

BRITISH LOSE NINE WARSHIPS IN BIG FIGHT

FREE HAND TO BULGARIA

To Run Its Own Show in the Balkans?

OLD KING FERDINAND

DOES NOT EXPECT GREECE TO OFFER RESISTANCE.

And So He Sends In Troops to Occupy Grecian Soil - Believes He Is Powerful To Resist Anglo-French Offensive.

Rome, June 2.—Germany and Austria, it appears to observers here, have practically left King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to shift for himself in the Balkans, and have allowed him complete liberty of action in the operations against Salonika.

A correspondent learns from a diplomatic source that Ferdinand has decided upon the occupation of Kavala with the object of "advertising" his army and of reviving public opinion in Bulgaria, which is depressed.

War Imminent Between Greece And Bulgaria

Rome, June 2.—Declaration of war between Bulgaria and Greece is believed imminent in Athens. Despatches from the Greek capital to-day declare that the Bulgarian Minister protested to King Constantine's Government against the firing upon Bulgarian troops by the Greeks on the frontier.

KILLED BY GERMAN SPY

(Special to the Whig.) Toronto, June 2.—It is stated here that Major E. A. MacDougall, 9th Canadian Field Battery, was killed by a German spy in the Canadian trenches.

Carrazza Must Prove Power.

Washington, June 2.—It is stated authoritatively that American troops will not be withdrawn from Mexico until the Carranza authorities demonstrate control of the situation sufficient to protect the American border.

John McAfee, of St. Markham street, Toronto, was found dead in bed as a result of escaping gas.

WHIG CONTENTS Page 1-British and German Fleets Clash. 2-Forgers Sentenced. 3-German Government Criticized; Toronto Boy Disappears. 4-Editorials; press Opinions; Walt Mason's Rhymes; Random Recs. 5-City Coal Contract; Marine Arrest in Napanee. 6-Eastern Ontario News. 7-Amusements; Timely Announcements; The Forum. 8-Military Matters; Theatricals. 9-Military; Doctor Stabs Wife. 10-Sleeping Taint; General. 11-The Nurse's Story. 12-The World of Sport; Misc and Jeff.

SURE ROOSEVELT WILL BE CHOICE.

G. W. Perkins Says G. O. P. Will Nominate Teddy—People Want Colonel.

New York, June 2.—Confident that Col. Roosevelt will be the nominee of a Republican-Progressive fusion, George W. Perkins, chairman of the Progressive national executive committee, departed for the Chicago convention yesterday.

"I am going to do all I can for the colonel and expect him to be nominated and elected president," said Mr. Perkins.

"The demonstrations for the colonel at Kansas City, St. Louis and everywhere else he has been must prove that the American people want him. Our convention will proceed next week, according to the programme mapped out in the statement issued months ago by our executive committee."

"Should Roosevelt fall of nomination by the Republicans will the Progressives support the Republican nominee?"

"I am for Roosevelt. He is my first and only choice," said Mr. Perkins.

MAKING FINAL SPAN OF QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Completion of Great Undertaking is Expected by End of Summer.

Ottawa, June 2.—The huge middle span of the Quebec Bridge will be in place this summer, or in the early fall, completing the shore-to-shore steel of the world's greatest bridge. Since the present Government took office the work has been conducted with expedition and the north shore span is now completed in position.

SOULANGES CANAL MAY BE REPLACED.

Projected New Canal Would Be Twenty-Two Feet Deep.

Ottawa, June 2.—A plan which eventually may lead to the closing of the Soulanges canal is before the Department of Public Works. The Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company is asking approval of plans for a new canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, which would involve a considerable amount of remedial work.

DECLINES IN WHEAT PRICES

Influenced by Cable Quotations and Unfavorable Weather Reports.

Chicago, June 2.—Fresh declines in the price of wheat took place yesterday, influenced by lower cable quotations and by favorable weather reports.

The down-turns in foreign values were ascribed to heavy arrivals at Liverpool and to a prospect here of continued enlargement of supplies.

PARLIAMENT EXTENDED.

The British North America Act is Amended.

Ottawa, June 2.—The bill introduced in the Imperial Parliament to amend the British North America Act so as to extend the term of the present Canadian Parliament until October 7th, 1917, has passed, according to a cable intimation received here. This means that there will be no constitutional necessity for a general election during the next year and a half.

