

LOSS NEAR EQUAL IN NAVAL BATTLE

LATER NEWS INCREASES NUMBER OF GERMAN SHIPS SUNK.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

Berlin Considers Results Highly Satisfactory.—There Were 6,000 Men on the Ships.

London.—The latest reports from the British fleet, from neutral vessels which witnessed parts of the great naval battle in the North Sea, and from survivors, cause the British public to believe that the engagement was not so near a defeat as at first appeared, and in no wise a disaster. The British losses, with all the craft engaged accounted for, were three battle cruisers, three cruisers and eight destroyers.

The German losses are believed to have been about the same number of ships, although a much less aggregate of tonnage.

British naval experts maintain that Great Britain continues to hold the supremacy of the sea by a safe margin and that her enormous navy could better afford the losses it suffered than could the smaller German establishment. The first reports of the heavy loss of life, unhappily, have not been revised. Great Britain mourns for more than 4,000 of her best seamen, and the whole Nation is oppressed with sadness, which is reflected in the faces of all the people of London.

There were some 6,000 men on the ships which sank, and only a few have been saved. The horrors of modern naval warfare, far exceeding those when wooden ships fought and continued to float even when they ceased to be fighting units, were realized to their utmost. From five of the largest ships which went under with a complement of more than 4,000 men, only seven junior officers and a few seamen rescued.

Rear Admiral the Honorable Horace Lambert Hood, second in command to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, and Captains Sowerby, Cay and Prowse were lost with many others whose names are not yet known because the government has not so far issued any casualty list. There were no surrenders, and the ships which went down carried with them virtually their whole crews. Only the Warrior, which was towed part way from the scene of battle to a British port, was an exception.

Of some thousand men on the Queen Mary, only a corporal's guard is accounted for. The same is true of the Invincible, while there are no survivors reported from the Indefatigable, the Defense or the Black Prince.

AMERICA HAS STOOD STEADFASTLY FOR LAW.

Lansing Tells Lawyers That Life and Property Are By No Means Equal.

Watertown, N. H.—Secretary Lansing before the Jefferson County Bar association here scored critics of the administration's foreign policy who would have it do more than has been done in the negotiations arising from the war and replied to those who complain the United States has been more vigorous in its dealings with Germany than with Great Britain.

"The violation of the natural 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 honor."

TO NOMINATE WILSON EARLY SATURDAY MORNING.

St. Louis.—President Wilson and Vice President Marshall are to be nominated as the Democratic party standard bearers for the presidential campaign some time early Saturday morning at the final session of the Democratic national convention. Plans for the convention have been practically agreed upon by National Chairman McCombs, Mr. McCombs and his associates expect to attend the Republican national convention.

SEC. DANIELS TO INSIST ON U. S. NAVY DERIGIBLE.

Washington.—Construction by the Navy Department of dirigible air craft of the Zepplin type may be urged by Secretary Daniels as a result of the North Sea battle and the slowness of commercial development of such construction in this country. Naval officers here agreed that the details thus far received of the battle pointed to the superior scouting ability of the German fleet through its Zeppelins as a factor in the battle.

GERMAN FLEET IN BIG NAVAL BATTLE

DESTROYS 3 GREAT CRUISERS, 3 FIRST LINE CRUISERS AND 11 DESTROYERS.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES LOST

In Big Battle Off the Jutland Coast. Germany Lost One Battleship, Two Cruisers and Some Torpedo Boats.

In a naval engagement of great intensity in which hundreds if not thousands of lives were lost and great ships costing as high as \$12,000,000 sent to the bottom, the British and German fleets, portions of which are now in home ports for repairs, startled the world as the result of this death grapple in the North Sea, May 31, details of which are just now passing through the censors.

The British public was given a painful shock when the admiralty gave out the statement that in a naval battle in the North Sea the British battlecruiser fleet met the German fleet with the result that three British battlecruisers were sunk, together with three cruisers, and several destroyers while six destroyers were still unaccounted for.

The Indefatigable, the Invincible and the Queen Mary were the battlecruisers sent to the bottom by the Germans. The cruisers Defense, Black Prince and Warrior also were lost. The Warrior first was reported disabled, but subsequently it was announced that she had to be abandoned by her crew.

