

"K. OF K." BORE VAST BURDENS AT OUTSET OF WAR

Britain's Debt to the Man Who Stimulated Recruiting

GREAT AS AN ORGANIZER

Kitchener Held Portfolio of War Since August, 1914

Lord Kitchener stood next to Lord Roberts as the most admired military idol in the British Empire. He had been Secretary of State for War in the British Government since August 5, 1914, the day after that on which declarations of war were exchanged between England and Germany.

By J. W. T. MASON

NEW YORK, June 6.—The death of Lord Kitchener will have a depressing effect upon the United Kingdom, because of his

Many Honors Heaped Upon Earl Kitchener

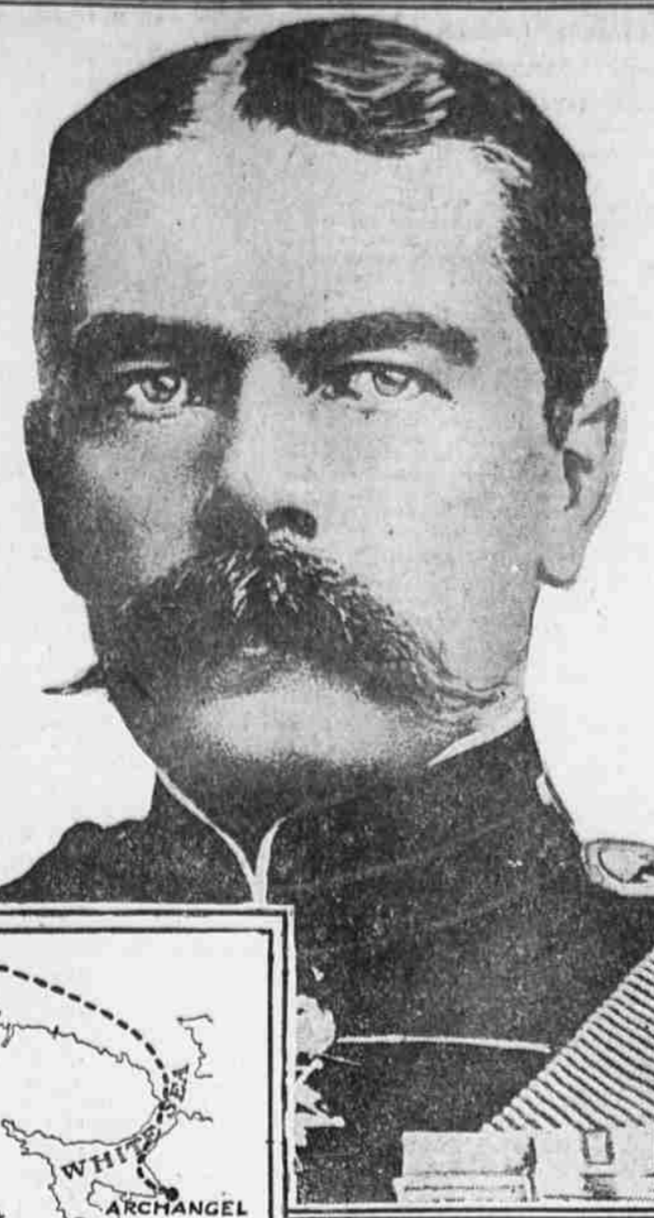
Few men have received as many honors as Lord Kitchener, who won the following titles: Baron, 1896; Viscount, 1902; Earl of Khartoum, 1914; Knight Grand Commander Indian Empire; Knight Commander Great Cross of the Bath; Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George; Knight Commander Bath; Knight Order of St. Patrick; Companion Order of Merit; Field Marshal British Army; Secretary of State for War in British Cabinet; Member Commander Council; Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers; Colonel First Guards.

SPY LINCOLN ARRAIGNED

Appears in London Court on Charge of Forgery

LONDON, June 6.—Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, self-confessed German spy and former member of Parliament, who was arrested in the United States and brought to England by Scotland Yard officers, was arraigned in Bow street court today for preliminary hearing on charges of forgery and issuing false checks and guarantees. The case was heard by Sir John Dickinson, the Chief Magistrate.

WHERE KITCHENER WAS LOST



EARL KITCHENER He would have been 66 years old on the 24th of this month.

