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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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## EARL KITCHENER AND HIS STAFF ARE LOST AS CRUISER IS TORPEDOED OFF THE ORKNEYS.

### The British Destroyers Force German Battle Fleet to Retreat

The British Fleet Remained in Possession of the Scene of Battle During the Morning of June 5.—The Commander-in-Chief Took His Fleet Back to Its Bases at His Leisure and Five Hours After the Battle Fleet Was all Ready for Action

LONDON, June 6.—The latest reports received from the Admiralty has enabled the Associated Press to give the following review of the naval engagements, off the Jutland coast, with various incidents. The results as viewed from the British side during the night of May 31st and June 1st are as follows: British destroyers made a determined attack on the retreating German battle fleet which hastened its flight. The British fleet remained in possession of the scene of battle during the morning of June 5th, and traversed the field four times, finding no enemy to fire upon. The Commander-in-Chief took his fleet back to its bases, at his leisure, and five hours after its arrival reported the battle fleet all ready for action.

As regards the German losses, definite evidence, it is declared, has now been obtained. They were deliberately falsified and that the following were totally destroyed: Two battle cruisers, one at least, and probably two battleships, four light cruisers, eight destroyers, and one submarine. The remainder of the German battle cruiser squadron may have reached home ports, but the ships were all severely damaged, as also were the ships of the Konig class, which were under the fire of a portion of the British battle fleet. Besides the above, the Associated Press obtained information from returned officers of the fleet to the effect they are able to identify the lost German battle cruisers as the Hindenberg and Lutzow. Naval officials here point out that on account of their proximity to home ports, some of their vessels that were as badly injured as the British cruiser Warrior would have been able to make port.

The German warship Hindenberg, which hitherto has been classified as a battleship, the Derflinger and her sister ship the Lutzow are believed to be the battle cruisers which have to

be included in the list of supposed German losses, while another battle cruiser, the Seydlitz, reported from a neutral source to have been seen on Thursday morning badly damaged and being chased by British warships.

The result of the battle is that it puts an end to German ambition of forcing a way through the British blockade with a few fast cruisers, which if the scheme had been successful, would have undertaken to raid Allied shipping in the Atlantic. With the loss of three, if not four light cruisers, and damage done to others, Germany, it is argued now, has not the ships suitable for this undertaking. Another advantage claimed from the outcome of the battle is that it relieves the pressure on the Russian army wing in Courland, which the German fleet was giving valuable support, while the sinking of nine destroyers, and damage done to others will make it easier for British submarines to enter the Baltic and cruise there. It is already reported from Copenhagen that German cruisers have been withdrawn from the Courland coast, while German destroyers have not been seen for a week in the southern Baltic.

### Destroyer Acasta Is towed to Port

LONDON, June 5.—The British destroyer Acasta, which the Germans claimed to have sunk, has arrived at a N. E. coast port under tow of another destroyer. The shell which put her out of action after she had been in the thick of the fight for 40 minutes, exploded in the engine room, killing five men. "After that we were helpless," said one of her crew, "and with shells falling all around us we expected soon to be sent to the bottom, but luckily none struck us."

### Canadians Figure in Battle of Hooge

OTTAWA, June 5.—Though no details of the battle at Hooge have come through, the Militia department list of officers' casualties indicates that it was one of the biggest engagements which the Canadians have figured in.

### KITCHENER DROWNED.

Code telegram from the Secretary of State received 6th of June.

To Governor:—

Deeply regret to inform you that H.M. Ships Hampshire, Porcupine, Prussia with Lord Kitchener and staff on board sunk by mine or torpedo west of Orkneys last night in heavy sea; feared little hope of any survivors.

Signed BONAR LAW.

### It Was Stunning, Stupendous and Deafening As Hundreds of the World's Heaviest Guns Roared Out at Once.

Survivors of Cruiser Warrior Tells of Great Naval Battle—Defense Was Blown Into the Air and Warrior Badly Riddled Founders After Being Towed For 48 Hours—Iron Duke Sweeps the Seas Letting off Broadside After Broadside—Great Masses of Water Rose in Air Like Waterspouts—Smoke Obscured Everything That Only a Glimpse Was Possible at Intervals

LONDON, June 5.—Survivors of the British cruiser Warrior, who were landed at Devonport, say that the Warrior and the cruiser Defence steamed between the two lines of German warships, with the result that within a few minutes the Defence was blown into the air and the Warrior badly riddled. A storm of German shells exploding on the deck of the Warrior almost suffocated the crew with the gasses. When the Germans were at length driven off by British reinforcements, the pumps were manned on the battered and sinking ship, and succeeded in keeping her afloat until an auxiliary ship came alongside and took off the wounded. The auxiliary took the Warrior in tow for 48 hours, when she foundered.

