

# No Stampede to Roosevelt, Says Old Guard

WEATHER—Thunder showers to-night; Sunday fair

## FINAL EDITION

## The

## Evening

## World.

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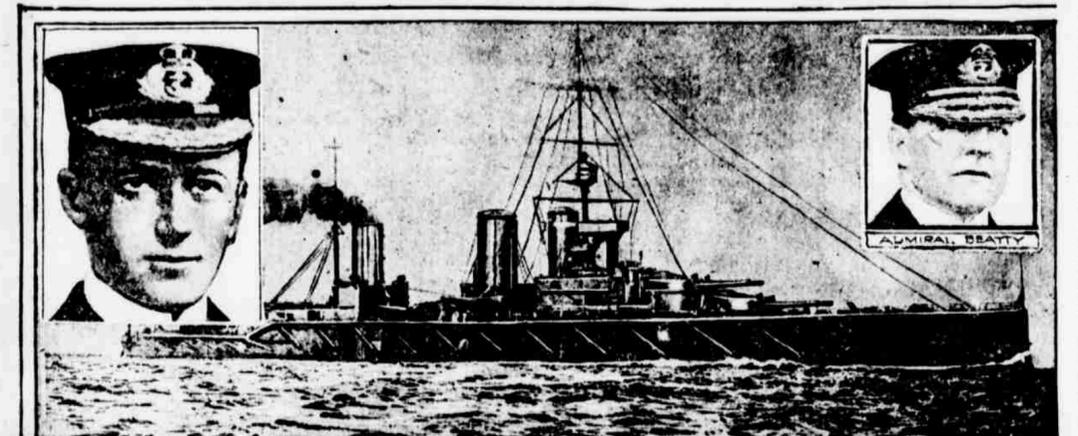
12 PAGES

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# 8 OF KAISER'S BIG WARSHIPS BOTTLED UP BY THE BRITISH

### British Warship Lost in Battle in North Sea; Admiral Who Died and Commander of Fleet

### ENGLISH DIED ALMOST TO A MAN ON FIVE LARGEST SHIPS LOST



Rear Admiral The Hon. HORACE L. A. HOOD, R. N. QUEEN MARY, TONNAGE 27,000, SPEED, 35.7 KNOTS, EIGHT 13 1/2 IN. GUNS

#### German Battleship Westfalen Now Reported Among Lost—Rumor That Big Dreadnought Hindenburg Was Also Sunk—20 German Torpedo Boats May Be Lost.

#### Total Loss of Life Is Placed at 8,000—Two British Admirals Among the Dead—Beatty Cut Off Foe's Battle Cruisers From Base When They Fled.

LONDON, June 3.—Eight German battle cruisers have been cut off from their base and have been bottled up in Danish waters by Admiral Beatty, who was in command of the first British fleet that engaged the Kaiser's warships on Wednesday. The Danish authorities ordered the German ships to leave by noon to-day or intern.

rumor is to the effect that the Queen Mary was sunk by a bomb dropped from a dirigible, but this report, in view of the opinion expressed at the Admiralty that the Zeppelins had accomplished little, probably is without foundation. Fishermen who witnessed the battle have arrived at Ertbjerg, Norway, with the report that two Zeppelins were destroyed and that every man of the crew of one of the airships perished.

The announcement of Admiral Beatty's coup was made this afternoon by the Admiralty, which added:

Eight survivors of the German cruiser Frauenlob have arrived at the Hook of Holland on a tugboat. They say the vessel sank ten minutes after she was struck, and they believe the rest of her crew of 350 were lost.

"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."

ESTIMATE OF SHIPS AS HIGH AS 150. Estimates of the number of vessels which took part in the battle range from 45 or 48 up to 150. The Germans claim the British had 34 ships and that their force was smaller. The British Admiralty claims that the German fleet was superior in numbers to the British.

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

Careful comparison of the British and German reports of the sea fight seem to indicate that Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty's cruiser squadron came in contact with the German fleet, or possibly, in the first instance, a portion of that force.

The German dreadnought Westfalen, of 18,000 tons, has been added to the steadily growing list of vessels sunk, according to a wireless despatch from Berlin this afternoon, which states that the German Admiralty admits the loss of this warship.

The strength of the British force has not officially been made known, although it is ascertained there were present the battle cruiser squadron, four battleships, some armored cruisers, a number of light cruisers and a force of destroyers. It was this fleet that first engaged the German high sea fleet.

Previous unofficial reports said that the new dreadnought Hindenburg, 27,000 tons, which with her 17-inch guns was the pride of the German navy, was also sunk. There is no German report to confirm this.