LOANS FOR SETTLERS.

Colonial Institute Urges Financial Aid For Homesteaders.

London, June 2.—The Colonial Institute has passed a resolution urging the establishment of an imperial board to deal with the whole question of land settlement within the Empire, hoping that the Imperial Government will offer facilities in raising loans for this object.

B. C. Elections in August. Victoria, B. C., June 2.—Following the prorogation of the House a minute council was signed dissolving parliament and fixing July 5th as the date for issuing the writs for the election. This means the election cannot be held until the end of August at the earliest.

GERMAN AND BRITISH FLEETS HAVE BATTLE IN NORTH SEA

Berlin Admiralty Reports Eight British Warships, Sunk Including the Warspite, Queen Mary And Indefatigable --The Germans Say They Lost Three Warships And a Number of Torpedo Boats.

Berlin, June 2.—An engagement between the German high seas fleet and the main part of the English fighting fleet, in which more than eight British vessels were destroyed and many badly damaged, was announced in an Admiralty statement to-day.

The Admiralty statement under date of June 1st said: "During an enterprise directed northward, our high seas fleet on May 31st encountered the main part of the English fighting fleet, which was considerably superior to our forces. During the afternoon, between Skagerrak and Horn Riff, news of a heavy engagement developed, which was successful for us, and continued also during the night."

"In this engagement, as far as known until now, we destroyed the large battleship Warspite, the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable, two armored cruisers, apparently of the Achilles type, one small cruiser, new flagships of the destroyers Turbant and Nestore and Alcaster, a large number of torpedo destroyers, and one submarine."

"By observation, which it is clear is free to objection, it is stated that a large number of British battleships suffered heavy damage from the fire of our ships and the attacks of our torpedo boat flotillas during an engagement which lasted during the entire day and all night."

"Among others of the large British ships, the battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo. This is confirmed by prisoners."

Some of British Crews Rescued.

"Several of our ships rescued parts of the crew of the sunken British ships. Among those rescued were two survivors of the Indefatigable."

"Among our losses was the small cruiser Wiesbaden, which was sunk by British gunfire during the day engagement, and His Majesty's ship Pommern, which was sunk during the night engagement by a British torpedo boat."

"The fate of His Majesty's ship Frauenlob is as yet undetermined, and there is a possibility that this boat has been lost, together with a number of torpedo boats, which have not yet reported, and whose fate is unknown."

"The high sea fleet returned to its base to-day." Skagerrak is a broad arm of the North Sea between Norway and Putland. It is 150 miles long and 80 miles wide. With the Cattegat Sound and Great and Little Belts, it constitutes a channel connecting the North and the Baltic seas.

The Warspite was a dreadnought of 27,500 tons, was 650 feet long, 94 feet beam, and had a draught of 27 1/2 feet. She carried eighteen 15-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, twelve anti-aircraft guns, and four torpedo tubes. She was built in 1912 at a cost of 2,500,000 pounds, and carried 1,500 officers and men.

The Queen Mary was a battle cruiser of 27,000 tons, was 725 feet long, beam 87 feet. Her armament was eight 13-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns, and three torpedo tubes. She had a speed of 27 knots. The Queen Mary carried 1,000 officers and men.

The battle cruiser Indefatigable was of 18,750 tons and was 580 feet long. Her armament was eight 12-inch guns, sixteen 4-inch guns, and three torpedo tubes. The Indefatigable carried 800 officers and men. She was built at a cost of one million and a half.

The Achilles was a cruiser of 13,550 tons, 480 feet long. Her armament was six 9-inch guns, four 7-inch guns, twenty 4-inch, four 3-pounders, four maxims, one 12-pounder, and three torpedo tubes. She carried 704 officers and men. She was built in 1905 at a cost of one million pounds.

The News Received in New York.

(Special to the Whig.) New York, June 2.—The British and German high sea fleets clashed in the biggest naval engagement of the war on Wednesday, May 31st. The engagement started in the daytime, and continued throughout the night. Nine British warships, a submarine, and numerous smaller British vessels were sunk, according to the German Admiralty statement received here via the Sayville wireless this afternoon. The German report admits the loss of two German warships and the possible loss of a third, with several torpedo boats unaccounted for. The German statement was issued following the return to its base of the German high sea fleet. No report has come from British sources.

