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The Daily Mail

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The Weather.

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

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GREAT NAVAL BATTLE COMPLETE VICTORY FOR BRITISH

The German High Seas Fleet Was Outfought and Chased in Disorderly Retreat---Battle Has Demonstrated Great Britain's Mastery of the Seas---German Battleship Hindenburg Said to Have Been Sunk.

LONDON, June 5.—British officers of the fleet which participated in the Jutland battle and have returned here, identify two of the big German warships sunk as the Hindenburg and the Lutzow.

A total of 333 officers were killed in the Jutland battle, according to a list issued by the Admiralty today. The list shows that practically all the officers of the cruisers Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince, and from the destroyers Tipperary, Turbulent, Fortune, Ardent, Nomad, Nestor and Shark, perished. All the officers except one from the cruiser Warrior were saved, and all the officers from the destroyer Sparrowhawk.

On the other ships 23 officers were killed and 22 wounded.

LONDON, June 5.—The naval battle off the coast of Jutland is claimed to have been a complete victory for the British by the naval expert of the Morning Post, who writes in this morning's issue as follows: "The salient fact is that the German fleet was completely outfought, lost heavily and was chased in disorderly retreat into its ports. Admiral Jellicoe brought his forces to bear upon the enemy at a time and place chosen by him.

"The vanguard of the British fleet was composed of the battle cruiser squadron, supported by a squadron of four fast battleships. Behind this vanguard followed the main battle fleet. The German fleet adopted the same formation, and the Germans lost one if not three battle cruisers in the first part of the action, which was fought between the two vanguards of the two fleets.

"Admiral Beatty, after engaging the German battle cruisers, must have turned away when the German battle fleet approached, in order to allow the British battle fleet, which was also drawing near, to engage. The armored cruisers which were following the battle squadron, should also have turned aside, and if they had done so, it is difficult to see how three of them could have been lost. It is possible that, owing to some confusion, also likely in such circumstances, they went on, whereupon the approaching German battle fleet sent them to the bottom. Their loss is therefore due for the most part to an accident.

Marksmanship of the British was Undoubtedly Superior to That of the Germans

"We now come to the moment when the two main fleets joined the battle. The action was fought in line, according to the accepted theory of tactics. As the two fleets approached the lines began to overlap, the first ships of each line probably concentrating their fire on the leading ships of the other. One and perhaps two German battleships were sunk, but no British, and therefore their gunnery was evidently superior.

"The speedy loss of one and perhaps two battleships determined the Germans to retreat. They turned about and steamed pell mell into the haze, heading for their harbors and pursued by the British fleet."

German Hopes of Interference With Allies' Control of the Sea Must Be Abandoned

LONDON, June 5.—The outcome of the naval battle off Jutland is described in the Morning Telegraph under the heading of "the greatest naval battle in history," as absolutely favorable to the British. The Telegraph says:

"Whatever hopes the Germans have entertained of interfering with the Allied control of the maritime communication of the world, must be abandoned, probably for the whole of this summer. The movement by sea of troops and their equipment will proceed with greater safety even than in the past. Thus this action will directly contribute to the strength of the Allied armies everywhere.

Conditions in the North Sea Have Been Improved as a Result of the Naval Battle

"The conditions in the North Sea have in particular been improved. There is almost complete assurance that there will be no flying visits to our coast from German battle cruisers.

"The fast squadron of the German fleet is in no condition to make even a 'hit and run' excursion to this side of the North Sea. Although the British naval forces cannot relax their vigilant guard, the possibility of the enemy endeavoring to interfere with the blockade may be dismissed for the present. The possibility of the invasion of England does not exist, temporarily at least.

"In the Baltic also, the Germans can be in no condition to undertake an offensive for some weeks. Thus Wednesday's action has contributed to the further safety of the right wing of the Russian army, rested on the Gulf of Riga."

GERMAN BATTLE CRUISER CHASED BY BRITISH.

COPENHAGEN, via London, June 5.—A despatch to the Stiftstidene from Ribe, Jutland, says that the German battle cruiser Seydlitz was sighted Thursday morning 38 miles west of the Fano Islands, going south, pursued by British warships. She was badly damaged, and had two large holes aft. The Seydlitz is a dreadnought cruiser of 25,000. She was built in 1912 and is armed with ten 11-inch guns and twelve 6 in. guns.

No Sign of Pessimism Shown in Comment Of the London Morning Newspapers

LONDON, June 5.—The morning papers, with fuller details on the great naval battle, show no tinge of pessimism. The Morning Post called the fight "a victory so momentous that the results may prove the turning point of the war."

The Telegraph, thus sums up its account: "Immense forces of the second greatest naval power in the world have been driven to port as before some furious storm of vengeance. Although the British fleet was deprived by circumstances of the complete victory upon which it had set its heart, Wednesday's action has completely changed the naval outlook in every sea and ocean in the world."

The Graphic says: "At the first real trial of strength, the British navy has achieved a glorious victory, only robbed of its full fruit by the enemy's flight."

