least 2.

⌈ Let $\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \cdots \sigma_n$ be the set of linearly independent holomorphic sections of $[D_\lambda]$ corresponding to the linear system $|D_\lambda|_{\lambda \in \mathbb{P}^n}$. Let τ be a section of $[E]$ s.t $E = (\tau = 0)$. $\Rightarrow$ $\sigma_i \otimes \tau^{-1} \in H^0(M, \mathcal{O}(D_\lambda - E))$. $\Rightarrow$ Given any divisor $D_\lambda' - E$, if we let $\sigma = a_0\sigma_0 + \cdots + a_n \sigma_n$ a section of $[D_\lambda]$ s.t $(\sigma = 0) = D_\lambda'$, then $\sigma \otimes \tau^{-1}$ is a section of $[D_\lambda' - E]$ s.t $(\sigma \otimes \tau^{-1} = 0) = D_\lambda' - E$. $\Rightarrow$ $\{ D_\lambda' = D_\lambda - E \}$ form a linear system. $\bigcap D_\lambda' = \bigcap (D_\lambda - E)$ contains no divisor. Otherwise, E can not be the largest divisor s. t. $D_\lambda - E > 0$. $\Rightarrow$ $\bigcap D_\lambda'$ has codimension ≥ 2. ⌟

Then we may define a rational map

$$f : M \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n*}$$

by setting

$$f(p) = \{ \lambda : D_\lambda' \ni p \} \in \mathbb{P}^{n*} ;$$

this is well-defined away from the base locus of $\{D_\lambda'\}$.

⌈ Consider the vector $(\sigma_0(p) \otimes \tau^{-1}(p), \cdots \sigma_n(p) \otimes \tau^{-1}(p)) \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ where $p \notin \bigcap D_\lambda'$.
$\Rightarrow$ $\{ [a_0, \cdots a_n] \in \mathbb{P}^n \mid a_0 \sigma_0(p) \otimes \tau^{-1}(p) + \cdots + a_n \sigma_n(p) \otimes \tau^{-1}(p) = 0 \} = H$ is a hyperplane in $\mathbb{P}^n$, and, for each $[a_0, \cdots a_n] \in \mathbb{P}^n$, $(a_0 \sigma_0 \otimes \tau^{-1} + \cdots + a_n \sigma_n \otimes \tau^{-1} = 0) = D'_{[a_0, \cdots a_n]} \ni p$.
$\Rightarrow$ $H = \{ \lambda : D_\lambda' \ni p \} \in \mathbb{P}^{n*}$ ⌟