



WILSON KEPT FLEET IDLE, SAYS DANIELS

Navy Secretary Puts the Blame for Mexican Loaf on President.

ADMITS PACIFIC COAST GUARD WEAK

Forced to Say One Fleet Cannot Defend Two Coasts at Once.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 11.—Before the House Committee on Naval Affairs today Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, sidestepped the accusation that he kept a fleet of eighteen battleships stationed off Vera Cruz throughout seven months of summer heat without adequate manœuvres and without necessary sea practice and placed the responsibility squarely up to President Wilson. The General Board of the navy, in its annual report to him, criticized, therefore, not his action, but that of the President, the commander in chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. Here is the General Board's criticism, to be found in paragraph 29 of its report:

"Those gunboats remaining on the list serviceable and fit for general duty are so limited in number that it has been necessary in recent years to detail battleships, large cruisers and destroyers to do gunboat duty. This has been markedly demonstrated during the last year on the Mexican coast. It would seem superfluous to point out the harmful influence this has on the efficiency and training of the fleet for war, and the General Board advises strongly against such practice whenever it can be possibly avoided."

Mr. Daniels admitted that the Pacific coast was inadequately protected, having only a single antiquated battleship, the twenty-year-old Oregon; not a dreadnought, and only three submarines, in addition to a squadron of cruisers. A review of the report of the General Board with regard to the needs of the navy in auxiliary ships brought from the Secretary admission that the navy needed more of convoy, minesweepers, and other vessels of the auxiliary division, greater navy yard facilities on the Pacific coast, more gunboats, more destroyers and more tenders for the submarine flotilla. Secretary Daniels will appear again next Monday, at which time he is expected to complete his testimony.

Secretary Daniels' admission that the President was responsible for keeping the battleship fleet at Vera Cruz for more than five months, was brought out by Representative Roberts in the course of the afternoon's testimony.

Battleships at Vera Cruz. Mr. Roberts, with a copy of the General Board's report in his hands, said: "I want to go to Paragraph 28, on Page 10, of the report, speaking of the battleships. Down in the middle of the paragraph the statement is made:

"This has been markedly demonstrated during the last year on the Mexican coast. It would seem superfluous to point out the harmful influence this has on the efficiency and training of the fleet for war, and the General Board advises strongly against such practice whenever it can be possibly avoided."

"Now, what the General Board is aiming at there is the practice of using battleships in the place of gunboats, is it not?"

"The General Board," said Mr. Daniels, "I should think that you often use a battleship when you might use a gunboat. There are two theories about that. In ordinary matters we could use gunboats, but sometimes we ought to use battleships. I know when the first trouble came in Mexico in January, 1913, Mr. Taft sent four battleships down to Vera Cruz."

"Yes, long before there were any troops ashore," said Mr. Roberts.

"That was before, and he sent battleships," said Mr. Daniels. "Some naval officers advised him against it; said gunboats only ought to be sent. Mr. Taft said that they might do it, but it was more impressive to have the battleships, and they ought to go. I think ordinarily we ought to send the gunboats."

"What was the military necessity of keeping eighteen battleships off Vera Cruz and Tampico when Vera Cruz was held by a brigade of the army and 1,500 or 4,000 marines?" asked Mr. Roberts.

"We did not keep eighteen battleships there when we had the army and the marines there," was the reply.

"Then Admiral Fletcher was wrong when he told us there were eighteen battleships down there?" returned Mr. Roberts.

"I said we did not keep them down there. There were that many there at the time, but we withdrew them gradually down to four."

"But Admiral Fletcher was speaking of the time he was in command there," said Mr. Roberts.

"Yes; there were eighteen there at first," admitted the Secretary.

"What was the military necessity of battleships off Vera Cruz when the place was held by the land forces?"

Order of Commander in Chief. "You might ask the question, What was the necessity of having as many men as the army had down there? We sent the battleships and the marines down to Vera Cruz when the policy of the commander in chief, and the question as to what was to be sent was a question of the commander in chief to determine."

"And the question of keeping the battleships was to be determined by the commander in chief?"

"By the commander in chief."

"If we had had a sufficient number of gunboats they would have done just as well if the army went inland?" said Mr. Roberts.

