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SHARPLY CRITICISE BRITISH EXCUSES

London Newspapers Surprised at Meager Accounts; See Danger From Air

By Associated Press London, June 3.—The British admiralty account of the Jutland battle is sharply criticised by the Daily Mail, which says:

"The public will be somewhat surprised by the lone British report which purports to give an account of the battle. After relating our losses it becomes curiously vague and contains what we never were accustomed to see in British naval reports, namely, excuses.

"We are told, for example, that the enemy's battle fleet, aided by low visibility, avoided a prolonged action with our main forces. The fact appears, however, from this involved and obscure narrative, that the enemy engaged part of our fleet with his whole strength and delivered a violent blow before our battleships were able to come into action.

British Fleet Waiting For Eight German Craft Which Fled to Danish Waters

By Associated Press London, June 3.—There is a report in circulation, which lacks confirmation, that eight German warships took refuge in Danish waters after the North Sea battle. It is said they were notified to leave within 24 hours and that the British fleet is waiting for them.

The German dreadnaught Westfalen of 18,600 tons has been added to the steadily growing list of vessels sunk in the great naval engagement off the Jutland coast, according to wireless dispatch from Berlin which says the German Admiralty admits the loss of this warship.

Losses Are About Equal The losses on the British side estimated at 5,000 men and nearly 100 ships by those of the Germans if the latest reports on the number of German warships lost are confirmed. In the British casualty lists are included Captain Frowse and the entire complement of the battle cruiser Queen Mary, which probably had between 900 and 950 men on board.

Two of the Zeppelins which played such an important part in the engagement by keeping the Germans informed of the British fleet's movements were destroyed, according to reports brought in by Danish fishermen who declare that the entire crew of one of the airships perished when their craft was wrecked.

Later Reports Show Loss of Germans to Be Greater; London Is More Cheerful

By Associated Press London, June 3.—The British public, which retired last night cast down by the first news of the North Sea battle as contained in the earlier British and German reports, took some comfort from the later British report published in the morning papers. This report, while it did not decrease the British losses except in destroyers, which were reduced from eleven to eight, shows the German losses were much greater than was at first estimated.

According to this latest account of the great naval engagement, the German losses include two battleships, one battle cruiser, one light cruiser and six destroyers sunk; two battle cruisers damaged and three battleships hit. Naval writers also point out that the German fleet retired as soon as the main British fleet appeared on the scene, so that there is no question about the superiority of sea power remaining in British hands.

Inferior Fleet Engages Entire German Force

By Associated Press London, June 3.—At the British Admiralty today the following statement was made to the Associated Press: "We went out within enemy waters seeking a fight. Our inferior fleet engaged the entire German battle fleet, forced them to return to harbor and to give up any plan of action they may have contemplated."

It was added that the latest reports received from Admiral Jellicoe and Vice Admiral Beatty had caused a feeling of elation among naval officers.

Admiral Von Spee Avenged by Sinking of Invincible; Armament of Ships Sank

London, June 3.—The British battle cruiser Invincible is by the most interesting ship sunk in the battle. Since the outbreak of the war she has taken part in almost every naval engagement fought. On August 23, 1914, she was one of the units in Vice-Admiral Beatty's squadron which won the battle of Heligoland Bight. On December 8, 1914, she was flagship of Admiral Sir F. C. D. Sturdee's fleet, which defeated and sank the German fleet under Admiral Count von Spee off the Falkland Islands.

After this battle the Invincible returned to England and refitted. She then joined the squadron which attempted to force the passage of the Dardanelles. During the series of engagements which took place with the Turkish forts she was badly damaged and forced to go to Gibraltar for repairs.

The Indefatigable and Queen Mary took part in the battles of Heligoland Bight and Dogger Bank under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. So far as is known, none of the other ships of the British and German fleets has figured in previous naval engagements.

The Queen Mary was a 27,000-ton battle cruiser. She was launched at Jarrow in 1912. Her offensive armament consisted of eight 13.5-inch guns and the defensive armament of 16 four-inch guns, four three-pounders and two torpedo tubes.

The Indefatigable was the fastest war vessel and had a speed of 30 knots an hour. Her principal dimensions were: Length, 660 feet; beam, 90 1/2 feet, and 28 feet draught. Her engines were developing 78,700 horsepower. She carried a crew of 1,900 men.

