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J. H. BROWN, MAN. ED.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 7th, 1916

THE NORTH SEA FIGHT

The gloom which settled down upon all parts of the British Empire when the first reports of the great naval battle on Wednesday last became known, has now been considerably lightened, in view of the fact that further details have changed what looked at first very much like a British defeat into something very nearly approaching a splendid victory, albeit a somewhat dearly won victory. The first accounts which reached this country were certainly calculated to cause considerable disquiet, and it was almost in vain to counsel the awaiting of further particulars. So much confidence is placed—and very justly and properly placed—in the British navy, that the idea that in a single encounter no less than eleven ships, and some of them the very last word in fighting machines, have been lost, was scarcely believable, except that the Admiralty admitted the fact. As a set-off to this enormous loss the first despatches gave only three of the enemy's ships as having been destroyed, and thus a very erroneous impression of the battle was created. The simple announcement that the total enemy casualties were not then known, would have caused a good deal of the feeling of depression that was otherwise caused.

However it is very satisfactory indeed to find that the enemy suffered even more severely than our own fleet, and it may be doubted if the Germans will be in a hurry to try conclusions with Admiral Jellicoe. If they do, however, they know where to find him and he won't run away.

AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

President Wilson has been engaged for some time in an endeavour to bring the various belligerents into agreement on some matters affecting United States interests but about the only matter in which he has succeeded in bringing them into agreement is his own total unwillingness to act as mediator in the interests of peace. It was no light task, moreover to get them to agree on that.

To have the various nations at war repudiate him as mediator is a blow that Mr. Wilson will feel in view of his approaching campaign for reelection. There is widespread in the United States a very laudable desire that the war should be brought to an end by an American mediator. To succeed in this would be a proud demonstration of those qualities which the American people believe they possess, and such a national achievement as they would appreciate and value.

Mr. Wilson cannot do that because his past conduct has made the belligerent nations distrust his statesmanship. On the other hand, if an American effort can end the war, the man to put it into effect is Theodore Roosevelt. Of all those in public life in the United States, he alone carries sufficient weight with the nations at war to be a possible mediator. Mr. Roosevelt understands Europe and Europe respects him.

The chance of the United States to play a part in the present world situation in conformity with her ideals and aspirations is the chance of Mr. Roosevelt to be elected President in November next. The hope of all sensible people for an ending of the war, when the time comes for it to end, on a basis of justice and reasonably assured future peace would be stimulated and brightened by Roosevelt's election. As President, he could do something directly or indirectly, towards ending the war on a basis of justice, at the right moment, and there is no other man in the neutral world who could do it.

Russia Reported Driving Germans From the Pripiet to Roumania

The Czar's Men Claim Signal Successes

Petrograd, June 6, via London, 6:00 p. m.—Russian forces have won great successes along the front from the Pripiet Marshes to the Roumanian frontier, according to an official announcement issued here today. It is stated that the Russians took 13,000 prisoners.

Social Dance

Invitations are out announcing a social dance to be held in the Associated Lodges Hall, Douglastown, on Tuesday evening, June 13th, dancing from 8:30 to 2:30. McEwen's orchestra will furnish the music. Gentlemen's tickets, \$1.25. It goes without saying that an enjoyable time will be spent by those who attend.

You will like its Fine Granulation

Buy your sugar in these neat 2 or 5-lb. cartons, which you can place directly on your pantry shelves. Just cut off the corner and pour out the sugar as you need it.

Lantic Sugar

comes also in 10 and 20-lb bags for housewives who like to buy in larger quantities

"The All-Purpose Sugar"



2 and 5-lb Cartons
10 and 20-lb Bags

British Navy Still Still Controls The Seas

(Continued from Page 1)

Small Cruisers (1)

Wiesbaden—Tonnage and complement not given. Admitted German loss in tonnage, 34,600. Tonnage of small cruiser Wiesbaden not included.

British Claims

One German cruiser blown up and another disabled; one German submarine sunk.

