KITCHENER LEFT HAMPSHIRE BUT THE LIFEBOAT UPSET

Survivors Too Exhausted To Tell Anything Concerning the Disaster.

A despatch from London says: Various short reports regarding the loss of Lord Kitchener and his staff on the cruiser Hampshire continue to emanate from northern ports. One states that Lord Kitchener and his staff embarked in a small boat and cleared the ship, but that the boat was swamped in the heavy seas. The disaster has now been located at two miles from shore, between Marwick Head and the Brough of Birsay, on the north-west coast of the Island of Pomona, the largest of the Orkney group. The disaster occurred only an hour after Earl Kitchener and members of his staff had embarked on the cruiser. A patrol ship in the neighborhood aerographed that it had sighted the warship afire, and then that it seemed to blow up, but the gale prevented hearing the sound of the explosion. Other ships instantly went in search, but found no trace of the Hampshire, nor for some time any bodies. The captain's gig was dashed ashore on the Orkneys empty.

The twelve survivors were flung ashore clinging to a small inflated raft, battered and exhausted. Two or three told those who helped them that Lord Kitchener was aboard, then dropped asleep. Between 70 and 80 bodies some of them still warm, were found. Several had lost nearly all their finger nails and toe nails trying to clamber up the cliffs. It is reported that some reached shore alive, but died of exhaustion.

A big lifeboat has been washed on the rocks near Thurso, on the mainland. Seven feet of the stern of the craft was torn away, and no name showed, but apparently the boat had been one of those belonging to the Hampshire.

TEUTONS ADMIT MORE SEA LOSS

Battle Cruiser Lutzow and the Rostock Destroyed—New Reports on Fight.

A despatch from London says: There was much satisfaction expressed at the Admiralty on Thursday over the publication of the admission by the German Naval Department of the loss of the battle cruiser Lutzow of 26,000 tons and the armored cruiser Rostock of 4,900 tons. British reports of the naval battle off Skagerrack had accounted for these German ships among others, which the Berlin statements had steadfastly omitted. The official admission that the loss of these vessels was withheld "for military reasons" impugns the veracity of the German claim as to the results of the battle generally, in the opinion of attaches of the Admiralty. Further admissions confirming the British reports are looked for.

COCKSURE OF VERDUN.

Germany Claims She Will Occupy Town on Date Arranged.

A despatch from Berlin says: The German General Staff figured that Verdun would fall in five months. German military experts now express the view that all expectations will be even surpassed. In quarters, where facts, not feelings, acts, not assertions, count, it is confidently predicted that Verdun will be in the hands of the Germans in the first week of July.

ENEMY LOSSES 6,800 IN THE NAVAL FIGHT

Total Number of German Sailors Killed is 800.

A despatch from London says:—The copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail learns from Kiel that the first unofficial estimate of German losses in the North Sea gives the number of killed at 800, of wounded at 1,400 and of missing at 4,600. A Central News despatch from Copenhagen says that the Swedish steamer Vanda passed the wreck of a gigantic warship on Saturday, the nationality of which it was unable to ascertain. Hundreds of bodies were floating around the wreck and for three hours the Vanda steamed among dead sailors. Near the spot where the derelict was encountered the wreck of a big sailing vessel, apparently an innocent victim of the Jutland battle was sighted.

NEWFOUNDLAND TO REPLACE MEN LOST IN NORTH SEA.

A despatch from St. Johns, Nfld., says: To help make up for the losses suffered by the British naval forces in the recent North Sea battle, Newfoundland authorities began making plans on Friday for a special recruiting campaign. An effort will be made to send forward one thousand men as the colony's share.

Tramp (entering taxidermist's)—"Do you stuff all kinds of things here?" Taxidermist—"Why, yes." Tramp—"Well, I wish you'd stuff me with a good dinner."

VICTORY BY RUSSIANS WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Matters Begin to Look Serious for the Whole Enemy Line in Russia.

A despatch from London says: "The victory won by the Russians is without a parallel in military history," says a Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. "The Russians now occupy the whole triangular fortified positions of Kolki, Lutsk and Olyka.

"Military writers dwell on the great strategic importance of this triangle, which includes some of the best Austrian communication lines, and connects the centre between Poliessie, Volhynia and Poland and the roads to Galicia and Bukowina.

