

DESTROYERS, BUT FOR WEATHER, MIGHT HAVE SAVED KITCHENER

Escort for Cruiser Hampshire Forced to Break Away Before She Struck Mine, Announces Admiralty—The Warspite Safe but the German Derfflinger Sunk, Say Press Reports—“Men as Fine as Nelson's Bluejackets” Says Warspite's Commander in Interview Describing Jutland Battle.

London, June 10, 456 p. m.—The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Field Marshal Earl Kitchener and his staff were lost, was sunk as the result of striking a mine, it was officially announced this afternoon. All hope has been abandoned for all save the twelve men from the Hampshire who were washed ashore on a raft, the statement says.

The statement follows: “Admiral Jellicoe states that the Hampshire was mined. The vessel was accompanied by two destroyers until the Hampshire was compelled to detach them, on account of the heavy seas, an hour before the explosion. Survivors say the Hampshire sank in ten minutes. Destroyers and patrol vessels hurried to the scene. Search parties were sent in motor cars along the coast. Four boats were seen to leave the ship. Admiral Jellicoe concludes that all were wrecked on the lee shore. Twelve survivors landed from a raft. All hope has been abandoned for the others.”

DERFFLINGER SUNK, SAY GERMANS.

London, June 10.—The report that the German battle cruiser Derfflinger has been sunk is reiterated in an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It says that travelers arriving from Berlin say they were told in Germany that the Derfflinger sank, after the North Sea battle, while being towed to Wilhelmshaven.

The British admiralty announced the Derfflinger was believed to have been sunk, but the loss of this warship was denied by the German admiralty.

ASSOCIATED PRESS MAN SEES WARSPIRE.

London, June 10, 430 p. m.—In proof of the statement of the British admiralty that the dreadnought Warspite arrived safely in port after the North Sea battle, the commander of the Warspite himself received an Associated Press correspondent today, and described his vessel's “miraculous escape” from the concentrated German fire.



REAR ADMIRAL HORACE HOOD, second in command of the British battle cruiser squadron, who went down with his flagship, the battle cruiser Invincible.

Captain's Thrilling Story.

“I am still commander of the greatest battleship in the world, and my men are as fine as Nelson's bluejackets,” said the officers, Captain E. M. Phillpotts, said the captain granted the interview on his return from Buckingham Palace, where he told King George the story of his part in the great naval battle.

Captain Phillpotts was very modest, and minimized his own part in the battle, but he was full of praise for his men, and what he termed the amazing powers of resistance of his ship.

“I am not surprised that there have been reports that the Warspite was sunk,” he said, “as from our position between our fleet and the German battleship our escape from such a fate was simply miraculous. Several times we disappeared from sight in the smoke and spray. Even some of our own officers on other ships believed the gallant battleship had sunk.”

“As we left the fighting line we disappeared in a complete veil of spray. The division of battleships, of which the Warspite was one, was with the battle cruisers. We were practically engaged as soon as they were, but the Warspite did not fire until a few minutes after the others had been in action, as I was not satisfied with the range at first.”