The battle seems to have lasted through the afternoon and the following night. The German fleet's losses are stated to have been serious but no very definite information of these losses is afforded. One battlecruiser is declared to have been destroyed and another severely damaged, while the belief is expressed that a large number of destroyers were disposed of.

HOUSE UNANIMOUSLY PASSES BIG NAVAL BILL.

Appropriates Total of \$269,900,000. For Big Program.

Washington.—The second of the big preparedness measures, a naval appropriation bill larger by many millions than any ever before considered in congress, passed the house almost unanimously. It carries a building program for next year of five battlecruisers, four scout cruisers, 10 destroyers, 50 submarines and 130 aeroplanes, provides for a government armor-plate plant, authorizes an increase of nearly 17,000 enlisted men and appropriates a total of \$269,900,000.

The only important amendment written into the bill in the final day of debate was one appropriating \$1,000,000 for repair work at the Norfolk navy yard. Of this amount \$50,000 would be available as soon as the bill becomes law. The appropriation is additional to that already passed for equipping the yard for battleship construction.

As passed, the bill is substantially the same form as framed by the naval committee. Only a few amendments were adopted during a week of debate.

TORNADO BLEW TRAIN FROM TRACK, INJURING EIGHTEEN

Bloomington, Ill.—A tornado blew the Chicago-St. Louis fast mail train No. 17 on the Wabash railroad from the tracks near Sauemin, Ill., injuring 18, one probably fatally. The accident occurred in a deep cut which kept the cars from overturning and probably prevented heavy loss of life.

DEMOCRATS ELECT GLYNN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

St. Louis, Mo.—Martin Glynn, former governor of New York, was elected temporary chairman of the Democratic national convention by a sub-committee on arrangements of the national committee here.

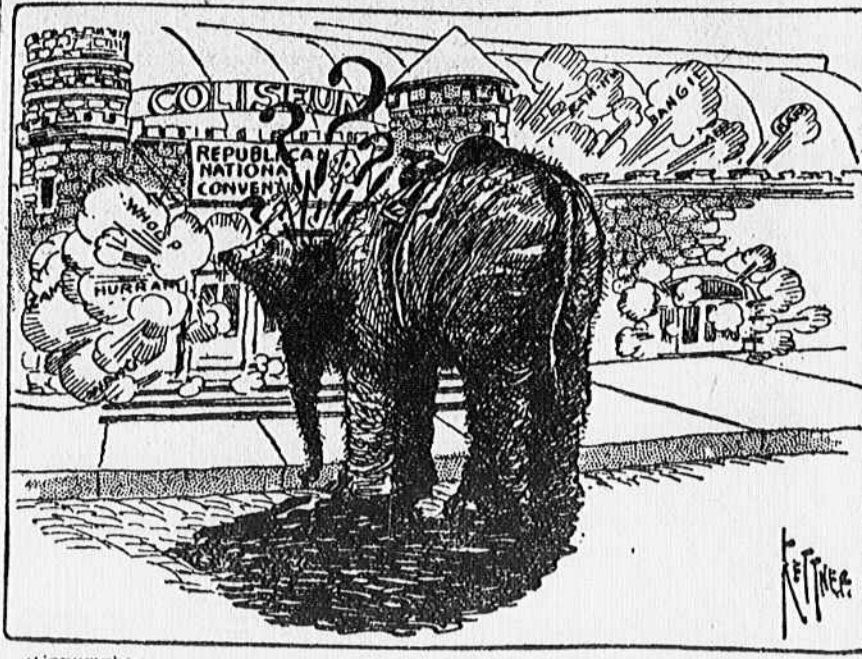
MORE THAN 1,000 MINES HAVE BEEN WASHED ASHORE

The Hague, Netherlands.—More than 1,000 mines have been washed ashore on the coasts of Holland. These include 535 English, 61 French and 193 German, the others being classed as "origin unknown." A majority of them were cast up by the sea at points in the estuary of the Scheldt river, in the extreme southwestern part of Holland, which is nearest to the vast minefield designed to bar ingress from the North Sea.

