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VOL. XXII., No. 132

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

British Losses in Naval Fight Greater Than That at Trafalgar

Latest Reports of the Naval Battle More Encouraging to the British Public---German Losses Shown to Have Been Much Greater Than Official Statement Announced---Ten Enemy Ships Sent to the Bottom.

LONDON, June 3.—The British public, who retired last night cast down by the first news of the North Sea battle, as contained in the earlier British and German reports, took some comfort from the later British report, which was found in the morning papers. This report, while it did not decrease the British losses, except in destroyers, which were reduced from eleven to eight, shows that the German losses were much greater than was at first estimated.

According to this latest account of the great naval engagement, the German losses included two battleships, one battle cruiser, one light cruiser and six destroyers sunk; two battle cruisers damaged, three battleships hit. Naval writers also point out that the German fleet retired as soon as the main British fleet appeared on the scene, so there is no question about the superiority of sea power remaining in British hands. The loss of the British ships is of course admittedly serious, while the loss in officers and men has cast a gloom over the whole country.

LONDON, June 3.—All reports from the German forces which participated in the battle agree on the bravery shown by the enemy in the long battle. The crews of the torpedo boats which were sunk have not been heard from, but the majority of the men on the other vessels which were lost were rescued despite the unfavorable weather.

Naval airships gave valuable aid in reconnoitering before and after the battle.

Vice Admiral Scheer was appointed commander of the German battle fleet in February of this year, succeeding Admiral Von Popl, who retired on account of ill health. Admiral Scheer is considered one of the ablest tacticians in the German navy. He was for a long time director of the general marine department at the Admiralty, and also served as chief of staff of the high seas fleet and as commander of a battle squadron. Admiral Hipper was in command of the German squadron which fought a battle with the British squadron under Admiral Sir David Beatty off Heligoland in January, 1915. It was in this battle that the German cruiser Bleucher was sunk.

Captain of British Trawler Gives a

Graphic Description of the Great Battle

YMUEDIEN, Holland, June 3 (via London).—A graphic description of the great naval battle off the Coast of Jutland was given today by Captain 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 long. 55.50, lat. 5.50. These measurements place the scene of the battle about 50 miles due west of the Horn, running northward to the Little Fisher Bank.

"At 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, I saw a great fleet of fifty ships of different kinds, apparently German, cruising from southeast to 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.

German Ships Seemed to Have the Ad-

vantage in Tonnage Over the British

"At 4.15 p. m. the first gunshot came from about two miles away. Fifteen minutes later there were more shots, and in a few moments there was constant and heavy firing. Many sailing ships passed through the firing line. The British ships did not seem to be of as heavy tonnage as the Germans. They were reinforced by larger vessels, which I observed to come up as it was getting darker. The German fleet then began to retire, and as they were withdrawing I saw two big columns of smoke, evidently from vessels which had been badly hit. The next moment I observed two large vessels, one in each fleet, burning.

"The British fleet pursued the Germans to longitude 56.40 and latitude 5.50, when I noticed two torpedo destroyers and three submarines dash forward at full speed, apparently heralding further reinforcements for the Germans. The British ships then drew off.

The Battle Started at Five o'Clock in

The Afternoon and Lasted Four Hours

AMSTERDAM, via London, June 3.—Advices from Berlin say that Vice-Admiral Scheer, commander of the German battle fleet, was in personal command of the German forces in the battle off Jutland, while the scout division was under the direction of Vice-Admiral Hipper. The German forces consisted of the German high seas fleet, with dreadnoughts, older ships of the line, battle cruisers, all the light sea forces at present in the North Sea, torpedo destroyers and submarine flotillas.

Admiral Hipper came into contact with the enemy about five in the afternoon, when he engaged a squadron of British battle cruisers and light cruisers. Subsequently the whole fleets on both sides engaged, and the fighting lasted until nine in the evening. Later on in the night there were sharp engagements between torpedo destroyers and cruisers. The leading German vessels alone sank modern destroyers.