KITCHENER, IRON MAN, GOT FAME AND POWER BY HIS SHEER ABILITY

Born in Ireland, Son of English Soldier, He Fought His Way to Seat Among the Mighty

TRIUMPH AT KHARTOUM

Lord Kitchener, England's foremost soldier since the death of Lord Roberts, "Little Bobs," and one of the most conspicuous figures in the present war, died with his prophesy partly fulfilled that the struggle would be a long one.

He was born at Croter House, Ballylongford, County Kerry, Ireland, June 24, 1850, the son of an English father and of a mother of French descent. His father was Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Kitchener, of Cossington, Leicestershire, and his mother had been Miss Chevalier, of Aspall Hall, Suffolk. He was christened Horatio Herbert Kitchener. As a boy Kitchener was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1871. In brief, his career thereafter was as follows: Palestine survey, 1874-75; Cyprus survey, 1878-82; commanded Egyptian cavalry, 1882-84; Nile expedition, 1884-85; governor of Sudan, 1885-88; Dongola expeditionary force, 1895; promoted to Major General, K. C. B.; commanded Khartoum expedition, 1898; received the thanks of Parliament and was elevated to the peerage with a grant of £30,000; chief of staff of forces of South Africa in 1899-1900; commander-in-chief, 1900-1902; promoted to lieutenant general and general, received viscounty, with a grant of £50,000 and thanks of Parliament; commander-in-chief of India in 1902-1909; member of Committee of Imperial Defense in 1910.

At the beginning of the present war, Kitchener was made Minister of War. He held the position at the time of his death. Lord Kitchener was succeeded in his titles and emoluments by his brother, Col. Henry Elliott Kitchener.

RAISED VOLUNTEER ARMY.

One of the most notable exploits of his distinguished military career was the raising of the largest volunteer army the world had ever seen. In a year he swelled Great Britain's fighting ranks from less than 1,000,000 men to nearly 4,000,000 by a recruiting campaign, while all the other warring nations hurried their conscripts into the fray.

At the same time he "cleaned out" the War Office, which was filled with office-holders who gained their positions through social or political favoritism. Stern disciplinarian that he was, Lord Kitchener could not brook inefficiency, though his hard rule was severely criticized in many quarters.

FOUGHT FOR FRANCE

Kitchener of Khartoum early showed his aptitude for the "war game." After finishing his early training at the Woolwich Military Academy, which he entered when he was 18 years old, he went to France and

enlisted in the French army as a private in the Franco-Prussian War. He served in the Army of the Loire and gained the first-hand war experience for which his soul longed.

In 1871 Kitchener became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers. The young soldier desired action and, seeing that it could not be had in peaceful England, he obtained a commission to do surveying in Palestine, under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund. In 1875 he surveyed the island of Cyprus.

When the Egyptian campaign opened, in 1882, Kitchener got his chance and served through the operations with honors. Kitchener was called "a very superior officer" by General Gordon. In his journal, "The Future War Secretary led the Nile expedition that went to the relief of Gordon, and distinguished himself to such an extent that he was made a lieutenant colonel and decorated with a medal.

From 1886 to 1888 Kitchener was Governor of Sudan. Four years later, in 1892, Kitchener was named Sirdar, or Commander-in-Chief, of the Egyptian Army, and his fame in that capacity caused the name of Sirdar to stick to him even after he had secured a niche in the nobility.

Kitchener was promoted to be a Major General for his services rendered in the Dongola expeditionary force in 1896. Two years later he commanded the Khartoum expedition. When he was created an Earl by King George in 1914 he took the title of "Kitchener of Khartoum."

In 1899 Kitchener was named Chief of Staff for the British forces in South Africa, a post he held for a year. For the next year he was Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, conducting his campaigns with ability that commanded the admiration of the Empire. He received a viscounty grant from Parliament of £250,000 and was thanked.

For the seven years between 1902 and 1909 Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief in India.

In 1910 Lord Kitchener was made a member of the Committee of Imperial Defense. The following year he was named agent and Consul General in Egypt. Lord Kitchener was a Field Marshal in the English Army, a title conferred upon him five years before the present war broke out, and was recognized one of the foremost writers on military affairs in the world.

ENDED GALLIOLI EXPEDITION.

Lord Kitchener had been one of the most conspicuous figures in the war. It was he who in November, 1915, went to the Near East and inspected conditions at the Gallipoli dardanelles. This trip led to the withdrawal

of the British expedition from Gallipoli Peninsula.

