

THE WEATHER.

Maritime—Fresh southerly to westerly winds, a few scattered showers, but mostly fair.

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

OPERA HOUSE

TODAY—Afternoon 2.15 and 3.45. Evening 7.15 and 8.45.

MARY PICKFORD IN "MADAM BUTTERFLY"

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LATEST DETAILS OF NORTH SEA FIGHT TURNS APPARENT DEFEAT INTO VICTORY WITH ENEMY'S LOSS 18 SHIPS

LAST WEEK'S FIGHT BRILLIANT SUCCESS FOR BEATTY AND BAD BLOW TO THE KAISER'S NAVY

Germans Lost Two Battleships, Two Dreadnaught Battle Cruisers of Most Powerful Type, Two Light Cruisers Besides Smaller Craft—Losses Greater, Not Merely Relatively, But Absolutely—Unconfirmed Report 8 German Ships Put Into Danish Port—Beatty's Strategy Succeeded—Engaged Entire German Battle Fleet Until Jellicoe Arrived When Enemy Beat Hasty Retreat.

MINUS SEVERAL OF BEST WARSHIPS GERMAN FLEET REMAINS BOTTLED UP WITHOUT FIGHTING DECISIVE FIGHT

ANOTHER STORY OF BRITISH VALOR—NO SURRENDERS, MEN ON ILL-FATED VESSELS STOOD BY THEIR GUNS AND WENT DOWN WITH THEIR SHIPS—LOW VISIBILITY AND MIST SAVED ENEMY FROM MORE SEVERE LOSS AT HANDS OF BRITAIN'S MAIN FLEET.

London, June 3.—A statement issued tonight by the British Admiralty, confirming previous accounts of the battle between the British and German fleets, reiterates that the German accounts of the German losses are false, and that although the evidence is still incomplete enough is known to justify stating that the German losses were greater than the British, "not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets but absolutely."

There is the strongest ground for believing, says the statement, that the German losses include two battleships, two dreadnaught battle cruisers of the most powerful type, and two of the latest light cruisers, in addition to smaller craft, including a submarine. The text of the statement follows:

"Until the commander-in-chief has time to consult the officers engaged and write a full despatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement, which began on the afternoon of May 31st and ended in the morning hours of the first of June, would evidently be premature. But the results are quite plain.

"The grand fleet came in touch with the German high seas fleet at 3.30 on the afternoon of May 31. The leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight, in which the battle cruisers, fast battleships and subsidiary craft all took an active part.

Didn't Stay Long When Jellicoe's Fleet Appeared.

"The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came into contact with the German high seas fleet a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge to their protected waters. This manoeuvre was rendered possible by low visibility and mist, and although the grand fleet was now and then able to get in momentary contact with their opponents no continuous action was possible.

"They continued the pursuit until the light had wholly failed, while the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack upon the enemy during the night.

"Meanwhile Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the action and scouted the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done. He returned therefore to his base four hundred miles away, re-fueled his fleet in the evening of June 2 and was again ready to put to sea.

German Losses Heavier than British.

"The British losses have already been fully stated. There is nothing to add or subtract from the latest account published by the Admiralty.

"The enemy losses are less easy to determine. That the accounts they have given to the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge, the Admiralty entertain no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely.

"There seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses are two battleships, two dreadnaught battle cruisers, the Wiesbaden and Elbing, a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Frauenloep, nine destroyers and a submarine."

German Ships Take Refuge in Danish Port?

London, June 3.—There is a report in circulation, which lacks confirmation, that eight German warships took refuge in Danish waters after the North Sea battle. It is said they were notified to leave within 24 hours, and that the British fleet is waiting for them.

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INFERIOR IN NUMBERS BRITISH WENT OUT INTO ENEMY WATERS SEEKING FIGHT, ENGAGED WHOLE GERMAN BATTLE FLEET AND PUT THEM TO FLIGHT

London, June 3.—At the British Admiralty today the following statement was made to the Canadian Press: "We went out within enemy waters seeking a fight. Our inferior fleet engaged the entire German battle fleet, forced them to return to harbor and to give up any plan of action they may have contemplated."

It was added that the latest reports received from Admiral Jellicoe and Vice-Admiral Beatty had caused a feeling of elation among naval officers.

BEATTY HAD ENEMY CUT OFF FROM BASE.

London, June 3, 4.55 p. m.—Before the hostile fleets came into touch with each other, it was made known today, 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.

