

TEN THOUSAND LIVES AND THIRTY SHIPS LOST IN GREAT SEA FIGHT

BOTH BRITISH AND GERMANS SUFFER HUGE LOSSES IN BIG NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

TEUTONS ELATED AT OUTCOME

Rear Admiral Horace Lambert Hood, British, Went Down With His ship, As Did Many Other Officers—Steel Ships and Modern Warfare Cause of Enormous Death Toll to Both Belligerents.

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 the engagement was not so near a defeat as at first reported and in nowise a disaster. The losses, with all England's ships engaged accounted for, were approximately as follows, according to British reports:

British—
Three battle cruisers, Queen Mary, Indefatigable and Invincible; three armored cruisers, Defence, Black

SEA BATTLE DIVIDED INTO FOUR PHASES.

London.—There were four phases to the great conflict in the North sea.

First—The battle opened at 3:15 p. m., May 31st, when English battle cruisers and German cruisers engaged at a six-mile range.

Second—The large battleships from both sides arrived and reinforced the fire. Before this phase British cruisers were sunk.

Third—A desperate encounter between great battleships then ensued. This ended with the Germans retiring about 9:15 p. m.

Fourth—In a weird procedure the German flotilla of torpedo boats began attack after attack, like infantry following artillery preparation, on the big English ships. This, it is semi-officially stated, did not result in any damage.

vivors reported from the Indefatigable, the Defence or the Black Prince. It is impossible to visualize any coherent story of the great battle,

Captain Cay of the Invincible, and Captain Prowse of the Queen Mary. The total British losses are estimated at about 5,000.

Few Officers Saved.

The official list of the casualties among officers shows that hardly a single officer of the line escaped from the British cruisers sunk in the battle. An additional casualty list of petty officers shows that forty-three of them were saved from the Queen Mary, Invincible, Fortune, Ardent and Shark. None was saved from the Indefatigable, Defence, Black Prince, Tipperary, Turbulent, Nomad of Nestor.

The list gives the names of sixty-five men killed aboard the Warrior and of twenty-seven men wounded. On the other ships engaged in the fight 115 men were killed and eighty-five wounded.

Says Germans Had Advantage.

Geneva.—According to news received in Switzerland from German sources, whatever advantage Germany secured in the naval battle was due to two principal facts:

First, that the German new 25-centimeter guns outclassed the English 40-centimeter guns in a running fight and, second, that German submarines in attacking the larger ships, were of great assistance.

Where Battle Occurred.

From the advices thus far received it would appear that the greatest naval battle of history has taken place. Never before have two naval forces of such magnitude as the British and German high sea fleets en-

SENATOR HARDING SOUNDS KEYNOTE

Address to G. O. P. Convention by Temporary Chairman.

EARNEST PLEA FOR HARMONY

National Defense, Protective Tariff, Square Deal for Business and Straight Americanism Set Forth as Country's Needs.

Chicago, June 7.—Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention today sounded the keynote of the party's campaign. His address was in part as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: It is good to greet this representative body of that American Republicanism on which are centered the high hopes of the republic. I can believe—nay, I know—that a vast majority of the people of our United States is expecting the party sponsors here assembled to write anew the sacred covenant of Republicanism, and reconsecrate the party to the nation's service and the people's advancement. That same majority expects you to select a standard-bearer who shall not only typify our expression of faith, but shall so enlist the confidence and trust of our American citizenship that the work of this convention will be confirmed overwhelmingly at the ballot-box next November.

The country, wearied afresh by a disappointing and distressing Democratic administration, is calling for Republican relief, and there is every inspiration, every encouragement, every confidence that the light of Republican conscience, set aflame in this convention, will illumine the way to the country's restoration.

We did not do very well in making for harmony the last time we met. The country has regretted, let us forget—and make amends to our country. We did not divide over fundamental principles, we did not disagree over a national policy. We split over methods of party procedure and preferred personalities. Let us forget the differences, and find new inspiration and new compensation in an united endeavor to restore the country.

The essential principles of Republicanism are unchanged and unchanging; the lofty intent, the indestructible soul and the undying spirit of Republicanism are as dominant today as in the destined beginning 60 years ago, or at any time during the intervening years, and they are emphasized today by the proof recorded to Republican credit in the matchless chapters of American progress.

The World at War.

