

EARL KITCHENER AND STAFF DIE WHEN CRUISER IS DESTROYED

FIELD OF CANDIDATES IS AGAINST HUGHES

PRESIDENT OF CHINA IS DEAD; TORNADOES CLAIM MANY VICTIMS

REPUBLICANS AND PROGRESSIVES COME TO NO AGREEMENT; TRY TO DETERMINE STRENGTH OF HUGHES

ROOSEVELT DID NOT SAY HE WOULD FIGHT JUSTICE, SAYS PERKINS; NO IMMEDIATE CHANGE IMMINENT TODAY

Conferences Are Resumed, But They Have Not Proceeded Far Enough to Clarify Situation—Hughes' Speech Subject of Discussion.

Chicago, June 6.—The two latest elements to be brought into consideration today are the Hughes' speech in Washington yesterday touching upon Americanism and the discussion of Senator Lodge as a compromise candidate for the republican nomination, likely to command the support of Roosevelt.

Hughes' supporters pointed to his speech as a substantial declaration on the question of Americanism, contended it cleared up the only issue on which the justice had not previously announced his attitude. They contended that his public utterances before he went on the supreme court bench make clear his position on all other paramount issues, that inasmuch as the question of Americanism has arisen since he went into the seclusion of the court, his statement on that subject is the only thing to be desired. Those opposed to the justice characterized his speech as "only a list of platitudes." Many charged the speech was carefully timed for the present occasion.

The movement for the immediate nomination of Roosevelt began to show itself early today. Progressives opened headquarters in the Congress hotel, from which the Roosevelt fight was directed four years ago, and early Roosevelt boosters were abroad, stirring up sentiment and enthusiasm.

Chicago, June 6.—Just before going into a conference with republican leader George Perkins, the Roosevelt leader, today issued a statement declaring that Roosevelt had not said he would refuse to support Hughes or any other man and assailed the Hughes supporters for making capital of his "preparedness speech" in Washington last night.

Political leaders, who profess to be willing to accept any man for the presidential nomination who is able to command the support of both republicans and progressives, are trying today to determine whether Justice Hughes has been strengthened or weakened by his temporary concentration of all forces upon him with the avowed purpose of eliminating Roosevelt as a republican possibility.

Unquestionable the effect of the Hughes drive has been to place the whole field of candidates against him. The conference between republican and progressive leaders, which lasted far into the night, was resumed early today, but it is not believed that any of them proceeded far enough to clarify the situation within the next several hours. At least for that length of time, no decided change seemed imminent.

Practical politicians, on the other hand, almost unanimously held to the view that the speech was without significance in the present situation. They said it was the sort of a speech expected from a scholarly man on such an occasion. Some of them declared the words of the justice were not unlike what President Wilson or Col. Roosevelt might have been expected to say under similar circumstances. They made it plain that they regarded the speech as a negligible quantity in the present situation. Nevertheless, it furnished subject for a great deal of discussion both ways among the delegates.

PROGRESSIVES CAUSE MUCH CONCERN.

Almost overshadowing the maneuvering among the republicans today is the question of what the progressive convention will do when it assembles tomorrow. Republican leaders regard it as charged with possibilities of the most potent sort. On every hand they expect a tremendous demonstration for Colonel Roosevelt, despite efforts in some quarters to hold back the nomination until the republicans have indicated their purpose, and there has been an opportunity for further conferences between the two factions. The movement for a delay in the progressive convention, however, has been met by the decision of the leaders to have immediate action, or at least not later than Thursday. Victor Wurdock, Gifford Pinchot, Elram Johnson and about thirty others at the conference late last night came to a decision that the convention should nominate Colonel Roosevelt as soon as the nominations could be reached in the regular manner. All of the progressive leaders are striving for harmony, realizing the difficulty of holding the enthusiastic from nomination beyond Thursday. Most of the progressive delegates were elected as Roosevelt men and they are chafing under the restraint imposed by those who are placing a demand for harmony above the interests of their candidate.

Offer Entire List.