The Invincible was built at Devonport and completed in 1911. She has a displacement of 13,500 tons. Her armament consisted of eight 12-inch guns, 16 four-inch guns, four three-pounders and two torpedo tubes. She was capable of steaming 25 knots an hour. Her dimensions were: Length, 555 feet; beam, 80 feet; draught, 26 1/2 feet. Her engines developed 43,000 horsepower. She carried a crew of 1,900 men.

The Defense was a 14,600-ton armored cruiser built at Pembroke and completed in 1909. Her armament consisted of four 9.2-inch guns, 10 7.5-inch guns and 16 12-pounders. She also carried five torpedo tubes. She had a speed of 23.5 knots. Her dimensions were: Length, 525 feet; beam, 74 feet; draught, 28 feet. Her engines developed 27,710 horsepower. She carried a crew of 755 men.

The Black Prince was a 13,550-ton armored cruiser built at Blackwell and completed in 1904. Her armament consisted of four 9.2-inch guns, 10 six-inch guns, 20 three-pounders and three torpedo tubes. She had a speed of 23.65 knots. Her dimensions were: Length, 450 feet; beam, 73 feet; draught, 23 1/2 feet. Her engines developed 23,820 horsepower and she carried a crew of 704 men.

Built Since War Started The destroyers Tipperary and Turbulent have been completed since the war began. They were 1,850-ton vessels and carried crews of 160 men. Their armament consisted of six 4-inch guns and three torpedo tubes. They had a speed of 22 knots and their dimensions were: Length, 320 feet; beam, 40 feet; draught, 14 1/2 feet. They were built at East Coast. The destroyers Ardent, Fortune and Sparrow Hawk were all completed in 1913. They were 935-ton vessels, with a speed of 30 knots. The Ardent carried a crew of 141 men and the other two 129 men each. Their armament consisted of three 4-inch guns and two torpedo tubes. Their dimensions were: Length, 260 feet; beam, 28 feet; draught, 8 1/2 feet.

The dimensions of the German ships reported lost are as follows: Pommern, a battleship of 13,040 tons, built at Stettin and completed in 1907. Her armament consisted of four 11-inch guns; 14 6.7-inch guns; 20 3.4-inch guns and six torpedo tubes. She has a speed of 18 knots. Her length was 388 1/2 feet; beam, 72 1/2 feet; draught, 29 1/2 feet. Her engines developed 25,000 horsepower. She carried a crew of 736 men.

The Frauenlob was a light cruiser of 2,657 tons displacement. She was built at Bremen and completed in 1902. Her armament consisted of 10 4-inch guns and two torpedo tubes. She had a speed of 21 knots and carried a crew of 281 men. There is no record of the German cruiser Wiesbaden. This ship was probably completed since the outbreak of the war.

MAIN FLEET HIT CRUISER SQUAD

Small-British Force Far Outnumbered; Germans Flee Before Jellicoe Arrives

By Associated Press London, Friday, June 2, 11:07 P. M. (delayed in transmission).—Careful comparison of the British and German reports of the sea fight off the Danish coast seem to indicate that Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's cruiser squadron came in contact with the German main fleet, or possibly, in the first instance, a portion of that force.

Although aware that he was opposing a stronger force than his own, the official statements make it appear, naval observers say, that Vice-Admiral Beatty courageously engaged the Germans. Later, presumably, the whole German fleet appeared. Vice-Admiral Beatty was then completely outnumbered and before Admiral Jellicoe's main fleet was able to get into action the Germans made off. British naval experts comment on the apparently fair and impartial nature of both the German and British official statements. It is believed the German losses were greater than was admitted in the official reports, but it is noticeable that the German communication confessed to more serious losses than were given in the British report.

7,500 Men Lost According to estimates made here, which, in the absence of official figures, can only be conjectured, the British losses in men must be somewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000. It is similarly estimated that the German losses were at least between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the British losses in ships and men and that, according to present information, the Germans had the best of the action. Strong hopes are entertained, however, that later reports may indicate the seriousness of this British naval setback.

Captain of British Trawler Gives Graphic Description of Great Naval Battle

Ymuiden, Holland, June 3.—A graphic description of the great naval battle off the coast of Jutland was given today by Captain Thomas Purvis of the British trawler John Brown, which was engaged in taking soundings in the vicinity of the fight. Captain Purvis said:

"The battle began at 4:15 p. m. on Wednesday and lasted until 11 o'clock at night. It extended over an area reaching from Longitude 55.8; Latitude 5.25 to Longitude 55.5; Latitude 5.50 (these measurements place the scene of the battle about 50 miles due west of The Horn running northward to the Little Fisher bank). At 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon I saw a great fleet of fifty ships of different kinds, apparently German, cruising from the southeast to the northeast. Two hours later another great fleet, evidently British, appeared suddenly from the northeast and obviously attempted to cut off the retreat of the Germans. The weather was misty, making it difficult to distinguish the outlines of the ships.

