BIG BATTLE IN NORTH SEA

British Loss Three Dreadnoughts, Three Cruisers and Eight Destroyers—Germans Admit One Battleship, Two Cruisers.

London, June 3 (Saturday).—The Admiralty issued the following supplemtary official statement on the North Sea battle shortly after midnight.

"From a further report from the Commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet the Admiralty ascertains that our total losses in destroyers were eight.

"The Commander-in-chief reports that it is now possible to form a closer estimate of the losses and damage suffered by the enemy fleet.

"A Dreadnought battlship of the Kaiser class was blown up in an attack by British destroyers, and another Dreadnought of the battleship Kaiser class is believed to have been sunk by gunfire.

Derfflinger Blown Up.

"Of three German battle cruisers, two of which, it is believed, were the Derfflinger and Lutzow, one was blown up, another which was heavily engaged by the battle fleet was seen to be disabled and stopped, and the third was eobserved to be seriously damaged.

"A German light cruiser and six German destroyers were sunk, and at least two German light cruisers were seen disabled.

"The Commander-in-chief further reports that repeated hits were observed on three other German battleships that were engaged.

"The report adds that a German submarine was rammed and sunk."

Six British Cruisers Lost.

The text of the Admiralty announcement issued Friday afternoon 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, Sparrow Hawk and Ardent were lost, and six others are not yet accounted for. No British battleships or light cruisers were sunk.

Enemy Losses Are Serious.

"The enemy's losses were 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."

BRITISH VESSELS LOST.

Ship	Class.	Tonnage.	Speed, knots.	Complement.	Built
Queen Mary	Battle Cruiser	26,350	31	1,000	1914
Indefatigable	Battle Cruiser	18,750	25	750	1911
Invincible	Battle Cruiser	17,250	25	750	1908
Defence	Cruiser	14,600	23	755	1908
Black Prince	Cruiser	13,550	23	720	1906
Warrior	Cruiser	13,550	23	704	1905
Tipperary	Destroyer	1,850	32	160	New
Turbulent	Destroyer	1,850	32	160	New
Ardent	Destroyer	1,850	32	142	1913
Fortune	Destroyer	935	30	129	1913
Sparrow Hawk	Destroyer	935	30	129	1913

Two other British destroyers are missing.

With the exception of the crew of the Warrior there is nothing to show that the crews of any other of the vessels were saved, apart from a few men picked up by the Germans.

GERMAN SHIPS ADMITTED LOST.

Ship.	Class.	Tonnage.	Speed, knots.	Complement.	Built
Pommern	Battleship	13,200	18	700	1907
Frauenlob	Cruiser	2,600	20½	270	1901
Wiesbaden	Cruiser	..	..	...	....

A British Admiralty report, issued this (Saturday) morning, states that a German battleship of he Kaiser class is believed to have been blown up, and another Dreadnought of the same class sunk, and that of three battle cruisers engaged one, probably the Derflinger, was blown up and the other two disabled. A German light cruiser and at least six German destroyers were sunk.

German Losses.

London, June 4.—While the British Admiralty does not cite names to support its assertion that the German losses were heavier than the British, it declares that "there seems to be the strongest ground for supposing" that the following units were lost by the Germans:

Two battleships, two Dreadnought battle cruisers of the "most powerful type," two light cruisers of the latest type (Wiesbaden and Elbing), one light cruiser of the Rostok)1912) type, the light cruiser Frauenlob, at least nine destroyers one submarine.

This would make a total of eight warships, nine destroyers and one submarine, a grand total of 18 vessels, as against only six warships and eight destroyers—a grand total of 14 vessels, admittedly lost by the British.

The British claim brings the German loss in tonnage—thus far asserted by Berlin to be only 49,000—well up to or even beyond the British loss of 125,000 tons.

By way of emphasizing that the main body of the British grand fleet made a clean sweep of the North Sea waters once it appeared on the scene, the British Admiralty relates that Sir John Jellicoe, "having driven the enemy into port," returned to the main scene of the action and stayed there until noon on June 1—nearly 20 hours after the first shots had been exchanged on the previous afternoon—and searched the sea for disabled vessels. Finding none, and having fulfilled his task, the British commander returned to his base, 400 miles away—presumably the Orkney Islands. On the following evening, the Admiralty states, the British fleet was again ready to put to sea.

British Victory, Says Beresford.

London, June 4.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, speaking today of the fight off Jutland between the British and German fleets, said:

"Though a hard-earned sea fight it was a British victory. There was no mistake in strategy made. The British objective was to sink the German fleet or compel it to return to its base. In the absence of Zepelins for scouting purposes the British navy was obliged to send out heavy cruisers as outside scouts, because light cruisers would have been driven in, without securing the needed information.

"Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, in pursuance of this object, tackled a vastly superior force, hoping to delay it until Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe's battle fleet arrived to destroy the Germans. Vice-Admiral Beaty achieved a brilliant success, because on the arrival of Vice-Admiral Jellicoe the Germans fled. We attained our object; the Germans failed to attain theirs. We lost cruisers which we can afford to lose; the Germans lost battleships which they cannot afford to lose."

333 Officers Killed.

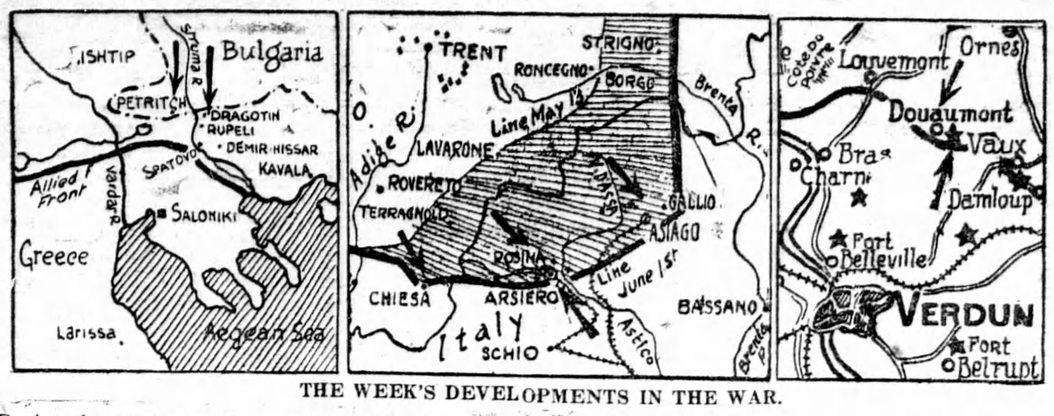
London, June 4.—According to an official statement issued to-day (Sunday), the casualties among British officers in Wednesday's North Sea battle included 333 killed, among them Admirals Hood and Arbuthnot, six captains, 11 commanders and eight chaplains, and 24 wounded, including one commander and one chaplain.

ZEPP SMASHED NEAR SALONIKI

A despatch from London says:—A Cenral News despatch from Amsterdam says that a German Zeppelin, descending near Veles, on the Saloniki front, came in contact with some trees and was destroyed.

ALLIES TO TIGHTEN GERMAN BLOCKADE

A despatch from Paris says:—Lord Robert Cecil, British War Trade Minister, arrived here on Wednesday to confer with Premier Briand and Denys Cochin, French blockade Minister, as to the best methods of tightening the blockade of Germany.



THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WAR.

During the week Saloniki and the Balkan situation there came prominently to the fore after being practically out of the news columns for several months. An advance by Bulgarian forces over the Greek border was announced. This movement was made along the Valley of the Struma river (as shown in the map) and was not halted until a strong position on the heights on the Greek side of the border had been occupied. The delay here was momentary and the next day French headquarters announced that the Bulgarians had occupied Rupeli, Dragotin, and were advancing from Demir-Hissar. Kavala was thought to be the objective. Two army corps, officered and bolstered up by Germans were being used in this movement. Simultaneously Greece became very angry and there were wild demonstrations hostile to the invaders. Incidental to the movement on to Greek soil, came the news that 100,000 Serbians, re-equipped and now well nourished, had been landed at Saloniki by French transports, and were ready again for what the future might bring in the way of fighting. Parts of this force already have been engaged.

The Italians have not had things their own way for the past few weeks. Their losses have been heavy in men and to some extent in territory also. Big guns that General Cadorna cannot match, have created havoc at times, and retirement has been necessary.

The Austrians attacking in three columns south from Trent announced the capture of two towns, Arsiero and Asiago, and large numbers of men and guns. These two towns are important railway bases for supplies at the foot of the mountains. But General Cadorna hopes to hold the enemy on the plains. There the enemy guns will not, he says be so vastly superior. He will then also be able to use more troops to advantage.

Fighting at Verdun during the past week has been as severe as at any time during the three months it has continued. The French appear to have the situation well in hand although, German attacks have won some small gains. New formations of Germans have been thrown pell mell against the heroic defenders only to be hurled back in confusion.