The War Secretary left London on November 5, 1915. He visited Gallipoli and Salonica, where he conferred with the British and French generals in charge. On November 20 Lord Kitchener went to Athens, where he conferred with King Constantine, King of the Hellenes, for at that time the situation in the Balkans was looking very black for the Allies and it was feared Greece might be with the Central Powers.

Lord Kitchener was a grim, laconic man of magnificent physique, standing over six feet. His friends always said of him that he made his way through sheer ability, having no taste for politics or intrigue.

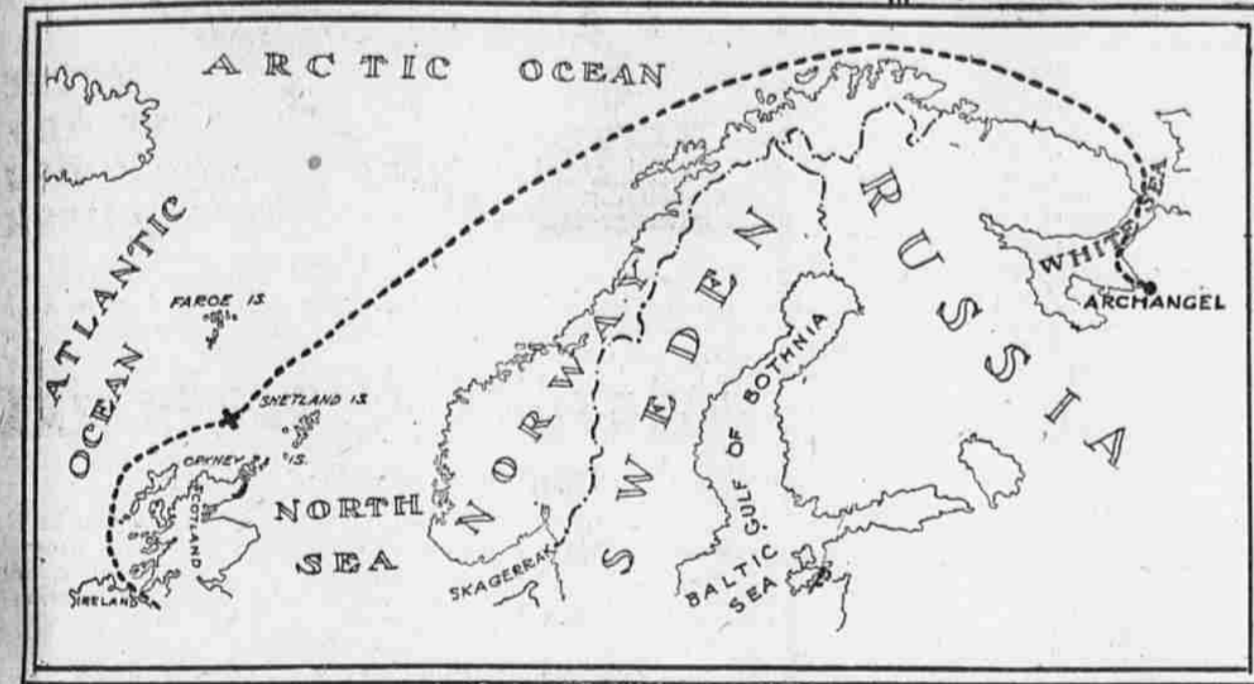
Kitchener's self-confidence was proverbial among the British army officers. His reports to the War Office during the Egyptian campaign, which is considered a perfect type of military expedition, caused considerable criticism at the time. On one occasion he requested that a special kind of gun be dispatched to his army and another kind was sent. He advised the War Office to keep his guns, saying he could do better by "throwing stones at the enemy." Instead of running into a hornet's nest, he received the guns he wished. The campaign ended with the recapture of Khartoum, captol of Sudan, and Kitchener became a national hero. He was criticized, however, for the ruthlessness of his campaign.

Lord Kitchener paid a short visit to this country in 1910, on a trip around the world. At that time it was reported that he was a "woman hater." He never married, but denied it was because he was a "woman hater." He did not believe that a man could be a good soldier and a good husband at the same time. He was wedded to the army.