Much of the discussion of the hour is hinged upon a world at war. We need not wonder thereat, because the enormity of the conflict and the influence of its upheaval have set mankind in upheaval. The traditions of civilization have been broken and international laws have been ignored. There is a tidal wave of distress and disaster, there are violent emotions and magnified fears. There are the extremes of incalculable sacrifices and measureless new fortunes—not all American. There are new wonders and new hindrances in commerce, changed balances of trade, new marvels in finance and utterly changed economic conditions. These have attended embarrassments in our foreign relations as difficult as those which the individual citizen experiences whose every neighbor is involved in deadly quarrel. Everything is abnormal except the depleted condition of the federal treasury, which is characteristic of Democratic control, and the facility of the administration in writing varied notes without effective notice.

Amid these conditions has stood this unarmed giant, typifying the American republic, neutral and sane, to whom the neutral nations have turned for leadership. Our national selfishness had been proven, our devotion to humanity had been established, our commitment to international justice had long been proclaimed. The world had previously heard the voice of American fearlessness, and all the conditions single us out for leadership among the neutral powers, but the administration at Washington spoke with more rhetoric than resolution, and we came to realize what the warring powers soon came to know, that the official American voice lacked the volume of determined expression that once demanded international heed, and we lacked the strength of confidence in our own defenses.

For National Defense.

Perhaps it is a reminder more than a discovery, but there has come to us a conviction that this great nation, rich in resources and strong in patriotic manhood, has been negligent concerning its own defense. We have dwelt in fancied rather than real security. Pride mingles with regret in this, because it suggests the mind of a nation so free from intended offense that there was no cultivated thought of needed defense. Our righteousness of purpose is portrayed in our trust in unarmed safety. But there is a warning in bleeding Europe, and there is a call today for prudent, patriotic and ample national defense. There is no mistaking the sentiment. We are not thinking of the hysterical, we need not be moved by

a preparedness which is partisan in conception. We need not believe in a defense propaganda inspired by those who aim to wax fat in the production of arms and munitions, because there is none. I deplore the teaching that an anxiety about our national defense is inspired by greed. We rejoice in free speech and free press and untrammelled opinion, but patriotism is illy promoted by the imputation of false motives, whether aimed at those who believe in defense or those who doubt its wisdom. Such a teaching rends the concord of citizenship, which may develop a worse peril from within than from any enemy without.

Though we do not pretend to be exclusive in our devotion, we Republicans believe, sincerely and soberly, in adequate national defense. We have always believed in an ample navy, as invincible in modern might as John Paul Jones builded in our freedom's earliest fight. We have in mind a protected commerce on the waters, and a seacoast secure in strong naval defense. We were building to high rank among naval powers when the Democratic party interrupted, and we subscribe to a stronger commitment now, because of a new realization of the envy which our wealth and our commerce invite, and a new appreciation of our commanding place in the affairs of the world. I shall not say that it is ours to have the greatest navy in the world, but noting the elimination of distance and the passing of our onetime isolation, we ought to have a navy that fears none in the world, and can say any time and anywhere: These are American rights and must be respected.

No Curse of Militarism.

Let no one apprehend the curse of militarism in this fair land. We declare unalterably against it. Our free citizenship, walking confidently, absorbed in the triumphs of peace, would tolerate no such blight on American institutions. There is no surrender of cherished ideals. With that yearning for peace which has marked our continued development, with that same commitment to justice which has given us front rank in the



Senator Warren G. Harding.

onward march of civilization, with that rare unselfishness which led us to unsheathe the sword for humanity's sake and put all territorial aggrandizement aside, with that belief in the square deal, individual, national and international, which is the foundation of American faith, we mean to go on, an exemplar of peace to all the nations, an arbiter of justice to all the world, a promoter of righteousness to all the people of the earth.

At the same time we have more to do than to chart a national course through the waters surging with the turbulence of war; our inspiring course is on the highway of peace. Our armed defense must ever be linked with our industrial self-reliance, and the nation worth dying for must first be worth living for. Out of nature's prodigality we have incalculable resources and limitless possibilities, and there is need only for the unimpeded application of man's genius and industry to make us as independent industrially as we are free politically. Ample defense rests on industrial freedom and self-reliance as well as patriotic sacrifice, and industrial preparedness gives that assurance of material good fortune in peace on which must be founded all our higher aspirations.

