

THE WEATHER.
 Maritime—Fresh southwest and
 west winds, fair, followed by
 showers at night.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE
 TODAY—Afternoon 2.15 and 5.45.
 Evening 7.15 and 8.45.
 MRS MURRAY IN
 TO HAVE AND TO HOLD

VOL. VIII, NO. 60. SIXTEEN PAGES. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS

14 SHIPS SUNK, 6 UNACCOUNTED FOR, BRITISH LOSS IN NORTH SEA FIGHT, WHILE TOLL OF ENEMY SHIPS TAKEN BY BRITISH UNKNOWN, BUT MAY REACH 18

Naval Fight off Jutland on Wednesday Most Important, in Point of Ships Engaged and Lives Lost, of Present War—Admiralty Says 14 Ships Sunk and German Losses Serious—The Queen Mary, Sister Ship of the Queen Elizabeth, One of British Victims—Details of Engagement Meagre and Conflicting, but Battle Seems to Have Lasted Throughout Afternoon and Night—Enemy Showed Heels When Main British Fleet Appeared—Late Announcement Estimates Enemy Losses as Probably 18.

THE GERMAN ADMIRALTY'S REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT

Berlin, June 2.—The German admiralty announced today that the German high sea fleet on May 31st had encountered a British fighting fleet. The engagement which developed, the admiralty says, was favorable to the Germans. The battle continued all night.

The large British battleship Warspite, the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, and two armored cruisers were destroyed. It is also reported that a small British cruiser, a number of torpedo boat destroyers, and torpedo boats were sunk.

It was established by observation that a large number of British battleships suffered damage from the fire of the German big ships, and the attacks of the torpedo boat flotilla. It also declares that the British battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo, this being confirmed by prisoners rescued. Several of the German ships rescued parts of the crews of the British ships which were sunk, they including, it is said, two men from the Indefatigable, the only survivors from that ship.

On the German side, the small cruiser Wiesbaden was sunk by gunfire, and the Pommern was sent to the bottom by a torpedo. The fate of the Frauenlob is not known, and some torpedo boats did not return. The German high sea fleet, the statement adds, returned to port June 1.

LATER.

Berlin, June 2.—During an enterprise directed to the northward, our high sea fleet on May 31, encountered the main part of the British fighting fleet, which was considerably superior to our forces.

"During the afternoon, between Skagerak and Horn Riff, a heavy engagement developed which was successful for us, and which continued during the whole night.

"In this engagement, so far as known up to the present, there were destroyed by us the large battleship Warspite, the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, two armored cruisers, apparently of the Achilles type, one small cruiser, a new flagship of destroyers, the Turbulent, Nestor and Alcazar, a large number of torpedo boat destroyers and one submarine.

"By observation, which was free and clear of objects, it was stated that a large number of English battleships suffered damage from our ships and the attacks of our torpedo boat flotilla during the day's engagement and throughout the night.

"Among others the large battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo. This was confirmed by prisoners.

"Several of our ships rescued parts of the crews of the sunken English ships, among them being two and the only survivors of the Indefatigable.

"On our side the small cruiser Wiesbaden, by hostile gun-fire, during the day engagement, and His Majesty's ship Pommern, during the night, as the result of a torpedo, were sunk.

"The fate of His Majesty's ship Frauenlob, which is missing, and of some of our torpedo boats, which have not returned yet, is unknown."

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

SAYS DREADNOUGHT WARSPITE SUNK.

The British dreadnought Warspite, reported destroyed in the North Sea engagement, was a sister ship of the Queen Elizabeth, both of which played a prominent part in the attempt of the British Mediterranean fleet to force the Dardanelles. The Warspite was 650 feet long and displaced 27,500 tons. She was built at Devonport in 1914 at an estimated cost of \$12,500,000. The Warspite is reported to have carried eight 15-inch guns, in place of the 16-inch guns carried by the Queen Elizabeth. She also was equipped with twelve or sixteen 6-inch guns, twelve 4-inch guns, four 3 pounders, and was fitted with four 21-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement was 750.

The Queen Mary and the Indefatigable were British battle cruisers of 27,000 and 18,750 tons displacement respectively. She carried eight 13.5-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns, and was equipped with three 21-inch torpedo tubes.