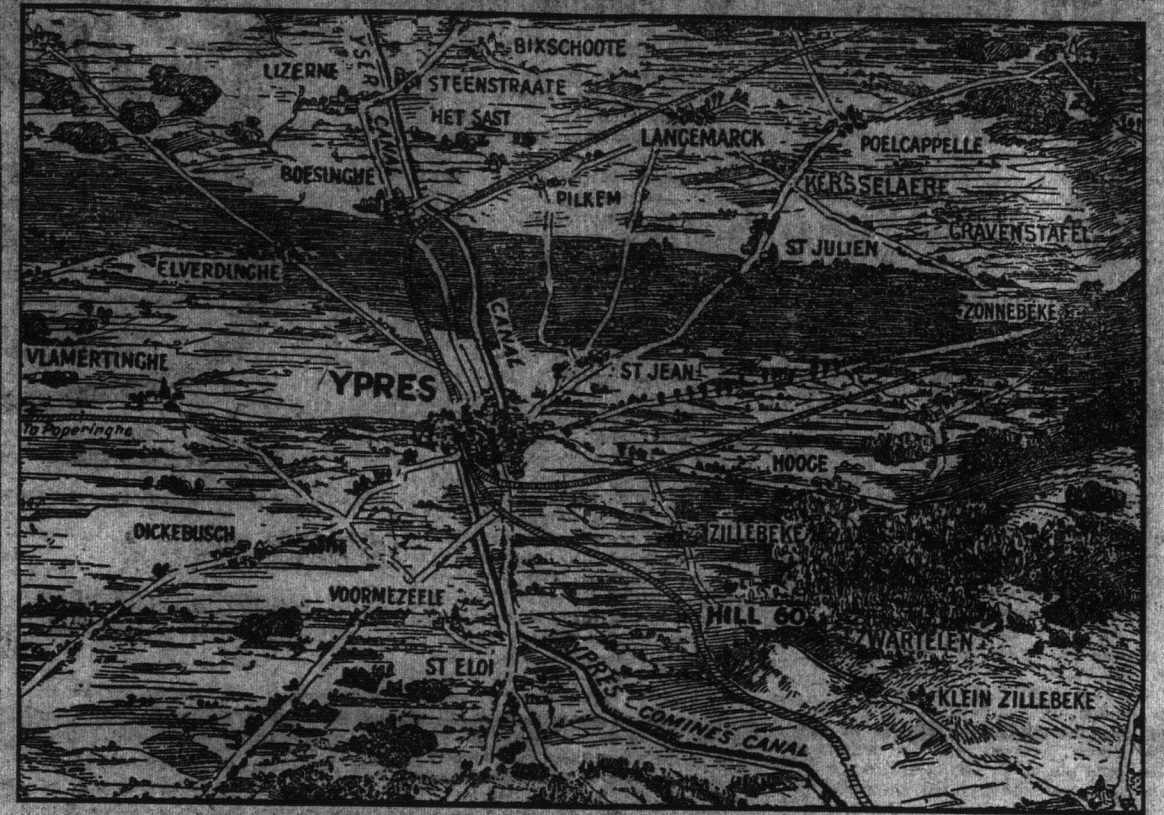
“We soon knew we were up against the whole German battle fleet, but it was our business to engage them as fully as possible until Admiral Jellicoe could come up.”

“You ask me what results I saw of our fire had on the Germans, but it is quite impossible to give a definite reply, as the captain of one of a row of battleships about 500 yards apart, steaming in battle line, must keep an eye on the ship to make necessary swerves. The flag captain has some chance to see, with some degree of accuracy, what damage has been done to the enemy, but the others are too busy keeping their places in line and doing the damage to keep a glass to the eye to see what he is suffering.”

“Under a worse pounding than the Lion received in the Dogger Bank fight, we remained in action without a single vital injury, our chief difficulty being on the Warspite, and there may have been others which I could not see.”

Among the names of the vessels reported lost, adds the despatch, the sailors say they heard the Ostfriesland, a battleship of 22,440 tons mentioned.

SCENE OF CANADIANS' HEAVY FIGHTING



The famous Sanctuary wood where the Canadians fought grimly and sustained the greater part of their losses, is seen in the lower right hand corner just in front of Hooge, Hill 60 and Zillebeke.

This picture and the following comment are from the Boston Transcript of last Thursday, June 8.—For some weeks heavy German forces facing the ninety-mile British front in France have kept up bombardments and infantry attacks—begun by the British—confining them almost altogether to the centre of the line facing Ypres. The usual German tactics would suggest that the main attempt against the British would be made to turn or throw back one of the wings of the British army—the German general staff almost always making a show of attacking in force at some point which is in reality but the one at which they make the supreme effort. If this be so here the supreme effort would probably be attempted looking down towards the Somme where the British and French lines join—always considered a weak point when troops of differing nations fight together. In this sector, however, the Germans may be counting on fooling the British, because of the British assumption of this German method. At present the fighting is centred on the face of Ypres. Directly east of Ypres, of course, is one of the Tenth-century star points, covering as it does the recently threatened objective Calais. For hurray purposes the capture of Calais would be worth a whole lot more than the capture of Ypres. The German attack yesterday won them the first British trench running through the village of Hooge. The whole of this position on both sides is strongly held with artillery support, the heaviest guns. The Germans have massed about thirty divisions to prevent an English drive through their lines and Prussians have Wurtemberg troops under their Duke and a large number of Bavarians under the British-hating Prince Rupprecht, who long ago put out stories of his utter scorn of Tommy. While the moment to attempt a general advance has not arrived in the opinion of

Canadians' Battling Bloodiest Since Loos

Victorious Against Austrians

British Headquarters in France, Thursday, June 9, via London, June 11.—Talks with officers who have been relieved of duty in the front line trenches show that the battle in which the Canadians were engaged on June 9 and 10 was the bloodiest on both sides that has been fought on the British front since the battle of Loos.