"No, not at all," said the Secretary.

Continued on page 3, column 4.

Many Suggestions to Aid You in Selecting Gift Books. See Pages 9, 10 and 11.

WHAT SECRETARY DANIELS ADMITTED

President Wilson thought it best to keep a battleship fleet of from eighteen to eleven vessels off Vera Cruz all summer. This makes the General Board criticize the President instead of the Secretary of the Navy in its report. The inefficiency of submarine tender ships and of hospital ships and a shortage of oilers.

Refusal to advocate definite expenditure for aeronautic improvements and for increase of the air fleet.

Lack of adequate defence on Pacific Coast.

SCORE HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH

Two Cars Batter Each Other Trying to Cross at 53d St. at Same Time.

Two crowded surface cars crashed at Eighth av. and 53d st. shortly before 9 o'clock last night. A score of persons were bruised and cut and four were so badly injured that they were taken to the Polyclinic Hospital. The cars were battered, and in one of them, a steel car of the side-door variety, the passengers were imprisoned for several minutes.

There is a flagman at this crossing until 7:30 in the evening. After that the right of way is largely a matter of generosity on the part of the motormen. A northbound Eighth av. car, in charge of Timothy Crowley, of 2382 Eighth av., and a Broadway and Amsterdam av. car, westbound in 53d st., in charge of Thomas Rooney, of 588 Amsterdam av., reached the intersection at the same time.

Both motormen started across at the same time, the westbound car a little faster than the other. There was a crash, and the Eighth av. car, increasing its speed, literally picked the other up and carried it several feet northward.

Crowley shouted to the passengers in his car and tried to jump back out of the wreck, but the vestibule was crushed like an eggshell and he was caught in the wreckage. The side door of the car which had been rammed bulged in ward, but held enough to prevent a momentary accident. The mechanism was put out of commission, and it was not until three doctors arrived from the hospital and forced the door that the passengers were released.

The physicians, Dr. Harness, Manning and Tobin, gave first aid treatment to the piled up passengers of the Eighth av. car and sent Crowley to the hospital with his knee out of joint and his face and hands badly cut.

Two others were taken from the Eighth av. car to the hospital. They were Thomas Moran, of 703 Ninth av., and John J. Dohney, of 224 Central Park West.

The steel construction of the rammed car saved its many passengers, and after they were released it was found that only one, Harry Burt, of 318 55th st., required hospital attention.

The doctor tried to persuade Miss Katherine Mount, of 237 West 91st st., to go along, but she insisted that she was a trained nurse with patients who needed her services and refused. She was patched up and went along.

DR. SIMON FLEXNER OUT Resignation from Carnegie Institution Accepted.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The resignation of Dr. Simon Flexner from the board of directors of the Carnegie Institution was presented and accepted at a meeting of the institution here today.

The following trustees were elected to fill vacancies: Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts; George Wharton Pepper, of Pennsylvania; Theobald Smith, of New Jersey, and Henry White and Fenner, of Louisiana. Dr. Payne Pritchett was elected members of the executive committee to fill vacancies.

GIRL ADMITS POISON TRY Wanted to Slay Foster Mother So She Would Die Herself.

Virginia Maxwell, thirteen years old, acknowledged yesterday to Justice Wilkin, in the Children's Court, in Jamaica, that she had tried to poison her foster mother, Mrs. Moore, of Bay Ridge, by putting a shoe polish and wood alcohol in Mrs. Moore's nightcap of sherry and egg. Virginia displayed no emotion except a regret that her scheme had failed.

Mrs. Moore took her from an orphan asylum in Missouri when Virginia was eighteen months old. Owing to a thorough investigation.

"I had a twin brother at the home," said the girl. "Probably I'll never see him again. I knew that if I had been successful Mrs. Moore would die and I would be put to death. I don't mind. Every time I don't do things to suit her she slaps me or hits me with a broom handle."

Mrs. Moore denied the girl's assertions.

BALLIN ASSISTANT IN BIG SHIP PLAN

Woman, Disguised, Said to Be Coming on Hamburg-American Arrived.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rome, Dec. 10 (delayed).—It is reported that the private secretary of Herr Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed for New York last week charged with instructions to negotiate the formation of a new company there to take over the Hamburg-American Line's ships which are lying in American harbors, in order to carry on trade with South American states.

