

Buy here not alone because prices are lower, but because qualities are better.

## Brimming Over With Big Values

# Anniversary Millinery Sale

### Prices Are For Monday Only

In addition to the many wonderful values prevailing throughout the store, during our Sixth Anniversary Sale, we are putting in some extra big values in a Millinery Sale for Monday only.

**Extraordinary Anniversary Specials For Monday Only**

50c Japanese Fruit and Flower Baskets. Anniversary special, Monday only, choice ..... **25c**

**\$3.50 Actual Values**

Large assortment of latest shapes, stylishly trimmed in our own work rooms. Monday Price ..... **\$1.69**

**\$3.50 Actual Values**

New Panama Hats, latest shapes. Monday price ..... **\$1.48**

**\$3.50 Actual Values**

Black Jap Lisere Hats in large sailor and picture shapes. Monday price .... **\$1.48**

**\$1.50 Actual Values**

Milan Hemp, Lisere, etc., in a large assortment of shapes, in black and colors. Monday price, choice ..... **69c**

**\$3.50 Actual Values**

New Panama Hats, newest shapes. Monday price, choice ..... **88c**

**Lot of 88**

New Trimmed Outing and Sport Hats. Monday price, choice... **48c**

**\$2 and \$3 Actual Values**

Milan Hemp, Lisere, etc., in black and colors, newest shapes. Monday price ..... **98c**

**\$1.50 Actual Values**

Panama Hats, newest shapes. Monday price, choice ..... **88c**

**Trimming**

Three special lots, comprising the very latest novelties. Monday prices, 15c, 19c and 25c

**\$1.25 Actual Values**

Children's Trimmed Hats. Monday Price ..... **69c**

MILLINERY EXCEPTED

**25c**

DEPARTMENT STORE

**Soutter's 1c to 25c Department Store**  
Where Every Day Is Bargain Day  
215 Market Street Opp. Courthouse

## RESULT PLEASING TO ALL GERMANY

Jubilant Over Comparative Losses; Maintain Field; Many Individual Fights

Berlin, June 3. — By Wireless from a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press, via Sayville, N. Y.—The first naval battle on a grand scale during the present war, has been attended by results which, according to the information received here are highly satisfactory to the Germans, no they in respect of the comparative losses of the two fleets but in the fact that the Germans maintained the field after the battle. This is shown, German commentators assert, by the rescue of British survivors.

The full German high sea fleet was engaged under personal command of Vice-Admiral Scheer, the energetic German commander who succeeded Admiral Von Pohl. The British fleet is now estimated at approximately twice as strong in guns and ships as that under Admiral Scheer.

**Many Separate Fights**

Detailed reports have not yet been received but the main engagement apparently occurred about 125 miles southwest of the southern extremity of Norway and 150 miles off the Danish coast. The battle was divided into two sections. The day engagement began at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and continued until darkness or about 9 o'clock. This was followed by a series of separate engagements through the night.

The exact ranges and courses of the day fight have not been ascertained. It is assumed the ranges of the day engagement were not extreme possibly at a distance of about eight miles, as the weather was hazy.

The German torpedoboots and destroyers were more effective than the British according to a considerable extent for the successes of the Germans against an overwhelmingly superior force. It is understood the Queen Mary and the Indefatigable were both sunk in the day battle. It has not been learned when the Warpite and the other British warships went down. (The loss of the Warpite is denied officially by the British.)

All the German warships except those mentioned in the official dispatches reached Wilhelmshaven safely. Thus far nothing has been reported regarding the extent to which any of these vessels were damaged.

**Berlin Decker With Flags**

It is stated at the Admiralty that at least 34 British capital ships were engaged and that the British torpedo flotillas were severely handled. The battleship Westfalen alone sank six torpedoboots during the night encounters.

Germany's personnel and material alike stood the test brilliantly and the damage sustained by the German fleet is small in comparison with the British losses. The battleship Pommern, which was sunk, was commanded by Captain Boelken.

