSEVELT YET SILENT

Former President When He Does Speak Will Do So over His Own Signature.

CHICAGO, June 6.—In strenuous efforts to bring harmony before the opening of the national political conventions here tomorrow, Republicans and Progressives of prominence held repeated conference today after spending most of the night discussing various plans for a possible agreement.

There was as many different opinions on the questions as there were men discussing it apparently, and the day opened with sleep bereft leaders seeking some solution of the difficulties barring the way to amity and a reunited party.

No man on the ground seemed big enough or powerful enough to take the complex situation in hand and drive through the confusion of opposing factions to a decisive conclusion. Again and again the task was attempted but no definite results were apparent this morning.

Immediately before he went into conference with Republican leaders, George W. Perkins, leader of the Roosevelt adherents, today gave out a statement declaring that Colonel Roosevelt had not said he would refuse to support Justice Hughes or any other man, and assailed Hughes's supporters for making capital of his "preparations speech" in Washington last night.

"Colonel Roosevelt has neither said he was for or against any man," Mr. Perkins said. "When he does speak it will be over his own signature."

"I am amazed," he continued, "that persons are taking advantage of Justice Hughes's speech before a girl's college to get him a nomination for president. It was not a statement. It was just a little address. It is a gross injustice to him. It is unbelievable that he would do this for such a purpose. Whoever tries to use this statement for the purpose of getting him the nomination places him in an insincere position and does him a gross injustice."

"I wish you would be so good as to have your newspaper ask the people," he said, "of we are not in danger of letting this little puddle in which we are splashing around obscure events of unprecedented magnitude and menace."

"Every day for two years we have been drawing nearer to a worldwide cataclysm. The United States now has a matchless opportunity to render a world-wide service for providing it a leader in whom the world has confidence. That man is Theodore Roosevelt."

RAILROAD BARS PATRONS WITH LIQUOR PACKAGES. GALLIPOLIS, O., June 6.—The Kanawha and Michigan railroad has announced that it will continue to restrain passengers from carrying labeled whiskey from Gallipolis to points in West Virginia as personal baggage.

The supreme court of appeals recently dissolved the injunction prohibiting the carrying of labeled packages of liquor on the Baltimore and Ohio and Kanawha and Michigan railroads. Several passengers with whiskey were ejected from the trains Monday.

TORNADO KILLS SEVERAL. JACKSON, Mich., June 6.—Eight persons, two white and six negroes, were killed, and about fifty others injured, some seriously, by a tornado which swept through the western section of this city early today. Many homes were demolished or damaged.

ELECTION IS ON. Primary election day in the city and county is quiet and the vote is light. The larger part of the vote is Republican. Candidates and workers are busy at the polls. It is more than possible nothing definite as to results will be known before midnight.

Reports reaching here have staged

DEAD

Is Yuan Shi-Kai, President of the Chinese Republic, Following Brief Illness.

PEKING, China, June 6.—Yuan Shi-Kai, president of the Chinese republic, died today. Premier Tuan Chi Jui immediately advised Li Yuan Hung, the vice president, of his accession to the presidency.

Yuan Shi-Kai has been ill for several days with stomach trouble which was followed by a nervous breakdown.

Quiet prevailed today in the capital. The death of the president apparently solves the heated political crisis. Li Yuan Hung's succession to the presidency meets the demand of the leaders in the southern provinces.

Yuan Shi-Kai was reported to have been taken seriously ill on May 28. At that time despatches from China said it was believed in Peking that the president had been poisoned but this report was denied by the Chinese ambassador at Washington, who insisted the president was not even killed.

MARSHVILLE WOMAN Dies in Local Hospital Following a Short Illness of Gall Stones.

Miss Bessie May Dennison, aged 28 years, of Marshville, died at 3:30 o'clock Monday afternoon in a local hospital following an operation for gallstones.

The deceased girl is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Dennison, of Marshville; Harvey, Ashby, Raymond and Jennings Dennison, all at home, brothers, and Misses Emma, Hazel and Murel Dennison, all at home sisters.

The funeral services will be held at the home at Marshville, the date and hour will be announced later.

SHUT DOWN

Of the Coal Mines Along the Monongahela River Promises to Be Quite Long.

PITTSBURGH, June 6.—Union miners along the Monongahela river Tuesday professed to see indications of a long shutdown in orders said to have been issued to Pittsburg Coal Company superintendents. These orders require that shoes be removed from mules and the animals turned out to pasture. Notice was posted at the mines of the Lilly Coal and Coke Company, near West Brownsville, calling the men back to work Tuesday morning under the New York agreement. Failure to report meant that the men would be rejected.

Reports were that many miners had not taken the advice of their leaders and returned to work pending the action of the international board on recognition of their strike.

WIGGINS JAILED FOR HEARING. John Henry Wiggins, is a prisoner in the county jail awaiting a trial or hearing in Magistrate Jackson V. Carter's court on a charge of violating the prohibition law by bootlegging whiskey. He was arrested Monday night at 8 o'clock by Deputy Sheriff Laco M. Wolfe in Glen Elk and as the deputy was bringing him to the jail he tried to escape but was soon recaptured.

Reports reaching here have staged

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