A survivor said: "I watched the Iron Duke swing through the sea letting off broadside after broadside; wicked tongues of flame leaping through clouds of smoke in the direction of battle. It was stunning, stupendous and deafening as hundreds of the heaviest guns in the world roared out at once. Great masses of water rose in the air like waterspouts, reaching as high as the masts as sal-

vos of German shells fell short or went over their target. It was impossible to see what was happening among the ships of the foe. Smoke obscured everything so effectually that one could only get a glimpse at intervals. When the kindly wind blew a lane through the pall, it was apparent that the best ships of the enemy were engaged, but how many neither eye nor glass could make out. It was equally impossible to see what damage we were causing. Only those high in command knew the progress of the battle. The damage inflicted on the German ships was great and does not admit of any doubt, and at one time two vessels, red with fire, gleamed through the smoke. It is a curious feeling to be in the midst of a battle and not know to which side fortune leans, but where only few ships are engaged it is different. Our own losses we know with some degree of exactness. At one time it was thought that the Lion had been lost, as she did not answer any call, but it transpired that her wireless had been destroyed. With dusk came the great opportunity of the mosquito craft, and both sides made use of it to the full. It was in this way that one of the saddest of many sad incidents occurred. A destroyer, true to its name, dashed for a big enemy ship. She soon got into effective range and loosed her torpedoes with deadly effect on the German battleship. The ship went down and the destroyer raced for safety, the commander and officers standing on the bridge indulging in mutual congratulations at their success, when at that moment a shell hit the British ship and wiped out the entire group.

### The German Imperial Chancellor Again Talks Peace in Reichstag

BERLIN, June 6.—The Imperial Chancellor has again discussed peace in the Reichstag: "Six months ago, on December the 9th, discussing our military situation, I spoke here for the first time of our readiness for peace. I could do so in entire confidence that our war situation would continue to improve, and developments have confirmed this confidence. We have made further progress on all fronts. We are stronger than we were before. If with this development before my eyes I declared that we were ready for peace I need not regret my statement, even if our offer evoked no response from our enemies. In the critical times of July, 1914, it was the duty of every responsible statesman, before God, his country and his conscience to leave nothing untried that could preserve peace with honor. We also desired after the successful repulse of our enemies to neglect nothing that was calculated to shorten the terrible suffering experienced by the people of Germany in such a conflagration. I told an American journalist that peace negotiations could only reach a settlement if they were conducted by statesmen of the belligerent powers on a basis of the real war situation as shown by the war map. This proposition was rejected by the other side. They will not recognize the war map,

as they hope to improve it in their own favour, but it has constantly changed in our favour. We have added to it since that remark was made by the surrender of the British army at Kut-el-Amara, defeats with tremendous losses of the French at Verdun, the collapse of the Russian offensive in March, and the mighty thrust forward of our Allies against Italy, the strengthening of our lines before Salonika and just now we have received news of a naval battle off Jutland with jubilant and grateful hearts. This is how the war map looks now. If our various enemies desire to shut their eyes, then we must fight on until final victory."

### Political Leaders Want Von Tripitz Recalled

LONDON, June 6.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from the Hague says the leaders of the German Conservative and Nationalist Liberal parties as well as of other German political factions are making a concerted and determined effort to secure the recall of Admiral Von Tripitz as head of the navy, because they are not satisfied with the result of the North sea battle.

### SLAUGHTER SURPASSES IMAGINATION

Germans Tried to Debouch From Village of Damloup—Front Ranks Pushed by Those Behind Fell as Fast as They Reached the Dead Line

PARIS, June 5.—In their separate attacks on Fort Vaux one of the outlying defences of Verdun, and the front east of the Meuse the Germans are hurling forward infantry masses in compact form. The first ranks were obliged to advance to certain death. Columns tried to debouch from the village of Damloup below Fort Cross, to attain the slopes near the fort. For three days this spot has been the scene of carnage which saturated the ground with blood. One German column advanced no further than the bottom of the ravine. The front ranks pushed by those behind, fell as fast as they reached the dead line and were swept by French quick-firers. As they toppled over others came on to take their place, and fell in line. French officers who have returned from the Verdun front, although hardened by the worst sights of war declare that the butchery there surpasses imagination.

PARIS, June 5.—With undiminished violence Germans continued their attacks last night along Verdun east of Meuse. In the region of Vaux and Damloup between the Fort and Utlage on Damloup, the German offensive was particularly severe. The French are still in possession of Fort Vaux. In the vicinity of Douaumont there was heavy artillery fighting. Unsuccessful raids were undertaken in the Vosges.

### SHIPS BOATS AND BODIES ARE FOUND

Hampshire Was Sunk off Orkneys at 8 p.m. Last Night—Four Boats Were Seen to Leave Ship—Some Bodies and a Capsized Boat Have Been Found up to Present

LONDON, June 6.—Admiral Jellicoe reports to the Admiralty as follows:

"I have to report, with deep regret, that His Majesty's Ship Hampshire, Capt. Herbert J. J. Savill, R.N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 8 p.m. to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo. Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north, north-west and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present. As the whole shore has been searched from seaward, I greatly fear that there is little hope of there being any survivors."