The Indefatigable was 578 feet long, 79½ feet beam and 27½ 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 the Indefatigable carried complements of between 900 and 950. The Queen Mary cost about \$10,000,000, while the Indefatigable cost nearly \$8,000,000. The British dreadnought Marlborough, said to have been struck by a torpedo, was of the Iron Duke class. She was built at Devonport in 1914 and displaced 25,000 tons.

The Marlborough was 620 feet long, 89½ feet beam and 27 feet deep. The battleship carried ten 13.5-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns and a number of smaller arms. She also was equipped with four submerged torpedo tubes.

The German battleship Pommern, which was sunk as the result of being struck by a British torpedo, displaced 12,997 tons. She was 398 feet long, 72 feet beam and 25 feet deep.

The Pommern was built in 1907 at a cost of about \$4,000,000. She carried 729 officers and men. Her armament consisted of four 11-inch guns, fourteen 6.7-inch guns, a number of pieces of smaller calibre and six 17.7 inch torpedo tubes.

From four o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) and during the greater part of the night a heavy cannonade was heard from several points on the west coast of Jutland. Many windows were broken here, and people left their beds to ascertain the meaning of the firing.

"At midnight a Zeppelin passed off the coast. At eleven this morning (Thursday) a German destroyer appeared off Noer, Lyngvig, Lightship with engine trouble and unable to proceed. At three o'clock in the afternoon another German destroyer arrived and left an hour later with the disabled destroyer in tow."

London, June 2.—A despatch from Ringkjobing, Denmark, to Reuter's Telegram Company, under date of Thursday, delayed by the censor, says:

MINE FIELD RESPONSIBLE FOR BRITISH LOSSES?

Admiralty's Statement Concerning Serious Losses as Compared With Those of the Enemy Leads to Assumption in Mind of English Public That British Vessels Had Been Led Into a German Mine Field.

London, June 2.—After rumors had been flying about all day that a naval battle had occurred in the North Sea, the British public was given news by the Admiralty this evening that will send a painful shock throughout the country.

According to the Admiralty announcement, in an engagement off Jutland, Wednesday afternoon, the British battle cruiser fleet met a German fleet, with the result that three British battle cruisers were sunk, together with three cruisers, and several destroyers, while six destroyers were still unaccounted for.

The battle seems to have lasted through the afternoon and the following night. The German fleet's losses are stated to have been serious, but not very definite information of these losses is afforded by the admiralty announcement. One battle cruiser is declared to have been destroyed and another severely damaged, while the belief is expressed that a



THE INDEFATIGABLE. A BATTLE-SCARRED VETERAN THAT HAS FOUGHT ITS LAST FIGHT.

large number of German destroyers were disposed of.

The news was flashed out in special editions of the evening newspapers, and caused greater consternation in the west end of London than had been witnessed on any previous occasion since the declaration of war.

The frankness of the Admiralty announcement concerning the serious nature of the British losses, and the apparently small losses of the Germans, in comparison, led to the assumption in most minds that the British vessels must have been led into a mine field.

Following quickly upon the Admiralty announcement came the German official version of the fighting, which, in general, confirms the British account, but carries the claim that the battleship Warspite also was sunk, and other British battleships damaged.

The German losses, according to the German version of the battle, were the small cruiser Wiesbaden, sunk by gunfire, and the warship Pommern, by a torpedo, while the cruiser Frauenlob and a number of torpedo boats are missing.

Met British Fleet By Accident.

The scene of battle was in the eastern waters of the North Sea. It is probable the German fleet was on one of the excursions into the North Sea which it has taken from time to time during the war, and met, or not by design, with the British fleet. Skagerak is an arm of the North Sea between Norway and Denmark. The point referred to in the official German statement as Horn Riff probably is the reef off the Horn, on the southwestern extremity of Denmark. This would indicate that the battle was fought off the coast of Denmark.

From the reef to Heligoland, the main German naval base in the North Sea, is about 100 miles.

The battle occurred off the coast of Jutland. The Admiralty announcement says the German fleet avoided the main British forces and returned to port severely damaged.