The Germans attacked in larger force than was at first supposed, evidently having decided to use their Verdun tactics to push in the Ypres salient. Five hours of artillery fire from guns of every caliber and from trench mortars, as well as well as frontal fire being directed at the salient angle where a watery sub-soil makes dugouts impossible—utterly leveled the trenches at some points. Against the German curtains of fire the British guns sent their fire curtains.

The German infantry, which survived the British fire, rushed into the breaches after the bombardment had ceased. They had full packs with blankets; each carried a flask of rum and one of coffee, a pocket electric flash light and full rations, evidently having prepared for a big advance. When they pressed on, still confident that their guns had blazed a way, they were checked by the fire of the Canadians, who unflinchingly stuck to the support trenches under a shower of shells that lasted from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, when reinforcements came and a counter-attack was begun.

Gen. Brudenell, the Czar's great strategist who is conducting the tremendous Russian drive along a 200-mile front which has sent the Austrians back towards twenty miles, and already been productive of great captures in men and stores.

coope which held its fire until a charge developed a good target.

Violence of the units which had borne the brunt of the shock and were quartered on farms to the rear, the correspondent found them playing baseball after a good night's sleep.

Ottawa, June 11.—The following communique has been received from the Canadian general headquarters at the front:

Canadian corps headquarters in France, via London, June 11.—During the last week of the month heavy fighting occurred on the Canadian front. Early in the morning of June 9, the enemy opened a tremendous bombardment over the area of our left division.

The weight of fire was greater than any hitherto experienced by the Canadian troops, and in spite of the retaliation of our artillery continued in steadily increasing volume for four hours.

The front and support trenches were severely damaged, and in many places destroyed. The smoke and fumes of thousands of bursting shells, high explosives, gas and incendiary, hung heavily in the air and rendered observation almost impossible. Major General Mercer, C. B. and Brigadier-General V. A. S. Williams had arranged to inspect certain front works on this morning.

THE SLACKERS

Are incarnate with new living,
Are set on their ancient ways.
Those who wish to be forgiven,
Glut their hunger with our days.
Greed and lust and fire and slaughter,
Grinly specters stalk our gloom.
They are looting o'er the waters,
Attila sits in his tomb.
Crying: "Ho! I have awakened
And I see my armies stand!
Ho! My sword is sharpened,
I am typing out the land."
Hark! the hand of the Barbarian,
Thundering at the gates of Rome,
Who would the world's best conquer,
O ye youths, who shrink and stay at home!

For two other hands beat also
At the porte where hope seems dead,
And a voice of love calls softly:
"Knock, and ye shall be opened."
Whoso leaveth the Barbarian
Enter, cannot see my Grace,
And the gate of resurrection
Will clasp to before his face.
But all ye who rose against him,
And have spurned his Judas kiss,
Will walk with me in the garden
Of a better world than this.
Of a Christ, O slackers,
Which of these shall storm the gate?
Yours alone the final answer
O ye youths, who shrink and stay at home!

Regina
Miriam Bloch, in London Chronicle.

“ROME REPEATEDLY MADE PEACE WITH THE BARBARIANS ONLY TO FIND THEM AT LAST THUNDERING AT HER GATES.”—LOVAT FRASER.

The hand of the Barbarian
Is thundering at the gate.
Have ye forgot his lesson,
O ye, who shrink and wait?
They are burning the old Baal fire
From the jaws of their guns,
And their shouts of wild death
Are the war-cry of the Hun.
Are the tyrants of the ages
As upon their path again,
And the years spin through new stages,
Caught by mad, volcanic pain.
The Assyrian, cold and cruel,
Gallops hosts and Turkish hordes—
All who used the world as foot
For the wars of blood-red Jords.

German Admission of Their Losses Now Reaches 3,000,000

London, June 11.—Germany, up to the end of May, by her own admission, had lost 2,924,556 soldiers, of whom 734,412 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualties given out here today. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in the fighting in the German colonies.

