U. C. T. TEAM AFTER TITLE OF 2 STATES

Local Team Will Leave on Special Train for Minot Thursday..

Grand Forks Council No. 64 of the United Commercial Travelers will be represented at the Minnesota- North Dakota annual convention of the council, which will be held at Minot, June 8, 9 and 10, by a strong baseball aggregation that will make a bid for the 1916 championship. Such cities as Duluth, champions for two years, Mankato, Fargo and Crookston will compete against the Workers for the honors of the year.

The team will leave on the special train made up here on Thursday morning. The teams entered will be matched by drawings. The games continue till Saturday, the last day of the convention.

On the Grand Forks team are: Catcher, H. S. Montgomery; pitchers, Sorlie and Ben Cullen; first base, M. M. Merrill; second base, Geo. Chaffee; third base, Geo. Tierney; shortstop, Frank Foley; left field, Stanley Raymond; center field, E. Everson, right field, M. G. Stokesberry and utility man, S. Johnson.

Practice games have been played by the locals during the past several weeks and in a game with the fast Grand Forks independent team, the travelers were nosed out 5 to 4 after they had the Grand Forks men beaten in the ninth. Two were on bases and two were out when an easy grounder was played into an error allowing the Independents to win.

CIGAR FACTORY FOR GRAND FORKS

O. F. Greening of Crookston Will Open New Factory Here—Begins in Two Weeks.

O. F. Greening, a cigar manufacturer of Crookston, will remove to this city soon and will open a cigar factory at 322 South Third street. "Don Alme" will be the leading brand, the manufacture of which will begin in two weeks.

The Greening family will remove to Grand Forks the first of July.

BIG PARADE PLANNED.

Washington, June 5.—At least seventy-five thousand will march in the preparedness parade here on Flag day, June 14, it was estimated today by citizens organizing the demonstration. One unit will consist of three hundred clerical employes of the capitol building.

President Wilson has signified his intention of marching afoot at the head of the procession.

Herald Want Ads bring results.

RAIN POSTPONES THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE AMATEUR LEAGUE

Rain hindered the formal opening of the City Amateur league scheduled to be started last evening at Riverside park. The Great Northern team was to have played the McGuire-Moxley nine.

The next game scheduled is between the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers and the Tri-State-Ontario teams. This game will be played Wednesday.

EARL KITCHENER, ONE OF HISTORY'S GREATEST WAR FIGURES

(Continued from page 1.)

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 there 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 3,000,000 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 high explosives. Newspaper attacks went so 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 a 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 portfolio of minister of munitions, of which David Lloyd George took charge, while Kitchener remained as war minister.

Without his crowning achievements 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 in India.

He was born June 24, 1850, in County Kerry, Ireland, a fact that gave rise to a general belief that he Kitchener was employed in innumerwere 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 encountered 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 theodolite 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 of the holy land completed, young Kitchener was sent to Cyprus which 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 relief of General Gordon from Khartum where he had been entangled during the evacuation of the Sudan. Kitchener deeply took to heart the lessons of this 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 where, 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 as 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 home saying that he was very grateful, but the war office could keep its guns. His message read: "I can throw stones at the dervishers 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 faultlessly 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, unfed and undermined fellaheen. It was said to be an army "without stomach, heart or backbone," but Kitchener worked over these helpless reeds of broken natives and made of them some of the finest of black battalions.

The fight at Omdurman, Sept. 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 26,000 men. When the battle was over, 11,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 16,000 wounded, and 4,000 taken prisoners, while the English and Egyptian loss altogether was under 500 men.

With the capture of Khartum, 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 Kitchener trampled on his foes in an almost barbarous manner. On his return to England, however, he was generous enough to ask his 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 Lieutenant-general and then chief of staff to Lord Roberts in the South African war, and on Lord Roberts' return to England in November, 1900, succeeded him as commander-in-chief in that field. By constructing a 3,500 mile chain of block houses he stopped the Boer raids and virtually ended the war in South Africa. This added to his popularity and prestige at home, and he was rewarded by the title of viscount, promotion to 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 there, 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 strategical 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 economical 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 h'ice."

His face was that of a man who neither asked for sympathy nor wanted it.

He had steady, blue-gray passionless eyes, and a heavy moustach covered a mouth that shut close and firm like a wolf trap. He believed 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 hairpins?" 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 paid 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 had never married was because he believed a man could not be a good soldier and a good husband at the same time.