At the outset, the regular republicans were inclined to offer the entire list of candidates now in the field as proof that they are not trying to force any particular man upon the progressives. On the other hand, the progressives on the other hand have but one candidate—Colonel Roosevelt—and that harmony is far off until the progressives show a willingness to consider other names. The suggestion of Senator Lodge, which came last night, was believed to have been the result of the broad agreement of the progressive course. Republican leaders were disposed not to take the Lodge suggestion seriously. The mention of Mr. Lodge as a compromise candidate only added to the skepticism of the regular republicans concerning the sincerity of the purpose of the progressives in proposing names other than Colonel Roosevelt's.

N. D. PROGRESSIVES HAVE NOT DECIDED UPON THE DELAY

Chicago, June 6.—The North Dakota progressive convention, through Chairman Dorr Carroll, told Mr. Perkins today that they had not decided about the plan to hold up the progressive nomination until Saturday, but they would be willing to do so if it would help Roosevelt. Mr. Carroll said the time was ripe for a third party and North Dakota and its delegates are anxious to keep its organization intact.

Senator W. Perkins immediately withdrew the suggestion and indicated that he would not support it.

YUAN SHI KAI



Late president of China who passed away today.

YUAN SHI KAI DIES; CRISIS IN CHINA ENDS

Leaders of Revolting Provinces in Favor of Vice President.

Peking, June 6.—Yuan Shi Kai died today, and Premier Tuan Chi Jui immediately advised Li Yuan Hung the vice president, of his succession to the presidency. Yuan Shi Kai was ill several days with stomach trouble, following a nervous breakdown. Quiet prevails at the capital. His death solves the political crisis, as Li Yuan Hung's succession to the presidency meets the demands of the leaders of the southern provinces.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Washington, June 6.—A cablegram to the state department today from American Minister Reinach at Peking announced the death of Yuan Shi Kai, the president.

HOLLWEG HURLS DEFIANCE AT GREAT BRITAIN

Speech in Reichstag Yesterday Causes Real Sensation.

Berlin, June 6.—(Via London).—A profound sensation was caused by the great speech made yesterday before the Reichstag by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in which he declared that any further suggestions for peace by Germany would be futile and evil. His eloquent appeal to the nation to hold on until victory is theirs and the defiance he hurled at England were greeted with thunder of applause. At the conclusion, he received a tremendous ovation. All parties joined in the ovation with the exception of the socialists and socialists, who scolded with Dr. Lohmann.

STORM SWEEPS WIDE STRETCH; MANY KILLED

Jackson, Miss., Visited Today—Eight are Dead There.

OVER 40 VICTIMS IN ARKANSAS TORNADO

Heber Springs Shows 18 Dead—Many Other Places Are Struck.

Jackson, Miss., June 6.—Eight persons, six of them negroes, were killed and about 50 others were injured in a tornado which swept this section today, demolishing many homes.

The tornado's toll last night and today, according to reports received here, is:

Jackson—Two white and six negroes killed; 50 injured. Heber Springs, Ark.—Eighteen reported dead.

Cabot, Ark.—Three dead. Germantown, Ark.—One dead, negroes dead; 50 injured. Reports last night said 25 were dead.

Greenland, Ark.—One dead, six injured. Fordyce, Ark.—Five killed. Hot Springs, Ark.—Four killed. Morrilton, Ark.—Two killed.

AMERICANISM TO BE CHIEF PLATFORM NOTE

Progressive Party Ideas May be Adopted in Part.

Chicago, June 6.—Although the disposition among republican leaders to give greatest prominence to Americanism on the platform to the convention itself consideration has been given to outstanding features. The advance preparation that characterized other conventions has been lacking, but Senators Lodge, Borah, Sutherland and many others in the senate and house long have had suggestions under consideration. Every effort will be made in the platform, if the suggestions are followed, to incorporate some progressive party ideas. A strong fight will be made for an endorsement of woman suffrage.

In what the three senators have done the first thought has been to give greatest prominence to Americanism. Senator Sutherland has gone so far as to suggest that this word should be used as a key to the whole superstructure, all other declarations being built around a ringing pronouncement in favor of American nationalism. His belief is that a satisfactory platform could be constructed upon that principle and that even the tariff plank could be made to fit into a declaration for Americanism only.

While not committing themselves entirely to this plan of procedure other platform builders support an out and out declaration for nationalism. Some of them are inclined to the belief that his plan might result in too

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LOUIS W. HILL ASKED AS THE ADMINISTRATOR

Widow and Children Petition for His Appointment.