The British official statement quotes the German official casualty lists for the month of May as placing the total German losses in killed, prisoners and wounded at 102,507. This number, it is pointed out, brings the German losses, exclusive of naval and colonial casualties, to 2,924,556.

The German figures in the May list, as enumerated in the British account, are as follows:

Dead, 22,471; wounded, 72,075; prisoners and missing, 7,961. Total, 102,507. The German official list of casualties, up to the end of May, give these totals:

Dead, 734,412; wounded, 1,851,682; prisoners and missing, 338,522. Total, 2,924,556.

General Mercer, who was reported missing with General Williams, according to a correspondent of The Weekly Despatch was slightly wounded and rendered stone deaf during the heavy five-hour bombardment on the Canadian lines. Beyond this, adds the correspondent, no one seems to have seen General Mercer.

General Williams is the Prisoner.

London, June 11.—(Montreal Gazette Cable)—Definite news had reached the military authorities here that General Victor Williams who commanded a brigade of the fourth division, was taken prisoner during the recent heavy fighting near Zillebeke. The British minister at the Hague has forwarded a number of posters which General Williams and other Canadian officers, who were taken prisoner have been allowed to send.

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Jellicoe's Ships Unharmed; Italian Transport is Lost

Reports Still Coming In of Greater Damage to the German Fleet—Survivors from Hampshire Tell of Kitchener Being Lost in Small Boat.

Copenhagen, June 10.—(Toronto Globe cable)—The new German dreadnought Koenig, was struck several times in the battle with the British fleet off the Jutland coast and badly damaged, says a message from Kiel. The Koenig displaces 25,298 tons, was put in commission in 1914 and carries a crew of 1,360 men.

SAYS POMMERN WAS NEW CAPITAL SHIP.

London, June 10.—The German warship Pommern, sunk in the battle of Jutland, was not the battleship of that name but a recently completed battle cruiser, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting a sea captain. He says the battleship was torpedoed in the Baltic in July, 1915.

Admiralty officials here have expressed their belief that the Pommern, which was sunk in the great naval battle, was a new capital ship. A British submarine reported that he had torpedoed the old battleship Pommern in July, 1915.

KITCHENER PERISHED FROM BOAT.

Aberdeen, Scotland, June 10.—The British cruiser Hampshire was seen to be ashore before she sank off the Orkney Islands while carrying Earl Kitchener, the British War Minister, to Russia, according to statements of men on travelers and steamers arriving here from the Orkneys. The disaster occurred on Tuesday night, only an hour after Earl Kitchener and members of his staff had embarked on the cruiser at the extreme north of Scotland.

One traveler reported that the warship appeared to have blown up, although no sound of an explosion was heard, probably on account of the terrific storm that was raging.

Twenty minutes after she was seen in distress and on fire the Hampshire sank between Marwick Head and Brough of Burray off the western coast of the mainland of Orkney. A raft from the cruiser which was hung ashore with twelve men from the Hampshire clinging to it was discovered by a policeman who was searching along the rocky and desolate coast. The men were battered and exhausted. A few of them murmured: "Kitchener was on board" and then fell asleep.

About eighty bodies were found along the cliffs, many of them still warm. In the terrific battle with the sea the clothing of some of them had been torn from their bodies. Their hands and feet had been mutilated in desperate efforts to climb the cliffs. According to the reports Earl Kitchener and the members of his staff were placed in one of the ship's boats which got clear of the wreck, but was swamped in the terrific sea that was running.

Italians Lose Transport.

Rome, June 10, via Paris.—The Italian transport Principe Umberto has been torpedoed and sunk in the lower Adriatic with a loss of a large number of soldiers, according to an official statement.

The steamer, accompanied by two other transports conveying troops and war materials and escorted by destroyers, was attacked by two Austrian submarines. It is believed half the troops on board have perished.

Three Men Only Lost.

London, June 10.—The Earl of Selborne, president of the board of agriculture, speaking in London last night on the recent battle in the North Sea between the British and Germans, said: "How precipitate was the flight of the German fleet is shown by the fact that

only three men were wounded in the whole of Admiral Jellicoe's fleet. Not one of his ships was able to get in the gunfire more than six minutes. The only one of his ships to suffer was the Marlborough, which was torpedoed by a submarine, but reached harbor safely.