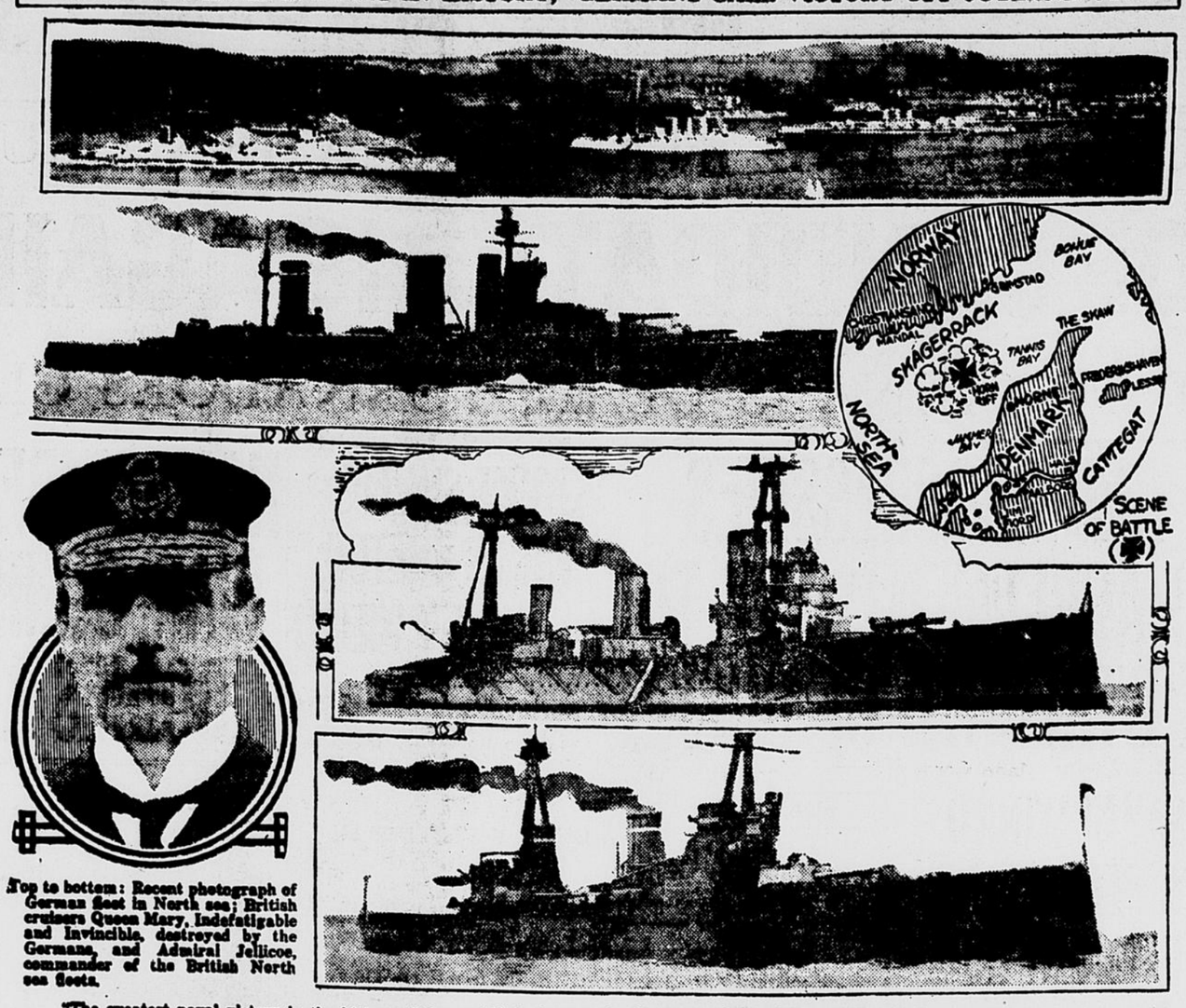
THIRD FRENCH DAILY LAUNCHED IN ATHENS

Athens, June 6—A third daily newspaper in French has been launched in Athens, devoting itself largely to the Serbian interests. It is called The Flag and appears in the evening, in competition with Baron Schenck's German propaganda newspaper, also in French, the Athens Gazette. The French morning paper is regarded as one of the best in Greece—The Athens Messenger. It is edited by a woman, Miss Jeanne A. E. Stephanopolis, daughter of A. Eannettaki-Stephanopolis, who founded the paper in 1876.

It takes a man with an unusually good disposition not to care a rap about the kind of weather that comes along.

There may be such a thing in the world as pure unselfishness, but nobody seems to be able to locate it.

"GREATEST NAVAL EXPLOIT IN HISTORY," GERMANS CALL VICTORY OFF JUTLAND COAST



Top to bottom: Recent photograph of German fleet in North sea; British cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible, destroyed by the Germans, and Admiral Jellicoe, commander of the British North sea fleets.

"The greatest naval victory in the history of the world," is the way the Germans refer to their exploit off the coast of Jutland last week. From the standpoint of tonnage and fighting men involved, there certainly never was a greater engagement on any sea. The superiority of British sea power remains, however, owing to the tremendous size of the British navy.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN ENDEAVOR TO GET GERMAN MARKETS

Medan, Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, June 6.—Both Americans and Japanese are endeavoring to obtain Germany's former far eastern markets.

