

GERMAN LOSSES ARE HEAVY; TWO ZEPPELS BROUGHT DOWN

German Losses Include Two Battleships, One Battle Cruiser, One Light Cruiser and Six Destroyers Sunk; Two Battle Cruisers Damaged, Three Battleships Hit--Marlborough and Warspite Safe in Harbor Says Admiralty--Eight Survivors of the German Cruiser Frauenlob Landed at Holland.

(By Special Wire to the Courier)

LONDON, June 3, 2.32 p.m.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says the German torpedo boat V-28 was sunk during the naval engagement. Three survivors who were rescued from a raft by a Swedish steamship reported, the despatch says, that all the rest of the crew of 102 were lost.

According to this despatch, the survivors of the V-28 said they believed that twenty German torpedo boats were destroyed, and that the German losses as a whole were "colossal."

DESTROYER SHARK'S SURVIVORS LANDED.

Eighty-five of the crew of ninety-two men aboard the British destroyer Shark were lost, in the belief of seven survivors who were landed at Hull yesterday by a Danish steamer. These men were picked up in the North Sea on Thursday. One of them has since died, and two others are badly wounded. These men reported they had been in the water six and one-half hours, and believed themselves to be the only survivors from their ship. They stated the Shark acted as a decoy boat in the engagement.

Although the Shark was not named in the official reports of British losses, it was said several destroyers in addition to those identified as lost had not been accounted for. The Shark was a sister ship of the Sparrow Hawk, Ardent and Fortune, which went down. She was 260 feet, displaced 935 tons and was armed with three 4-inch guns and four torpedo tubes.

SIX GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK.

A report from The Hague as forwarded from Amsterdam to the Central News is to the effect that six German destroyers were sunk by the British and that a large cruiser, severely damaged, was towed into the harbor at Kiel. It is estimated 150 ships engaged in the battle.

It is not considered probable the shipwrecked British and German sailors will be interned in Holland, as they have promised not to attempt to escape. The German minister at The Hague will go to Ymuiden to make an investigation.

FRAUENLOB'S CREW NEARLY ALL LOST.

THE HOOK, Holland, via London, June 3.—The tugboat Thames has arrived here with eight men of the crew of the German cruiser Frauenlob, which was sunk in the naval battle off Jutland. They say that the warship went to the bottom ten minutes after she was struck. Nothing is known of the fate of remainder of the crew of 350.

TWO ZEPPELINS WERE DESTROYED.

ESBJERG, Denmark, Friday, June 2, via London, June 3, 12.15 p.m.—Two Zeppelin dirigible balloons are reported by fishermen returning to port today to have been destroyed. On one airship all the members of the crew are said to have perished.

LOW VISIBILITY PUT BRITISH TO DISADVANTAGE

London, June 3.—Official accounts of the North Sea Battle are framed in terms so general that no accurate idea of the actions employed can be gathered. Naval experts comment in restrained manner on the probabilities of this greatest naval contest since the war began. The main outline of operations seems to be as follows: The action took place off the coast of Jutland, between Skagerrak and Horn's reef, which lies some twenty miles due west of Esbjerg, Denmark. Therefore it would appear that the German battle fleet came out from Wilhelmshafen and not from Kiel.

MAIN HIGH SEA FLEET.
The strength of the Germans is not stated, but it is assumed that the main high sea fleet was present, including battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers and destroyers. The strength of the British forces has not been made known, although it is ascertained there were present the battle cruiser squadron, four battleships, some armoured cruisers, a number of light cruisers and a force of destroyers. It was this fleet that first engaged the German high sea fleet. There was low visibility, which means that the weather was thick and the range of vision was not perhaps more than six miles. Therefore, the action was fought at short range, in which both the main and secondary armaments were brought to bear. The German battleships mounted very powerful secondary armaments, so that the British battle cruisers were exposed at short range to a tremendous fire, three of them being destroyed.

OPPOSED LARGER FORCE.
Careful comparison of the British and German reports of the sea fight off the Danish coast, seem to indicate that Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's cruiser squadron came in contact with the German main fleet, or possibly in the first instance, a portion of that force. Although aware he was opposing a stronger force than his own, the official statements make it appear, the naval observer says, that Vice-Admiral Beatty courageously engaged the Germans. Later, presumably the whole German fleet appeared on the scene. Vice-Admiral Beatty was then greatly outnumbered, and before Admiral Jellicoe's main fleet was able to get into action, the Germans made off. British naval experts comment on the apparently fair and impartial nature of the German and British official statements. It is believed that the German losses were greater than was admitted in the official, but it is noticeable that the German communication confesses to more serious losses than were given in the British report.