"The Russians fought their way to Lutsk, a distance of twenty-five miles, in three days, through forests and marsh lands and over battered defences, the invincibility of which the Austro-Germans had been boasting throughout the winter and spring. There is still no response to the Russian thrust, and military writers declare that matters begin to look serious for the whole enemy line in Russia.

"Col. Shumsky, the military critic of The Bourse Gazette, declares the junction between the Austrians and Germans has been cut clean through, thus exposing the right flank of the Germans and the left flank of the Austrians and making them almost defenceless to further Russian attacks."

Another despatch from Petrograd says:

The Lutsk victory changes the whole position on the Russian southwestern front. Hardly less important is the Russian success in Galicia, where the Austrian positons between Trybuchovce and Jaslovitz, south of Buczacz, have been forced and the Austrians driven beyond the Strypa. In Bukowina again the Austrians were driven back south of Okna, and the head of the railway leading to Czernovitz is in Russian hands.

YPRES SALIENT MUST BE HELD DESPITE LOSSES INVOLVED

Canadian Authorities Communicated With the British General Staff Concerning Its Abandonment.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In view of the heavy losses sustained during the past two weeks by the Canadian forces in defending the position known as the Ypres salient enquiry has been made by the Canadian authorities of the British general staff. The information obtained in reply is that the position is an important one, and that notwithstanding the serious loss incurred, it is thought necessary to defend it.

The German losses in the various attacks, according to the information communicated, have been greater than those of the Canadians, and at other points on the British line where the Germans have attacked the losses on both sides have been no less serious.

No additional details of the fighting have been received by the Militia Department, but an eye-witness account is expected to reach Ottawa from Sir Max Aitken in a few days. The losses, according to the latest official statement, have been over 6,000 of all ranks.

GERMANS CARRY BIG WAR VOTE

Two Socialists Oppose New Credit of $3,000,000,000

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Budget was passed by the Reichstag onWednesday, the only opposition being the Socialist votes. There was almost complete unanimity in providing the new war credit of $3,000,000,000, only two Socialists casting their ballots against it. Dr. Helfferich, Minister of Finance, told the Reichstag that the war expenditures from January to May, 1916, were approximately $500,000,000 a month. This, he declared, was extraordinarly small in view of the enormous quantity of munitions that has been provided to carry out the Verdun offensive.

The opposition of the Socialists when the vote was taken on the Budget had no bearing upon the war. The Socialists have been agitatintg for years for a new system of taxation to relieve the workingman. They have, without exception, voted against the Budget on these grounds.

The new war credit will not be drawn upon, it is estimated, until September. Ample funds to carry on the operations until then are on hand from the last loan in February, when more than $2,500,000,000 was obtained.

BRITISH TRADE GROWS.

Imports and Exports Show Equal Increase in May.

A despatch from London says:—The Board of Trade returns for May shows that imports increased £12,213,000. The increase was represented principally by food products, grain, flour and chemicals. Imports of cotton, however, decreased £2,750,000. Exports increased £13,405,000, the increase being chiefly in iron, steel, cotton and wool manufactured products.

FRENCH AIR SQUADRON BOMBARDS HOBOKEN.

A despatch from London says: An allied air squadron has successfully bombarded the wharves at Hoboken, near Antwerp, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Maestricht. The Germans are said to have been building destroyers at Hoboken. The squadron was fired on by German batteries, but returned to its base safely.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT APPLIED TO LIVERPOOL.

A despatch from Liverpool says: An official announcement given out here on Thursday says the Government has decided to apply to the Liverpool docks that section of the munitions of war act which provides that no employer may declare a lockout and that no employee may go on strike.

FRANCE HAS ADVANCED CLOCKS ONE HOUR.

A despatch from Paris says: Following the example of Germany, England, Italy and the Scandinavian countries, the Senate on Thursday adopted the daylight saving bill, advancing legal time by one hour.

There's a lot of fun in not having money. You can always sit down and plan what you would do if you had plenty of it.

The Late Lord Kitchener
entering St. Paul's Cathedral at the recent celebration of "Anzac" Day, in honor of the Australian Colonial troops.