Before the war many Japanese dealers on this coast were at the verge of bankruptcy. They have since obtained capital from friends at Singapore and have developed wholesale and retail trade. They have achieved much success in dealing in such articles as cement and beer.

American articles are now found in every European store—including shoes, socks and cotton goods. They are dearer than the European, but their quality is regarded highly and there is a good sale.

AMERICAN TO BE CHOSEN PASTOR

London, May 24.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Opinion as to the choice of a successor to the Rev. R. J. Campbell as pastor of the City Temple appears to be about equally divided among the members of the congregation between Dr. J. H. Jowett of New York and Dr. Joseph Font Newton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The deacons have recommended Dr. Jowett. Dr. Newton is to preach at the temple during the month of July.

Whoever is chosen will be warmly welcomed, both as a mark of gratification of seeing the pulpit filled once more and because of the final breaking of the protracted deadlock as to a successor to Mr. Campbell.

Since the latter's departure congregations have fallen off by 80 per cent and the famous Thursday midday service has been abandoned.

Meanwhile genuine interest has been aroused in ecclesiastical circles throughout the country by Mr. Campbell's announcement that he will state his reasons for leaving non-conformity to re-enter the Church of England.

Since re-entering the Church of England he has privately and publicly refused to be drawn into any sort of statement of his reasons for so doing. In maintaining silence he has given as a reason his reluctance to provoke acute difference of opinion.

It was a recent episode at a session of the Congregational union which prompted Mr. Campbell's determination to make a statement. The subject of the validity of the Congregational ministry was under discussion and Dr. J. D. Jones, now the recognized leader of British Congregationalism, suggested that Mr. Campbell's action had been construed as a reflection upon the status of Congregational ministries. At the same time he hinted to Mr. Campbell that it was expected of him to affirm frankly that joining the Anglican church and submitting to reordination did not imply any doubt as to the validity of his former Congregational orders.

Mr. Campbell forthwith announced his intention to issue an explanation.

Belle—She wouldn't stoop to listening to conversation through the keyhole.

Beulah—I know it. A party telephone wire is good enough for her.

VON PAPEN IS AGAIN ACTIVE

Has Gone to Holland on "Secret Mission," Says Report.

Amsterdam, Netherlands, May 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Capt. Franz von Papen, recalled at the request of the United States government as military attache of the German embassy at Washington, and who has come to Holland on a secret mission, has a purpose which is three-fold, according to the Amsterdam Telegraaf. This newspaper does not mention Capt. von Papen by name but alludes to him as a "first class specialist who only recently arriver here after covering himself with world-wide fame in the exercise of functions in another neutral country."

The Telegraaf says that the "specialist" has come here, first, to obtain information of military and political nature; second, to watch foreigners residing or visiting Holland; and, third, to endeavor to influence public opinion in favor of Germany.

The German "secret information service" in Holland is being reorganized, the Telegraaf asserts, the efforts of the "specialist" along this line being the centralizing of diverse and scattered elements of the Teutonic espionage service in this country. He has established the central protective service at The Hague and progress has been made with the organization of the service at Amsterdam, according to the newspaper, which declares that similar efforts at Amsterdam have been a little backward.

In the Rotterdam branch of the service, the Telegraaf says, 142 men and 62 women have been enrolled, recruited principally among waiters, porters and other hotel and cafe employes.

As a matter of fact the sins of a large city haven't anything on a country village if the truth were known.

Altoona, Pa., has 57,000 population.

EXERCISE AND GRECIAN BEAUTY

WHAT IT MEANS.

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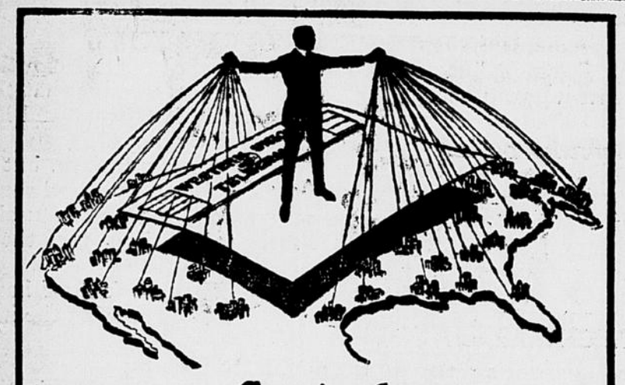
Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, *free*. Address Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.



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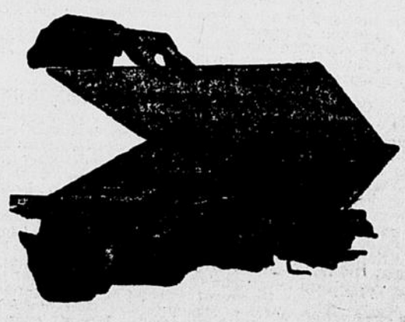

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