There was low visibility, which means that the weather was thick and the range of vision was perhaps not more than six miles. Therefore the action was fought at short range, in which both the main and secondary armaments were brought to bear. The German battleships mount very powerful secondary armaments, so that the British battle cruisers were exposed at short range to a tremendous fire, three of them being destroyed.

When the British battleship Queen Mary, which was the show ship of the British navy, went down she carried all on board with the exception of eight. Her complement was about 1,000 officers and men.

ONLY A FEW SAVED FROM THE FRAUENLOB. One of the survivors of the Frauenlob, a midshipman named Stoltzmann, at the Hook of Holland, said he believed he and his companions who were brought here were the only men to escape. He reports that his ship was fighting from 6 o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock in the morning. At that time she was struck by a torpedo and sank. The men on board jumped into the sea, but only a few of them succeeded in reaching rafts.

All were lost on board the battle cruiser Indefatigable (800 men) and the armored cruiser Black Prince (750). With the exception of her captain, a lieutenant and three men, none was saved on the battle cruiser Invincible (750 men). Rear Admiral Horace Hood went down with the Invincible.

Other survivors say the British were hopelessly outnumbered by the Germans, who had their latest dreadnoughts in action and thought the British were easy prey. Suddenly the British Grand Fleet came up and the Germans made a running fight of it.

Rear Admiral Arbuthnot was lost with the Defence (755 men), on which every man went down. It was admitted this afternoon that the British losses in the battle totaled more than 5,000 officers and men. The Germans are said to admit losses of 3,000.

A despatch from Ymuiden, Netherlands, says details of the sinking of the German cruiser Ebling were learned there to-day from Dutch crews. German sailors and the Dutch military commander of Ymuiden, who spoke to three of the German cruiser's officers.

The loss in British ships is placed at fourteen, with the German loss figured anywhere between ten and thirty vessels.

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

The highest figure for the German losses is based on the statements of men on a German torpedo boat arriving at Copenhagen, who say that twenty German torpedo boats were lost.

Members of the Dutch crew said that when the Ebling sank the sea was covered with driftwood and dead bodies were floating around. The sailors saw a German warship in a sinking condition sunk by a British cruiser. Others noticed warships blowing.

It was officially announced to-day that the dreadnought Warspite, which the Germans reported sunk, and the cruiser Marlborough, which was declared to have been torpedoed, were safe in harbor.

Before the Ebling went down the bulk of the crew was taken over by a German torpedo boat, 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.

The Warspite was damaged by gunfire, but escaped torpedoes. In addition to the sinking of the Hindenburg, the cruiser Ebling of the Kaiser's fleet is also reported lost.

Members of the Dutch crew said that when the Ebling sank the sea was covered with driftwood and dead bodies were floating around. The sailors saw a German warship in a sinking condition sunk by a British cruiser. Others noticed warships blowing.

In the list of the British destroyers lost the Admiralty today entered the names of the Shark, Nomad and Nestor.

GERMAN DESTROYERS ACTIVE IN NIGHT ATTACK. A feature of the battle was organized night attacks by flotillas of German destroyers on British ships. They were comparable to infantry attacks following a heavy artillery bombardment.

They began with the fading of the light and continued for some time in the darkness, but were singularly ineffective. Not a single torpedo struck home from this source, while the casualties among the attackers were heavy.

Only eleven British battleships fired guns. Those engaged comprised two divisions, one of four ships and the other of seven. Some of the latter were only partially engaged. This confirms the report that the brunt of the action was borne by Admiral Beatty's squadron of battle cruisers.

The Central News says it has learned that after the action the German fleet broke into two forces and made for their home ports after losing a large number of mines. The British squadron, it is stated, succeeded in getting between the German battle fleet and the smaller German vessels, and after a brief engagement forced them into their own mine field, with disastrous results for the Germans.

Accounts as to the part played by the Zeppelins differ widely. One

## BULL MOOSE WILL TAKE MAN WHO CAN FILL T. R.'S SHOES

But Progressives in Chicago Express Doubts as to Whether Such Candidate Exists.