Feeling of Confidence in the Navy

Keeps Its Hold on the British People

LONDON, June 3.—The official announcement of the sea fight was given out at the government's official press bureau at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, and spread with almost unbelievable speed to the remotest corners of the kingdom. All the London evening newspapers rushed special editions into the streets, and the presses were still turning out papers at one o'clock at night, though virtually nothing was being printed beyond the bare official announcements.

It was remarkable how the feeling of confidence in the great British fleet kept its hold on the people, despite the undeniably heavy losses chronicled in the official accounts of the fight everywhere, the talk was not so much of the loss as of confidence in the future, and a determination to prepare to carry on the struggle against Germany with increased force.

Survivors of the Lost German Cruiser

Elbing are Landed at Holland Port

YUMIDEN, Holland, via London, June 3.—Three officers, three petty officers and twelve sailors of the crew of the new small German cruiser Elbing, which was lost in the Jutland battle, have been landed here. One officer said that the Elbing sank after being rammed by another German vessel, which rescued the remainder of her crew. Another maintained that the Elbing was blown up by the heavy firing of her own guns. One of the Elbing's boats containing some of her crew, and some British officers who were picked up by the trawler Bertha, are being brought here.

The loss of the Elbing is not mentioned in either the British or German official accounts of the battle, but the British Admiralty statement says that "a light German cruiser was sunk."

DREADNOUGHTS ARE SAFE.

LONDON, June 2.—Captain William Hall, chief of the intelligence division of the Admiralty, authorizes the Associated Press to say:

"The German report of the loss of the Marlborough and Warspite is absolutely untrue. Both of these dreadnoughts are safe in harbor. The German report that the entire British battle fleet was engaged is equally untrue. A portion of the British fleet, much inferior to the total battle fleet of the Germans, engaged that fleet, and drove it back into its harbor. The British control the North Sea."

ADMIRAL HOOD MISSING.

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 Alexander Hood was 46 years old and was naval secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty at the outbreak of the war. He was also naval aide-de-camp to the King and in 1910, then a captain, served as naval attaché to the embassy in Washington.

(Continued on page 5.)

BRITAIN SUFFERED SEVERE LOSSES IN GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

Official Statement of Admiralty Confirms Earlier Reports---Three Battle Cruisers, Three Armored Cruisers And Eight Destroyers Were Sunk by The Germans.

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 on 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 two 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 no 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 large number of German destroyers were disposed of.

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.

FULL TEXT OF ADMIRALTY STATEMENT.

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 appeared on the scene the enemy returned to port, though not before receiving severe damage from our battleships.

"The battle cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were sunk. The Warrior was disabled and after being towed for some time had to be abandoned by her crew. It is also known that the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Sparrowhawk and Ardent were lost, and six others are not yet accounted for. No British battleships or light cruisers were sunk.

"The enemy's losses were also serious. At least one battle cruiser was destroyed and one was severely damaged. One battleship is reported to have been sunk by our destroyers. During the night attack two light cruisers were disabled and probably sunk. The exact number of enemy destroyers disposed of during the action cannot be ascertained with any certainty, but must have been large."

The official press bureau at 11 o'clock tonight issued the following statement:

"Owing to lack of information we are unable to pass various accounts of the sea battle that are being submitted. By tomorrow the Admiralty no doubt will possess fuller details."

The British Admiralty later officially announced that the total number of British destroyers lost was eight, four of the missing having been accounted for. The announcement adds that of three German battle cruisers either the Derfflinger or Lutzow was blown up. Another was seen to have been disabled and a third to be seriously damaged. One German light cruiser and six German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk, and at least two more light cruisers were disabled.

The additional British official communication issued at midnight says: "Since the foregoing communication was issued a further report has been received from the commander in chief of the grand fleet, stating that it has now been ascertained that our total loss in destroyers amounted to eight boats in all."

"It is now possible to form a closer estimate of the losses sustained by the enemy fleet. One dreadnought battleship of the Kaiser class was blown up in an attack by British destroyers and another of the same class is believed to have been sunk by gunfire. Of three German battle cruisers, two, believed to be the Derfflinger and Lutzow, were blown up and the third badly damaged. One German light cruiser and six German destroyers were sunk, and finally a German submarine was rammed and sank."