Mr. Ballin's secretary, who is a woman, obtained her passage without going through the normal of acquiring a passport. She posed as the maid-servant of an American woman, who was returning to the United States and paid her own first class passage.

BLOOD MONEY FROM ALCOHOL, LIME, CLOVES

Eckman's Alternative, Alleged Consumption Cure, Show to Be Nostrum.

MIXTURE ONCE USED AS HORSE MEDICINE

Now Foisted on Human Beings at \$2 a Bottle of Only Nine Ounces.

In this, the fourth of The Tribune's articles in its crusade against the patent medicine evil and its fight for the enactment of municipal, state and national legislation curbing the quackery, the fraud in Eckman's Alternative will be exposed.

Eckman's Alternative is conducting a strenuous and costly advertising campaign in the New York newspapers to obtain the money of consumers for a so-called patent medicine which will not cure consumption.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, and his entire department, with other forces throughout the country working for the betterment of the public health, are doing all they can to prevent people from purchasing these quack nostrums, which depend to a large extent on testimonials, some of which are from persons who wrote to the makers of these patent medicines that they were cured of consumption and later died from the disease.

Eckman's Alternative is perhaps the most potent factor among these patent medicines which, by their misleading and lying advertisements in newspapers, do more to hamper the work of honest men and women who are fighting the white plague than almost anything else.

Calcium and Cloves. Unlike Pulmonol, which has already been exposed in The Tribune, Eckman's Alternative is not exploited by a physician (an M. D.), but by a horse doctor, one T. T. Eckman, of Philadelphia. An analysis made by the chemical laboratory of the American Medical Association showed it to be a mixture of alcohol, calcium chloride and cloves. The State Board of Health of New Hampshire also made an examination of this nostrum with the same result.

A nine-ounce bottle of Eckman's Alternative sells for \$2. On the attractive red container is the insidious statement that Eckman's Alternative is for diseases of the throat and lungs, such as consumption, bronchitis, etc.

Now, the fact is, as voiced by every physician with whom The Tribune has talked, excepting men like Dr. A. V. Payne, who is responsible for Pulmonol, branded by the American Medical Association as a vicious and wicked fraud, that there is no drug or drugs or anything else but fresh air, pure food and rest that will cure consumption.

Eckman at first administered this medicine to horses and cows. He did little harm until he began to urge through misleading and insidious advertising that it was good for consumption in human beings.

In this city at the present time the makers of Eckman's Alternative are making a bid for the money of unfortunates through advertisements in some of the New York newspapers, notably "The World" and "The Journal." They allege that the lime in it is good in the treatment of tuberculosis.

The fact is that lime as a remedial agent in tuberculosis was long ago discarded as of no general value. Moreover, the amount of lime in a \$2 bottle of Eckman's Alternative is so small as to be next to valueless if lime was of any value at all. The amount of lime found in one of these bottles by the chemists in the laboratories of the American Medical Association was exactly 2.93 grams. The lime is calcium chloride.

Lime Cure a Fraud. Dr. Charles F. Holdan, director of the bureau of public health education of the New York Department of Public Health, said to the writer:

"Lime as a cure for tuberculosis is one of the numerous cruel frauds that are being perpetrated on these unfortunate sufferers from consumption. Some one observed at one time that workers in lime quarries were almost free from consumption. This was made public, and immediately quacks arose. In one of these establishments a room was fitted up with chairs on which consumptionists sat. The attendant beat a bag containing lime, which was suspended from the ceiling. This filled the air with floating particles of lime, which the consumptionists breathed. Needless to say this treatment was of no value. Neither is Eckman's Alternative as a consumption cure."

The advertising campaign conducted by Eckman's Alternative three or four years ago was made chiefly on lies direct. Then the claim was made that consumption was cured by Eckman's Alternative. Now the method has slightly changed. No longer is the lie direct used. The lie with circumstance has supplanted it.

Reading any of these advertisements of Eckman's Alternative one would infer that "The Journal of the American Medical Association" and other leading medical journals had endorsed Eckman's Alternative. The truth is that these honest medical journals—for there are some dishonest ones, as physicians will tell you, journals maintained by the patent medicine men—have denounced Eckman's Alternative as a fraudulent consumption cure.