Special to The Evening World. CHICAGO, June 3.—The Progressive Party is ready at any time to accept a Republican candidate who "can fill the place of Theodore Roosevelt." Up to this time, however, the Republicans have shown no unanimity on any candidate, nor have they produced a man who, in the opinion of the Progressives, can fill Roosevelt's place. This stand was outlined to-day by George W. Perkins, Bull Moose chief-tain. He emphasized the Progressives' willingness to accept a Republican candidate, but emphasized even more the belief that Roosevelt is the only man. "We stand on our January statement," Perkins said. "That does not necessarily mean Roosevelt. But the word 'necessarily' of necessity implies that some other man must be produced who can fill Roosevelt's place. But there has been no unanimity of opinion on any Republican candidate other than Roosevelt." William H. Childs of Brooklyn, N. Y., Progressive leader, interrupted Perkins to state that during the past three months the sentiment for Roosevelt had grown to practical unanimity. Perkins declared that only informal conferences had been held with the Republican leaders so far. He in-

## TWO DREADNOUGHTS, SIX BATTLE CRUISERS, MORE WAR AIRCRAFT

Tillman Wants Naval Bill Enlarged—Daniels Takes Lesson From North Sea Battle. WASHINGTON, June 3.—Chairman Tillman of the Senate Naval Committee announced to-day that he would lead a fight in the Senate to change the naval appropriation bill so as to provide for six battle cruisers and two dreadnaughts, instead of five battle cruisers and no battleships, as in the bill passed by the House yesterday. Senator Tillman explained that his action was not based on the naval engagement in the North Sea, because he had not received sufficient data to pick out lessons it would teach. "But my mind is made up this far," said he. "I believe the House bill should be materially enlarged, and I believe the Senate is of the same opinion. I am in favor of six battle cruisers and two dreadnaughts." Senator Tillman also favors a flotilla of dirigibles. Construction of dirigible aircraft of the Zeppelin type may be urged by Secretary Daniels in the near future as a result of the North Sea battle and the slowness of commercial developments of such construction in this country. Naval officers here agreed to-day 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 which helped to inflict heavy losses upon the British.

## SUBMARINES ON BOTH SIDES TOOK PART IN GREAT BATTLE

British Admiralty Says the Marlborough Got Into a Nest of Torpedoes—Dodged Three, Hit by the Fourth.

LONDON, June 3.—The following statement was issued this afternoon by the Admiralty: "The British loss in men was very large owing to the fact that three British battle cruisers blew up from interior explosions." "Submarines took part on both sides. The British ship Marlborough got into a nest of submarine torpedoes. She dodged three of them, but was hit by a fourth; but despite the damage inflicted the Marlborough was able to make port." "Admiral Beatty's call for help was sent to the British main fleet and brought Admiral Jellicoe and an unknown number of British battleships to the scene." "The main battle then ensued, with British battleships in direct engagements with German battleships—dreadnought against dreadnought. During this part of the battle the Germans lost two dreadnaughts and the British none." "Admiral Beatty was then forced to retrace his course to the open sea. Thus the situation developed with the German battleships and battle cruisers fighting against British battle cruisers." "When Admiral Beatty endeavored to cut off the Germans from retreat he discovered the fleet of German battleships on his left, where they had been hiding behind German battle cruisers in a mist." "At this stage of the battle the British were outnumbered by the Germans." "The Germans had no surprises. There were no seventeen inch guns in evidence. There was only one Zeppelin, being the L-24, and this was injured and retired." "Thus the four phases were comprised, first of Admiral Beatty's attempt to cut off the Germans; second, his forced retirement to the open sea by appearance of the German battleships, when the British were outnumbered for a time; third, the arrival of the main British fleet under Admiral Jellicoe, when it became a dreadnought against dreadnought; and, fourth, a retirement of the German forces in the face of the British attack."

### CONVENTION ANNOUNCEMENT

The following Famous Writers and Public Men will report the Republican National Convention at Chicago for The New York World:

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE  
IDA M. TARBELL  
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN  
GEORGE W. PERKINS

Beginning Next Monday, June 5.

### ARMY BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, June 3.—President Wilson today signed the Army Reorganization Bill, first of the important preparatory measures passed by Congress during the present session. The President studied the bill carefully for more than a week. He used it as a talking point to Senator Smith of South Carolina, who desired it for a souvenir.

### KING GEORGE REPLIES TO JELICOE'S MESSAGE

LONDON, June 3.—"Confidence for our loss of personnel, but more regret that the German fleet was not inclined to face the encounter they professed to desire" was the message of King George to Sir John Jellicoe, commander of the British fleet, today. The message was sent in response to a British greeting from Jellicoe. The King was fifty-nine years old today.

### Entire German Fleet Engaged in Big Battle; Berlin Wild With Joy

BERLIN, June 3 (by wireless to Saville).—The full German high sea fleet was engaged in Wednesday's battle under personal command of Vice Admiral Spuere, the German commander who succeeded Admiral von Pohl.