LOSSES AMOUNT TO 5,000.
According to estimates made here, which in the absence of official figures, can only be conjectured, the British losses in men must be somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000. It is similarly estimated that the German losses were at least between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the British losses in ships and men, and that according to present information the German fleet had the best of the action. Strong hopes are entertained, however, that later reports may minimize the seriousness of this British naval setback.

SHOW SHIP SUNK.
The greatest regret is felt here over the loss of the Battle Cruiser Queen Mary, which was one of the show ships of the British navy. She was only completed at Jarrow in 1913. Her crew alone was composed of about 1,000 men. The other cruisers were older vessels.

A CHANGE OF POLICY.
"Perhaps the policy which resulted in the loss of so many lives and ships Continued on Page Seven.

ULTIMATE EFFECT OF BATTLE VICTORY FOR THE BRITISH FLEET

Germans Finally Compelled to Flee After the Main Fleet Arrived—Losses of British Heavy and They Were Evidently Matched Against Heavier Metal—Sea Power is Not Menaced.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
London, June 3.—The morning newspapers, while admitting the serious nature of the British loss in the naval battle off Jutland, uniformly insist that the battle cannot possibly have any adverse effect on the naval situation. Most editorials moreover declare that in its ultimate effect the battle must rank a British victory because the Germans were finally compelled to flee, owing to the arrival of the British main fleet on the scene of action.

GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY.

"Whatever may be the full story of this engagement," says the naval expert of the Daily News, "it must rank as one of the most considerable of which naval history has any record. The ships engaged belonged to the largest and most modern and powerful types, while the losses in the aggregate enormously exceed those of Trafalgar."

The Daily Graphic's naval expert says:
STOPPED FLEET COMING OUT.
"It is quite clear that the main German fleet was trying to come out, and that our battle cruisers intercepted them and held them up, and that they were finally forced to return to port. In other words, Admiral Jellicoe's grand fleet came up after our battle cruisers had held the enemy fleet admitted its inability to meet our grand fleet, and is as securely locked up, despite its success as it was before. There remains, nevertheless, a black page in our naval history insofar as loss of splendid ships and splendid lives are concerned. It is illuminated, however, by glorious fighting against vastly superior weight of metal, but the blow remains, and it is a desperately heavy one."

The Times says:
LOSSES HEAVY.
"It is clear that we have suffered the heaviest loss at sea that we have met with during the war. Our admiralty had taken the wise course of making no effort to understate the gravity of the British losses. We engaged, perhaps with over-confidence, in a long running fight against ships which were more numerous, stronger, more heavily armed than our cruiser fleet and we suffered heavily. But the event will not impair the effectiveness of our blockade or our ability to uphold the freedom of the sea nor will it dispose the Germans to encounter that main part of the British fleet in avoidance of which they have shown such diligence and alertness."

DISPELS OPTIMISM.
"The Germans doubtless hope that the battle will impress credulous neutrals and even cause some discouragement among the allies. As to the British people the result of the fight will sting them to fresh exertion and will dispel much idle and harmful optimism. It will steel that unalterable resolution to win or perish that has ever been the consequence of un-plain fortune to our race when they are entered upon a quarrel which they know to be just."

BRITISH OUTRANGED.
The Morning Post says:
"German heavy metal got British lighter metal at close range and gave it severe punishment. The fight must have been at close range and the German battleships well protected by their armour out-matched our cruisers in a fight for which they were not suited. Our advance guard, in fact, engaged the German main guard and the result could not be otherwise than serious for the lighter vessels. But when our main forces came into action the position was reversed and the German main fleet was driven into port."

STOP TRIFLING WITH FLEET.
"There is one thing, however, which we have the right to demand in the face of our losses. There must be no more trifling with the powers of our fleet. For the sake of the miserable Declaration of London our politicians have doubled the work and strain upon our fleet and have made the greater part of its labors of no account. If our sailors had been free from the beginning, the war might now have been over. As it is we see no end in sight. Let us therefore determine that there shall be no more surrenders of our sea power. We advise our parliament to insist upon a plain statement by the government as to the somewhat disturbing mission to Paris on which Sir Edward Grey maintains his usual attitude of pompous infallibility. The situation is too serious for any more trifling."

