

ENEMY'S NAVAL LOSSES MORE THAN BRITAIN'S

Eighteen German Ships Sunk in Skagerrack—Admiralty Describes Running Battle—Earlier Reports

By degrees the German exaggeration of success in the naval battle is being shown up. The British Admiralty on Sunday issued a statement saying there was the strongest grounds for the belief that the British navy, in the battle with the Germans off Jutland last week, had accounted for a total of eighteen German men-of-war, and that there was nothing to add to or subtract from the original announcement of the British losses. The statement gave the German losses as two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, four light cruisers, nine torpedo boat destroyers and a submarine. The text of the statement follows: "Until the commander-in-chief has had time to consult the officers engaged, and write a full despatch, any attempt to give a detailed history of the naval engagement, which began on the afternoon of June 1, would evidently be premature. But the results are quite plain.

"The grand fleet came in touch with the German high seas fleet at 3.30 on the afternoon of May 31. The leading ships of the two fleets carried on a vigorous fight, in which the battle cruisers, fast battleships, and subsidiary craft all took an active part. The losses were severe on both sides, but when the main body of the British fleet came into contact with the German high seas fleet a very brief period sufficed to compel the latter, who had been severely punished, to seek refuge in their protected waters. This manoeuvre was rendered possible by low visibility and mist, and although the grand fleet were now and then able to get in momentary contact with their opponents, no continuous action was possible.

"Huns In; British Out "They continued the pursuit until the light had wholly failed, while the British destroyers were able to make a successful attack on the enemy during the night. Meanwhile, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, having driven the enemy into port, returned to the main scene of the action and scoured the sea in search of disabled vessels. By noon the next day, June 1, it became evident there was nothing more to be done. He returned, therefore, to his base, 400 miles away, refueled his fleet, and in the evening of June 2 was again ready to put to sea.

"The British losses already have been fully stated. There is nothing to add or subtract from the latest account, published by the Admiralty. The enemy losses are less easy to determine. That the accounts they have given to the world are false is certain, and we cannot yet be sure of the exact truth. But from such evidence as has come to our knowledge, the Admiralty entertain no doubt that the German losses are heavier than the British, not merely relatively to the strength of the two fleets, but absolutely. Then there seems to be the strongest ground for supposing that included in the German losses are two battleships, two dreadnought battle cruisers, the Wiesbaden and Elbing, a light cruiser of the Rostock type, the light cruiser Franconia, nine destroyers and a submarine.

KING HONORS CANADIANS

Birthday List Includes Hundreds, Mostly For Services in Field

The following King's Birthday honours are announced: Sir Mat Aitken, the Canadian official "Eye-witness," has been made a Baronet, and Sir Gilbert Parker a Privy Councillor.

Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—Lieut. Governor the Hon. P. E. Le Blanc, K.C., of Quebec, and Senator J. A. Longbeed, P.C., Calgary, Alberta.

Knight Bachelor—Wallace Graham, K.C., Chief Justice of Nova Scotia; and Pierre Armand Landry, Chief Justice of the King's French Division of the Court of New Brunswick, and Robert Frederick Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Observatory, Toronto.

Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George—George Laurance Fortescue, Comptroller of the Northwest Mounted Police; Henry Le Messurier, Deputy Minister of Customs, Newfoundland; Frederick Montzambert, Director-General of Public Health.

Honors for Service in the Field—C.M.G.—Lieut.-Col. P. E. Thacker, Strathcona's Horse, Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. S. William Dods, Lieut.-Col. Embury; Lieut.-Col. (Dr.) J. T. Fotheringham, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. H. T. Hughes, Canadian Engineers, Kingston; Temporary Brigadier W. B. Lindsay, Canadian Engineers, Winnipeg; Lieut.-Col. A. H. Macdonnell, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Regiment, Halifax; Lieut.-Col. H. A. Panet, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Kingston; Lieut.-Col. G. W. Ramsey, Canadian Engineers; Temporary Brigadier H. C. Thacker, Canadian Artillery, Halifax, and Chaplains J. McAlmond and William Beattie, Cobourg.

LORD KITCHENER LOST

With Staff Aboard Cruiser Hampshire Off Scotland: Official

The Admiralty announced Tuesday morning that Earl Kitchener and his staff were lost with the cruiser Hampshire off the Scottish coast about 8 o'clock Monday night. The party were proceeding to Petrograd when a mine or German submarine accounted for the ship and all aboard. Diligent search discovered no bodies. Earl Kitchener, who was born in Ballylongford, County Kerry, Ireland, on June 24, 1850, had been Secretary of State for War in the British Cabinet since August 5, 1915, the day after declarations were exchanged between London and Berlin.