PARCELS FOR CANADIANS IN THE BRITISH SERVICE.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Postoffice Department has received information that gifts sent from Canada to soldiers from Canada serving in British regiments stationed in Great Britain, and to naval reservists and others from Canada serving in the navy, are exempt from customs duty, provided they are addressed in care of the Canadian War Contingent Association, Army Postoffice, London England. Arrangements have been made for this association to act as a central authority for the distribution of such parcels from Canada, and free customs entry is restricted to such parcels as are sent through the association.

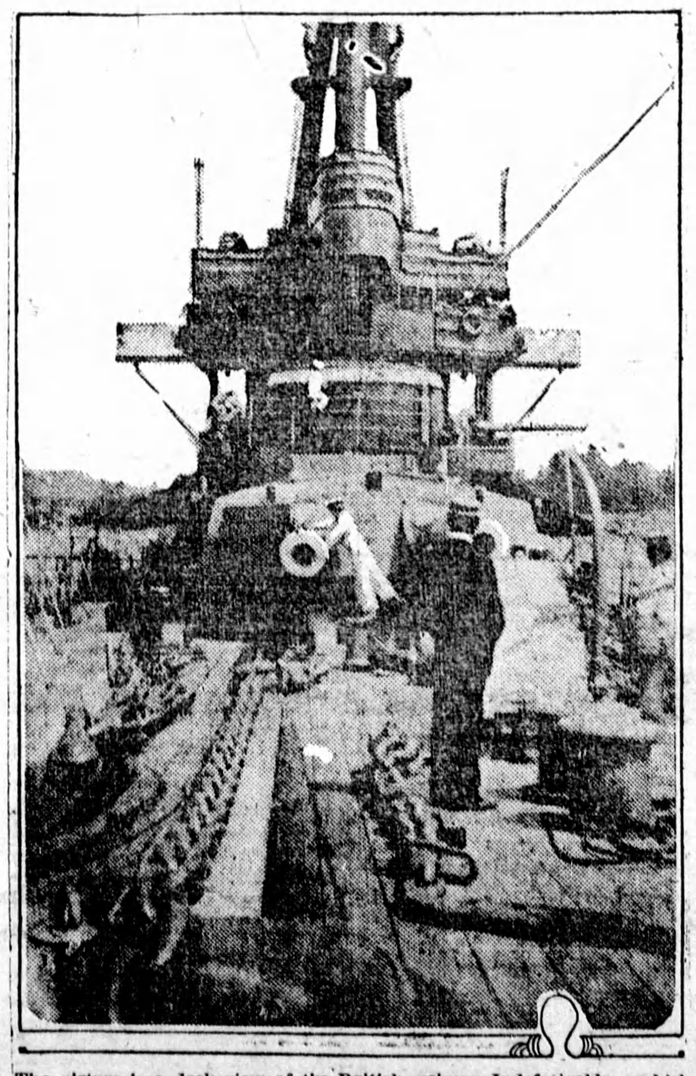
GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY RESTRICTS LIQUOR TRAFFIC

A despatch from Christiania says:—On account of the general strike, the Government has passed a law prohibiting the sale or importation of strong liquors, wines and beer and the shipment of liquors throughout the country. The police also have been ordered to prevent the serving of wine and beer in restaurants.

RUSS SINK THIRTEEN BIG TURK SHIPS.

A despatch from Odessa says: Russian torpedo-boat destroyers have sunk thirteen large Turkish ships laden with merchandise, off the Anatolian coast.

ON CRUISER INDEFATIGABLE



The picture is a deck view of the British cruiser Indefatigable, which was sunk. The German Admiralty reports that there were only two survivors and that they were rescued by German ships.

RUSSIANS BLOW BREACH IN THE AUSTRIAN FRONT

All Five of the Teuton Armies on the Eve of a General Retreat, It is Reported.

A despatch from London says: Special despatches from Petrograd express the belief that the Russian successes against the Austrians are far more important than appears from the official announcements.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent ventures the assertion on the authority of a prominent Russian expert that "all five Austrian armies are on the eve of a general retreat, and that Lemberg is in great strategic danger."

On the same authority it is asserted that "a strategic breach 100 miles wide has been blown in the Austrian front, involving the armies of General Count von Bothmer and General von Boehm-Ermolli, and part of that of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand.