GERMAN FLEET 2 TO 1 WITH ALL ODDS IN THEIR FAVOR

But Enemy Hugged the Coast to Ensure a Safe Retreat—How Beatty Lured the Germans Into the Open—Greatly Outnumbered and Handicapped by Adverse Atmospheric Conditions Held Whole Enemy Engaged Until Jellicoe's Ships Arrived.

A BRITISH VICTORY, NO MISTAKE IN STRATEGY, SAYS LORD BERESFORD

London, June 4.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, speaking today of the fight off Jutland between the British and German fleets, said: "Through a hard earned sea fight, it was a British victory. There was no mistake in strategy made. The British objective was to sink the German fleet, or compel it to return to its base. In the absence of Zepplins for scouting purposes the British navy was obliged to send out heavy cruisers as outside scouts, because light cruisers would have been driven in without securing the needed information."

"Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, in pursuance of this object, tackled a vastly superior force, hoping to delay it until Vice Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe's battle fleet arrived to destroy the Germans. Vice Admiral Beatty achieved a brilliant success because of the arrival of Vice Admiral Jellicoe the Germans fled. We attained our object. The Germans failed to attain theirs. We lost cruisers which we can afford to lose; the Germans lost battleships, which they cannot afford to lose."

SIX MARITIME PROVINCE MEN, BUT NONE FROM N. B.

Ottawa, June 4.—The militia department announces the following casualties:

Infantry. Killed in action—Edward Ernest Boutiller, Springhill, N. S.

Wounded—Charles Cox, Halifax, N. S.

Engineers. Wounded—Corporal George Henry Hutchinson, Lockhartville, N. S.

MIDNIGHT LIST. Infantry. Died of wounds—Thomas Hannabury, Newfoundland; Jos. McLean, Stratford, N. S.

Wounded—Douglas O'Hanley, Sydney Mines, N. S.

Officers Went Down With Ships. London, June 3 (5.21 p. m.)—An official statement given out today shows that, with a few exceptions, all the officers on the Invincible, Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince were lost. All the officers of the Warrior, except one, were saved.

The admiralty reports four midshipmen were saved from the Queen Mary, Commander Dannreuther and one other officer being rescued from the Invincible. All other officers aboard these battle cruisers, and all officers on the Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince were lost.

MOUNTED RIFLES WERE IN LAST WEEK'S FIGHTING

Formed Part of Maj. Gen. Williams' Brigade of Which Princess Pats and R.C.R. were also Units—Wild Rumors of Heavy Casualties Unconfirmed—Major Gens. Williams and Mercer Missing.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.

Ottawa, June 4.—The Canadian troops engaged in the heavy fighting on Friday and Saturday were the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Victor Williams. This brigade includes four regiments of the C. M. R., the Princess Pats, and the Royal Canadian Regiment. The other battalions in the third division which were not in this fight so far as known include the 42nd and 60th of Montreal, the 49th of Edmonton, 58th of St. Catharines, 46th and 52nd.

There were some wild rumors here tonight about a cable report of heavy casualties. No such report has been received.

Mrs. Williams, wife of General Victor Williams, has been in England for the last year.

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THE VON HINDENBURG REPORTED SUNK; GERMANY'S NEWEST AND BIGGEST WARSHIP

London, June 3.—The German admiral admits the loss of the dreadnaught Westfalen, according to a wireless despatch received here today from Berlin.

The battleship Westfalen displaced 18,602 tons. She was 451 feet long, 82 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. She carried a crew of 961.

The Westfalen was built at Bremen in 1909, and cost approximately \$10,000,000.

New York, June 3.—A news agency dispatch from London says the super-dreadnaught Hindenburg, Germany's newest battleship, is reported to have been sunk.

Marlborough Safe in Port.

London, June 3.—The British admiral stated today that the battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo, but was towed safely to port.

The dreadnaught Warspite was damaged by gunfire, the admiral added, but escaped torpedoes.

Tried to Blind British Crew With Searchlights.

South Shields, June 4.—Many of those wounded in the sea fight have been brought here and placed in hospitals. Even those seriously injured display fortitude and composure, and are proud of the part they took in the battle. They relate that the Germans tried to blind the British crews with their searchlights. One British destroyer, according to these survivors, did remarkable work. She attacked a German battleship and successfully torpedoed it, and subsequently sank a German submarine which was about to attack.

A Perfect Inferno. From fifteen miles the range rapidly was reduced to ten, and then to five miles. By this time a perfect inferno was raging, as the opposing battle squadrons rained broadsides upon one another. Soon after the battle began in earnest one big German cruiser was seen to receive a direct hit and a moment later she was enveloped in flames, sinking almost immediately.

Up to this time most of the fighting had been done by German battle