Berlin is decked with flags and the achievement of the German fleet has aroused the greatest enthusiasm. There was a remarkable demonstration in the Reichstag when Rear Admiral Hebbinghaus, German naval attaché to the German embassy at Washington, announced the result of the battle.

# The Public Ledger

WILL NOT PUBLISH details of crime or scandal, Liquor or Patent Medicine advertisements; nor will it allow advertisers to "knock" competitors, or use type that will make the Ledger look like a circus poster or mere advertising circular, by crowding advertisements helter-skelter over a page legitimately belonging to the reader. The Public Ledger will not use absurd big black letters for headings, across the page, nor red ink for a gory splash of sensationalism.

For your family you want the best newspaper, and you want it clean, able, safe, sane, forceful without being sensational, attractive to the eye, well-printed and sensible in its physical appearance, as well as in its contents.

Consider your growing boys and girls! How about cultivating their tastes in their formative period? They deserve the best. Try the Public Ledger for six months and form that "fixed habit" for the best.

*Leyrus H. Curtis*

The Public Ledger Philadelphia, Pa.

## 7,500 KILLED IN BIG SEA FIGHT

**Estimated 150 Ships Were Engaged in Battle**

London, June 3.—A report from The Hague as forwarded from Amsterdam to the Central News says six German destroyers were sunk by the British and that a large cruiser severely damaged was towed into the harbor at Kiel. It is estimated 150 ships engaged in the battle.

It is not considered probable the shipwrecked British and German sailors will be interned in Holland, as they have promised not to attempt to escape.

powder smoke and so thick was the weather that, despite our nearness we could see only the dim outlines of the warships.

**Dreadnaughts Catch Fire**

"The fog and darkness was pierced by the red glare from the big naval guns.

"Around the German ships huge columns of water rose high into the air like geysers as the shells from the English men of war fell around them.

"Two of the German dreadnaughts caught fire and we could see smoke rolling up through her superstructure in the lurid glow. The flight and pursuit was on top speed when the vessels got beyond our vision."

The destruction of three battle cruisers by German gunfire has revived reports that some time ago that monster 17-inch guns were being installed upon German warships to outrange the guns on the ships of every navy.

**Six Zeppelins**

There were six Zeppelins in the air fleet which took part in the fight, according to a dispatch to the Mail from Copenhagen. One of them is reported to have been badly damaged by British gunfire.

The presence of so formidable a British fleet near Heligoland, the German base, has aroused much speculation here.

Both fleets were reinforced before the battle ended by the Germans taking flight.

Details of this feature of the engagement are furnished by the following dispatch from Copenhagen.

"The captain of the Danish steamship Naesborg gives the following account of the sea fight:

"When the Naesborg was ninety-five miles west of Cape Hantsholm on the northwest coast of Jutland, a few small British warships appeared pursued by the German fleet. Suddenly the British warships turned and steamed westward, violently shelled. In a few minutes a large number of British dreadnaught cruisers appeared from the north and west. The British then began attacking the German ships which were reinforced from the south. A violent fight raged. The sky was filled with smoke and the sea in a state of uproar.

"At last the German fleet was drawn westward pursued by the British while several more British appeared coming from the westward. The German fleet was divided in two parts, one of which escaped. I don't know the fate of the other."

It is reported that Admiral Horace Hood flew his flag on the destroyed battle cruiser Invincible as second in command of the battle cruiser squadron.

## Commander of Elbing Opens Valves After Gun Fire of British Ruins Ship

Ymuiden, Netherlands, June 3.—These details of the sinking of the German cruiser Elbing were learned here today from Dutch crews, German sailors and the Dutch military commander of Ymuiden, who spoke to three of the German cruiser's officers.

The Elbing was a new and fast cruiser of about 4,000 or 5,000 tons and carried a crew of 450. The British gunfire caused such destruction on the ship that Captain Madling, who was among the three officers saved, decided to have the valves opened and to allow the vessel to sink.

Before the Elbing went down the bulk of the crew was taken over by a German torpedoboot, but doubts may be expressed as to whether the sailors arrived safely at Wilhelmshaven. Twenty-one men remained on board until the vessel foundered, when they left in a lifeboat. Later they were picked up by a Dutch trawler.