The French first line trenches have been entered several times but at once counter attacks were organized with the result that before the engagement ended net result was slight. In an official review of several days fighting the French war offices sets down the result as "a costly check for the Germans." This was perhaps the heaviest fighting of the war for it is said that the enemy concentrated along three miles of French front, between hill 304 and the Meuse, "more and heavier guns and denser masses of troops" than in any previous attack. Austrian reserves to the number of 80,000 have been observed among German troops at Douamont and other points of the line. On Wednesday the French reported a bombardment of "unheard-of violence." Thus does the Verdun fighting continue day after day, apparently becoming more bitter and entailing greater losses to both sides as the 100th day of the engagement is passed.

In other theatres of war, despatches have told of a check to the great Russian enveloping movement in Syria; and that General Smuts, operating in East Africa, has again defeated a strong German force. He still has heavy fighting ahead of him, however, and that campaign promises to be lengthy.

CUSTOMS REVENUES SHOW BIG INCREASE

For First Two Months Nearly $10,000,000 Over Last Year's Period.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Customs revenue of Canada for the first two months of the fiscal year show an increase of nearly ten millions of dollars. The revenue for the month just ended accounted for the larger proportion of this increase, the Customs collections reaching a total of $13,054,381, as compared with $7,315,923 for the corresponding month in the previous fiscal year, an increase of $5,738,457.74. The returns are regarded as highly satisfactory as the figures include an enormous net increase after allowing for drawbacks on re-exported munitions and similar commodities. For the first two months of the fiscal period the revenue has been $23,400,953,23, an increase of $9,808,652.51.

GERMAN CROP OUTLOOK WORSE THAN REPORTED

Drought Worse Than in 1915 And Blights and Frosts Damage Crops.

A despatch from London says:—It has been stated that the German Government expects a crop in 1916 estimated at 35 per cent. better than in 1915. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten prints a statement to the effect that the harvest prospects "undoubtedly have been overestimated," and says: "The outlook in the eastern provinces is far less favorable than represented. Certainly the crop will not exceed that of 1915. The drought is worse than in 1915, and blights and frosts have greatly damaged the crops. The rye crop will be from 10 to 15 per cent. below that of 1915." The newspaper adds: "Apart from local troubles there has been a great overestimate of the harvest generally, especially in relation to food questions as discussed in the Reichstag. Such overestimation is imschievous, tending to induce the population to neglect to exercise the necessary economy."

NEED MUNITIONS: DEFER HOLIDAY

A despatch from London says:—The Whitmonday Bank holiday, falling on June 12, has been officially postponed until August 8 for all classes. Premier Asquith made this announcement in the House of Commons on Wednesday, stating that owing to the urgent munitions requirements it was proposed, by proclamation, to postpone the holiday. The banking interests were agreeable to the arrangement, he said.

TO AWARD DAMAGES TO DUBLIN VICTIMS

A despatch from London says:—Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, has gone to Dublin to take charge of the question of the rebuilding of houses destroyed during the recent revolt and the compensation of owners of buildings for the damage done their premises during the uprising.

GREAT BATTLE AROUND THE FAMOUS HILL 60

Positions Which Had Been Stormed by the Germans Recaptured by Canadians.

British Headquarters in France, Saturday, June 3.—Around famous Hill 60 and Sanctuary wood the Canadians have been doing the stiffest fighting of their experience in the course of the last two days' action. They have held the entire front attacked, and, unless the fighting spreads, this is entirely their battle.

The German guns had been relatively quiet for some days, when they suddenly opened up the heaviest bombardment any Canadian veteran has known, using all kinds of guns from heavy howitzers to trench mortars, not only battering the trenches, but covering a wide area of ground in the rear to prevent the bringing up of supports.

"But it was not this time, as in the earlier battles on the Ypres salient, when the Germans threw three or four shells to our one," said an officer. "The British guns returned equal volumes on the Germans after they were in our trenches."

Under support of gunfire the Canadian battalions, maintaining the tradition of the contingent last year at St. Julien, immediately turned on the Germans in a series of counter-attacks. They fought throughout the night, and were engaged all Saturday doggedly bombing their way back to the possession of the position which they had lost. Parties rushed in at different points, bombing and bayoneting right and left, and before their fierce work was ended they had regained all but a few yards.

The German advance had been made over a front of 3,000 yards from the Ypres-Comines railway to Hooge point. This was the most extensive front of any recent attack, and the Canadians responded to the test coolly and skilfully. In the Hooge sector the German attack was stopped with heavy loss.