Eckman's Alternative advertisements are

Continued on page 4, column 3.

ARMY FOR "TIPPERARY"

Daniels's Ban in Navy Has No Effect in War Department.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 11.—The War Department likes "Tipperary." Despite the embargo on the tenuous ditty decreed by Secretary Daniels of the Navy. Some one reported to Secretary Garrison today that at the Red Cross benefit in Madison Square Garden last night a troop of United States cavalry had maneuvered to the popular marching song of the British army in Flanders. Secretary Garrison seemed undisturbed by the news.

The neutrality or non-neutrality of the air did not seem to bother him in the least. He expressed the view that so long as the men liked the tune they might hum it or sing it or whistle it to their hearts' content.

Major General Hugh L. Scott, the chief of staff, was told of the incident, too, to-day.

"Well, I don't care what they say about it; it's a spirited tune and a lively tune and I like it," was his comment.

T. F. RYAN HURT; FELL UNDER HORSE

Animal the Financier Was Riding Stumbled While in Central Park.

Thomas F. Ryan is suffering from three fractured ribs as the result of an accident in Central Park yesterday, when his horse stumbled and then fell on him. While not dangerous, his physicians maintain, his injuries are exceedingly uncomfortable, and a Christmas trip to Virginia, which was to begin last night, with several friends, is off for the present. This seemed to bother the financier last night more than his injuries.

His horse is specially trained, and the accident was due entirely to Mr. Ryan being unable to free himself from the saddle and stirrups when the animal stumbled. The groom, who always rides behind Mr. Ryan, released his employer from his painful position and assisted him to a bench. A taxicab carried him to his home, at 858 Fifth av.

In the belief that the injuries consisted of a broken collarbone and the fracture of several ribs, if not the puncture of a lung, a number of physicians and specialists were summoned hurriedly. After examination and consultation they agreed that their patient had no complications to fear, and that for one of his age—sixty-three—he had been remarkably lucky in his escape.

Canfield's Daughter Notified. Immediately the coroner's office was notified. Coroner Steinberg called upon Police Headquarters for aid, and Lieutenant Van Cott was assigned to the case. Their joint inquiries established the accident in the subway and the ambulance call, and on the statement of the attending physician the coroner issued a permit for burial without ordering an autopsy.

Canfield's only known relative, a daughter, was notified by wire, as were many old friends and associates, but all information as to funeral plans was refused at the house. In life Canfield never lost an opportunity to make reporters' work more difficult, and in death his servants followed his orders.

In the hotels and clubs of the Tenderloin there was much speculation last night as to the extent of the estate the dead gambler left. Persons familiar with his affairs were inclined to think that the millions he was supposed to have will be found non-existent.

"Wall Street got it" was the explanation. "The Wall Street crowd gave him a lot of it and more back the next day. Like all gamblers Canfield was inclined to 'buck' the other fellow's game."

However it may work out, it is well known that in the heyday of his reign the prince of gamblers "Dick" Canfield was a heavy plunger in Wall Street, and was credited with large winnings and larger losses. One particularly disastrous deal was in Reading, the hoodoo for many another plunger. This pool, of which Canfield was a member, made money at first, only to be severely squeezed when the "insiders" decided to take matters into their own hands. That deal alone was said to have cost Canfield a fortune.

Won Living by Cards. Of late years he had not been in the Street to exert, and his energies, it was said, were devoted to the manufacturing of glass stoppers. The name of the firm or its place of business is withheld, but it was to that place he was going on Thursday when he was injured.

Canfield, who was the chief of New York gamblers until William Travers Jerome, then District Attorney, declared war upon him, was in the West for five years ago. There he received a common school education, and as a young man started to win his living with cards. He was skilful, but Providence became too hot for him in 1885, and after serving a six months' sentence for gambling he quit and came to New York as offering a safer and more profitable field.

His first venture in New York was in 1886, but he was not long before New York learned that his place was quiet and safe, and "square," and that if one was really insistent the limit could be raised. Canfield was inclined to luxury, and had some taste for art and ceramics, and his reputation in these lines was secure when he decided to move uptown, to the house in East 44th st. next to Delmonico's. This resort speedily became the most famous gambling house in New York.

