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GERMANS LOST FIFTEEN SHIPS AGAINST ENGLAND'S NINETEEN IN NORTH SEA BATTLE

40 GERMAN SHIPS OF ALL CLASSES ENGAGE IN FIGHT

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, June 3.—The newspaper Berlaske Tidende has obtained details which it says it has reason to believe are correct about the German fleet in the battle between Germany and Great Britain last Wednesday. It says the German fleet consisted of five large modern dreadnaughts, eight cruisers and twenty torpedo boats and destroyers.

The crew of the Danish steamer Vendsyssel, who saw part of the battle, reported the German fleet as about forty ships, including four battleships or cruiser boats. With the fleet were Zeppelins.

The story of the battle is vaguely the story of the Seydlitz, the flagship which is still crippled. According to the story gathered by the Berlaske Tidende from the survivors of escape, the Seydlitz and Derfflinger attempted to engage the enemy. While the Derfflinger was hit, she gave a German fleet opportunity to fire broadside. While the Seydlitz made ready for a running fight the Derfflinger rejoined the fleet. Several Zeppelins circled over the battle, but it was not known which side they belonged to.

The Vendsyssel reported the sighting of two other ships, one a German and the other a British, which were burning. The Vendsyssel also reported that the Germans had lost two cruisers and the British two.

The Vendsyssel reported that the battle was fought about 100 miles west of Heligoland.

Shortly after the German squadron passed in very disorderly order, stretched for a mile and a half, and with the Zeppelins circling about it, it was seen that the British had suffered severely. Two ships were seen to be on fire and one was seen to sink. Two other ships were seen to be in a sinking condition. The Vendsyssel reported that the British had lost two battleships, two armored cruisers and several destroyers.

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TEUTON ARMADA WITHDREW AS FRESH BRITISH SQUADRON NEARED SCENE OF ACTION

REVISED ESTIMATES GIVEN OUT BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY, SHOW THAT OF THE SEVEN CAPITAL SHIPS (DREADNOUGHTS AND BATTLE CRUISERS) DESTROYED, FOUR WERE GERMANS—ENGLISH LOSSES GREATEST IN ARMORED CRUISERS AND TORPEDOBOAT DESTROYERS.

BRITAIN'S GRAND FLEET WAS NOT ENGAGED

LONDON, June 3.—Conflicting claims continue to cloud the issue of the naval battle fought Wednesday off the coast of Jutland. One new fact stands out prominently—there was no such disparity in losses as first appeared, according to officials of the British admiralty. These now claim that later reports show that two German battle cruisers went down, while a wireless message from Berlin admits that one German battleship besides the Pommern was sunk. Berlin has not issued any further statement regarding the German losses, which were first given as one battleship, two light cruisers and several destroyers.

The revised British reports give losses as follows:

British—Three battle cruisers, three armored cruisers, about a dozen destroyers and one submarine.

Germans—Two battleships (Pommern and Westfalen), two battle cruisers, four light cruisers, six destroyers and one submarine.

The British admit that the battleship Marlborough was struck by a torpedo, but claim that she was taken safely into port. The admiralty denies that the dreadnought Warspite was sunk, although conceding that she was damaged.

Some Conflicting Reports.

Reports from Berlin state that there is great elation in Germany over the outcome of the battle, in which their main fleet under Admiral Scheer met what they assert was the main British fleet. Berlin claims that the Germans held the field after the battle; London denies this and also that the grand British fleet was engaged. British officials say that the battle cruiser squadron which rushed between the Germans and their base stood the brunt of the battle. They admit that eleven British battleships eventually went into action, but only part of these were engaged.

The total British losses are estimated at five thousand men. The British admiralty declares that the British went out looking for a fight, engaged the German high sea fleet and drove it back to its base. Only one Zeppelin was seen.

The Daily News calls for the return of Lord Fisher to the head of the navy, saying that single event would counteract more effectively the diminution of confidence in the navy, because Fisher in times of peace, brought the navy up to a state of unexampled efficiency. The paper calls attention to the fact that the British losses in Wednesday's battle were twice those of the Germans.

King George Expresses Regrets.

King George has sent a telegram to Admiral Jellico expressing sorrow over the loss of British personnel but "more regrets that the German fleet was not inclined to encounter what they had expressed a desire to meet" because the German retirement "robbed us of the opportunity of gaining a decisive victory." He added that the Germans high sea fleet always expressed the desire to meet the British navy.