The Protective Policy.

Subsistence is the first requisite of existence, and we have the higher American standard of living because of the Republican protective policy which makes of Americans the best-paid workmen in all the world. Out of the abundance of employment and higher compensation, together with the beckoning opportunity which offers every reward, we Americans have attracted the laborers of the earth, and set new standards here.

It is not for me to put the stamp of relative importance on pending issues—the intelligent voters will determine that for themselves. But I know what they are thinking, and they believe that the protective policy which made us industrially and commercially eminent is necessary to preserve that eminence. I know they want it restored and maintained. For myself, I prefer a protective and productive tariff which prospers America first. I choose the economic policy which sends the American working men to the savings banks rather than the souphouses. I commend the plan under which the healthful glow of prospering business is reflected in every face from the great captain of industry to the schooling child of the daily wage-earner.

The Democratic party is always concerned about the American consumer. Our Republican achievement is the

making of a nation of prospering producers, and by producers I mean every human being who applies muscle or skill or brain or all to the conversion of nature's abundance into the necessities and luxuries of life or participates in the ways and means of their transportation and exchange. Far better a high cost of living and ability to buy than a lowering of cost attended by destruction of purchasing capacity.

Square Deal for Business.

No honest business in this country is too big to be good and useful, or too little to be protected and encouraged, and both big and little deserve the American shield against destruction by foreign competition, and protection from the raiders, political or otherwise, at home. Business and its agencies of transportation are so inseparable from each other and from the common weal that the political party which does not pledge them a square deal, no more and no less, does not deserve the confidence of the people. The strength of the business heart shows in every countenance in all the land, and the weakness of that heart holds a nation ill. We must strengthen the heart of American business in government co-operation rather than official opposition.

It is not inspiring to recite Democratic failures. I shall not dwell on that party's insincerity or incapacity. The country indicts and the record convicts. It proclaimed the sacredness of its pledges and then profaned them. It professed economy and is staggered by its own extravagance. It has turned adequacy or revenue under direct and unfair taxes to insufficiency and direct taxation.

The National Expansion.

The president has said ours is a provincial party, evidently forgetting the federalist founding of our nationality and Republican expansion to greater national glory. The Democratic party not only fails to grasp our immensity and importance, it is sectional on the mainland and unheeding of our island possessions. Its vision does not catch the splendor of Old Glory in the sunlight of the world. Right now when the devouring flames of war are burning most fiercely, when our national view must be world-wide to be comprehensive, the Democratic administration has proposed to set adrift an island empire, in violation of our obligations to the world, to the Philippine people and ourselves. No administration which hauls down the flag and none which proposes to haul it down ever can succeed in directing the affairs of the American people.

One century of marvelous development has led us into another century of international sponsorship. This mighty people, idealizing popular government and committed to human progress, can no longer live within and for ourselves alone. Obliterated distance makes it impossible to stand aloof from mankind and escape widened responsibility. If we are to become the agency of a progressive civilization and God's great intent—and to believe otherwise is to deny the proofs of American development—we must assume the responsibilities of influence and example, and accept the burdens of enlarged participation.

To meet the obligations we must first make sure of maintained mental, moral and physical health at home.

The American Spirit.