Reports from Little Rock, Ark., on Tuesday, of the tornado which swept northern Arkansas Monday placed the dead at 60 and injured at about 150.

TERRIFIC FIGHT WON BY CANADIAN VALOR

Third Division Recaptures Positions at Zillebeke Near Ypres With "Utmost Gallantry"—Official

Despatches from British Headquarters in France late Sunday night said: 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 Canadian troops engaged in the fighting were in the brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. Victor Williams. This brigade included four regiments of the C.M.R., the Princess Pats and the Royal Canadian Regiment. 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 early 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."

Hand-to-Hand Under support of gunfire, the Canadian battalions, maintaining the tradition of the first 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 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 skillfully. In the Hooge sector the German attack was stopped with heavy loss.

The British official statement, issued Sunday, midnight, says: "The situation around Ypres has not materially altered. There have been artillery bombardments and our troops retain the ground regained in other counter-attacks yesterday. No fresh attacks have been undertaken by us." The British official statement, issued Sunday morning, reads: "Fighting of a very severe nature continued unceasingly southeast of Ypres, between Hooge and the Ypres-Menin railway. Following on their initial advantage obtained yesterday evening in penetrating our forward line in this neighborhood, the Germans pushed their attack during the night and succeeded in pushing through our defences to a depth of 700 yards in the direction of Zillebeke.

Enemy Losses Severe "The Canadian troops, however, who are holding this sector of the defences, launched counter-strokes at seven o'clock this morning, which have succeeded in gradually driving the enemy from much of the ground he had gained. The Canadians behaved with the utmost gallantry, counter-attacking successfully after heavy and continued bombardment. The enemy losses were severe. A large number of German dead were abandoned on the recaptured ground. Generals Mercer and Williams of the Third Canadian Division, who were inspecting the front trenches yesterday during the bombardment, are missing."

Later despatches reported that General Mercer, severely wounded, was being taken to Boulogne hospital. General Malcolm S. Mercer, a Toronto officer, was divisional commander. General Williams, missing, was commandant at Valenciennes. The Germans claim to have captured one general and over 300 unwounded soldiers in this fight. Wounded officers of the Mounted Rifles and 49th have reached London.

Laurier for Recruits

"Join 178th in World's Holiest Crusade," Says Sir Wilfrid

The historic Monument National was thronged Sunday night on the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recruiting speech. Crowds blocked St. Lawrence street in front. Sir Wilfrid spoke to his compatriots in their own tongue, under an entwined Union Jack and tricolor. The plea for recruits for the new 178th French-Canadian Battalion was touched with stinging scorn for those unworthy men in Quebec Province, "bitter, warped, prejudiced little souls," he called them, who would have French-Canadians stand useless aside in the supreme struggle. "This war, waged by Britain and France to-day," said Sir Wilfrid, "is a holy crusade, the holiest crusade in history, for those things which stand highest and mean most to mankind. In this holy crusade none should stay behind."

Sir Wilfrid's tribute to La Marine Anglaise in its hour of testing swept the French-Canadian gathering into a tumult of cheers. "Great Britain has done her full duty," he said. "For twenty months the British navy has bottled up the Kaiser's armada. At last the German fleet ventured out and was promptly met by a squadron of British ships. The Teuton armada, what was left of it, scuttled back to safety. Who says defeat? Britain still rules the waves."

Yuan Shi Kai, President of China, died in Pekin Monday, say Shanghai reports. Poisoning is rumored. Shanghai reports on Tuesday were that Premier Okuma of Japan has also been assassinated.

Hon. P. J. Mahoney, new Minister of Public Works in the Clarke Government of New Brunswick was defeated for the Legislature in the Westmoreland bye-election on Tuesday.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES HEAVY AT ZILLEBEKE

Many Officers Missing, Including General Mercer—Canadians Regain Lost Ground—Proves Untenable

British Headquarters in France reported on Tuesday: The British and Germans are fighting hard in the region of Ypres, where last Saturday the British (Canadians) in hand-to-hand encounters and with the aid of bombs recaptured most of the trenches the Germans had previously taken from them in the sector from the Ypres-Comines Canal to Hooge point. In the face of repeated attacks by the enemy the Canadians have been unable to retain the bulk of the recaptured ground, but are still fighting strenuously to keep what they have and recapture what they have lost. The brunt of the battle apparently was borne by General Victor Williams' cavalry brigade, serving as infantry, and made up of troops from Toronto, St. John, Montreal and the Eastern townships, Brandon, Victoria and other Western points, along with two infantry regiments of the first division from Montreal and Toronto.