Naval experts are unanimous in saying that the losses will not impair the strength of either fleet to a vital extent, but it is believed that, although Germany's losses were greatly smaller than the British, the Kaiser's naval strength has been decreased to greater extent than the British, because of the latter's preponderance in ships of all classes.

Prior to this battle Great Britain had lost during the course of the war, ten battleships, eleven cruisers and various smaller craft. Germany had lost eighteen cruisers, nineteen auxiliary cruisers, chiefly converted passenger liners, and numerous smaller craft.

Since the beginning of the war British cruisers and destroyers have patrolled 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 Heigoland.

BERLIN, June 3.—An official statement issued tonight refutes the "fabulous reports" concerning Wednesday's sea battle and says that the German high sea fleet was in combat with the entire modern fleet of Great Britain.

DARKNESS ENDED LONG RANGE FIGHT OF DREADNOUGHTS

LONDON, June 3.—From the present debris of the battle which took place off the coast of Jutland, it is evident that both fleets had fought most valiantly. Wednesday night.

Apparently the darkness ended the battle. The fleet seemed to have disappeared and parts of it scattered. Light cruisers and patrols of the German fleet made contact of the Yarmouth cruisers which had engaged in numerous fleet actions in the darkness. Some of the British cruisers were damaged and had to return to the British ports.

The British lost some fine fighting ships, unfortunately with the desired result, and unfortunately caused little. The Germans lost one battleship, which immediately sank upon its return.

The fleet engagement continued in full effect until within range of land, where numerous cruisers joined the battle and then left. Both fleets immediately brought their main forces into action and a long range battle ensued. It is believed that most of the heavy ships were sunk in heavily damaged during the darkness battle.

At least two Zeppelins were seen during the battle and were damaged by the fire of the British cruisers. The Zeppelins were not seen after the battle.

Darkness found the fleets still maneuvering and firing. Night brought a lull in the battle which ended with the darkness.

The Berlin Daily Telegraph has published a list of the losses of the British in the battle, which it says are based on reports of the German officers.

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VICTOR INNES GUILTY OF LARCENY SENTENCED TO GEORGIA STOCKADE

PRINCIPAL IN FAMOUS NELMS SISTERS CASE MUST SERVE SEVEN YEARS.

WIFE TO BE TRIED NEXT

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3.—Victor Innes was sentenced this afternoon of larceny after trust in connection with four thousand dollars he is said to have obtained from Mrs. Elnora Nelms Denslow, who with her sister, disappeared from San Antonio two years ago. Innes was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. His wife will be tried in connection with the same charge next week.

Innes and his wife were arrested more like a year ago in the state of Washington and brought to San Antonio, where they were held for months on a charge of having murdered the Nelms sisters. When this charge was finally dismissed for lack of evidence they were taken to Georgia for trial on the larceny charge.

SPANIARDS OPPOSE WAR.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 3.—A thousand members of the Spanish colony of the city signed a petition today addressed to King Alfonso of Spain asking that monarch to use his influence with President Wilson in order to avoid war between Mexico and the United States. The Spanish colony is the largest and most influential of the foreign communities in the City of Mexico.

NO AMERICANS KILLED.

LIMA, Peru, June 3.—No Americans were killed in the riots among striking oil company employes Tuesday at Talara. The riots have been completely quelled by government troops.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO CARRANZA'S NOTE WILL BE UNYIELDING

FIRST CHIEF WILL BE TOLD THAT TROOPS WILL STAY IN MEXICO.

TEXAS BORDER IS QUIET

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President Wilson probably will begin formulating his reply to Carranza's demand for the withdrawal from Mexico of Gen. Pershing's expedition Monday. No intimation of its tone has been given except that it is to be unyielding. Some officials believe that the note will be ready in reply to Carranza's offensive note. Others think however, that the President will mention this and express in emphatic tones, his firm determination to keep Pershing in Mexico.

State department advices today indicated there is no excitement in Mexico and that quiet prevails along the border.

SAN ANTONIO, June 3.—Detachments of coast artillery were moved from Del Rio to guard railroad bridges between Laredo and San Antonio. The Third field artillery left today for Laredo and El Paso.

EL PASO, June 3.—As a result of the Davies-Pershing conference Gen. Davies hereafter will devote his entire time to military operations. Gen. Francisco Gonzales has been detailed as temporary commandant at Juarez.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—For West Texas: Sunday and Monday fair.

