Eighteen of Enemy Lost, Against Fourteen, Is Substance of Official Statement

HOLD DOMINION OF SEAS

List of English Ships Presumably in Battle

While official statements regard-ing the British ships engaged in the Jutland battle are lacking, dis-patches giving the names of some of the vessels which took part form the basis for the following approximate

BATTLESHIPS Iron Duke (Jellicoe's flagship). Marlborough (damaged). Emperor of India, Benbow. Queen Elizabeth. Malaya. Warspite (damaged). Valiant.

BATTLE CRUISERS Lion (Beatty's flagship). Queen Mary (sunk).

Princess Royal. Indefatigable (sunk). Indomitable. Inflexible.

Invincible (Hood's flagship-sunk). ARMORED CRUISERS Defense (sunk).

Warrior (sunk). Black Prince (sunk). DESTROYERS-(All sunk). Nomad. Fortune. Tipperary. Turbulent. Ardent. Nestor. Sparrowhawk.

German Ships Sunk, According to British

battleships (Westfalen type). Two battle cruisers (Derfflinger

type). Wiesbaden (light cruiser). Elbing (light cruiser). Light cruiser (Rostock type). Frauenlob (light cruiser). Nine destroyers.

Submarine.
(A Dutch report asserts the cruiser Seydlitz was observed seriously damaged after the battle and that it subsequently sank.)

> Losses Germans Admit BATTLESHIPS

CRUISERS Wiesbaden.

Frauenlob.

Elbing. Six destroyers.

LONDON, June 5. The German battle cruiser fleet has been reduced to three or four units, if not less as a result of the naval engagement in the North Sea on Wednesday, it is declared

As late official reports are received it As late official reports are received it becomes more and more evident, experts say, that the British fleet won a decisive victory over the German high seas fleet. At least 18 German men-of-war are now believed to have been destroyed, aggregating 113,435 tons. Fourteen battleships are admitted tost

ing 113,435 tons. Fourteen battleships are admitted lost.

The British Grand Fleet is in complete control of the North Sea and virtually as powerful as ever, it is declared here. The German fleet is both badly battered and heavily weakened as a result of the losses sustained on Wednesday and Wednesday night, Britons assert. It will be many weeks before repairs can be made to put the German fleet in fighting trim.

Brilliant strategy was shown by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and by Admiral Sir David Beatty. High tribute is paid to the lower officers and men alike. It was significant that the German Naval Office in commenting upon the great battle paid particular compliments to the courage of the British sallors, who fought galiantly to the very end while their ships were sinking beneath them. As the figures stand at present, it is estimated that 13 ships, as now claimed, the loss of life may have been as high as \$500 men.

loss of life may have been as high as \$500 men.
An official statement, issued by the British Admiralty last night, declares that there is "no doubt" that the German losses in the great sea fight of May 31, off the Danish coast, were greater than those of the British.

British.

The statement also reveals, for the first time, that the British grand fleet in the latter phase of the battle actually came into action against the German high seas fleet—the first time in the war that either main battle fleet had fired a shot. (The German official statements have from the first contended that the British main fleet was engaged, but this was at first denied by the British.)

This statement has hed a proper that the British.

British.)

This statement has had a profound effect on the British public; and British pride in the navy, after surviving the heavy blow inflicted by the early and unfavorable reports of the fight, has already remounted to even greater heights than before.

The casualty lists of the Admiralty now issued also show that the British casualties, terrible as they were, were still not quite so staggering as had been feared from the sarly reports.

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duty.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in an admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in an interview on the results of the battle, contends that the British strategy was sound, and that Vice Admiral Beatty, who, as head of the battle cruiser squadron, brought on the action by his dash against the Germans as soon as they were sighted, really won another brilliant success, although at heavy cost.

RESCUED BRITISH SAILORS TELL VIVID TALES OF FIGHT

LONDON, June 5.—Wounded sailors and unwounded survivors who have reached England give thrilling accounts of the action. When the engagement opened, on Wednesday afternoon, the ships were 15 miles apart, the gunners on both sides firing at invisible targets. at invisible targets.