The German Fleet Refuses to Go Into Action on Anything Like Equal Terms

The view of the Daily News is that the fight serves "to confirm the conviction that the German fleet is determined to refuse to come to action on equal terms."

The Express comments briefly that "victors do not run away."

Several editorials lament the misleading wording of the Admiralty's first announcement. The Morning Post typifies this point of view in saying: "The announcement was unfortunate, as the people drew the conclusion that the government was hinting at defeat, instead, as was the fact, discreetly conveying the news of a magnificent success. The navy won a great victory, and the Admiralty announced it like a defeat."

Many Members of the Nobility Mourn Relatives in the Naval Casualty List

LONDON, June 5.—Many families high in the peerage are mourners as the result of the North Sea battle. Rear Admiral the Hon. Horace Lambert Alexander Hood, who went down with the battle cruiser Invincible, was the son and heir of Viscount Hood. Lieut. Commander Hugh Fielding was a son of the Earl of Denbigh; Midshipman Bernard Bailey was a son of Lord Glaucon; and Lieut. Algernon Percy was a nephew of the Duke of Northumberland.

Commander Edward Bingham of the torpedo boat destroyer Nestor was a son of Lord Clanmorris, while Midshipman Cecil Molyneux was a son of the Earl of Sefton.

King George yesterday received in audience Commander Hubert E. Dannreuther, one of the two officers reported as having survived the disaster to the Invincible.

Survivors of German Ships Landed at Copenhagen Tell of Their Sufferings

LONDON, June 5.—German sailors rescued by Scandinavian steamers described the Teutonic losses in the Jutland battle (Continued on page 3.)

SUVIVORS AT EDINBURG TELL THRILLING STORIES OF GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

The White Ensign Flying From Every Yard Arm Cheered the Jack Tars---Hundreds of the World's Heaviest Guns Roared at Once.

Edinburg, June 5.—Survivors arriving here from British destroyers which made a massed attack on a German battleship in the Jutland fight are convinced that they sent to the bottom the dreadnought "Hindenburg," the pride of the German navy.

These sailors say that the Hindenburg was struck successively by four torpedoes, while the destroyers dashed in alongside of her hull, tearing her to pieces, until the mighty ship reeled and sank.

An officer from one of the destroyers gave the following graphic account of the battle:

BRITISH SHIPS WENT INTO ACTION AS IF THEY WERE GOING INTO NAVAL MANOEUVRES

"The ships of the Grand Fleet went into action as if they were going into manoeuvres. From every yard arm the white ensign flew, the flag which is to the sailor, as the tattered colors were in days of old to a hard pressed regiment. That it went hard with the battle cruisers is apparent, but one ship cannot fight a dozen. They had fought a great fight, a fight to be proud of, a fight which lives longer than many a victory.

"We fought close into the foe, and if anything is certain in the uncertainties of a naval battle, it is that we gave at least as good as we got. We passed along the line of German ships some miles away, and let off broadside after broadside. The air was heavy with masses of smoke, black, yellow, green and every other color, which drifted slowly between the opposing lines, hiding sometimes friend and sometimes foe.

"The enemy ships were firing very fast, but, watching the ships in front, one came to the conclusion that the shooting was decidedly erratic.

THE MIGHTY IRON DUKE LET OFF MANY BROADSIDES AT THE ENEMY'S SHIPS

"Again and again, salvos of shells fell far short of the mark, to be followed immediately by others, which screamed past, high in the air. I watched the Iron Duke swinging through the seas, letting off broadside after broadside, wicked tongues of flame, leaping through clouds of smoke.

"The din of battle was stunning, stupendous, 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 masts, as the salvos of German shells fell short or went over their target. Now and then a shell found its mark, but it left me absolutely cold, as it is effect on every man at a time like this. A dozen men may be knocked out at one's side. It makes no difference. It is war.

CLOUDS OF SMOKE OBSCURED EVERYTHING, AND IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE THE RIVAL FLEETS

"It was impossible to see what was happening among the ships of the foe. The smoke obscured everything so effectually that one could only glimpse at intervals when a 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. The number was certainly large. It was equally impossible to see what damage we were causing. Only the high command knew the progress of the battle. That the damage inflicted on the German ships was great does not admit of any doubt. 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 to know to which side fortune leans. Where only a few ships are engaged it is different. Our own losses even were uncertain. Thus at one time it was thought that the Lion had been lost, as she did not answer any calls. It transpired that her wireless apparatus had been destroyed.

OFFICERS OF A DESTROYER WIPED OUT BY A SHELL AFTER SINKING AN ENEMY SHIP

"With the 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 the big enemy ship. She soon got into effective range and loosed her torpedoes with deadly effect on a 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 the success. At that moment a shell hit the bridge and wiped out the entire group.

"It was curious to note the effect of the fight on the sea. Calm at the beginning, the water soon looked as if it were under the influence of a gale, so great was the turmoil caused by the leviathan ships ploughing at terrific speed through the waves. The sea also seemed to be stiff with fish killed by shells bursting in the water.