ADMIRALTY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE FIGHT

London, June 2.—The text of the Admiralty announcement follows:

"On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 31st of May, a naval engagement took place off the coast of Jutland. The British ships on which the brunt of the fighting fell were the battle cruiser fleet and some cruisers and light cruisers, supported by four fast battleships. Among these the losses were heavy. The German battle fleet, aided by low visibility, avoided a prolonged action with our main forces. As soon as these ap-

BRITISH SHIPS MENTIONED IN ADMIRALTY REPORT AS SUNK

- THE QUEEN MARY.**
 THE QUEEN MARY was completed in 1913, so she may be considered one of the latest fast battle cruisers. She had a displacement of 27,000 tons, an indicated horse power of 75,000 with a speed of 32.7 knots. Her main armament consisted of eight 13.5 inch-guns and sixteen 4-inch guns.
- THE INDEFATIGABLE.**
 THE INDEFATIGABLE was completed in 1911. She was of the fast battle cruiser class. She had a displacement of 18,750 tons, an indicated horse power of 43,000, and a speed of 29 knots. Her main armament consisted of eight 12-inch guns, and sixteen 4-inch guns.
- THE INVINCIBLE.**
 THE INVINCIBLE was also of the fast battle cruiser class and was completed in 1909. She had a displacement of 17,250 tons, an indicated horse power of 41,000 and a speed of 27 knots. Her main armament consisted of eight 12-inch guns and sixteen 4-inch guns.
- THE DEFENCE.**
 THE DEFENCE was completed in 1909. She had a displacement of 14,600 tons, an indicated horse power of 27,000 and a speed of 23 knots. Her main armament consisted of four 9.2-inch guns and ten 7.5-inch guns.
- BLACK PRINCE.**
 THE BLACK PRINCE was completed in 1906. She had a displacement of 13,500 tons, an indicated horse power of 23,500, and a speed of 22½ knots. Her main armament consisted of six 9.2-inch guns and ten 6-inch guns.
- THE WARRIOR.**
 THE WARRIOR was built in 1907. She had a displacement of 13,500 tons, an indicated horse power of 23,500 with a speed of 22½ knots. Her main armament consisted of six 9.2-inch guns and four 7.5-inch guns.
- Of the torpedo boat destroyers, the Ardent was of the "K" class, completed in 1912-13, with a displacement of 928-935 tons, with turbine engines of an indicated horse power of from 29-32 knots. She carried three 4-inch guns.
- THE FORTUNE was also of "K" class, completed in 1912-13 with the same displacement, engine, horse power, speed and armament.
- THE SPARROWHAWK is of the same class as the Fortunes and Ardent. Regarding the Tipperary, Turbulent and Hawk, there are no particulars in the latest available naval lists published early in 1916, so it is altogether likely that these ships have been completed lately.

HALIFAX MAN OFFICER ON THE INDEFATIGABLE BATTLE SCARRED VETERANS OF THE BRITISH FLEET

Halifax, N. S., June 2.—One of the officers lost on H. M. S. Indefatigable was Lieut. DeQuetteville, who last August married Phyllis, daughter of W. J. Fisher, Italian consul at Halifax. Mr. Fisher is at present in New York and his daughter is in a town in Scotland. A cable was received tonight announcing the loss of Lieut. De Quetteville. A large number of Halifax ladies are married to officers in the British navy, including the daughter of Chief Justice Graham, but so far as could be learned tonight none of them were in the latest battle.

NIAGARA FRONTIER SWEEP BY SEVERE THUNDER STORMS.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 2.—Thunder storms of great violence swept the Niagara frontier today. Scores of pieces were struck by lightning, and for half an hour the street car systems here and in Niagara Falls were tied up. At Camp Niagara, near Niagara, Ont.-The-Lake, Ontario, an entire company of soldiers was knocked down by a bolt of lightning, one of their number, Private Cresar, of the 169th Battalion, being killed.

Queen Mary, Invincible and Indefatigable Have Been in Most Important Naval Actions of the War.

London, June 2.—There were no more celebrated battle-scarred veterans of the British navy than the battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible. The Queen Mary played a prominent part in the Heligoland big engagement under the command of Captain W. N. Hall, who has since been prominent as chief of the intelligence division of the admiralty. The Queen Mary missed the Dogger Bank action by being in dry dock for minor repairs. A few weeks ago a large part of her crew came to London on short leave, and upon their departure Captain Hall, their old commander, came to say farewell to them.

The Indefatigable and Invincible bore scars from the Falkland Islands encounter, where they had a prominent share in sinking Admiral Von Spee's squadron, and from the Dardanelles, where they played a leading part in the bombardment of the

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