Sailors said the battle was fought in sea caim as a mill pond, with a mist hang-ing low, making firing at the longer ranges most impossible.
"It sounded like 19 thunderstorms rolled

It sounded like 19 thunderstorms rolled into one," was the description of one. Most briefed it by saying it was "hell."

The night duel between the British battle cruiser Invincible and a powerful German ship whose identity is uncertain was worthy of the traditions of Nelson, says the Daily Mail.

"The two ships fought like hullders all

"The two ships fought like buildogs, all the guns roaring as fast as they could be loaded and fired. "Within half an hour after the battle

began both ships had been set on fire and the flames lighted up the gray superstruc-tures as great volumes of black smoke "Mighty guns were fired in salvos. It was a fight to death. Both battleships went to the bottom. Admiral Hood went down with the Invincible, his flag ship, and both

men of war disappeared with their flags The naval correspondent of the Morning Post calls the engagement the most notable victory achieved by the royal navy in mod-

An interview printed in the Times, which a sailor on board a battleship gave, says in part:

"It was just after 3 o'clock on Wednes-day afternoon when the order sounded through the ship that sent every man to his post. The decks were already cleared for action as we were near German water and were prepared for any emergency. There was a trying wait when we didn't know what was going to happen. At last word went around that Admiral Beatty's flag, the battle cruiser Lion which was leading our line, had signaled that the enemy was in sight. It was not many minutes of the property of the trying that the Lion floor the property of the trying trying trying trying the trying utes afterward that the Lion fired the first shot. It was a very long range, but we were going at full speed and rapidly draw-

ing in upon the Germans.

"One by one, the other ships began firing, and then for five hours we were at it, every gun raining shells at top speed upon the enemy. We were shaping a zigzag course all the time, in order to prevent the enemy from keeping the range. Most of the fighting was done at \$000 yards, and it was decidedly deadly for the Germans. The German ships outnumbered us, but this would not have mattered if they had not the advantage in position, also. During a good part of the fighting the sun made it very difficult for our gunners. The Ger-mans could see us all right, but it was very hard for us to see them. The shells were dropping around us like hall, some hitting and other falling into the water and casting

up high columns of spray.

"Our armor plate was dented with holes six inches deep in some places, but none of the German shells hit us in a vital spot, or even put any of our guns out of com-mission. The worst part of the bombardment was the use of gas shells, which ex-ploded on board, filling the vessel with sickening fumes. There were only a few men killed and wounded on our ship, but I saw two or three others burning, and I believe one was the Invincible. I saw the Queer Mary blow up

"If the Germans were using Zeppelins I did not see any of them. It is doubtful

I did not see any of them. It is doubtful for the Germans apparently had no warning of the approach of our big ships.

"The Queen Mary was the first of the English ships to go down. A gigantic shell pushed into her thinner plating, exploding the magazine. The ship buckled up and sank like a stone. The next victim of German shells was the Indefatigable. German shells filled with poison gas filled the years of the present with values. the vessel with volumes, and wo

havoc among the gun crew. Scon the Lion had to fall out of line, one of her turrets having jammed and several of her guns having been put out of commissino.

"About this time the Invincible, Indomitable and Inflexible arrived from another station, and with them armored cruisers of the second cruiser squadron, including the Warrior, Defence and Black Prince. parficularly severs. Of the ships that were fentroyed scarcely an officer was saved, almost all going down at their posts of

Prince.
"The Invincible was riddled with shells and was struck by a torpedo in a vital

A dispatch from Edinburgh quotes the Scotsman as saying that a Zeppelin was shot down by the Queen Mary before she sank and fell in flames not far from the

Vessel.

During the night fighting the air was thick with fog and a high wind sprang up which made the seas run heavy. It was the roughness of the water that compelled the abandonment of the Warrior. She had been badly riddled and water was pouring into her hull through the rents.

This was the first great naval battle on record in which the elements were so varied. Ordinary ships of war were supplemented by underwater craft and also by aircraft.

GERMAN CRUISER SEYDLITZ MAY BE BRITISH VICTIM

ROTTERDAM, June 5.—The powerful German cruiser Soydlitz may have been sunk by the British warships. It is re-ported from Ribet Jutland that the Seydlitz was sighted Thursday morning 38 miles west of Fance Island going south, pursued by British warships. She was badly dam-The Seydlitz, a sister ship of the Derf-flinger, displaced 25,000 tons.