Lieut.-Col. Buller, who is dead, is the last of the original list of officers who, immediately war broke out, left the service of the Duke of Connaught at Rideau Hall and joined their regiments. Col. Harry Baker, heading the Eastern Townships Brigade, was elected member of the House of Commons in 1911, defeating Hon. Sydney Fisher.

Following are official casualties among officers received by Sir Sam Hughes: Killed—Lieut. P. S. Nisbet, St. John; Capt. E. A. Whitehead, Montreal; Capt. W. P. Malone and Lieut. G. A. Ross, Toronto; Lieut. E. B. Groun, Montreal; Lieut.-Col. H. C. Buller; Lieut.-Col. A. E. Shaw and Lieut. B. P. Rowles, Brandon; Lieut. E. L. Berkinshaw, Victoria; Lieut. C. S. D. Otty, Sherbrooke; Lieut. Bruce C. MacFarlane, Montreal; Capt. E. J. Vessey, Montreal. Died of wounds—Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, M.P., Capt. J. Pitts, and Lieut. T. L. Harling, Toronto; Lieut. A. T. Patterson; Capt. P. V. Cornish, Princess Pats.

Missing Major-General M. S. Mercer, Lieut. S. E. Gooderham, Toronto; Brig.-General V. A. S. Williams, Ottawa; Capt. H. N. Fraser, Capt. A. G. Wilkens, Lieut. A. W. Sims, Lieut. W. C. Ince, Lieut. H. C. Young, Lieut.-Col. J. F. H. Usher, Capt. J. H. Symons, Capt. F. S. Park, Capt. M. A. Scovill, Capt. J. E. Lattimer, Capt. A. H. Lightbourn, Lieut. P. S. Rubbs, Lieut. J. H. Douglas, Lieut. J. R. Martin, Lieut. L. D. Clarke, Lieut. H. T. Bourne, Lieut. N. L. Wells, Lieut. G. Morrissey, Lieut. C. H. Peaker, Lieut. H. E. Smith, Lieut. H. W. Uglow, Lieut. L. D. Dumstead, all of Toronto.

Wounded Captain C. H. L. Pyman, Saskatchewan; Lieut. D. R. M. McLean, Major A. T. Powell, Lieut. V. G. Rextford, Lieut. R. Worrall, Lieut. T. Evans, Lieut. W. L. Beaton, Lieut. R. W. Walker, Lieut. C. B. Price, Lieut. G. L. O'Brien, Lieut. R. D. Torrance, Lieut. W. R. Luger, Lieut. F. Owen, Montreal; Major J. W. Forbes, Capt. H. Price, Capt. A. J. Sinclair, Capt. E. W. Bickle, Lieut. G. A. Watson, Lieut. M. Beck, Major P. C. McGee, Lieut. C. H. J. James, Capt. J. J. Jameson, Lieut. G. A. Watson, Lieut. E. Beck, Lieut. H. R. Fuller, Lieut. E. Hibbert, Lieut. R. A. Brown, all of Toronto; Lieut. O. Mersereau, St. John; Major A. H. Gault, Major S. L. Jones, Lieut. P. Nelson, Major S. B. Coristine, Capt. G. H. Blackader, Lieut. F. N. MacDougall, all of Montreal; Lieut. G. Triggs, Edmonton; Lieut. P. W. Beatty, Lieut. W. A. Kenny, Lieut. A. MacDougall, Lieut. G. N. Patton, Lieut. G. T. Lloyd, Lieut. H. A. Smith, all of Brandon; Major J. T. Bardolph, Capt. H. J. Redpath, Lieut. W. R. Lattimer, Lieut. C. J. Lewis, Lieut. H. G. Scott, Lieut. A. K. Strachan, all of Victoria; Capt. H. E. L. Coleman, Lieut. G. W. Rutter, Toronto; Lieut. H. W. Roscoe, Lieut. A. L. Rice, Lieut. W. H. Harton, Lieut. E. W. Fish, Lieut. J. Adam, Lieut. H. G. Rogers, Lieut. E. H. Chauvin, Lieut. W. A. Warrington, all of Sherbrooke; Capt. J. E. Cassion, Port Arthur; Lieut. S. C. Miller, Montreal.