"At 4:15 p. m. the first gun shot came from about two miles away. Fifteen minutes later there were shots and in a few moments there was constant and heavy firing. Many sailing ships passed through the firing line.

"The British ships did not seem to be of as heavy tonnage as the Germans. They were reinforced by larger vessels which I observed to come up as it was getting darker. The German fleet then began to retire and as they were withdrawing I saw two big columns of smoke, evidently from two vessels which had been hit. The next moment I observed two large vessels, one of either type, burning.

"The British fleet pursued the Germans to Longitude 56.40 and Latitude 5.30 when it noticed three torpedo destroyers and three submarines heading toward it at full speed, apparently heralding further reinforcements for the Germans. The British ships then drew off."

Dane Captain Says Sky Was Filled With Smoke and Shells Churned Sea White

Copenhagen, June 3.—The captain of the Danish steamer Naesboer was 95 miles west of Cape Hornsholm 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, and were shelled. In a few minutes a large number of British dreadnaught cruisers appeared from the north and west.

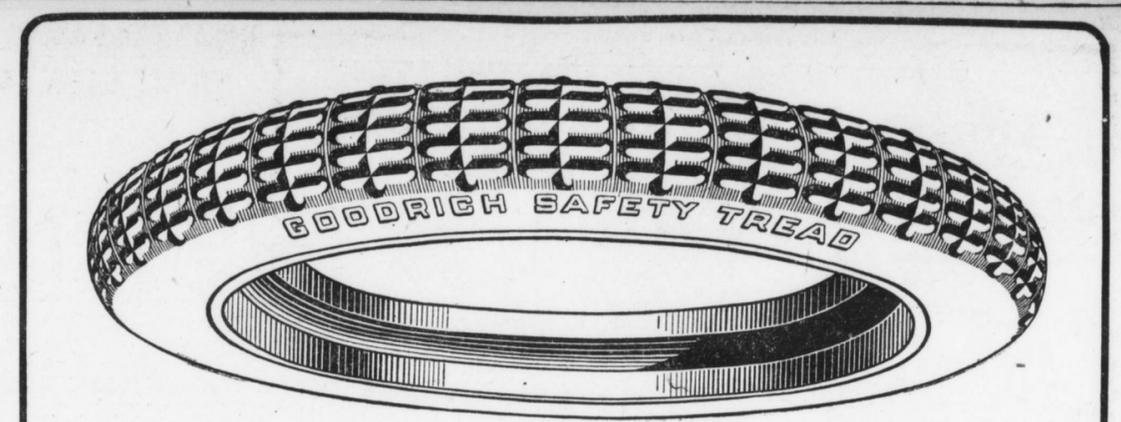
"The British then began attacking the German ships which were reinforced by a large number of ships from the south along the west coast of Jutland. A violent fight commenced. The sky seemed filled with smoke and the sea was in a state of uproar. Shells fell around my steamer although we were several miles away.

"During the fight the cannonading was so violent that our crew could not stand on deck. We saw several large warships sunk but I am unable to say whether they were British or German.

"At last the German fleet withdrew southward, pursued by the British while several of the warships appeared coming from the westward. The German fleet was divided into two parts, one of which escaped. The fate of the other fleet I do not know."

Frauenlob Sunk in Ten Minutes After Being Hit; British Far Outnumbered

The Hook, Holland, via London, June 3, 9:30 A. M.—The tugboat Thames has arrived here with eight men of the crew of the German cruiser Frauenlob, which was sunk in the naval battle off Jutland. They were the last survivors of the ship, which was destroyed ten minutes after she was struck. Nothing is known of the fate of the remainder of the crew of 350.



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WISHED FOR THIS FIGHT LONG TIME

German Navy Waited Fervently; Teuton Losses 23,000 Tons; British 133,000

By Associated Press Amsterdam, June 3.—The Berlin newspapers, commenting on the naval battle off Jutland, declare that the German navy longed fervently for this sea battle for twenty-two months.