Much interest was aroused last December when a report came from London saying that an "excellent authority" it had been learned that Lord Kitchener's engagement to the Dowager Countess of Minto would be announced shortly. It was never confirmed. The Countess, whose late husband was Viscount of Minto, was a gifted writer and a sportsman. She visited this country in 1903 and was extensively entertained.

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services early in the war, but it will not cause a breakdown in the management of Great Britain's part in the Allies' campaign.

During the past year Lord Kitchener's responsibilities have been gradually curtailed, until at the time of his death he had little control over strategy of the war and was engaged almost exclusively in matters of organization.

The British Empire owes a large debt of gratitude to Lord Kitchener for the manner in which he stimulated recruiting during the first months of the war, but he was allowed to take too much power in his own hands, and it was this fact that has been responsible in a large measure for the comparatively small accomplishments of the British army since the battle of the Marne.

When the war began, Great Britain was very short of officers, and the members of the General Staff in London were transferred to field duty. Lord Kitchener took on his own shoulders the burden of directing Great Britain's military strategy as well as the work of organizing the Empire's volunteer army. No man could do both the duties successfully, and the result was that in strategic accomplishments the British army, during the first period of the war, did not shine brilliantly.

Kitchener, too, greatly burdened with work, also failed to realize the immense importance of artillery and heavy shells were playing in the war. The result was that the British army did not begin to have a full modern equipment until many months after the outbreak of the war.

Kitchener had no faults as Minister of War. His genius for organization did immense service to his country. But when the effort was made to combine the responsibilities of War Minister with the work of the general staff, the result showed that there is a limit to human endurance beyond which even a man of Kitchener's iron character must not trespass.

Lord Kitchener was one of the great personalities of the war and the affection of the British people for him was unique. His title of Kitchener of Khartoum was abbreviated into "K. of K.," while to the man in the street he was known as "good old Kitchener."

Popular trust in him was based on the fact that he personified to the British people all the tenacity and bulldog stubbornness of their race.

KITCHENER AND STAFF LOST WITH CRUISER

Continued from Page One... cablegram from Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister: "Admiralty officially announces commander-in-chief of Grand Fleet reports with deep regret the H. M. S. Hampshire, under way for Russia, with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk by mine, or perhaps by torpedo, west of Oykneva last night. Heavy seas were running and though all possible steps taken to render prompt assistance, it is expected there is little hope of being any survivors."

WOMAN FELS KRUSEN'S AIDE

Angry Mother Blames Health Department for Babe's Death

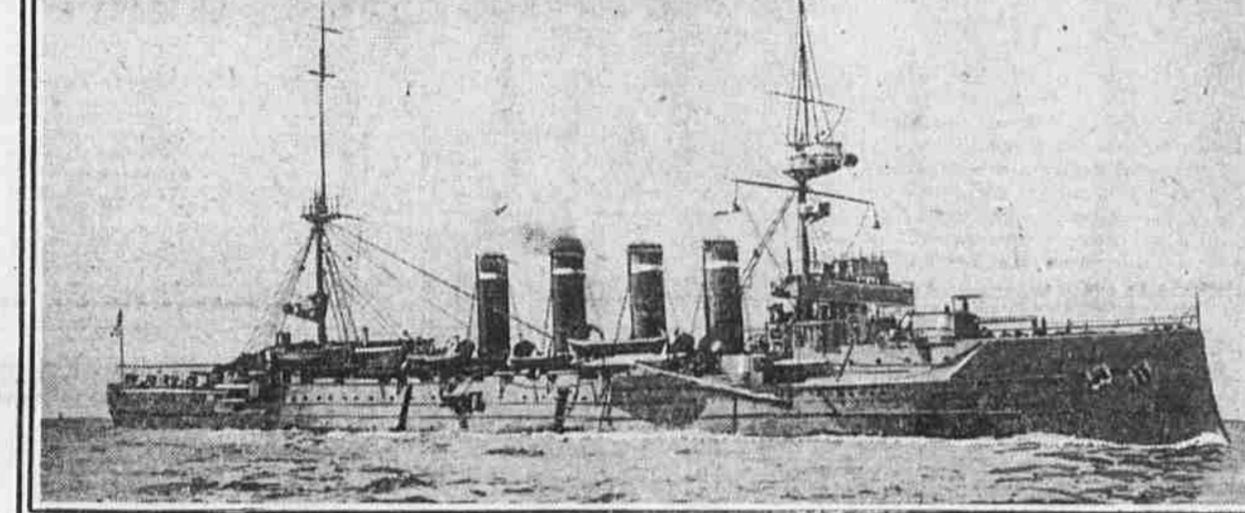
An excited woman, declaring that the death of her child was due to the laxity of Health Bureau officials, invaded the office of Director Krusen today and resorted to fistcuts when an attempt was made to prevent her entering the Director's private office in the scuffle Charles Forrest, a messenger of the Division of Sanitation, was knocked down and kicked. Other attendants of the office rescued him and, with the assistance of City Hall guards, persuaded the angry visitor to leave the building.