FOUR ARMORED MILITARY AUTOMOBILES FOR CAMP

Indianapolis.—The citizens' military training camps, which will open at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near here, July 5, and continue through to October 5, will have the use of four armored military automobiles, according to word received here by Lew Wallace, Jr., adjutant of the local committee arranging for the camps. The machines will be sent here by the Northwestern Military and Naval Academy of Lake Geneva, Wis.

WAITING FOR A MOUNT



DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAW ARMY TAKES OFFENSIVE

MEXICAN CHIEF'S LATEST NOTE BLUNTLY QUESTIONS FAITH OF UNITED STATES.

Threatens Armed Resistance—Wilson Considers Answer.—No Immediate Withdrawal is Belief.

Washington.—General Carranza's latest note, bluntly questioning the good faith of the United States government, and with a threat of armed resistance, demanding withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, was presented at the state department by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate. A translation of the voluminous document, about 12,000 words long, was laid before President Wilson, who at once began considering how it should be answered.

No one in official circles would attempt to forecast just what course the president might decide upon. There was complete unanimity, however, in the belief that there would be no immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. High officials said the de facto government so far had utterly failed to demonstrate its ability to protect the border against bandits, and expressed the opinion that the troops would stay in Mexico until this was done. It was suggested that the beliguerent and uncompromising attitude assumed by Carranza probably was largely for effect upon the Mexican public, and there was little disposition to believe that the de facto government actually contemplated an effort to expel the American army by force.

Mr. Arredondo left the impression that his chief did not expect the defiant words of the note to be taken at their face value, when, on handing communication to Acting Secretary Polk he gave notice that it was not intended as an ultimatum, but as a continuation of the negotiations which have been in progress between the two governments.

The new note, written before the withdrawal of the Langhorne-Sibley expedition, which entered Mexico after the Boquilla's raid, was brought to Washington Monday by Manuel Mendez, an attaché of the Mexican foreign office. Word of its coming had been received last week, but on Mendez's arrival he insisted that he knew nothing of a note and merely was in the United States on a vacation.

Officials made it very plain that the Columbus expedition referred to in the Mexican note as "interned in the State of Chihuahua" can be withdrawn from Mexico only on President Wilson's orders.

The thinly veiled threat in the note that falling withdrawal, after due exchange of views between Washington and Mexico, American soldiers in Mexico might expect attack by Mexican troops left army officers undisturbed.

HOT DISCUSSION OVER WAR IN BRITISH CABINET.

Parliamentary Under Secretary Criticizes Grooms and Officers' Servants at Front.

London.—The vote for the salary of Earl Kitchener as Secretary for War in the House of Commons led to a discussion of the general conduct of the war. In introducing the vote Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, replied to the speech made last week by Winston Spencer Churchill, in which he said the position of the British lines at several points was disadvantageous and that there were large numbers of men on duty as grooms and officers' servants who might be used to augment the fighting forces.

Mr. Tennant pointed out that a large number of men was required behind the lines to move up necessary supplies. The War Office he said already had adopted the plan of replacing younger soldiers with older ones, although this could not be done in every case.

As to Colonel Churchill's complaint in regard to the large number of officers' servants, Mr. Tennant said these men, like all other, had to take their places in the firing line. With regard to the criticism respecting the great force of men kept at home, he explained they were being trained.

ATTACKS ITALIAN POSITIONS ON POSNIA AFTER VIOLENT ARTILLERY PREPARATIONS.

Mine Exploded in Enemy Trenches With Considerable Effect.—Infantry in Tofana Repulsed.

Rome, via Paris.—The Austrians have resumed the offensive in the Posnina after violent artillery preparation, and according to the official statement from the War Office were unable to dislodge the defenders.

The statement says: "In the Lagarina Valley and in the Pasubio section there has been an intense artillery duel and great activity. Enemy convoys were disturbed by our fire."

"South of Posnina, the enemy, after a violent artillery preparation, attacked in the direction of Soglia di Campiglia and Mount Pralora. After a desperate struggle our troops retain these positions."

"On the Asiago plateau and in the Sugana Valley reconnoitering detachments have been active. Enemy artillery has begun the bombardment of Ospedaleto."

"In the Tofana zone we repulsed a small infantry attack."

"On the northern slope of Monte San Michele we exploded a powerful mine, breaching a considerable extent of enemy trenches."