German battleship, Derfflinger or Lutnow, blown up. Another German battleship disabled and a third seriously damaged.

One German light cruiser and six German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk and at least two more light cruisers were disabled.

A news agency despatch from London also says the Superdreadnought Von Hindenburg, Germany's newest battleship, is reported to have been sunk.

New British Ships Fought Gloriously According to information received in Edinburgh, Sunday, the British battleship cruiser squadron engaged the whole German fleet, which was further favored by the protection of mines and with the advantage of light, as the Germans hugged the Jutland coast closely.

At the critical stage of the fight four British ships of the grand fleet appeared on the horizon, the Valiant, Barham, Malay and Warspite. The battle then assumed a different complexion. The Warspite, attacked by five German ships, fought gloriously, sinking or at least seriously damaging three of her assailants. The Valiant rammed and sank an enemy submarine. Eventually the German ships retreated, to the great disappointment of the men of the British fleet.

Germans Driven From Waters

Before the hostile fleets came into touch with each other, it was made known Saturday, Admiral Beatty with his battle cruiser squadron got between the German fleet and its base. He was compelled to withdraw, however, following the discovery of the presence of battleships with the German fleet.

Admiral Jellicoe reports that on the morning after the engagement he made a thorough search of the waters on which the battle was fought without encountering any sign of hostile ships.

Description of Lost Ships

The Queen Mary and the Indefatigable were both British battle cruisers of 27,000 and 18,700 tons displacement respectively. The Queen Mary was 750 feet long, 87 feet beam and drew 30 feet of water. The Queen Mary was completed in 1913.

She carried eight 13.5-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns and was equipped with three 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The Indefatigable was 575 feet long, 79½ feet beam and 27½ feet deep. This battle cruiser was equipped with eight 12-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns, and had three 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The Queen Mary and Indefatigable carried complements of between 900 and 950. The Queen Mary cost about \$10,000,000 while the Indefatigable cost nearly \$8,000,000.

Invincible in Star's Fleet

The Invincible was laid down in 1907. She displaced 17,250 tons, was 562 feet long over all, 73 feet beam and 62 feet deep. Her normal complement was 731. She was armed with eight 12-inch guns, four sixteen 4-inch guns and three torpedo tubes.

The Invincible took part in the naval engagement off the Falkland Islands in December of 1914, in which the German Pacific squadron, which had made its way into the Atlantic after defeating a British squadron off the Chilean coast, was destroyed.

The defense was built in 1907, displaced 41,600 tons, and ordinarily carried 755 men. Her length was 535 feet, her beam 74 feet, and her maximum draught 26 feet. She was armed with four 9.2-inch and ten 7.5-inch, sixteen 12-pounders and five torpedo tubes.

The Black Prince was built in 1904, displaced 13,550 tons and carried 704 men. She was 480 feet long and 73 feet beam. Her armament was six 9.2 and ten 6-inch guns, twenty 3-pounders and three torpedo tubes.

The German battle cruisers Derfflinger and Lutnow are vessels of the same class. Each ship displaces 26,000 tons, is 679 feet long, 95 feet beam, with a draught of 27½ feet. The Derfflinger was completed in July, 1914, and the Lutnow, a year later. The ships carried eight 12-

inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and twelve 24-pounders. They were also equipped with four torpedo tubes.

The Derfflinger once before was reported by the British to have been sunk, when she participated in an engagement in the North Sea on January 14, 1915. A later report said that she had been badly damaged in the fight and was drydocked at Hamburg for repairs.

The German cruiser Wiesbaden, mentioned in the German official announcement as having been sunk, is not listed in the naval annuals.

The German battleship Pommern, which was sunk as the result of being struck by a British torpedo, displaced 12,977 tons. She was 393 feet long, 72 feet beam and 25 feet deep.