LIGHTNING STRUCK TROOPS ON MARCH

One Man Killed and Many Soldiers Rendered Unconscious.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—One soldier was instantly killed and some fifty others more or less injured when a bolt of lightning struck near a field kitchen at Brock's Monument early on Friday afternoon. At least a dozen of the injured are seriously hurt, but none of them is expected to die. All the injured are in the camp hospital, at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

The men were on the usual weekly route march and had just finished their noon-day meal, and were standing around endeavoring to obtain what shelter they could from the heavy downpour. The rain was one of the worst ever experienced in this section. It was almost a cloudburst and was accompanied by severe flashes of lightning. There was a field kitchen in the roadway back of the parade grounds, and the soldiers who were shocked by the flash were standing partly under a small maple tree and on the windward side of the field kitchen. Some were still eating. The lightning had been playing all around them, and following the first heavy downpour the atmosphere was filled with a dense vapor more like steam than a fog, and it was impossible to see across the grounds. Suddenly there was a vivid flash of electricity followed by a sharp cracking sound, and the men were bowled over like so many tenpins. Pte. Creser, who was killed outright, was standing close to a small maple tree not over two inches in diameter.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVIER FOR MAY

A despatch from London says:—British casualties in May were much heavier than in either of the two preceding months. The total from all fields of operation, as compiled from published lists, is 1,767 officers and 28,470 men. The total in March, including officers and men, was 20,424, and in April, 20,511.

CROWN PRINCE TO GET ANSWER WHEN THE PROPER HOUR COMES

But Allies Will Not Take Hasty Improvised Offensive Doomed to Failure.

A despatch from Paris says:—Marcel Hutin, in the Echo de Paris, writes:

"I am asked on every side whether an offensive to relieve our troops at Verdun may not have been expected on our side, and especially on our allies' side. From what I can learn the greatest patience must be observed. The hour will come when the enemy will pay dearly for his Verdun madness.

"Our brave soldiers at Verdun must still suffer and withstand for some time. If the enemy expects some hastily improvised offensive which is doomed to failure from us or the British or the Russians, he once more fails to understand the psychology that the war has ripened by the allies' experience. When everything is ready, with artillery, munitions and reserves, we, with our allies, will give the Crown Prince his answer."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 6.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.18; No. 2, $1.17¼; No. 3, $1.12½ on track, Bay Ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 51c; No. 3 do., 50c; extra No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 1 feed, 49c, on track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 80½c, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47 to 48c, outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1.00 to $1.01; No. 2 do., 98 to 99c; No. 3 do., 94 to 95c; feed wheat, 90 to 91c, nominal, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, $1.70; according to sample, $1.25 to $1.50, according to freights outside.

Barley—Malting, 67c; feed, 63 to 64c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—70 to 71c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 1 commercial nominally, 92 to 93c, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $6.70; second patents, in jute bags, $6.20; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, $4.30 to $4.40, in bags, on track, Toronto, $4.35 to $4.45, in bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $23; shorts, per ton, $25; middlings, per ton, $25 to $26, good feed flour, per bag, $1.70 to $1.75.

Country Produce.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 24 to 27c; inferior, 23 to 24c; creamery prints, 29 to 31c, inferior, 28 to 29c.

Eggs—New-laid, 24 to 25c; do., in cartons, 25 to 26c.

Beans—$4 to $4.50, the latter for handpicked.

Cheese—New, large, 19c; twins, 19½c.

Maple syrup—Prices are steady at $1.40 to $1.50 per Imperial gallon.

Honey—Combs—No. 1, $2.75 to $3; No. 2, $2.00 to $2.40.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 25 to 27c; fowl 20 to 22c.

Potatoes—Ontarios $1.75 to $1.80, and New Brunswicks, at $1.95 to $2.00 per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 18½c, per lb. Hams—Medium, 23½ to 24½c; do., heavy, 20½ to 21½c, rolls, 19 to 19½c; breakfast bacon, 24½ to 26½c; backs, plain, 26½ to 27½c; boneless backs, 29½ to 30½c.