The German estimates of the British losses are apparently based on reports of British sailors picked up by German ships. An intimation of the probable extent of the British losses is contained in the statement that only two survivors of the great battle cruiser Indefatigable were rescued by the Germans. The greatest ships reported lost are the battleship Warspite and the battle cruisers Queen Mary and Indefatigable.

The Germans' heaviest losses were the battleship Pommern, a pre-dreadnought of the Deutschland type, the cruisers Wiesbaden and the protected cruiser Frauenlob, the latter reported missing. The Germans make no estimate of the number of their torpedo boats lost. Their estimate of the British losses in small craft is covered by the phrase "a large number."

British May Have Pursued the Germans.

The German official statement asserts that the German fleet had returned to its base. This statement carried the suggestion that possibly the British had pursued the Germans, despite their losses. This might account for the delay in a report from London.

The British Admiralty Reports the Loss of Ten War Vessels.

(Special to the Whig.) London, June 2.—The British Admiralty announced an engagement between the battle fleets of Britain and Germany in the North Sea. The Queen Mary, the Indefatigable and the Invincible, battle cruisers, and the cruisers Defence and Black Prince were sunk, according to the British Admiralty announcement.

The known British destroyers lost included the Tipperary, the Turbulent, the Fortune and the Sparrowhawk, and the Ardent.

According to the Admiralty, the British fleet consisted of the cruiser fleet consisting of battle cruisers and light cruisers, supported by four battleships and a flotilla of destroyers, torpedo boats and submarine.

The German Admiralty admitted the loss of one battleship, one cruiser and several torpedo boats, with one cruiser and several torpedo boats.

The British Admiralty makes no claims regarding the number of enemy vessels sunk, confining itself to its statement that "the number of enemy destroyers sunk was unascertainable, but was undoubtedly large."

The British Admiralty says that the balance of the squadron has returned safely to port. It states that the Germans were aided greatly by "low visibility," which probably means that the British ships were caught square in the glow of sunset, and made great targets for the Germans, who had the falling light at their backs.

ENEMY TO GET ANSWER AT THE PROPER HOUR.

But Allies Will Not Take Hasty Offensive Doomed to Failure.

Paris, June 2.—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."

KITCHENER CHEERED BY BRITISH MEMBERS

When He Entered the House of Commons Committee Room.

(Special to the Whig.) London, June 2.—Lord Kitchener was cheered to the echo to-day when he arrived in committee room fourteen of the House of Commons to give the members a chance to question him on the status of the war.

The visit was announced several days ago by Premier Asquith as the result of Winston Churchill's attack. More than two hundred members packed the committee room.

Lord Kitchener made a brief speech and then for two hours answered questions fired at him. Many of the members took part in the heckling. The press was barred from the Committee room in which the meeting was held.

KING MAY VISIT IRELAND.

His Majesty, It is Said, Has Been Advised to Make the Trip.

London, June 2.—It is reported that King George has been advised to go to Ireland. Many persons believe that a visit of the King would arouse the loyalty of the people and go far toward allaying the high feeling which accompanied the insurrection.

Leaders of the Irish Sinn Feiners wanted in connection with the recent uprising have escaped from the British Isles to the United States. It is stated in a despatch from Athlone to the Globe to-day. Among them was Captain Merlowe, leader of the anti-government forces in Galway.

EVEN DIPLOMATS "HIT"

Gerard Forbidden to Buy Petrol for His Auto in Berlin

Amsterdam, June 2.—Owing to scarcity of petrol the German authorities have practically stopped the use of motor cars even by neutral diplomats.

Ambassador Gerard applied to the foreign office for permission to buy enough petrol for one car for three months. The request was refused.

A further request for permission to import petrol met with the reply that the military authorities would feel it necessary to confiscate all, whether imported or not.

WAR BULLETINS

The German Crown Prince has shifted his assault at Verdun toward Douaumont. The Australians are clearing Egypt of hostile tribesmen. The Australians have been driven back across the Posina River. German aeroplanes bombarded open French towns and killed several women and children.