200,000 UNITED STATES AMERICANS DISPLAY PATRIOTISM

SAN ANTONIO, June 3.—Between fifteen and twenty thousand men, women and boys took part in a big preparedness parade here tonight, which was headed by the mayor and other city officials.

CHICAGO, June 3.—One hundred and thirty thousand persons, one-sixth of whom were women, marched in a preparedness parade here today. The procession required eleven and a half hours to pass a given point.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Twenty thousand citizens participated in today's preparedness parade here.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Fifty thousand participated in today's preparedness parade here.

HOUSTON, June 3.—Thousands paraded here tonight in favor of preparedness.

TODAY'S CALENDAR.

Local forecast for today: Partly cloudy; light to moderate southerly winds.

At the Theatres.

Amuse—Mary Fuller in "A Huntress of Men" a five act Red Feather offering.

Lyric—Five reels late release motion pictures.

Coming Attractions.

The Monday attraction at the Amuse will be bewitching Anna Held in a Paramount five act offering "Madam La Presidente."

Today's Local Calendar.

Usual services in the churches of the city.

City Baseball League double-header, League Park starting at 3:30 o'clock.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 3.—Attorney General Bickett has a slight lead over Lieut. Gov. Daughtridge for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, according to incomplete returns at midnight from today's primary.

RIGHT OF LIFE MORE IMPORTANT THAN PROPERTY

SECRETARY LANSING ANSWERS PRO-GERMAN CRITICS OF NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY TOWARD BELLIGERENTS.

TEUTON TACTICS SCORED

Secretary of State Declares, However, That Great Britain's Disregard of Property Rights of Neutrals Cannot Be Justified on Any Ground.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 3.—Secretary Lansing before the Jefferson County Bar Association here tonight scored critics of the administration's foreign policy who would not have it do more than has been done in the negotiations arising from the war and replied to those who complain the United States had been more vigorous in its dealing with Germany than with Great Britain.

"The violation of the national right of life is a much more serious offense against an individual and against his nation," said Secretary Lansing, "than the violation of the legal right of property. Can you doubt for a moment which one gives this government the greatest concern?"

That there was an influence in America and even in congress which put right of property and right of life on a par, Secretary Lansing declared, showed that the "great heart of the republic is threatened with fatty degeneracy through those who have lost their patriotic vigor, that many Americans have become lovers of ease rather than lovers of national honors."

Mr. Lansing read his address. He said he felt compelled to do so that he might not be misunderstood. The principal part of his address follows:

Complex Problems of War.

"The great war has caused so many conditions and presented so many questions which were never before raised or even thought of that it has been no easy task to meet and answer them.

"The relations between neutrals and belligerents were never more difficult of adjustment. It was never harder to preserve neutral rights from invasion by the desperate opponents in the titanic conflict in which the power, if not the life, of the great empires of the world is at stake. The peoples and governments at war are blinded by passion; their opinions are unavoidably biased; their conduct frequently influenced by hysterical impulses which approach to madness. Patience and forbearance are essential to a neutral in dealing with such nations. Acts which under normal conditions would be most offensive must be considered calmly and without temper. It is an extraordinary situation and requires extraordinary treatment with a due regard for the mental state of those who are straining every nerve to defeat their enemies and to that end using every possible means to weaken them in their industrial as well as their military power.

"In a nutshell the situation of our relations with Great Britain and Germany, the two powers with which we have had our principal controversies, is this:

Positions of Belligerents.

"Germany having developed the submarine as an offensive engine of destruction asserts that she cannot on account of the resulting conditions conform to the established rules of naval warfare and we should not therefore insist on strict compliance. Great Britain has no sympathy with the German point of view and demands that submarines observe the rules of visit and search without exception.

"On the other hand Great Britain declares that on account of the new conditions resulting from submarine activity and the use of mines from the geographical position of Germany, she cannot conform to the established rules of blockade and contraband and we should not therefore hold her to strict compliance with those rules. Germany insists nevertheless that Great Britain be made to follow the existing law.

"Both governments have the same arguments based primarily on military necessity and offer the same excuse for their illegal acts but neither will admit that the other is in any way justified for its conduct. Now what is the United States to do in these circumstances? If we admit that the arguments advanced are sound—and I am sure no one will deny that they are more or less reasonable—and submit to changes in the rules of naval warfare, we will be without any standard of neutral rights. Conceding that the rules can be modified by a belligerent to meet new conditions how far could a belligerent go in changing the rules? Would not the liberties of neutrals on the high seas be at the mercy of every belligerent? As it is under the old rules neutrals suffer enough when a state of war exists. They should not be further restricted in the exercise of their rights.

