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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1916

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## WILL MAKE NO COMPROMISE WITH GRAFT

**Opposition Forces  
Ready to Continue  
Fight for Clean  
Government.**

**Organizer Carter Now in  
the City, Gives Out In-  
terview on Provincial  
Politics.**

Mr. E. S. Carter, the organizer of the Opposition party, is in the city to-day.

"The people are on the lookout," he said, when asked about the Westmorland revolt. "The electors have made up their minds to clean house and it does not matter what constituency is opened, the result will be the same. In St. John, where there are two vacancies and many citizens who have supported this government in the past could be selected as the Irish Catholic representative in the ministry, the Government dare not make the appointment and name the date of election. In this commercial centre of the province, where in 1912 three of our city candidates lost their deposits, the Government candidates would be overwhelmed."

"Philip Grannan, M. P. P., is the representative of the Irish Catholics in St. John city—as popular and deserving a citizen as can be found anywhere—and he cannot be overlooked in the selection of a successor to Hon. John Morrissey and Hon. P. G. Mahoney."

"Certain suggestions have already been made to leading men in the Opposition that there should be no contest in St. John, but Mr. W. E. Foster and a Minister of Public Works be returned by acclamation."

### No Compromise.

"That proposition or suggestion," said Mr. Carter, "could not be entertained for a moment. 'No compromise with graft,' must be the watchword of the Opposition until the people of New Brunswick have an opportunity to give their verdict."

"There is much talk of appointing B. Frack Smith, M. P. P., for Carleton, Minister of Public Works, and Donald Munro, M. P. P., registrar of deeds for that county, and having one election for two members in that constituency as soon as possible."

"The Opposition could not ask for anything more satisfactory than this decision, from their political point of view. The electors of Carleton county would attend to Mr. Smith and whoever his running mate might be. But what will be thought of the executive of New Brunswick and the chief executive of the province if any proposition to appoint the patriotic potato buyer a member of the Government is entertained seriously?"

### Want a Chance at Him.

"There are a thousand potato growers in Carleton county who are waiting for a chance at the man who attempted to make an exorbitant profit out of their product and the loyalty and love of the people of New Brunswick, and the distressing needs of the starving Belgians."

"No, the Opposition could not wish for a more glorious political opportunity than to condemn the man who permitted profit to replace patriotism and who with his business associates made tens of thousands of dollars out of New Brunswick's patriotic gift."

"We have our people warned, though, of what may happen, and organization of Carleton is already planned. Do not make any mistake; the forces of the Opposition in Westmorland were as nothing compared to the forces that can be employed in Carleton."

"The results in Westmorland have encouraged the discouraged, have strengthened the faint-hearted, and all the night of the Opposition will be bent upon the redemption of Carleton county, one of the fairest districts in the province, which has been tainted politically—first by Flemming and now by Smith."

"All that the Opposition asks is for the Government to give them an opportunity in Carleton county. The honest people of that constituency will do the rest."

## A BRITISH CRUISER SUNK WITH KITCHENER ON BOARD

**Head of British War Office and Members of His Staff the Victims of German Pirates---One of the Worst Calamities of the War---Cruiser Hampshire Sunk Near Orkney Islands and all on Board Thought to Have Perished.**

LONDON, June 6.—Earl Kitchener, British Minister of War, and his staff, were on board a British cruiser, which was sunk by a mine or torpedo off the Orkney Islands. It is feared that all are lost. Four boats were seen to leave the Hampshire, but a heavy sea was running.

Only a capsized boat and some bodies have been found. Earl Kitchener was on his way to Russia. Admiral Jellicoe reports that there is little hope that there were any survivors.

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. Admiral Jellicoe's report to the Admiralty follows:

"I have to report, with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Saville, 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. 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 from the seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors. No report has yet been received from the search party on shore. H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

LONDON, June 6.—The names of the members of Earl Kitchener's staff have not yet been learned. Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial staff, is in London.

LONDON, June 6.—Accompanying Earl Kitchener as his staff were Hugh James O'Beirne, former councillor of the British Embassy at Petrograd and former minister of Sofia; O. A. Fitzgerald, Earl Kitchener's private military secretary; Brigadier General Ellershaw, and Sir Frederick Donaldson.