Lard—Pure lard, tierces, 17c; and pails, 17½c, compound, 14 to 14½c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 6.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 80 to 82c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 53½c; do., No. 3, 52c; extra No. 1 feed, 52c, No. 2 local white, 51c; No. 3, do., 50c; No. 4, do., 49c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 68 to 72c; malting, 74 to 75c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $6.80, do., seconds, $6.30; strong bakers', $6.10; Winter patents, choice, $6 to $6.25; straight rollers, $5.10 to $5.60; do., in bags, $2.40 to $2.65. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.75 to $5.45; bag of 90 lbs. $2.25 to $2.60. Millfeed—Bran, $23 to $24; shorts, $26; middlings, $28 to $30; mouillie, $30 to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $21.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18½ to 19c; do., easterns, 17½ to 18c. Butter—Choicest creamery 30½ to 31c; seconds, 29½ to 30c. Eggs—Fresh, 25 to 26c, selected, 27 to 28c; No. 1 stock, 24 to 25c; No. 2, do., 23 to 24c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.70 to $1.75.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, June 6.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.11⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.11; No. 3 Northern, $1.06¼; No. 4, $1.00¼; No. 5, 95½c; No. 6, 90c; feed, 84c. Oats—No. 2, C.W., 45½c, No. 3 C.W., 44½c; extra No. 1 feed, 44½c; No. 1 feed, 43½c; No. 2 feed, 41c. Barley not quoted. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.64½, No. 2 C.W., $1.61½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, June 6.—Wheat—May $1.12½, July, $1.12⅞ to $1.12⅝; No. 1 hard, $1.13½; No. 1 Northern, $1.12½ to $1.13½; No. 2 Northern, $1.09⅞ to $1.13⅞. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72 to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38 to 38½c. Flour—Fancy patents, 10 lower, quoted at $6.10, first clears, 10c lower, quoted at $4.80; other grades unchanged; shipments, 54,730 bbls. Bran, $19.10 to $19.50.

Duluth, June 6.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.14⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.13⅞; No. 3 Northern, $1.07½ to $1.10½. Linseed—Cash, $1.98½; May and July, $1.90½.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, June 6.—Choice heavy steers, $9.50 to $9.85; butcher steers, choice, $9.25 to $9.40; do., good, $9.00 to $9.25; do., medium, $8.50 to $8.85; do., common, $7.75 to $8.00; heifers, good to choice, $8.50 to $9.00; do., medium, $7.50 to $8.00; butcher cows, choice, $7.50 to $8.00; do., good, $6.75 to $6.50; butcher bulls, choice $7.50 to $8.00; do., good, $5.50 to $6.00; do., medium, $5.00 to $5.50; do., rough bolona, $4.40 to $4.50; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. $8.00 to $8.25; do., bulls, $5.50 to $6.00; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., $7.00 to $7.75; do., med. 650 to 750 lbs., $7.00 to $7.50; do., light, 600 to 550 lbs., $6.00 to $6.50; canners, $4.00 to $4.25; cutters, $4.50 to $4.75; milkers, choice, each $60.00 to $5.00; sheep, light, clipped, $7.50 to $8.00; do., heavy, clipped, $6.25 to $6.75; do., light, unclipped, $10.00 to $10.50; do., heavy, unclipped, $8.50 to $9.50; spring lambs, fat, 60 to 75 lbs., $10.50 to $11.50; do., medium, $6.00 to $9.00; calves $9.00 to $12.50; hogs, fed and watered, $10.75 to $10.85; do., weighed off cars, $11.00 to $11.15; do., f.o.b. $10.15 to $10.25.

Montreal, June 6.—Choice steers $9.25 to $9.50; good at $8.75 to $9, and the lower grades at from $6.75 to $8.25. Butcher cows, $6.25 to $8, and bulls from $6.75 to $8, bulls from $6.75 to from $6.75 to $8.25 per 100 pounds. At this reduction the demand from selected hogs, $11.25 to $11.50 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars, choice lots 8½c to 9¼c; good at 7½c to 8c per pound, live weight, spring lambs from $5 to $8 each, and old sheep $8.50 to $9 per 100 pounds.

BEATS HENS' RECORDS.

Industrious Toad Lays 1,000 Eggs Annually and Lives 40 Years.

The toad lives from 10 to 40 years, and it can lay more than 1,000 eggs a year. It has lived two years without food, but cannot live long under water. It never takes dead or motionless food. It captures and devours wasps, yellowjackets, ants, beetles, worms, spiders, snails, bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, weevils, caterpillars, moths, etc. In 24 hours the toad consumes enough food to fill its stomach four times.

A single toad will in three months devour more than 10,000 insects. If every ten of these would have done 1 cent damage, the toad has saved $100. Evidently the toad is a valuable friend to the farmer, gardener, and fruit grower, and can be made especially useful in the greenhouse, garden and berry patch.

ALL RUSSIANS OVER 19 CALLED TO THE COLORS

A despatch from London says:—All Russians above the age of nineteen, according to a Petrograd despatch to The Times, have been called to the colors for immediate service. The age limit at which liability for military service begins, in Russia, has hitherto been twenty.