No information has reached this country of any recent visit to Paris, taken by Sir Edward Grey to the French capital was to attend a general conference of the military and political heads of the allies on March 27. Nothing was made public as to the results of this conference.

Admiral Lost

London, June 3.—Rear Admiral Horace Hood, probably lost his life when the battle cruiser Invincible was sunk in the Jutland battle, according to The Times. Admiral Hood was flying his flag on the Invincible as second in command of the battle cruiser squadron.

Admiral Hon. Horace Lambert Al-

MORE CHEERFUL.
The British public, who retired last

A SEVERE BLOW, BUT NO DECISIVE FACTOR,

Berlin Tageblatt Comments Briefly on the Battle--Admiral Von Hofe Describes Struggle and Seems to Think British Losses Due to Torpedo Defences.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Amsterdam, via London, June 3.—The Berlin newspapers commenting on the naval battle off Jutland, declare that the German navy longed fervently for this sea battle for 22 months. Admiral Von Hofe describes the course of the battle in the following manner: "1915, German skill and accurate firing stood the test in squadron action against the heavy calibre guns of the British dreadnoughts. The German torpedo flotillas first successfully attacked the British ships of line. Several engagements took place and the British used their superiority in an attempt to cut off the retreat of the Germans to the south with their fastest and strongest armed units. They also attacked continuously during the night by sudden dashes of their torpedo flotillas. That the German torpedo defences worked splendidly is shown by the heavy losses incurred by the British flotilla."

DISPARITY IN LOSSES.
Captain Von Kurl Jetter writing in the Lokal Anzeiger, estimates the total losses at 25,000 tons and the British losses at 135,000 tons with the loss of big ships a 13,000 tons for the Germans and 103,000 for the British.

LATEST AND BEST.
"Great Britain, since the beginning of the war," says Captain Jetter, "has used her older vessels in the distant theatres of the war and has also lost a number of them. This permits the conclusion that the home fleet was composed of only the latest and best ships. The German sailors have never under-estimated the British fleet, but have considered it the best of all, except the Germans. To-day we know that we can accomplish more than the British and that Great Britain is not what she believed herself to be—ruler of the seas."

TORPEDES ATTACKED.
"Great Britain's first step was to send out the fleet but, as in the action of January, 1915, German skill and accurate firing stood the test in squadron action against the heavy calibre guns of the British dreadnoughts. The German torpedo flotillas first successfully attacked the British ships of line. Several engagements took place and the British used their superiority in an attempt to cut off the retreat of the Germans to the south with their fastest and strongest armed units. They also attacked continuously during the night by sudden dashes of their torpedo flotillas. That the German torpedo defences worked splendidly is shown by the heavy losses incurred by the British flotilla."

ADMITS HUN LOSSES HEAVY.
In the Reichstag, Dr. Johannes Kaempf, president of the chamber, referring to the battle said that though Germany's losses had been heavy those of Great Britain had been much heavier. Dr. Kaempf expressed the nation's gratitude to the navy.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.
An army order was issued today commanding that flags be raised throughout the city and a holiday declared in the schools in celebration of what is claimed as a German naval victory.

BRITISH TRAWLER CAPTAIN AND DANISH CAPTAIN SAY GERMANS WITHDREW PURSUED BY BRITISH

Fifty Ships of Different Kinds in German Fleet--Weather Was Misty and it Was Difficult to See Outline of Ships--British Fleet Was Out-Numbered.

By Special Wire to the Courier.
Ymuiden, Holland, via London, June 3.—A graphic description of the great naval battle off the coast of Jutland was given to-day by Capt. Thos. Punt of the British trawler John Brown, which was engaged in taking soundings in the vicinity of the fight. Captain Punt said:
"The battle began at 4.15 p.m. Wednesday and lasted until 11 o'clock at night. It extended over an area reaching from longitude 56.8 latitude 6.25, to longitude 55.50 latitude 5.50. (These measurements place the scene of the battle about fifty miles due west of the Horn running northward to the Little Fisher Bank).
FIFTY SHIPS.
"At two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, I saw a great fleet of fifty ships of different kinds, apparently German, cruising from the southeast to the northeast. Two hours later another great fleet, evidently British, appeared suddenly from the northeast and obviously attempted to cut off the retreat of the Germans, the weather was misty making it difficult to distinguish the outlines of the ships. At 4.15 p.m., the first gunshot Continued on Page Seven.

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