"The only alternative therefore is for this government to hold firmly to those neutral rights which international law has clearly defined and to insist vigorously on their observance by all belligerents. In not the slightest degree can the settled rules be modified unless all the parties consent to the modifications.

"This has been the position of the United States from the beginning of the war. It has twice sought to obtain mutual consent from the belligerents to certain changes in the rule but in both cases it failed and the suggestions were withdrawn."

HUGHES' VOTE ON 1ST BALLOT MAY REACH 200

REPUBLICAN LEADERS ADMIT THAT SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILL LEAD ALL COMPETITORS AT THE START.

BACK ROOSEVELT TO WIN

Favorite Sons Drop Out Strenuous One is Expected to Gain Strength. Big James to Preside Over Democratic National Convention.

EMBARRASSMENT OVER NOMINATING SPEECH

JOHN W. WESCOTT

John W. Wescott of Cinnaminson, N. J., attorney general of New Jersey, will make the speech placing President Wilson in nomination at the Democratic national convention in St. Louis next month. It was he who made the speech nominating Mr. Wilson at Baltimore four years ago. Judge Wescott went to Washington and on the result of an interview with the president, succeeded in withdrawing his acceptance of the invitation of the New Jersey delegation to St. Louis in order that Governor Fielder might place the president's name in nomination. President Wilson had written to Judge Wescott asking him to make the nominating speech and Judge Wescott had accepted, but had failed to tell anybody about it. The New Jersey delegation will have to realize from recent action. Judge Wescott is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for senator from New Jersey to succeed Mr. Martine, who also will enter the primaries.

GERMANS MAKE SMALL GAINS NEAR VERDUN AND ABOUT YPRES

BOTH FRENCH AND BRITISH FORCED TO YIELD IN FACE OF VIOLENT ATTACKS.

BULGARS PILLAGE GREEKS

LONDON, June 3.—In the Verdun region the Germans have gained some ground near Fort Vaux, leading off French another attack. They also took a small salient that was therefore from the Germans in fighting near Ypres.

The Germans report the capture of additional positions from the French in Avocourt Wood and other points.

A message from Saloniki says that the Germans troops have taken part in the Bulgarian invasion into Greece and that the invaders are now in the district of the Greek province of Kavala. Greek inhabitants of the border states are fleeing southward and are spreading panic in Salonika by their reports of rape, murder and pillage.

At Lagkina, Kalamaki and Little Drama there have been massacres. The inhabitants have been plundered of all valuables by the invaders and thousands of the Bulgarians who have deserted have needed supplies.

EGYPT PROHIBITS IMPORT OF COTTON AND COTTON SEED

NEW REGULATIONS APPLY TO SHIPMENTS IN ALL ALL FORMS.

TO KEEP OUT THE PESTS

PEOPLE OF GERMANY READY AND WILLING TO CONCLUDE PEACE

MASSES OF THE POPULATION CONVINCED THAT TIME HAS COME TO END WAR.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Germany is ready for peace. Germany is eager for peace. If Germany could do it today what the nation most wished to do the war would stop, guns and weapons would be sheathed and guns down. Recent reports from London, Paris and Berlin indicate as much and they should be believed.

Not frequently those reports or at least those emanating from London and Paris, either stop with the man in the street that Germany wishes peace, or that the German spirit is broken and that the wish is followed by some conditions which must give force the empire through domestic revolution to bend the knee in supplication. Such reports should not be believed for the facts do not sustain them. Belief in such reports is a serious obstacle in the path of peace because false hopes are raised and any or all peace efforts may be delayed until the illusion is made disputed by the spectacle of Germany intact and fighting.

Of extreme importance in this connection is the fact that there are 1,000,000 men in uniform who have not seen any front—which for a long time to come insures the country against a shortage of men.

As for food the German is satisfied that he will eat his way through the winter with as much nourishment as he absorbed the past winter—which, for the time being at least, removes food as a peace dictator.

CAR OF EGGS SHIPPED.

PLATTSBURG, June 3.—G. C. Simmons Co. shipped a car of eggs to North Dakota Thursday. Eggs now are selling for 11 cents a dozen and a good many are being put on the market.