Members of the Dutch crew said that when the Elbing sank the sea was covered with drift wood and dead bodies were floating around. Some of the sailors saw a German warship in a sinking condition, while others noticed warships blazing.

## Six of Ill-Fated Ships From Portsmouth; Pathetic Scenes When Families Get News

Portsmouth, Eng., June 3.—All last night crowds of anxious people besieged the dock yards and newspapers here for news of relatives and friends among the crews of the British vessels sunk in the North Sea battle, six of the ill-fated ships, Queen Mary, Invincible, Black Prince, Fortmoun, Sparrowhawk and Ardent, having belonged to this port. Little information besides that given in the British admiralty statement, however, was available.

Portsmouth had been looking forward to a sea fight but news of the disaster which has befallen several of Great Britain's vessels fell like a thunderbolt among the people who never had anticipated any result like this.

Reports of the fight spread like wild fire and pathetic scenes were witnessed at the dock yards and the newspaper offices where stricken families pleaded for some word of hope concerning the men who, it was feared, had gone down with the ships.

## Crew of German Cruiser Elbing Landed; Vessel Not Mentioned in Statements

Ymuiden, Holland, June 3.—Three officers, three petty officers and twelve sailors of the crew of the new small German cruiser Elbing, which was lost in the Jutland battle, have been landed here. One officer said the Elbing sank after she was rammed by another German vessel, which rescued the remainder of her crew. Another maintained the Elbing was blown up by the heavy firing of her own guns. One of the Elbing's boats, containing some of her crew and some British officers who were picked up by the trawler Bertha, are being brought here.

The loss of the Elbing is not mentioned in either the British or German official accounts of the battle, but the British admiralty statement says that a "light German cruiser" was sunk. The Elbing does not appear in available naval lists.

## Two Zeppelins Reported Lost With All Their Crews

Esbjerg, Denmark, June 2, 12.15 P. M.—Two Zeppelin dirigible balloons are reported by fishermen returning to port today to have been destroyed. On one airship all the members of the crew are said to have perished.

The Avis Lamvik states that fishermen arriving this afternoon report that yesterday they saw a Zeppelin in flames as the result of gunfire and that it was destroyed forty miles off the Thyboron canal. The fishermen say the entire crew perished.

The Ekstrabladt says fishermen arriving at Ringkobing say they saw another Zeppelin destroyed yesterday some miles from these waters.

A fishing cutter today brought into Esbjerg fourteen empty torpedo tubes.

## U-28 Survivors Report German Losses Colossal

London, June 3.—An Exchange Telegram dispatch from Copenhagen says the German torpedo boat V-28 was sunk during the naval engagement. Three survivors who were rescued from a raft by a Swedish steamship reported, the dispatch says, that all the rest of the crew of 102 were lost.

According to this dispatch the survivors of the V-28 said they believed twenty German torpedoboots were destroyed and that the German losses as a whole were "colossal."

## Most Serious Losses to British to This Time Have Been Caused by Submarines

Since the beginning of the war British cruisers and destroyers have patrolled during day and night the approaches to the German fleet's base in the bay formed by the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, protected by the mighty fortifications of Wilhelmshaven on the south, on the north by the supposedly impregnable defenses of the Kiel canal and guarded by the outlying island of Heligoland.

Until the engagement that has just occurred, however, no German fleet has put forth in force to necessitate the giving of the alarm to the British main fleet that its foe was coming out to give battle. The recent success of the British fleet has been a secret, but is generally believed to have been in the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland.

The long months of watchful waiting by the British, however, were broken into by two naval engagements, in which comparatively small squadrons of German warships were involved, and in both of which the British were victorious. On August 18, 1914, Admiral Sir David Beatty on his flagship, the battle cruiser Lion, led his squadron in a daring dash into the bight of Heligoland. In an engagement almost under the guns of this great fortress three German armored cruisers and two destroyers were sunk with a loss of 2,500 men.