ALL NEUTRAL SHIPS MUST KEEP OUTSIDE

Washington.—Neutral vessels are prohibited from entering the British port of Yarmouth Haven under an order of her admiralty forwarded by Consul General Skinner at London to the state department.

SEVERAL CHANGES IN COIN ARE TO BE MADE SOON.

For First Time Since 1891 New Designs For Dimes, Quarters and Half Dollars.

Washington.—For the first time since 1891 changes are to be made in the design of dimes, quarters and half dollars.

The face of the new half-dollar bears a full-length Liberty with a background of the American flag flying to the breeze. The goddess is striding toward the dawn of a new day, carrying laurel and oak branches, symbolic of civil and military glory. The reverse side shows an eagle perched high upon a mountain crag, with wings unfolded. Growing from a rift in the rock is a sapling of mountain pine, symbolic of America.

The design of the 25-cent piece is intended to typify the awakening of the country to its own protection. Secretary McAdoo's announcement stated, Liberty, a full-length figure is shown stepping toward the country's gateway, bearing upraised a shield from which the covering is being drawn. The right hand bears an olive branch of peace.

Above the head is the word "Liberty," and below the feet, "1916." The reverse bears a figure of an eagle in full flight, wings extended, and the inscription, "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum."

The half dollar and the quarter bear the phrase, "In God We Trust." The design of the dime is simple. Liberty, with a winged cap, is shown on the foreshield and the reverse is a design of a bundle of rods and a battle axe symbolic of unity, "Wherein lies the Nation's strength."

COL. J. S. MOSBY, FAMOUS CONFEDERATE, PASSES AT 82.

Washington.—The death of Col. John Singleton Mosby ended a career that was as varied as it was spectacular. A leader of "Mosby's Men" during the war in guerrilla attacks that made them feared of the Union soldiers as no other band of Southern fighters was feared, Mosby, after the war was eventually extended a high recognition by the Government. He fought so bitterly. Colonel Mosby was born in Virginia and was 82 years old.

\$6,000,000 FOR BIGGER NAVY YARDS

NORFOLK, NEW ORLEANS, CHARLESTON, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHERS.

CLARK UPHOLDS MEASURES

House Adopts Changes in Enlistment. Fight Against Hensley Resolution Falls.

Washington.—Advocates of greater preparedness than is provided by the naval bill as reported by the committee won some victories in the house. They succeeded in obtaining appropriations not to exceed \$6,000,000 for enlarging the navy yards at Norfolk, New Orleans, Charleston, Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia and Puget Sound. Capital ships would be constructed at the Norfolk, Puget Sound, Philadelphia and Boston yards. An amendment designed to lower the enlistment period in the navy from four to three years and to permit men to enter the reserve after one year's service was also adopted.

An unsuccessful fight was led by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts against the section of the naval bill, embracing the Hensley resolution authorizing participation by the United States in the establishment of an international court for the enforcement of peace. The section was retained without a roll call in the house, sitting as a committee of the whole.

Pacifists, so-called "little navy" men and many advocates of general preparedness rallied to the support of the section. Speaker Clark took the floor and aroused enthusiasm by declaring the section was the best feature of the bill.

The Hensley section would appropriate \$200,000 and provide for the appointment of nine men by the president at the close of the European war, to enter into negotiations with other countries for establishment of an international court to enforce peace. It was placed in the bill as a compromise when it appeared that the opponents of a greater navy would not support the committee.

Representative Gardner declared the plan could not be carried out and that if the United States had been a party to such an agreement in 1914 congress would not have voted to send the country's quota of 500,000 men abroad to aid in the enforcement of peace.

CONDITION OF COTTON CROP 77.5 PER CENT. NORMAL, MAY 25

Department of Agriculture Reports Conditions Bad in Carolinas.

Washington.—The cotton crop of the United States showed a condition of 77.5 per cent of a normal May 25, the department of agriculture announced in its first condition report of the season, awaited with interest by cotton, textile and other interests. That condition compares with 80.0 on May 25 last year, 74.3 in 1914, 79.1 in 1913 and 79.8, the average of the last 10 years on May 25.