"No sensible man ever expected anything from the Germans but great efficiency. In the first two phases of the action the German sailors fought well, their strategy was right in retreating at the beginning of the third phase of the battle, when Admiral Jellicoe's fleet arrived, for if they wanted to preserve their fleet it was necessary to avoid deliberately challenging for the mastery of the sea at this time. But after that to proclaim a great victory and a school holiday and to publish a speech like that of the Kaiser's was making the German navy ridiculous."

THE NEW HEAD OF THE ARMY



Sir William Robertson, Chief of Staff of the British Army, who will probably succeed to the Supreme Command.

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ENORMOUS CAPTURES IN GREATEST DRIVE OF WAR

Petrograd, via London, June 11, 6 p. m.—In the fighting yesterday on the front of Volhynia and Galicia, says the official statement issued here today, the Russians took 409 officers and 35,000 men. They also captured thirty guns and an enormous quantity of booty.

The statement adds that the army of General Tschetnikyn alone, operating in the direction of Czernowitz, Bukowina, overwhelmed the Austro-Hungarians and took 18,000 prisoners.

Since the present Russian offensive was started the emperor's troops have taken about 108,000 prisoners.

Having previously captured Lutsk, the Russians have now retaken Dubno, the second of the fortresses in the Volhynian triangle held by the Austrians and are pressing the retreating Austrians westward. In Galicia and Bukowina progress also has been made by the Russians.

Chatham World:—Scotch lassies arrived 6th to wed in Canada not come to the Mission, as we had women than men alive

AGENTS W

RELIABLE represent meet the tremen fruit trees throughout at present. We wish four good men to rep general agents. To taken in the fruit-gro New Brunswick offers opportunities for men o pay to the right men. on, Toronto, Ont.

THERE is a boom in New Brunswick. Reliable Agents now in ed district. Pay week Pelham Nursery Co., on, Toronto, Ont.

WANT

MALE teacher want Grammar School. perence, salary wanted. Also teach. Address: rector school district, and party.

HEMLOCK BARK load lots. Best m Gerity Company, Ban

WANTED—A second teacher for next salary, to Peter tary of School, Vi county (N. B.)

WANTED—A cook state reference. Post Office Box 538.

WANTED—A middle capable of Good wages. Write M Hampton (N. B.)

BUSINESS C

AN EXCELLENT in sure thing, open t least ten per cent. year more. Shares Ten D number from one up, apply to Michael Kel street, St. John (N. B.)

No Summe Vacation

Will be given this year our "bit" by fitting women for the work t them.

Students can enter Send for catalogue.

LEVINE—On June Percy M. Levine, of east, a daughter.

WARRIA

HAMM—WILLIAMS male street on June 7, Hammond, Johnson, Hamm to Mabel Loui of this city.

DEATH

QUARTLEY—On J ral Public Hospital, aged 85 years, of Mus wife, five small childre nine brothers and five COOPER—Sunderly Y.), on Tuesday, June David Cooper, leaving daughters to mourn.

VERNING—On the 4, 1916, at the town fifth Kilbourn, Wisconsin Eric Kilbourn, beloved J. Albert Vening, leav a loving wife t HETHERINGTON most, Queens county, third son of Mr. and ington, aged four months. Gone, but COLL—At her resi drenth on the 3th in of Owen G. Coll, lea and two children to m HORNE—At the F hes, on the 13th in, aged thirty-five years, one son and two sister

MEANDREWS—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jennie, daughter of late Carrie McAndrew

AIN—In New Ha 10, Mrs. E. A. Ainsworth of this city, aged 83 years and three sisters to m

CARD OF T

Mrs. George Boutille to return than to do f ions of sympathy c many kind acts beato recent bereavement.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR OVER

Frederick, June 10 education met this aft matters chiefly board. Leave of absen two employees of the ment who have enliste vice together with the usually voted in such Major F. A. Good, of C Company, 104th Batt the teaching staff of th mal school and Quar G. Eldon Merriworth pany, a clerk in the

LOW WATER SPOT FISH

Frederick, June 10 general committee of a meeting here last it with the school, for celebration of July Shad fishing here a failure. Scarcity of to low water. Some taken at Springhill but they have been in the fall.

Chatham World:—Scotch lassies arrived 6th to wed in Canada not come to the Mission, as we had women than men alive