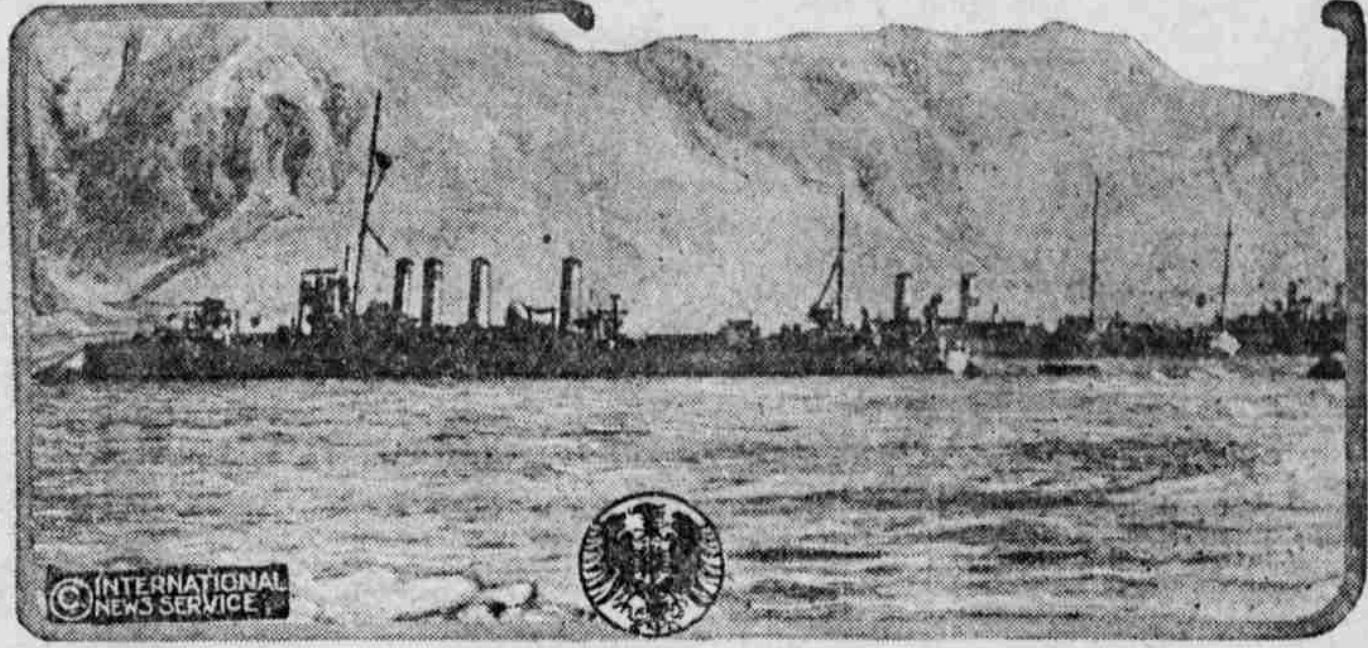
In the travail of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness the American soul was born. Set aglow at Bunker Hill, it was reflected in the faces of patriots of a fearless republic, where men dedicated themselves to the solemn and momentous task which was traced by an infinite hand. They were not all Americans by birth, but they were dedicated Americans in the baptismal rites of a new republic and a new patriotism. They could not all sign the Declaration of Independence, but they committed all Americans to it for all succeeding time. They could not all join in making the Constitution, but they pledged the succeeding millions of Americans to its everlasting defense.

The gates of our ports have swung inward ever since, there has been a welcome to the foreign-born, whom we asked to drink freely of the waters of our political life and find their places in the sun of American opportunity. They are an inseparable and important and valued part of American citizenship, and the few zealots of any origin who violate our neutrality do not and cannot impugn the loyalty or the American patriotism of that great body which adds to the swelling chorus of

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

It is not surprising that in their hearts there is sympathy or partiality for the land of their nativity when it is involved in a life-and-death struggle like that which saturates Europe with the blood of their kinsmen. Search your hearts deeply, my countrymen. One must be human to be an American, he must have human sympathies and human loves, and I should pity the foreign-born and the sons of foreign-born whose very souls are not wrung by the cataclysmal sorrow of the old world. But sorrow is the test of soul and the very altar of reconsecration. This is the momentous hour for the blazing soul of American allegiance. The spirit of the fathers is calling, and the safety of unborn Americans is demanding and the security of the republic is requiring that now and here and everywhere, under the Star and Stripes, we proclaim a plain, simple, glad and unalterable Americanism. It must be the offering of loyalty and devotion and love and trust, and life, if need be, to these United States, now and everlasting.

GERMAN FLEET WAITING FOR A CHANCE TO SLIP OUT



First photograph to arrive in this country showing a portion of the German fleet. It is believed the photograph was taken at Wilhelmshaven, but the exact location was withheld by the censor.

Prince and Warrior; about a dozen destroyers and one submarine.

Germany—
Two battleships, Westfalen and Pommern; two battle cruisers (unnamed); four light cruisers, including the Wiesbaden, Elbing and Frenenburg; six destroyers and a submarine.

British naval experts maintain that Great Britain continues to hold the supreme command of the sea by a safe margin and that its enormous navy could better afford the losses it suffered than could the smaller German establishment.

British Loss About 5,000.