The Orkney Islands, off which the Hampshire went down, are off the north coast of Scotland. The Hampshire was on her way into the Atlantic and around the northern end of the Scandinavian peninsula into the White Sea. Earl Kitchener probably intended to debark at Archangel.

The Hampshire was one of the Devonshire class of six cruisers. She was built in 1903 and normally carried 655 men. She has been in use as a scout boat and for various official missions.

**Organized the Largest Volunteer**

**Army in the History of the World**

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 four million.

All the other great powers that entered the war had huge standing armies on 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 organization of the new army.

**On All Sides There Was Great Respect**

**For His Great Military Efficiency**

It was not a sentimental clamor, for though Kitchener was a proven hero of many campaigns, his personality was as impregnable 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, and there worked day and night to overcome the handicap which the Central Powers had over England in the matter of fighting strength.

**On Taking Office He Told the People**

**That They Had a Big War on Their Hands**

He grimly told the British people they had a far 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. Without the 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 in India.

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, a soldier of no very high rank, 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.

**Won a Sweeping Victory Over the**

**Dervishes at Battle of Omdurman**

The fight at Omdurman on September 2, 1898, just across the Nile from Khartoum, was the greatest battle of Kitchener's time in Egypt. Osman Digna faced him with 50,000 Mahdists, while he had but 20,000 men. When the battle was over 11,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 16,000 were wounded, and 4,000 taken prisoners, while the English and Egyptians lost altogether under 500 men.

With the capture of Khartoum, capital of the Soudan, which meant the re-establishment of British possession of the upper Nile, Kitchener became the object of hero-worship in England.

For his triumphs in the Soudan he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, and received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of \$150,000.

Shortly afterwards 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.

**Was Chief of Staff to the Late Lord**

**Roberts During the South African War**

By constructing a 3,500 mile chain of blockhouses, 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 Parliament and a grant of \$250,000.

Immediately after the declaration of peace General Kitchener went to India as commander in chief of the British forces there, and in this position, which he held for several years, he carried out a complete reorganization 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 defence of the overseas dominions.

During all the years the British people had looked on Kitch-

(Continued on page 5.)

## ADVISED TO PREPARE FOR BAD NEWS

**The Canadian Losses  
Were Very Heavy  
During the Re-  
cent Fighting**

**Casualties Among Offi-  
cers Now Total 180--  
Canadians Anxious to  
Avenge Comrades.**

Ottawa, June 6.—The Canadian public must be prepared for bad news from the front. Our losses in the Sanctuary woods fight have been very heavy. The exact total will not be known for some days, but enough is known to show that they are substantially in proportion to those at Ypres. Taken in conjunction with today's appalling calamity that has taken off the Secretary of War, the moving genius of the British army, the news is unprecedented in its depressing aspect.

Another batch of officers' casualties which came out today brings up to 180 the aggregate so far. From what is known at the department this total is far from complete, while the losses from the ranks will take at least a fortnight to come across.

### Col. Tanner Dead.

The morning list contains eight killed, thirty-three wounded and thirteen missing. A few of the names had been mentioned before. One officer commanding, Lieut. Col. Tanner, of Moosomin, is in the list of dead. Before going to the war he was a practising physician.

Vancouver, Calgary, Port Arthur and Montreal figure most prominently in the latest honor roll.

The casualty lists indicate that the Eaton and Borden machine gun batteries have both been in the thick of the fighting.

### Anxious to Fight.

From advices received here, the news of the battle has caused a perfect clamor among Canadians now in the training camps in England to cross the channel and get into action as quickly as possible.

The difficulty is to select the men and not to get them. The troops in training are anxious to avenge the loss of their comrades.

## British War Council Held Meeting

London, June 6.—When the news of the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire with Earl Kitchener and his staff on board was received in 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 for Foreign Affairs; Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, were present at the council. The newspaper reporters at the War Office, who at the time had not heard the news regarding Earl Kitchener, announced:

"Neither Earl Kitchener nor Premier Asquith was present."

## French Repulsed German Attack

Paris, June 6.—Two attacks by the Germans on the French lines between Fort Vaux and Damloup, on the Verdun front, were repulsed by the French last night, according to an official statement issued by the War Office to-day. The heavy bombardment of Fort Vaux continues with the intermittent cannonading on the west front.

### PRESIDENT OF CHINA DEAD.

Shanghai, June 6.—Yuan Shi Kai, President of the Chinese Republic, died yesterday morning.