St. Paul, June 6.—Mrs. Jas. J. Hill, widow of the late railroad builder, filed a petition in the probate court of Ramsey county this afternoon signed by herself and eight children, asking the appointment of Louis W. Hill, as administrator of his father's vast estate. Mr. Hill left no will. It is declared the heirs followed the desire of the appointment of Louis W. Hill, as administrator of his father's vast estate. The value of the estate is placed at \$10,000,000 in the petition, but this merely is a formal proposition. The true value will be learned after the examination of securities and held.

HAMPSHIRE, CARRYING MINISTER OF WAR, SUNK OFF ORKNEYS; ONLY FEW BODIES AND CAPSIZED BOAT FOUND

EARL KITCHENER



Lord Earl Kitchener, famous soldier and England's minister of war, who lost his life when the Hampshire was sunk off the Orkneys.

EARL KITCHENER ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST MEN

Organized Largest Volunteer Army in History of Wars.

WAS OBJECT OF MUCH CRITICISM

But Without These Crowning Achievements, He Already Had Won Fame.

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 organizing of the necessary army.

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.

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 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 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, and he, smiling, almost like a fisherman's 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 German advance, the war secretary began recruiting and organizing his army of

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HEAVY SEAS RUNNING, AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT ALL PERISHED; FOUR BOATS LEFT DOOMED SHIP

London, June 6.—Great Britain is mourning the loss of her most noted military chieftain, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, head of the British war office.

Kitchener, with members of his staff, was aboard the British cruiser Hampshire, which was sunk last night off the Orkney islands, and it seems certain that he with all others aboard the warship have been lost.

Admiral Jellicoe, reporting the sinking says the vessel was sent to the bottom "either by a mine or torpedo."

Supposedly Kitchener and his staff intended to consult the Russian military authorities regarding the Russian offensive expected to relieve the Teutonic pressure on Verdun and the Italian front.

JELlicoe REPORTS DISASTER

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 one capsized boat and some bodies were found. Kitchener was on his way to Russia. Admiral Jellicoe reports that there is little hope that there are any survivors.

The names of the members of Kitchener's staff have not been learned. Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, is in London.

Jellicoe's report to the admiralty follows: "I report with deep regret that his majesty's ship the Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Saville, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff aboard, was sunk last night about 8 o'clock to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or 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 immediately 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 thus far. As the entire shore has been searched I greatly fear there is little hope of there being any survivors.

"No report as yet has been received from the searching party ashore."

BRITISH WAR COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING.

When the news regarding Kitchener and his staff was received in London, a meeting of the British war council immediately was called. Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, who probably will become 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.

Kitchener, who was appointed secretary of state for war on August 8, 1914, soon after the British declaration of war on Germany, is regarded England's greatest soldier. There have been no recent reports of Kitchener's movements.

The Hampshire was one of the Devonshire class of six cruisers. She was built in 1903, and normally carried 655 men.

Accompanying Kitchener was Hugh James O'Brien, former commander of the British embassy at Petrograd and former minister at Sofia; O. A. Fitzgerald, Kitchener's private secretary; Brigadier General Ellershaw and Sir Frederick Donaldson.

ROBERTSON MOST LIKELY SUCCESSOR

The first question asked when Kitchener's death was announced was: "Who will succeed him?" The answer invariably was, "Robertson, of course." Robertson, who is regarded as the only possible successor as the head of the British army, already had taken over the war secretary's duties temporarily when the secretary started on his ill-fated journey.

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

RESPONSIBILITIES GREATLY LESSENED.

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 the time that friction had arisen between 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 command.

Notwithstanding the criticism directed against Earl Kitchener, his great accomplishments during the war are recognized universally.

HIS GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

Foremost of his achievements is the creation from England's untrained manhood of a huge army. At the beginning of the war, Great Britain had only a few hundred thousand trained men. Today more than 5,000,000 men are enrolled for the various branches of the army. Kitchener was last mentioned in the cabinet discussion of Friday when he went to Westminster palace to be questioned by members of the house of commons who were not satisfied with the conduct of the war. No indication was given that he intended to leave England.

HEAD AUDIENCE WITH THE KING.

On Saturday and again yesterday he had audiences with King George to report activities on the British front, in which the Canadians have no distinguished themselves.