From time to time stories were current in the clubs and hotels where men gathered of big winnings and losses in Canfield's hands. He was taken by Canfield, and the losers were usually too prominent to make any trouble. Occasionally, it was said, Canfield made restitution, but these instances were rare.

Jerome, however, decided to enforce the law even against Canfield. To get the necessary evidence he brought a private vend the front vestibule of the house. Finally Jerome decided to take the matter to the courts.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT SHOT ON CAMPUS

Dispute Over a Job Said to Have Been Cause of Attempt to Kill.

Bethany, W. Va., Dec. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Cramblet, president of Bethany College, was shot and seriously wounded by Howard Woods on the college campus to-day. According to eyewitnesses Woods stood behind a tree and fired the contents of a double-barreled shotgun at Dr. Cramblet. The shooting is said to have followed a dispute over work done by Woods. A heavy overcoat probably saved Dr. Cramblet's life. One side of his face is lacerated severely. Professor W. B. Taylor, vice-president of the college, said to-night that Dr. Cramblet's recovery was certain.

CUTS OFF DAUGHTER Objects to Her Religion and Regards Her as Dead.

The will of Mrs. Catherine A. Burdard, of 489 Herkimer st., Brooklyn, filed yesterday, leaves the income for life of an estate of \$50,000 to a servant, Tillie Anderson. A daughter, from whom she was estranged thirty-six years ago, is mentioned in the will only as believed to be dead. Daniel Whitney, Jr., whose father was at one time Mayor of Brooklyn, will ultimately get the estate because of his friendship and legal advice.

Corz, the daughter, joined a Protestant Episcopal order eighteen years before the will was drawn, in 1896. Her mother had always been a devout Methodist until her death in August.

Continued on page 4, column 3.

CANFIELD, NOTED GAMBLER, KILLED BY CHANCE FALL

Blow on Chin Believed Trivial Until Death Was Near.

SKULL FRACTURED BY SUBWAY STUMBLE

Gamster Won Millions at His Resort and Lost Heavily in Wall St.

Richard A. Canfield, last of the gambler princes of this city and Saratoga, died in his home, 506 Madison av., yesterday afternoon from a fractured skull, sustained when he fell, striking his chin, in the 14th st. exit of the subway on Thursday.

At the time of the accident Dr. Wagenhals, of Bellevue, asserted the gambler might have fractured his skull, but Canfield would not go to the hospital. Instead he sent for Clayton F. McKinley, of 81 Washington st., Brooklyn, who took him to his home in a taxicab. At the house Canfield refused to have a physician called, saying he needed only a cup of tea. He said he was all right when McKinley left him at 8 o'clock that night, an assertion he repeated to Mrs. Virginia M. Kelley, his housekeeper, as late as 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning she again visited his room. He was sleeping, but she was unable to arouse him. She telephoned for Dr. J. Clarence Sharp, of 62 West 46th st., Canfield's family physician. The earlier diagnosis of the young ambulance surgeon was confirmed when Dr. Sharp summoned Dr. R. Foster Kennedy, of 20 West 50th st., and Dr. Isidor Friesler, of 814 Lexington av., brain specialists.

The doctors found that Canfield's injury was like that which has killed many prizefighters, who, after being knocked out by a stiff blow on the chin, developed a broken skull twelve to twenty-four hours later. They applied every effort to bring him to consciousness, but at 3:15 o'clock in the afternoon he died.

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RUMORED IN WASHINGTON IT Will Favor the Railroads.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Confirmation of the report that the Interstate Commerce Commission had arrived at a decision favorable to the railroads in the freight rate increase cases could not be obtained from official sources to-day, although it is generally rumored here that this will be the outcome of the investigation.

The commission indicated that no final vote had been taken on the question and that it is expected that a decision will not be forthcoming for some time. It is possible, however, that a preliminary statement may be made within the next ten days or two weeks.

RATE CASE DECISION

Emperor's Temperature Is Normal and He Receives War Reports.

London, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to "The Evening News" from the Hague says: "According to information reaching here through private sources, Emperor William's condition to-day showed marked improvement. His temperature this morning was normal. His physicians allowed him to sit up for a few hours."