"The German high seas fleet was steaming northward with its scouts pushed in front of it, and the British high seas fleet appeared from the direction of Scotland in full strength and confident that it was about to gain the mastery of the North Sea. Great Britain's allies had clearly pointed out the inadequacy of her blockade and demanded stronger pressure.

"Great Britain's first step was to send out the fleet, but, as in the action of January, 1915, German skill and accurate firing stood the test in squadron action against the heavy caliber guns of the British dreadnaughts.

Torpedoboats Engaged First The German torpedo flotillas first successfully attacked the British ships of line. Several engagements took place and the British used their superiority in an attempt to cut off the retreat of the Germans to the south with their fastest and strongest armed units. They also attacked continuously during the night by sudden dashes of their torpedo flotillas. That the German torpedo defenses worked splendidly is shown by the heavy losses incurred by the British flotillas.

Severe Blow to British "Great Britain, since the beginning of the war," says Captain Jetter, "has used her old vessels in the distant theaters of the war and has also lost a number of them. This permits the conclusion that the home fleet was composed of only the latest and best ships. The German sailors have never underestimated the British fleet, but have considered it the best of all except the Germans'. To-day we know that we can accomplish more than the British and that Great Britain is not what she believed herself to be—ruler of the seas."

The Tageblatt comments briefly that "the British losses represent no decisive factor, but a severe blow."

OLD GUARD TO CENTER FORCES ON ROOT FIRST

[Continued From First Page] banks an opportunity to develop strength.

Collins to Name Brumbaugh The name of Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh as Pennsylvania's candidate for the presidential nomination will be presented to the Republican National Convention by Deputy Attorney General Emerson Collins, of Williamsport. In the calling of the roll of States for nomination, Pennsylvania will not wait for her turn, but will get some State that comes earlier in the list to yield in order that Brumbaugh's name may be brought forward.

This statement was made by Paul N. Furman, of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, who is here in charge of Brumbaugh headquarters. Mr. Furman said that all details had been perfected for putting up the Governor's name and that this plan will not be changed under any conditions.

"The Governor will have at least 41 votes from the Pennsylvania delegation," said he, "and we expect other votes from outside our State."

Delegates For Knox If this plan is adhered to, Pennsylvania will have two candidates before the convention, since the information comes from reliable sources that the delegates friendly to Senator Penrose will cast their votes for Philander C. Knox. Mr. Knox's name will not be formally put before the convention, but his friends will vote for him on the first ballot, and possibly on several succeeding ballots according as the situation may develop.

It is understood that the proposition to vote for Mr. Knox has not been submitted to him nor has his consent been asked. He has no one here in his interest and has authorized nobody to act for him. But there are many Republicans who consider him a strong possibility as a compromise candidate and his friends in the delegation intend seeing to it that the convention has ample opportunity to consider him.

The caucus of the Pennsylvania delegation will take place on Tuesday afternoon, when Senator Penrose will be chosen chairman of the delegation and members of the important convention committee will be selected. The friends of Governor Brumbaugh concede Penrose's election. A separate caucus of the Brumbaugh delegates and alternates has been called to meet at the Brumbaugh headquarters on Monday evening.

URGES WORKING OF PRISONERS

[Continued From First Page] biennial inspection of the local jail today. He said:

"You ought to have a detention house and farm for prisoners awaiting trial. There are 45 of them now in your jail. Our work is to secure positions for discharged prisoners. This work would not be difficult if a prisoner was kept busy during his term in jail."

Two years ago an investigation of the county prisons instituted by the society, disclosed the fact that at least 1,000,000 days every year are utterly wasted in demoralizing idleness by the prisoners of the county prisons of the Commonwealth. How to utilize the time of these prisoners in such a way that they may have opportunity at least to earn their own maintenance, thus lightening the burdens of the communities, has been a serious problem.

Every schoolboy and girl in this city and surrounding towns will be invited. Further particulars will be announced in a few days.

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BIG SCHOOL PICNIC AT PAXTANG PARK

[Continued From First Page] prizes for winners of the various events will be offered. The Telegraph will give a silver loving cup to the school building winning the greatest number of points.

Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh, Secretary of Internal Affairs Henry Houck and President Stamm have been invited to make short addresses at some time during the day. The Paxtang open-air theater will be free to the children on that afternoon and a band will be on hand all day to furnish music.

Every schoolboy and girl in this city and surrounding towns will be invited. Further particulars will be announced in a few days.

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