Until the government's official report estimating the area planted to cotton this year is issued July 1, no calculation will be made by the department's experts as to the probable size of the crop. Unofficial estimates place the area planted at from 6 to 10 per cent more than last year when the preliminary estimate made by the department in July was 31,535,000 acres. An increase of from 6 to 10 per cent in the area this year would place the average at from 33,417,000 to 34,688,500 acres.

WILL TAKE NO MORE MUNITION ORDERS

Richmond, Va.—George Gurry, manager of the Richmond plant of the American Locomotive Company, announced that the company would take no more munition contracts.

The Chesapeake & Ohio has just ordered 25 big Mallet engines built here and the Atlantic Coast Line has ordered five other locomotives.

BRANDEIS WINS OUT AFTER LONG CONTEST

Washington.—The nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the supreme court to succeed the late Joseph Lamar was confirmed by the senate by a vote of 47 to 22. The vote, taken without debate, ended one of the bitterest contests ever waged against a presidential nominee. Mr. Brandeis will be the first Jew to occupy a seat on the supreme bench. Only one Democrat, Senator Newlands, voted against confirmation.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO HOLD BACK AUSTRILIANS

London.—The Italians, according to Rome continue to hold back attacks by the Austrians at various points along the Tyrol front. Especially bitter fighting has taken place in the region of Posnina torrent and southeast of Arstero, where the Austrians either were stopped or driven back in disorder. Lively artillery duels are in progress in the Lagarina Valley and between the Posnina and the upper Astico rivers.

T. W. BICKETT WINS IN N. C. PRIMARY

HAS MAJORITY OF ABOUT 25,000 OVER E. L. DAUGHRIDGE FOR GOVERNOR.

KITCHIN IS RE-NOMINATED

House Leader Carries District By Large Majority—Second Primary for Secretary of State and Two Congressmen.

Raleigh.—Attorney General T. W. Bickett has a lead of about 25,000 over Lieut. Gov. Daughtridge for the gubernatorial nomination on incomplete returns from North Carolina's first legalized statewide primary. Rain cut down the size of the vote and the long ballot made the count slow.

Congressman Claude Kitchin carried every county in his district and his majority is now estimated as in excess of 7,000. Bertie, the home county of his opponent, Clingman W. Mitchell, gave Kitchin about 200 majority. In incomplete returns from the sixth district, indicate that Congressman H. L. Godwin will enter the second primary with Q. K. Nimocks of Cumberland. In the seventh district Lee D. Robinson of Anson leads with U. L. Spence



T. W. BICKETT Democratic Nominee for Governor of North Carolina.

of Moore claiming second place for a second primary. In the tenth Zebulon V. Weaver is nominated. All these are Democrats. In the ninth district Jake Newell of Mecklenburg, Republican, is nominated in the only contest in the state among Republicans.

Returns indicate that N. A. Sinclair is leading for Attorney General, but there will be a second primary.

Attorney General Bickett's majority for the Democratic nomination for governor over Lieut. Gov. E. L. Daughtridge is now estimated at above 25,000 on figures from 62 out of 100 counties. The returns now in hand show a second primary for secretary of state between the incumbent J. Bryan Grimes and J. A. Hartness of Iredell, also for commissioner of agriculture between the incumbent W. A. Graham and A. J. McKinnon of Robeson. All of the other incumbents are re-nominated.

There were no contests on the Republican ticket.

President Wilson polled a heavy vote on the preferential ballot on the Democratic side and Theodore Roosevelt was reported leading among the Republicans.

PRESIDENT WILSON AT GRAVES OF THE CONFEDERATES

Enthusiastically Received by Large Crowd of Southerners at Arlington Cemetery.

Washington.—President Wilson attended the Memorial exercises held in the Confederate section of Arlington National Cemetery, but did not speak. His appearance was unexpected as he had previously announced that he would be unable to attend. He was enthusiastically received by a large crowd of Southerners.

The exercises were impressive in their simplicity. Senator Vardaman, orator of the occasion, paid tribute to the Confederate soldier and the self-sacrificing women of the South. Defending the right of the Southern States to secede he declared the answer to the question "Is it well that the Confederacy failed?" rested with the future and we may the general government used its power. He said he would rather be a free citizen of a Democracy like Switzerland than "the slave of a militarism such as Germany's."