The first reports of the heavy loss of life unhappily have not been revised. Great Britain mourns for 5,000 of its best seamen and the whole nation is oppressed with sadness, which is reflected in the faces of all the people of London. It is estimated in London that the German losses in men are nearly as great, thus bringing the total number of dead in the great sea fight up to 10,000 or more.

There were some 6,000 men on the ships which sank, and only a few hundred 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 were rescued.

Rear Admiral Lost.

Rear Admiral 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 survivors, and the ships which went down carried with them virtually the 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, only a corporal's guard is accounted for. The same is true of the Invincible, while there are no sur-

which lasted many hours, with the different units at times fighting scattered engagements.

All Arms Used.

Admiral Beatty, commanding the battleship squadron, presumably on his old flagship, the Lion, was again in the thick of the action. Every arm of modern naval warfare was employed—battleships, battle cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines, and even Zeppelins. Whether much of the destruction was accomplished by gunfire or torpedoes is not yet known. British officers say that the battle was fought by the methods known and practiced by all navies. There were no surprises and no new devices of weapons or strategy.

How far the Zeppelins contributed to the German success is a matter of dispute. Only one airship came within sight, according to the British accounts, and it was soon badly damaged and withdrew. But the Germans lay stress on the assistance rendered by their air service and neutrals report the presence of six Zeppelins in the North Sea. The popular belief among the British public is that scouting Zeppelins kept the German fleet informed by wireless of the approach of their enemy and of his numbers and formation.

The Germans are greatly elated at the outcome of the engagement in which their main fleet under Admiral Scheer met the British, whose main fleet, they assert, also was engaged. That the Germans held the field after the battle is shown, they declare, by the fact that the Germans picked up survivors of British warships that went down.

London officially denies that the grand fleet was in the action. The battle cruiser squadron which is reported to have rushed between the Germans and their base, seems to have borne the brunt of the fight. Eleven British battleships eventually went into the battle, it is admitted, but of these several are declared to have been only partly engaged.

The British losses in officers were extremely heavy, the list including Rear Admiral Hood, who went down with the flagship the Invincible; Captain Sowerby of the Indefatigable,

gaged in combat. But apparently the battle was not fought out to a point to determine mastery of the seas, for the losses, serious as they are reported to have been will not impair the strength of either fleet to a vital extent.

These scenes of the battle was in the eastern waters of the North sea. It is probably the German fleet was on one of the excursions into the North sea which it has taken from time to time during the war and met, whether or not be design, with the British fleet.

Skakerak is an arm of the North sea between Norway and Denmark. The point referred to in the official German statement as Horn Riff probably is the reef off the Horn, on the southwestern extremity of Denmark.

Previous 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 vessels.

Since the beginning of the war British cruisers and destroyers have patrolled during the 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 impenetrable defenses of the Kiel canal and guarded by the outlying island of Helgoland.

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.

The long months of watchful waiting by the British, however, were broken into by two naval engagements in both of which the British were victorious. On August 26, 1914, Admiral Sir David Beatty in an engagement almost under the guns of the great Helgoland fortress sank three German armored cruisers and two destroyers. The German loss was 2,500 men.

Street Cars Stopped by Snow.

Petrograd.—Phenomenal cold, for this time of year, prevails throughout Russia. The street cars at Kazan have been stopped by snow. The temperature is at freezing point.

Damage of \$25,000 at Decorah.

Decorah, Ia.—About \$25,000 damage was done by a severe rain and wind and rain storm here recently. Two bridges near here on the Milwaukee line and another on the Rock Island, about two miles from here were washed away.

Builds Huge Storage House.

Vienna.—In the hope of bringing about some improvement in the food situation, the Vienna municipality has just erected one of the largest cold storage warehouses in Europe.

Irish Parliament to Open.

London.—The London Daily Standard makes the statement that a basis of agreement has been arrived at for settlement of the Irish question and that the proposed Irish parliament will be set up immediately, Ulster being excluded.

German Aircrafts Lost.

Paris.—A squadron of French aeroplanes, pursuing a group of German machines which had just bombarded Bar le Duc, brought down two machines one of which was a Fokker.

Storm Does Great Damage.

McGregor, Ia.—More than \$10,000 worth of stock was lost in a storm that reached the proportions of a cloudburst here recently. The water flooded stock pens in the railroad yards, drowning hundreds of cattle. Business section greatly damaged.