Wounded, Shell Shock Lieut. R. G. Marion, Montreal; Major E. V. Allen, Lieut. W. H. Pae, Victoria, B.C.; Capt. N. P. Kelly, Toronto (severely); Lieut. A. P. Norman, Vancouver; Lieut. C. McGowan, Elora, Ont.; Capt. R. H. Gregory, Major C. Y. Weaver, Lieut. Harold Drabble, Lieut. K. G. Houghton, all of Edmonton; Lieut. Arthur Evans, Winnipeg; Lieut. P. McA. Murdoch, Lieut. Arthur J. Pearson, Regina; Major Albert K. Hobbins, Edmonton; Lieut. W. E. C. Irwin, Ottawa; Lieut. Charles Hannington, Lieut. Stanley Wharton, Vancouver; Capt. Hugh Niven, Winnipeg; Lieut. Heron, Halifax; Lieut. Gilbert T. Lea, Western Ontario; Capt. W. Ross Creighton, Montreal; Capt. McE. Crossbie, St. Catharines; Lieut. E. Douglas Huycke, Peterboro; Lieut. Charles L. Rionne, Winnipeg.

TAKE 13,000 AUSTRIANS

Artillery Avalanche. Precedes Russian Triumph Near Roumania

London despatches on Tuesday said: On a front of 85 miles from the Rokitno Swamp, not far south of Pinsk, down to the westernmost strip of Besarabia, near the point where the borders of Austria-Hungary, Russia and Roumania meet, the Russians during the last 24 hours have begun the long-expected concentrated infantry attack against the Austro-Hungarian lines, an attack thoroughly prepared for months and initiated by 48 hours of one of the most violent artillery avalanches recorded since the war began. The net result of the first day of the new drive, according to the Petrograd War Office, consisted in 13,000 prisoners taken in "important successes achieved in many sectors." The great attack is still in its preliminary stage, the Russian official report indicates, saying that "the fighting is developing."

James J. Hill, the railway magnate, who was born and educated near Guelph, Ontario, died on Monday.

BRANT FARMER CUTS THROAT.

Mr. G. Flach, a well-known farmer of the south line, Brant, was found on Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock lying in John McNeill's bush, back of his own farm, with his throat slashed from ear to ear. The body was cold and life had apparently been extinct for some time. He was seen going in the direction of the bush the day before, and as he remained out all night and was not afterwards seen alive, the neighbors after supper began a search for him. Near the entrance of the bush blood-stains were discovered and following the red trail they came upon the body about 150 yards further on. A sharp pocket knife, with an open, blood-stained blade, and with which the deed was probably committed, was found by Chief Ferguson of Walkerton, near the body. It is thought to be a case of suicide, but an inquest is being held. The deceased is about 45 years of age and leaves a wife and three children.—Walkerton Times.

FARMER BADLY HURT.

Mr. D. Coates, a young Brant farmer, met with a serious mishap while returning with a load of hay on Tuesday noon. In going around the corner on the 4th concession, near the home of his father, Mr. T. Coates, the wheels on one side began to sink deeply into the mud, and feeling the load tipping over he attempted to leap to safety on the opposite side. Descending through the air he lit on his side on the bolster of the wagon, just as the load went over, breaking two of his right ribs and badly cracking another.

You can feed the fire with utmost ease owing to the generous double feed doors—no scattering of fuel and room to insert big chunks of wood.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

If you have five or ten minutes to spare come in and I'll show you the other advantages of this splendid furnace.

For Sale by - J. H. Harding

As one of the fractured ribs pierced his lung, his condition was rendered serious, and although he is now progressing favorably yet it will be some time before he is around again.—Walkerton Times.

PASTOR RUSSELL ET AL.

A professor in a New York college says what the world needs is a new religion. What the world needs, on the contrary, is a people who will live up to the ideals of the religion we already have. Edward Everett Hale was once asked: "Is Christianity a failure?" "I do not know," replied Dr. Hale, "it has never been tried."—Orillia Packet.

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Reg. 25c, for 15c.

Dishes are advancing in price.—Buy now.