The Pommern was built in 1907 at a cost of about \$6,000,000. She carried 729 officers and men. Her armament consisted of four 11-inch guns, fourteen 7.6-inch guns, a number of pieces of smaller calibre and six 17.7-inch torpedo tubes.

The Frauenlob, which did not return to the German base after the naval engagement, was a cruiser displacing 2,715 tons. She was 328 feet long, 40 feet beam and 17 feet deep.

Her complement was 264. She was armed with ten 4.1-inch guns, ten 1-pounders and four machine guns. She also was fitted with two submerged torpedo tubes.

The battleship Westfalen displaced 18,602 tons. She was 451 feet long, 85 feet beam and 26 feet deep. She carried a crew of 961. She was built at Bremen in 1909, and cost approximately \$10,000,000.

LATER

London, June 5—The naval battle off the coast of Jutland is claimed to have been a complete victory for the British, by the naval expert of the Morning Post, who writes in this morning's issue:

"The salient fact is that the German fleet was completely outfought, lost heavily and was chased in disorderly retreat into its ports. Admiral Jellicoe brought his forces to bear upon the enemy at a time and place chosen by him."

"The vanguard of the British fleet was composed of the battle cruiser squadron, supported by a squadron of four first battleships. Behind this vanguard followed the main battle fleet. The German fleet adopted the same formation, and the Germans lost one, if not three, battle cruisers, in the first part of the action, which was fought between the two vanguards of the two fleets."

"Admiral Beatty, after engaging the German battle cruisers, must have turned away when the German battle fleet approached, in order to allow the British battle fleet, which was also drawing near to engage the German fleet."

"The armored cruisers which were following the battle squadron, should also have turned aside, and if they had done so it is difficult to see how three of them could have been lost."

"It is possible that, owing to some confusion, always likely in such circumstances, they went on, whereupon the approaching German battle fleet sent them to the bottom. Their loss is, therefore, due to an accident."

"We now come to the moment when the two main fleets joined battle. The action was fought in line, according to the accepted theory of tactics. As the two fleets approached the lines began to overlap, the first ships of each line probably concentrated their fire on the leading ship of the other. One and perhaps two German battleships were sunk, but no British, and therefore British gunnery was evidently superior."

"The speedy loss of one and perhaps two battleships determined the Germans to retreat for their harbors and pursued by the British fleet."

The Von Hindenburg Lost
Edinburgh, June 5—Survivors arriving here from British destroyers, which made a massed attack on a German battleship in the Jutland battle, are convinced that they sent to the bottom the dreadnought Hindenburg, the pride of the German navy. These sailors say that the Hindenburg was struck successively by four torpedoes dashed in alongside her hull tearing her to pieces, until the mighty ship reeled and sank.

The Seydlitz in Flight
Copenhagen, via London, June 5—A despatch to the Stiftstidende from Ribe, Jutland, says that the German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted Thursday morning, 38 miles west of Fano Island, going south, pursued

58th Annual Meeting Canadian Press Assc.

Held in Toronto June 1st and 2nd
—More Maritime Province Members Wanted

The 58th Annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held in Toronto's magnificent school of knowledge, the Central Technical School on Thursday and Friday, June 1st and 2nd, and was attended by a large number of editors and newspaper men from all parts of the Dominion.

Among the various subjects that were discussed was one relating to the \$1.50 subscription price for weekly papers, and which is being largely adopted by western Canada papers. This question was first brought up at the meeting held last year, and since that meeting many papers have increased their subscription rate from \$1.00 to \$1.50. This increase is due to the war conditions which have caused the advances in price in newspaper paper. It is probably only a matter of time when Maritime Province weeklies will have to fall in line.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"That the Dominion Government be memorialized to place on the free list of the customs tariff parts of presses, whenever the presses are exempt."

"That the association, on the eve of the anniversary of the birth of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V., desires to reaffirm its devotion and loyalty to the crown, and to assure him of our answering adhesion to the righteousness of the cause for which the British Empire and its allies are fighting. The conflict must go on with spirit and determination, in the belief that right must finally triumph."