According to other despatches, the Russian success is largely due to the unprecedented use of artillery, surpassing in intensity any previous efforts on either side on the east front. The retreat of many Austrian trench detachments was completely cut off by a curtain of shrapnel through which it was impossible for any living thing to pass, and the Austrians were thus compelled to surrender en masse.

The Times estimates the Austrian losses at 200,000.

The Volhynian fortress of Lutsk, 30 miles from the Galician frontier, fell into Russian hands last Tuesday, the first important capture by the Czar's forces since the great Spring drive on the 250-mile front from the Pripet to the Roumanian border began.

The fall of Lutsk was announced by the Russian War Office on Thursday night.

New Invasion From North.

The capture of Lutsk threatens the Austrians with a new invasion of Galicia from the north. Vienna despatches express the fear that the abandonment of Dubno, the apex of the Volhynian fortress triangle, will become automatically necessary, and the fall of that stronghold would compel the Austro-Hungarians to retire within the Galician border.

The Russians, according to Petrograd, scored another notable success in the last 24 hours. Pushing forward in massed formation, with an unprecedented outpour of artillery, they pressed the Austro-Hungarian troops defending the "doors of the Bukowina" to the River Strypa, taking strong positions on the Tribuchowice-Jaslowice front. Both places lie a few miles from one another west of the Stripa and south of the important city of Buczaz. This success, if followed up by further progress, menaces the Bukowina crown land with invasion and the whole Austro-Hungarian army defending it—estimated at from 250,000 to 300,000—with being cut off.

The Russian official report asserts that the total number of prisoners taken in the new offensive has been brought up to 54,000.

A despatch from London says: The Russian invasion of Austria grows apace. Town after town has fallen, according to the Petrograd official reports, and the advantage of the Czar's troops has developed into a continuous pursuit of those of Francis Joseph.

The Volhynia fortress of Dubno has been captured by the Russians, and the Governor of the great fortress of Lemberg has been ordered by the Austro-Hungarian authorities to prepare to leave the city.

The Austrians, on Vienna's admission, have been driven across the Strypa; the Russians have crossed the Styr above Lutsk, and in a strong development along the Dneister have taken Buczacz and another army of prisoners has been captured. Buczacz is a most important railway town on the lower Strypa, and is regarded as the strategical gateway to Bukowina.

In an effort to dam the Russian flood, 45,000 Austrians have been withdrawn from the Italian front. It is said that the evacuation of Czernowitz has been ordered, and that there is a panicky feeling in Vienna, which is crowded with fleeing Galicians.

The capture of Dubno means the repassing into Russian hands of the famous Volhynian triangle of forts. Lutsk fell on Thursday, and Roveno never really passed into Russian hands.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 13.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern 1.16½; No. 2, do., $1.15½; No. 3, do., $1.11½; on track, Bay ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 53c; No. 3, do., 51½c; extra No. 1 feed, 51½c; No. 1 feed, 50½c, on track, Bay ports.

American corn—No. 3 yelow, 75c, on track, Bay ports; 78c, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47 to 49c, outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 commercial, $1 to $1.01; No. 2, do., 98 to 99c; No. 3, do., 94 to 95c; feed wheat, 88 to 90c, nominal, according to freightsl outside.

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

Barley—Malting, 65 to 66c; feed 62 to 63c, according to freights outside.

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

Rye—No. 1 commercial, nominal, 94 to 95c, 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, $4.25 to $4.35 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, 25 to 26c; do., in cartons, 26 to 27c.

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

Cheese—New, large, 18c; twins, 18½c.

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 to $2.40.

Dressed poultry—Chichens, 25 to 27c; fowl, 22 to 24c.