LOSS IN MEN ENORMOUS, GERMAN MARINES ADMIT

COPENHAGEN, June 5.—German ma-rines report that their losses in the battle off Jutland on Wednesday were colossal. Only a few men were saved from each of the lost ships. Survivors from the cruis-ers stayed on rafts for 36 hours without food. Some became demented and tunned Some became demented and jumped into the sea. Several German torpedoboats and submarines were capsized by British shells and sank immediately.

A dispatch from Berlin says that Emperor William has inspected the German high seas fleet in Wilhelmshaven and personally congratulated the officers upon the wonderful fight they made.

SMALLPOX VICTIM FOUND

Man Who Recently Arrived From South Suffering in Camden

F. A. Howard, of Camden, was found yes terday to be suffering from smallpox and was sent to the municipal hospital by Dr. J. L. Leavitt, inspector for the Board of J. L. Leavitt, inspector for the Board of Health. Fifteen persons with whom How-ard had been conversing or met in the morning were vaccinated, and it was an-nounced later that there was no danger of he disease spreading.

The victim told the doctors that while he was on his way from New Orleans one of the passengers on the boat was taken ill, and that the disease was diagnosed by another passenger as smallpox.

Short Skirts Barred by Bishop

MILWAUKEE, June 5.-There was an amazing resurrection yesterday in Catholic churches of sarments not of the present yogue. Short skirts and low necks were of Archbiship Messmer, that communion should not be given to women immodestly attired. There was only one woman to whom communion was refused. whom communion was refused.





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BRITANNIA'S VICTORY SCOUTED BY GERMANS: GIVE PROOF, THEY SAY

Two More Such "Tactical Triumphs" and Fleet Will Be Reduced to Rowboats, Official Asserts

ADMIRALTY CLAIMS FALSE

BERLIN, June 5.—Great Britain's claim to victory in the naval fight of Wednesday is taken as an enormous joke by all Germany. The claim is not even accorded the dignity of serious attention. It does not arouse ire or resentment, but mirth

"Yes," grinned one official, "Great Britain won an enormous tactical victory. About

The Germans realize just the position Great Britain is in. For years and years they have been boasting of their peeriess may. Along came real isnd fighting and England did not take her full part, but always referred to its peeriess navy—the unbeatable pride of the seas—which when the moment came would smash Germany forever. It was the navy which was "going to dig the rate out of their holes."

Then came the fight, and when the smoke of battle cleared away the pride of the British navy was at the bottom of the North Sea and the German fleet was riding safely at anchor in its home port, according to the German view.

The Germans point out that the British Admiralty was almost forced to make false claims of German losses to prevent the shock of the worst naval drubbing of the war from proving too heavy a depressant on the English people.

When the claim of the British that heavy German battleships were destroyed is men-tioned, German officials smile blandly and ask "Why doesn't the British Admiratty name them? It should be easy enough street.

two more such tactical victories and the if they were sunk. We were not at a loss British navy would be reduced to row-

The Germans claim that the present British policy of refusing to admit its own complete losses and asserting extremely heavy losses for the enemy in on a par with their system of distributing news throughout the war.

Admiral von Tirpits, resigned, is one of the several persons who have been warmly congratulated on account of the

victory Emperor William is expected to review the victorious German fleet at Wilhelms-haven today. He went there last night.

Mother Saves Children From Fire Mother Saves Children From Fire
The quick work of the mother of two
children saved their lives, which were endangered by fire last night at 117 West
Wildey street. The house was occupied
by Mr. and Mrs. Michael Adams and their
two children. Julie, 15 months old, and
Frank, 4 months old. Mrs. Adams overturned a lamp as she was putting the children to bed. The room was after in a minute, and the mother, wrapping a blanket
around the children, carried them to the
street.

516 Leave for Plattaburg NEW YORK, June 5.—Two mediate left the Grand Central Station for burg at 9:40 last night with 516 soldiers aboard. They compose pathe first camp, senior division, and occupy the training camp until July



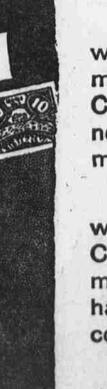
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