The Variety Store

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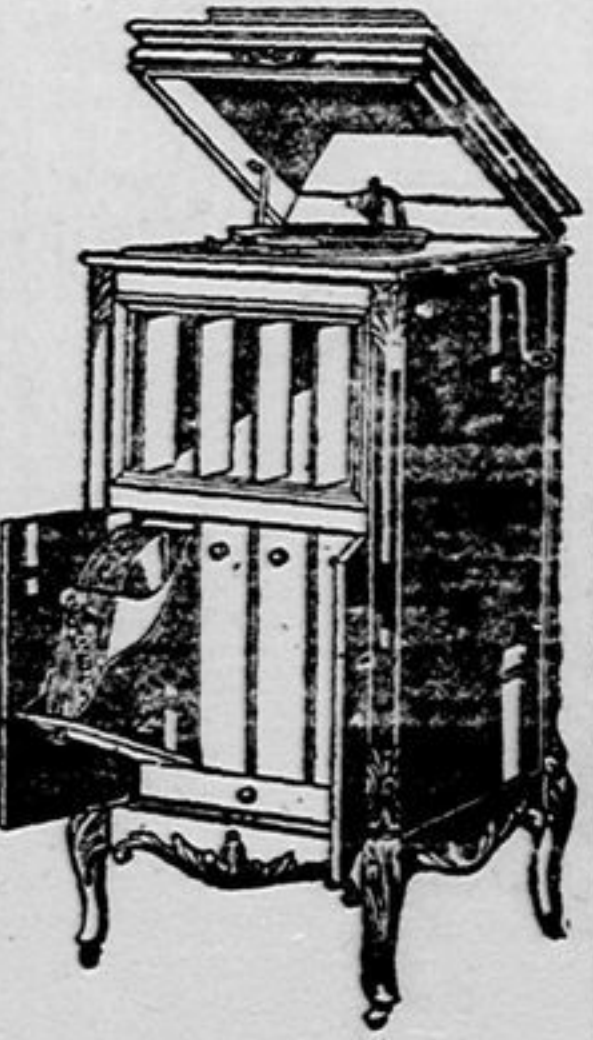
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PAGE FOUR THE DURHAM W IRWIN, Editor DURHAM, JU Germany's Declin (From The Retcl A reasoned and p ment that Ger power is declining from a Russian su interned in German managed to escape tier. The article h ed from the Petrog The Retch:— In May last a were called to the August the 1916. In the 1917 Class medical examinatio 1 the remaining called (ungedint and in the middle this year those of called who had pas examination in No uary, too, the boys ordered to repo These are the last Germany, accordin laws. In August of las holders of "whi those who were fo time to be tentin called. Since the wa the level of d clinic. All sorts a men have been pa especially applies diers. In Novemb thor saw a soldie duty with only 15 one eye (a bullet 14 teeth and part of the other eye, plenty of lame me a hump could be difficult to ima passed during the of the "white tick In Mainz, in a fit ship, two assi out of pure charit hump, the other a the least effort t latter became blo could scarcely bre however, were fo vice in the infant In the same cit lunatic boy, who to the whole cit; passed for servic another southern man presented m ination and told that he must be his eyes was arti took out his left standing, he pass the infantry. He and offered to br brother, who had for this suggesti days' close confi Such cases hav in hundreds and time served as c comic papers. E not follow that fighting quality army has gone d are usually empl duty, transport s duties in the rea In the prison ca talions and depo cers of 64-65 ye non-commissione same age. Thus, of the German p to 46 is now se colors. There exempted in wh called starred 75 tions, but a gre manifest to repl military service s staffs, by wome For a real este man army one r recently a publi Berlin as a bas that census, in the war there a ures more than against 1,000,000 1. 1916, the num short of 79 that from abou have in the me to the colors. E sons that have a men of 18 are n Berlin, too, th take one-eyed m men with a hu safe to say tha per cent. of the colors, then whole of Germ short of 32-33 p sides with the view that abo the male popul to the colors. account the nu ence of wome the whole Germ as equalling 33, 000 will be the Germany can ca the war. We must dedu about two to millions at the German losses wounded, or p we leave out o two million yo of 46-50 year through emplo dustries, Ger Turkey, and in her fleet, whi most, if called three-quarters reserve, scarcel gaps, we shal strength of th seven and one lions. Out of t 000 are neede the country. This leaves for the Eastern ern theatres of service as well