Potatoes—Ontarios quoted at $1.85 and New Brunswicks at $2.10 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 13.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 79 to 81c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 54c; do., No. 3, 52½c; extra No. 1 feed, 52½c; No. 2 local white, 52c; No. 3, do., 51c; No. 4, do., 50c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 68 to 70c; malting, 75 to 76c. 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, $5.05 to $5.55; bag of 90 lbs., $2.40 to $2.65. 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, 17½c; do., easterns, 16½c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 30 to 31½c; seconds, 29 to 29½c Eggs—Fresh, 25 to 26c; selected, 29 to 30c; No. 1 stock, 26 to 27c; No. 2, do., 24c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, $1.95.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, June 13.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.10½; No. 2, Northern, $1.09½; No. 3 Northern, $1.05½; No. 4, $1.00½; No. 5, 94½c; No. 6, 89½c; feed, 83½c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 47½c; No. 3 C.W., 46½c; extra No. 1 feed, 46½c; No. 1 feed, 44½c; No 2 feed, 43½c. Barley—No. 3, 66c; No. 4, 61c; rejected 56c; feed, 56c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C. $1.59½; No. 2 C.W., $1.56½.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, June 13.—Wheat—July $1.10½; September, $1.10¾; No. 1 hard $1.17½; No. 1, Northern, $1.10¾ to $1.13¾; No. 2 do., $1.07½ to $1.11½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72 to 73c. Oats—No. 3 white 38 to 38½c. Flour unchanged; shipments, 29,451 bbls. Bran, $18.00 to $19.00.

Duluth, June 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.13; No. 1 Northern, $1.12; No. 2 Northern, $1.06½ to $1.09½. Linseed, $1.82½; July, $1.83½ asked; September, $1.82½ asked.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, June 13.—Choice heavy steers $9.50 to $9.90; butchers' cattle, choice, $9.15 to $9.35; do., good, $8.85 to $9.00; do., medium, $8.40 to $8.60; do., common, $7.75 to $8.00; butchers' bulls, choice, $8.00 to $8.50; do., good bulls, $7.50 to $7.75; do., rough bulls, $4.75 to $5.25; butchers' cows, choice $8.00 to $8.25; do., good $7.50 to $7.75; do., common, $5.25 to $5.75; stockers, 700 to 850 lbs., $6.75 to $7.75; choice feeders, dehorned, 950 to 1,000 lbs, $8.25 to 8.85; canners and cutters, $4.00 to $5.00; milkers, choice, each $75.00 to $100.00; do., com. and med., each, $40.00 to $60.00; springers, $50.00 to $100.00; light ewes, $8.50 to $10.00; sheep, heavy, $6.00 to $8.00; lambs, per lb., 15c. to 17½c; spring lambs $6.00 to $10.50; calves, good to choice, $9.50 to $12.50; do., medium, $7.25 to 8.50; hogs, fed and watered, $1[illegible]; do., weighed off cars $10.35 to $10.90; do., f.o.b., $10.00 to $10.10.

Montreal, June 13.—Butchers' steers, choice, $9 to $9.10; medium, $8.30 to $8.50; common, $7.30 to $7.90; bulls, choice, $7 to $8.10; fair to good, $6.65 to $7; medium, $5.65 to $6.40; cows, choice, $7 to $7.75; fair to good, $5.65 to $6.40; canners and cutters $3.75 to $4.75. Sheep, light, $7 to $8; spring lambs, $5 to $8 each. Calves, choice, $9 to $10; medium, $7 to $8. Hogs, selects $11.25 to $11.50; heavy and sows, $9.25 to $9.50.

ENEMY LOSSES EQUAL.

Canadian Batteries Stood to Continuously for Two Days.

A despatch from London says: A former Canadian Pacific employe at Toronto now with the artillery, who has just arrived in London on leave, told a correspondent of the strenuous experiences of the last week-end, when his battery stood to, continuously, for two days. "Although the Canadians suffered severely," he asserted, "the enemy suffered at least equal losses owing to the combined efforts of our artillery and our infantry. As usual, it was with lachrymose gas shells that the Germans fought, but our heavy artillery, including a certain brigade of which one battery is made up of Montrealers, did most effective work in backing up the bombing attacks of our infantry. The ammunition columns kept up a good supply. The German artillery aim is fairly accurate, but we have several battery commanders who excel in keeping the enemy ignorant of their location."

CHAS. E. HUGHES CHOSEN

The Justice Accepts Unanimous Nomination of Republicans.

Chicago, June 11.—Charles E. Hughes has the unanimous nomination of the Republicans, has resigned from the Supreme Court and entered the campaign with a bang, and Theodore Roosevelt has declined, for the present at least, the whirlwind nomination tendered by the Progressives at virtually the same instant Hughes was named at the Coliseum. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President from 1904 to 1908, was nominated for the Vice-Presidency again. These extraordinary developments came rapidly on Saturday, and seem to solve the campaign difficulties of the Republican hosts.