TRIBUTE TO GALLIENI.

Funeral at Paris an Occasion for General Mourning.

Paris, June 2.—The greatest demonstration in Paris since the war began marked the funeral of General Gallieni, "saviour of Paris," and former War Minister, this afternoon. Public buildings, private residences and conveyances of all kinds were draped with crepe. It is estimated that 60,000 persons filed past the bier of Gallieni near the tomb of Napoleon yesterday.

The launching of a campaign to reduce the death rate was urged at the conference of Ontario health officers at Toronto.

HOLIDAY ON MONDAY.

Mayor Richardson has issued a proclamation calling upon citizens to celebrate the King's birthday on Monday, owing to the fact that June 3rd falls on Saturday. In view of the holiday on Monday, the regular meeting of the City Council will be held on Tuesday night.

CANNOT BE WAR NOT ACT OF MADNESS BUT STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE.

THE WHY OF VERDUN

IS DISCUSSED BY GABRIEL HANOTAUX

Crown Prince Must Have Victory to Save His Marshal's Baton—German Promises to U. S. on Sub. Warfare are Empty.

Paris, June 2.—Gabriel Hanotaux, Foreign Minister for France, writes While the United States is on the eve of an election which will prove vastly important to the world's future, I would like to lay before them the following four points which summarize our view-point of the whole war situation.

(1) The Verdun offensive has lasted three months, and people are astonished that it should be persisted in with such stubbornness, since it has been demonstrated that the strategic importance of this position cannot insure a decision in as far as the issue of the war is concerned. The reason is that the Hohenzollern dynasty needs a victory, and the Crown Prince must save his Marshal's baton, no matter what the price. Four hundred thousand men will perish, and even more, if necessary, in order to satisfy the vanity and ambition of one man. That is what the American democracy must realize in order to have a clear vision of these great events.

No "Act of Madness"

(2) The German promises to the United States on the submarine question are not sincere. They are only the means of gaining time in which to build a fleet of high sea submarines, by which she hopes to become the mistress of navigation, even in American waters. When this fleet is ready Germany will unmask her batteries.

(3) It has been said that the European war is an "act of madness" on the part of the powers engaged therein. We, in France, on the contrary, believe that by fighting for the right, for the weak people and for the respect of treaties we are acting with profound wisdom, and we believe that those who think otherwise and express their thoughts in such rough language are not wise.

(4) There has been talk of a mediator. There will not be any mediator.

No captains have been appointed for the 25th Battalion as Lieut.-Col. Sobell wishes to give himself a chance to qualify for captaincy.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council, by a majority of one, opposed daylight saving.

DAILY MEMORANDUM See top page 3, right hand corner, for probabilities. 144th Battalion Band Concert, Macdonald Park, 8 p.m. Don't forget the Homeade Sale to-morrow morning, corner Wellington and Clarence streets.

BORN McCRODAN—At Kingston General Hospital, Thursday, June 1st, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. McCroddan, a daughter. SAUNDREIS—In Kingston, on June 1st, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. F. Saunders, 190 Barrie street, a daughter, Roberta Irene.

MARRIED EDMUND CHOWN—On June 1st, 1916, at Wesley Chapel, City Road, London, England, by Rev. Walter Cox, St. Asa, Amelia Chown, R.A., eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Chown, "Edgehill," Lieut. Robert James Edmund, of 51st Battalion.

DIED BEDWELL—In Kingston, on June 1st, 1916, Cinderella Bedwell, beloved wife of Herbert Bedwell, aged thirty-four years. Funeral Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late residence, 712 Euglen Road, to Cataract Cemetery.

ROBERT J REID The Leading Undertaker. Phone 577. 250 Princess Street.

JAMES REID The Old Firm of Undertakers. 254 and 256 PRINCESS STREET. Phone 147 for Ambulance.

J. McAULEY, Undertaker, 117 QUEEN STREET, Phone 811. Embalming a Specialty.

M. P. KEYS, Undertaker and Embalmer, 288 BRUCK STREET, Phone No. 1285. First-class Ambulance.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS WORDS OF WISDOM FROM MANY THINKERS A thousand times the vanquished right has risen glorified. —H. Van Dyke.