"The association applauds the gallant action of some thirty members in rendering their services with the Canadian expeditionary forces."

"The introduction of 'editorial night' on the program of the annual meeting is thoroughly endorsed, and a continuance of it is recommended."

"It is recommended that thanks be tendered to the speakers of Thursday night who reflected in an admirable way the worthy features of the editorial side of the newspaper."

"The association rejoices at the news received of the prospective early return to active duty of John M. Ingle, manager of the association."

The following executive for the weekly section was elected: Mrs. Rowe, Manitou, Man.; J. A. McLaren, Berrie; J. H. Brown, Newcastle, N. B.; and G. Broadley, Scott, Sask. with E. R. Sayle and J. J. Hunter, ex-officio members.

It is regretted that so few Maritime Province weeklies are members of the Association, but earnest hope that when the time arrives for next meeting many new members will have been added to the roll:

by British warships. She was badly damaged and had two large holes at the bow.

The Seydlitz is a dreadnought cruiser of 25,000 tons. She was built in 1912, and is armed with ten 11-inch guns, and twelve six-inch guns. The Seydlitz took part in the battle off Heligoland in January, 1915 and was reported to have been badly damaged in that engagement and to have suffered heavy casualties among her crew. Subsequently she was reported at Hamburg undergoing repair.

Fano is a small island off the west coast of Jutland, about 11 miles from Ribe, and is in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the great naval battle of Wednesday.

Many Families Mourn

London, June 6—Many families, high in the peerage are mourners as the result of the North Sea battle. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Horace Lambert Alexander Hood, who went down with the battle cruiser Invincible, was the son and heir of Viscount Hood; Lieut. Commander Hugh Fielding was a son of the Earl of Denbigh; Midshipman Bernard Bailey was a son of Lord Glanusk, and Lieut. Algernon Percy was a nephew of the Duke of Northumberland.

The commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Nesfor, Commander Edward Bingham, was a son of Lord Clannmorris while Midshipman Cecil Molyneux was a son of the Earl of Sefton.

King George yesterday received in audience Commander Hubert E. Dannreuther, one of the two officers reported as having survived the disaster of the Invincible.

Latest Estimates of German

Losses in Wednesday's Clash

Battle Cruisers

Seydlitz 25,000

Darwiner 28,000

Lutnow 28,000

Hindenburg, (Estimated) 24,000

Westfalen 18,600

Pommern 14,600

Cruisers

One of the Rostock type 4,820

Frauenlob 2,657

Erbing (Estimated) 2,600

Wiesbaden, (Estimated) 2,600

Nine destroyers

One submarine

Total tonnage 150,277

Besides other battle cruisers and battleships of Koenig class, badly battered.

Deck Yourself in White

The season for WHITE has come—The warm summer breezes demand cool clothing and nothing looks as well as snowy white garments. The white wear shown at this store is the most beautiful we have ever shown—Dainty creations modeled from leading New York and Toronto style centres.

New White Waists and Middy Blouses in chic styles all sizes from 98c to \$2.50

Tailored White P. K. and "Linene" Skirts \$2.00 up

Underskirts at 59c 75c \$1.00 \$1.50 to \$3.00

Drawers at 29c 35c 45c 50 to 1.50

Corset Covers at 25c 35c 50c 75 to 1.00

Night Dresses at 39c 50c 65c 65 to 2.50

Beautiful weaves in all makes of white material. Ducks, Linens "PK's" Chambrays, Galates, Muslins, etc., at prices from 15c a yd. to 75c.

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PERSONALS

A. E. Hanson of Fredericton was in town last week.

Miss Clara Bernard has returned from a visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brown returned yesterday from their trip to Toronto and Montreal.

Mrs. W. F. Buckley and Mrs. Frank Ward, of Harcourt, spent the week-end with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Vye are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl in their home Monday.