No report has yet been received from a search party on shore. The H.M.S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia.

### Canadian Losses Will be Heavy

LONDON, June 6.—The Times correspondent of British headquarters in describing the situation at Ypres explains the Canadian forces were unable to retain their ground recaptured from the Germans last Saturday owing to the intensity of the German artillery fire. The correspondent concludes his despatch by saying "you must be prepared to hear Canadian losses have been very heavy."

### The Russians Launch Big Offensive Against the Teutonic Allies

#### British Official

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, June 5.—At Verdun the enemy continued violent and costly assaults throughout the week, making some progress. On the British front there was greater activity, especially south-east of Ypres where the enemy penetrated our line to a depth of seven hundred yards. The Canadians, after severe fighting, recovered much of the lost ground. The enemy's losses were severe.

Italian-Austrian attacks on the Adige front, are continued. The enemy occupied Arsiero Asiago. Attempts to further advance were repulsed. Austrian reports foreshadow a Russian offensive. Smuts' forces captured entrenched positions in Mikhochem! In the Caucasus the Russians have withdrawn from the Mamakaton salient.

LONDON, June 5.—In connection with the German official statement which announced the sinking of a British destroyer off the Humber, and the burning of the British cruiser Euryalus, the following official announcement was made to-day by the British Admiralty:

"No British destroyer or any other British warship was destroyed off the Humber or anywhere else by submarine, or any other agency, since the action of the 31st of May the Euryalus was not present in the North Sea, and during this battle therefore was not sunk by German fire. It would appear from the fact that these two false allegations are being circulated by the German Admiralty, and they are anxious by any means to exaggerate the British casualties which have already been fully announced.

### NAVAL FIGHT AS SEEN BY U. S. PAPER

The New York Herald Commenting on the Naval Fight Says the German Abandonment of the Battle Scene is an Acknowledgement of Defeat

NEW YORK, June 6.—The "Herald" comments on the North Sea battle as follows:

"Granting that greater damage was inflicted on the British in the earlier stages, and even this as the air clears, is open to doubt, the German abandonment of the battle scene is a confession, if not an acknowledgement, of defeat. In the meantime flags of rejoicing are flying in the Fatherland, and the Kaiser is telegraphing messages reciting the triumph of the fleet over greatly superior forces. The Kaiser does well to praise the skill and gallantry of his officers and the competency of his ships, but with the British still commanding the sea and maintaining a relentless blockade, kept in purposed ignorance of the truth."

The Long Expected General Offensive by the Russians Has Seemingly Begun—Russians Everywhere Are Using Large Numbers of Men and Guns—Petrograd Claims Many Successes and the Taking of 13,000 Prisoners and Large Number of Guns—Vienna Claims Some Minor Victories For the Austrians Over the Italians—Bad Weather Has Set in Round Verdun

LONDON, June 6.—The long-expected general offensive of the Russians against the Teutonic Allies has seemingly begun. From both Petrograd and Vienna come reports of Russian activity over a front from the Pripiet River, east of Brest Litovsk, to the Rumanian frontier, a distance of 250 miles. The Russians are everywhere using large numbers of guns and men, and according to Petrograd, have achieved successes at many important sectors, taking 13,000 prisoners, a number of guns, and destroying or capturing Teuton positions. Along the Bessarabian front, in the Dneister region, and along the lower Stripa, and in Volhynia, the Russian attacks have been particularly violent. In the region of Olyka Russian guns heavily shelled a front of over fifteen miles in length, held by the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand.

Around Verdun bad weather has set in and as a result infantry of both sides are kept in their trenches and only bombardments have taken place. No new changes in position are recorded around Vaux and Damloup. North-east of Verdun bombardment on both sides continued with considerable intensity, while west of the Meuse shelling has been only intermittent. On the remainder of the front in France, except around Ypres, the situation is reported quiet. About Ypres the Germans and the British forces, the latter consisting of Canadians, are keeping up the violent fighting which has been in progress since last week, when the Germans, under a terrific rain of shells, captured Canadian positions, which later were retaken in hand to hand and bombing encounters. Returning to the attack on Sunday the Germans again forced the Canadians to relinquish the bulk of the recaptured ground, but the Canadians are disputing strenuously the efforts of the Teutons to oust them from the remainder of their positions.

Vienna reports that despite the sturdy resistance of the Italians, the Austrians have made further progress into Italy in the Cengio zone, near Asiago, and the town of Caisana, 5,600 Italian prisoners, 3 cannon, 11 machine guns and 126 bomb throwers have been captured by the Austrians. Rome admits the retirement of Italians in the Cengio zone, but says in the Dalgone Valley, the Lagarina Valley and on the Posiha front, Austrian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. In southern Albania, in the region of Avlona, the Austrians have dispersed with their artillery Italian detachments operating in that vicinity.

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