The woman, Mrs. Angelontina Lespolbona, of 1802 South 15th street, first visited the Division of Sanitation, while complaining that water had lain in the cellar of her home for a month or more, and that complaints to the bureau had been ignored.

Forrest, a grandson of the tragedian, Edwin Forrest, weighs about 190 pounds. Mrs. Lespolbona is nearly three times that weight. He attempted to slip past her to ward the Director of the coming invasion. Mrs. Lespolbona divined his purpose and attacked the messenger.

Driver Absolved of Boy's Death

The Coroner's inquest into the death of 14-year-old Samuel Dinkin, 2211 South Front street, who died from injuries sustained when he fell under a motorcar at the intersection of Front and Walnut streets, while riding a bicycle, brought out testimony that showed the driver of the truck, Frederick Kerner, was not negligent. Kerner, who lives at 111 Wood street, was discharged. Dinkin died in St. Joseph's Hospital.



The cross on the map indicates where the cruiser with Kitchener and staff went down when on the way to Archangel, Russia. Below is the lost Hampshire. She was of 10,850 tons and carried 655 men.

KILLING OF KITCHENER A SHOCK, BUT FAILS TO DEPRESS ENGLISH HERE

"No Man Is Indispensable," Says President of St. George Society, of War Lord's Death

PLACE CAN BE FILLED

Englishmen in the city, although they regret the loss of the Kitchener party as unfortunate, do not regard it as disastrous to the British cause in the war. Hugh Ford, acting British consul-general for Philadelphia, had no official word of Kitchener's death, but he believed the dispatches relating to it were authentic. The general opinion among ex-English and those who still retain their allegiance is that Kitchener can be replaced and that the conduct of the war will not be materially altered by his death.

"Kitchener was on his way to Russia; I knew that," said Mr. Ford. "What the effect will be I am not at liberty to say."

William Cox, president of the Society of the Sons of St. George, a club of Englishmen, most of whom have become American citizens, would not believe the report, but did not consider the loss of the British war lord a disaster even if the report were true. Mr. Cox is an American citizen. He would not discuss the situation growing out of Kitchener's death, beyond quoting Napoleon's words, "No man is indispensable."

"Lord Kitchener's death is a great disaster to the English people," Samuel Vauclain, vice president and general manager

of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, said when informed of the sinking of the Hampshire. "England has many other good men," said Mr. Vauclain. "I do not care to express an opinion as to Lord Kitchener's successor, but England is not lacking in worthy material."

"This cannot be construed as a moral victory for Germany. The people will not rejoice over the death of Lord Kitchener, for they had a great respect for him."

"His loss will be felt," said Percival Tattersfield, president of the Tattersfield Wool Company, "but not seriously. He had done his work. His was the creating of the army, putting it on a firm foundation and introducing a perfect organization. He had done all this, and his work was virtually over. England would not have needed him as much now as she did two years ago. He showed them how to fight—they're fighting now."

Mrs. Tattersfield expressed the opinion that Lord Kitchener's loss was "terrible." "He was one of the men that England couldn't spare," she said.

Mrs. Arthur Burgess, another prominent

Englishwoman in Philadelphia, said that Kitchener's loss would be seriously felt, as he was one of the great men of England.

Frank L. McNeal, of 102 East Mermaid lane, Chestnut Hill, expressed the opinion that Kitchener was a "choice morsel for the Germans."

"It will be a blow to England," he said, "but she will recover. The entire country is aroused and at a fighting pitch, but the death of the head of the army will only make them fight the harder. England has the sympathy of the civilized world and will surely win out with all her serious setbacks. Kitchener did a wonderful amount of good."



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