**Previous Running Fights**

On January 24, 1915, a German squadron attempting a raid on the British coast, was destroyed by Admiral Beatty off the Dogger Banks and in a running fight the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk and two of her sister ships were sunk.

Several raids have been made by German naval detachments on the British coast, in which Yarmouth, Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool and Lowestoft have been bombarded. The German navy, however, performed brilliant feats in regions far distant from Europe, its most notable victory being in the battle off Coronel, Chile, early in the war, when the German far eastern squadron, attempting to reach home waters, encountered a British fleet under Admiral Craddock. In the battle the Germans sent the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth to the bottom with all hands. A month later a British squadron met the victorious Germans off the Falkland Islands and of the five German cruisers in the squadron four, the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, the Nuremberg and the Leipzig were sent to the bottom. The fifth, the Dresden, escaped, but was caught later at Juan Fernandez and destroyed.

## Rear Admiral Hood Is Believed to Have Gone Down With Cruiser Invincible

London, June 3.—Rear Admiral Horace Hood probably lost his life when the battle cruiser Invincible was sunk in the Jutland battle. Admiral Hood was flying his flag on the Invincible as second in command of the battle cruiser squadron.

With the arrest of two men in Erie charged with conducting baseball pools in violation of Federal laws the first move has been made by Federal authorities to stop the system.

It was said that the men conducted subagencies in forty-four other cities and that one was located in Harrisburg. Two other men, R. T. Williams and Edward M. Hill, alias McKee, are wanted.

Harrisburg authorities said this afternoon that they had not learned of the company operating in this city.

## Admiral Scheer, One of Ablest Tacticians of Navy in Command of Germans

Amsterdam, via London, June 3.—Advices from Berlin say that Vice-Admiral Scheer, commander of the German battle fleet, was in personal command of the German forces in the battle off Jutland, while the scout division was under the direction of Vice Admiral Hipper. The German forces consisted of the German high seas fleet with dreadnaughts, older ships of the line, battle cruisers, all the light sea forces and a squadron of British cruisers and light cruisers. Subsequently the whole fleets on both sides engaged and the fighting lasted until 9 in the evening. Later on in the night the ships were engaged again. The leading German vessels alone sank six modern destroyers.

All reports from the German sea forces which participated in the battle agree on the bravery shown by the enemy in the long battle. The crews of the German torpedoboots which were sunk have not been heard from, but the majority of the men on the other vessels which were lost were rescued despite the unfavorable weather. Naval airships gave valuable aid in reconnoitering before and after the battle.

Vice-Admiral Scheer was appointed commander of the German battle fleet in February of this year, succeeding Admiral von Pohl, who retired on account of ill health. Admiral Scheer is considered one of the ablest tacticians in the German navy. He was for a long time director of the general marine department and the admiralty and also served as chief of staff of the high seas fleet and as commander of a battle squadron. Admiral Hipper was in command of the German squadron which fought a battle with the British squadron under Admiral Sir David Beatty in January, 1915. It was in this battle that the German cruiser Bluecher was sunk.

## rows Cheer Wounded as They Reach London

London, June 3.—Wounded men from the North Sea battle reached London today. They were quickly removed to hospitals or their homes by Red Cross ambulances.

The public was strictly prohibited from talking to the men, but crowds assembled at the railway stations cheering them. Some of the men were carried from the cars in stretchers, while others with heads or arms bandaged or showing marks of burns and scalds walked along to waiting ambulances.

There is no estimate of the number of wounded, but it is feared the loss of life will exceed 5,000 officers and men, including the whole crew of the Queen Mary, which, the admiralty has been advised, has been lost in its entirety.

The Evening News states that Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, who was in command of the battle cruiser squadron, was not harmed.

## Federal Officers Break Up Baseball Pool Scheme

With the arrest of two men in Erie charged with conducting baseball pools in violation of Federal laws the first move has been made by Federal authorities to stop the system.

It was said that the men conducted subagencies in forty-four other cities and that one was located in Harrisburg. Two other men, R. T. Williams and Edward M. Hill, alias McKee, are wanted.

Harrisburg authorities said this afternoon that they had not learned of the company operating in this city.