Miss Fish, Principal of Blackville Superior School, spent the week-end with her father, Mayor Fish.

Miss Adeline Curtis of Sunny Corner has graduated from Providence Hospital, Seattle, Washington.

Driver William McCullum, of the 65th Battery, Woodstock, is spending a few days at his home here.

C. M. Mersereau, Editor of the Northern Light, Bathurst, spent Thursday in Newcastle and Chatham.

Mrs. Jacob White and daughter, Miss Pauline, of Bathurst, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. Doyle of Douglastown.

Miss Alma LaBillets of the Wireless staff, spent a few days last week with her father, Hon. C. N. LaBillets, Dalhousie.

The Rev. W. J. Wilkinson, M. A., rector of Kingsclear, York Co., is a guest of his father, Judge Wilkinson of Bushville.

Miss Florence Russell, a student nurse in Dr. King's private hospital, Portland, Me., is home visiting her parents here.

Arthur McKendry and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Mullins of Bathurst attended the McKendry-Harrington wedding in Chatham yesterday.

Mrs. Percy M. McMahon wishes to announce that she will be at home on the first and second Wednesday of each month, from three to six o'clock.

Miss Grace McCarron, of the Public Works Dept., Fredericton, spent Sunday with her parents, Train Despatcher and Mrs. Matthew McCarron.

Rev. M. S. Richardson has returned from West Jeddore, N. S., where he was visiting his father, who was ill. The latter is, happily, improved in health.

Mrs. R. Tracey-Gould and little daughter and Master Ted Williston, of New York, are spending the summer with Mrs. Gould's father, Mr. E. P. Williston.

Terms For A Home Rule Parliament

27 of the 33 Countries to Have Home Rule at Once, and the Other 6 to be left as They Are Until After War at Least

New York, June 5.—A special cable to the World from London says: The world correspondent last night received from an authentic source, the outline of the settlement, tentatively agreed on, between Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond, which Carson is to submit to his followers at Belfast, Tuesday.

Under the terms a Home Rule parliament will be immediately set up in Dublin, for the three southern provinces and also the three Ulster counties of Donegal, Cavan and Monaghan, the remaining six Ulster counties to continue under the British parliament until the end of the war, when the question of these excluded counties will be reconsidered.

In order that the nationalists may be in no worse position when the time for this reconsideration comes, it is proposed that the whole Irish representation in the British parliament remain during the interval at its present strength. In other words, the Nationalists, while getting Home Rule at once for five-sixths of Ireland, would be in exactly the same position after the war to fight for the remaining sixth as they are at present.

In pursuance of the policy of avoiding general elections during the war, the Irish party is to consist of the present representatives for the area coming under its jurisdiction, an arrangement which will have the curious effect that Carson and Campbell, the present Irish Attorney General, will be the only Unionists included in the Dublin Legislature.

By a special clause the Lord Lieutenant is to have power to call the members from all Ireland together to discuss matters affecting the whole country. Although this body will have no legislative authority it is expected to prove an important factor in drawing Ulster into communication with the rest of the country.

MAJOR HAMILTON GAULT

DIES OF WOUNDS

Montreal, June 6—A special cable from London announces the death of Major A. Hamilton Gault, of the Princess Pats. He was shot in both legs in last Saturday's severe fighting at Ypres.

NOTICE

To the Ratepayers of the Town of Newcastle,

I hereby give notice that I have received the Assessment List of the said Town for the year 1916.

All persons paying their taxes on or before the seventh day of June next are entitled to a discount of FIVE PER CENT.

And all persons paying their taxes after June 7th, and on or before June 16th, are entitled to a discount of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

All taxes must be paid within thirty days from the date of this notice. Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1916.

J. E. T. LINDON,

Town Treasurer.

When Papering This Spring Use "Stick-Fast"

Greatest Paste Powder known. Made instantly with cold water.

Put up in one pound packages at 15c. per package. Sold by

The Union Advocate Job Department

THE NAME AND PLACE

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