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The German Emperor is suffering from catarrh of the throat. This information comes from persons close to the court who are in a position to know the nature of his majesty's illness and his present condition.

An official statement as to the Kaiser's condition issued to-day states that his majesty is considerably improved. The official announcement declares that the catarrh has subsided. The Kaiser's temperature is normal and he was able to-day to receive reports from the chief of the General Staff. The improvement in his majesty's condition set in last night and continued to-day.

RUSSIA DECLINES CHRISTMAS TRUCE

Berlin, Dec. 11 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—The proposal of Pope Benedict for a truce among the warring nations during the Christmas holidays is said by the Official Press Bureau to-day to have been declined by Russia.

The Press Bureau previously announced that Germany was willing to agree to a Christmas truce, provided the other nations at war gave their assent.

\$72.50 AT AUCTION FOR KAISER'S CIGAR

London, Dec. 12.—A cigar, presented by the German Emperor to the Earl of Lonsdale, and by him to a gentleman living at Hambleton, was sold by auction yesterday, at Henley, in aid of the local Red Cross hospital.

The cigar fetched \$72.50, and is now the property of a firm of local butchers.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

The Standard Railroad of the South, Ltd., Trains Daily to Florida, Cuba, South, 4:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 12:15 P. M. —Advt.

Russians Check 3 German Armies in Dash on Warsaw

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF CRUISER SQUADRON

See No Hope of Dresden's Escape—Britain's Loss Only Seven Men Killed and Four Wounded—Japanese Warships Seek Prince Eitel Friedrich.

Berlin (via Amsterdam and London), Dec. 11.—A German semi-official statement was given out here to-day regarding the naval battle off the Falkland Islands December 8, when the German cruiser squadron commanded by Admiral Count von Spee was defeated by a British squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee. The loss of the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig is conceded by the Germans and little hope is held out that the cruisers Dresden and Nürnberg could long evade capture.

FLEET WAS SEEKING THE CANOPUS. The statement reads: "Regarding the naval battle off the Falkland Islands, it transpires that our cruiser squadron, soon after the battle with Sir Christopher Cradock's ships off Coronel, put into the harbor of Santiago de Chili and left there after a stay of less than twenty-four hours for an unknown destination. It is assumed that the squadron steamed southward to seek the British battleship Canopus and the light cruiser Glasgow.

"Meanwhile, it appears from the English newspapers, a very strong British squadron was dispatched to search for and destroy our cruiser squadron. Nothing certain is yet known by us concerning the battle. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk, while the Dresden and the Nürnberg succeeded in escaping.

ACCURATE INFORMATION NOT EXPECTED. "In view of the superiority of the enemy's fleet, which consists particularly of big, fast, well armed ships, there seems little chance that our two cruisers can long evade capture. We must, therefore, also reckon with the loss of both these ships. It is hardly to be expected from British sources that accurate information will be given of the course of the conflict or of the composition of the British squadron.

"It should not be forgotten that our squadron was four months on the high seas, and that without being able to make use of cablegrams or other means of information it assembled and dealt a heavy blow to the enemy's fleet. No protected harbor was at the disposal of our ships for most necessary repairs and there was no dock for the cleaning of their keels. They succeeded, nevertheless, in getting supplies of provisions and coal for four months without falling into the enemy's hands."

The British official statement announcing that the German cruiser Nürnberg also had been sunk on December 8, apparently had not been made public in Berlin when the foregoing was issued.

London, Dec. 11.—The Secretary of the Admiralty has received a cable dispatch from Vice-Admiral Sturdee, of the British squadron, stating that in the battle off the Falkland Islands, in which the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk the British casualties totalled seven men killed and four wounded.

No officers, the dispatch says, were either killed or wounded.

Tokio, Dec. 11.—According to reliable information reaching Tokio to-day a squadron of Japanese warships is seeking off the coast of Chili the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, late of the North German Lloyd Line and now a German converted cruiser. One of her most recent exploits is the sinking last week of the British steamer Charcas, off Port Corral, Chili.

KAISER IMPROVED; IS ABLE TO SIT UP

ALLIES LOSE, THEN RECAPTURE GROUND