

BRYAN DEFENDS POLICY OF U. S. IN THE BIG WAR

Remarkable Letter Constructed as Political Move to Placate Critics.

TO CHECK HOSTILITY OF THE PRO-GERMANS

Seeks to Prove That All Charges of Unfairness Are Not Well Founded.

CIVIL WAR ACTS CITED AS A PARTIAL GUIDE

He Declares That in No Case Has Strict Neutrality Been Departed From.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The most unusual document yet issued by this Government as a result of the war was made public to-night by Secretary Bryan.

It is in the form of a 6,000 word letter to Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is a detailed defence of the Administration against charges repeatedly made by Germans and other sympathizers that this Government is favoring the Allies.

The letter amounts to a statement of this Government's policy on virtually all issues growing out of the war and involving the United States. The action of the Administration at every point of contact with the war has been construed by German sympathizers as unfriendly to their cause and the letter is an attempt to answer specifically all the charges of unfairness.

All the controversies regarding shipping questions, purchase of war supplies, control of communications and other features are discussed in the document and statements are made to prove the absolute neutrality and impartiality of this Government under the accepted rules of international law.

Regarded as Political Document.

In all quarters here to-night Secretary Bryan's letter is regarded as a political document intended not only for the general purpose of informing the public concerning the relation of this Government to the war, but more particularly to check the growing hostility of the pro-German and Austrian elements in the country toward the Wilson Administration.

Its compilation and issuance is interpreted as a significant recognition of the political power of this single element of the United States.

Almost since the outbreak of the war the State Department has had to contend with charges made in pro-German quarters to the effect that the Government was favoring the Allies on all questions growing out of the war in regard to which action at Washington was necessary.

A few of these charges were formally or informally answered as they arose, but it was fully realized by those high in the Administration circles that more was needed if the hostility of the pro-German element was to be subdued. It is known that for nearly two months it has been based upon Secretary Bryan and the fact that that some steps be taken to place the Administration in a more favorable light.

At first it was felt that the natural plan for the issuance of such a defence of American neutrality with respect to a particular country was the floor of the United States Senate. It developed, however, that hardly a Senator was available on which the Administration side for making the kind of answer to which the twenty German sympathizers that the situation required.

Mr. Stone's Attitude.
The natural spokesman, of course, was Senator Stone, but the Senator has himself given utterance to remarks in the Senate indicating that he did not propose to forget or let the country forget that he was interested in German Americans and at the same time exhibited a somewhat ungenerous attitude toward the British Government in its war policies.

The letter made public to-night is in answer to one from Senator Stone in which the Senator voiced the twenty specifications in the general charge against the Administration of favoring the Allies as against Germany. Consequently the Senator could hardly be counted upon to defend the Administration against these charges, and as the matters involved are quite technical it was felt that the State Department itself must undertake its own defence. The result was the letter from Secretary Bryan to Senator Stone, in which twenty charges are taken up and denied in detail. It is understood that the letter is the work chiefly of Robert Lansing, Comptroller of the State Department.

The Administration's answer to the last specification—an unfriendly attitude toward Germany and Austria—is one of the most important and significant statements in the entire document. It is as follows:

VARSITY HEAD O. K.'S "DAMN."

Dr. Thwing of Western Reserve Tells Girls It's All Right.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—The good old word "damn" has been officially approved for the use of coeds by President Thwing of Western Reserve University. It all occurred in the Bible room of the college for women while Dr. Thwing was addressing a freshman class.

'T WAS A SAD, SAD STORY.

French Censor Refused to Let the Public Read It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 24.—The newspaper *Le Bonnet Rouge* appeared last night with two columns headed in large display type: "A Sad Story."

Unfortunately the censor took up the matter and in consequence only two columns of white space appear below the headline.

Woman Found Dying Beside Subway Track

Arm and Leg Cut Off and Death in Hospital Follows Quickly.

A subway motorman was about to start his train south from the 137th street station of the Broadway division at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, when about thirty feet ahead of him, between the track and the third rail, he saw a dark object. Closer inspection revealed it to be a woman.

The motorman, James Higgs, informed the station agent, Police An Karl of the West 125th street station and Dr. Killian of the Knickerbocker Hospital were summoned. The woman was unconscious and Dr. Killian found that her right arm had been cut off close to the shoulder and her right leg just above the knee. He took her to the hospital, where she died in an hour.

In order to permit the doctor and others to approach the woman without danger from the third rail the current was turned off from the 137th street station for twenty minutes.

The woman's body was identified at the hospital as that of Mrs. Charlotte Gronberg, 54, of 288 Thirteenth street, Brooklyn. The identification was made by a daughter of the dead woman.

The Third and Second avenue elevated lines below Ninth street were tied up last night just after 7 o'clock by a switch that was out of order at Chatham Square. Trains were backed for twenty minutes.

Subway Train Stopped Three Feet From Would-be Suicide.

A woman of the appearance was barely saved from being run over by a subway local at Seventy-second street just after midnight this morning. She was clearly seen after 7 o'clock by a switch that was out of order at Chatham Square. Trains were backed for twenty minutes.

The woman was of middle age and gave the name of Mrs. Jane Brown and the address 32 and 232 West Eighty-fourth street. She said she was a Colonial dame and a daughter of the American Revolution.

"Mrs. Brown" was seen by a policeman just before she jumped or fell to the track. The local's motorman stopped his train three feet from her.

BOSS BAIRD GETS RELIGION.

Camden Boss Hits the Trail at Billy Sunday's Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—All records for a day's quota of trail hitters were broken to-day when 1,445 men, among them ex-Sheriff David Baird, the old Republican boss of Camden, walked up the sawdust-covered aisles of the Tabernacle at Sunday since the arrival in the city. Sunday was back on the baseball diamond where he was a star performer. He took headlong slides across the platform. He "swung up and delivered a few home league hurter. He leaped after "fies" and he "set himself for fast ones."

AGED 99, FATHER OF NEW SON.

Kentuckian, Who Was Married Twice, Has Now 16 Children.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 24.—Robert U. Bates, 99 years old, of Letcher county, is the father of a new son. Bates's first wife died several years ago leaving fifteen children. Last year he remarried. Bates made a trip recently over the Cumberland Mountains to Frelighting, riding horseback and driving thirty head of cattle. He is reputed to be worth \$200,000.

HEAR VON DER GOLTZ WAS SHOT.

Message Through German Consul Tells of Attack.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that a report received from Jaffa through the medium of the German Consulate there tells of another attempt to assassinate Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German military adviser to the Porte at Constantinople. Several shots were fired at Gen. von der Goltz and it is believed that he was hit. Several other German officers were attacked at the same time.

The correspondent says the relations between the German and Turkish officers are strained and public quarrels between them are frequent.

ROCKEFELLER SAYS BIG FUND IS UNHAMPERED

John D., Jr., Tells Industrial Board \$100,000,000 Will Be Used Impartially.

WILL APPEAR BEFORE COMMISSION TO-DAY

In a statement submitted to the United States Commission on Industrial Relations and made public yesterday the Rockefeller Foundation reveals for the first time the utter absence of red tape in the foundation's work, a work so colossal and so richly endowed as to have no counterpart.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will be the witness when the commission resumes its hearings this morning in the City Hall. He will probably be on the stand for several hours, and will be questioned not only as to his ideas on industrial problems but also about the foundation, of which he is the president, particularly as a possible menace to democratic institutions.

Jerome D. Greene, secretary of the foundation, and Ivy L. Lee, until recently publicity agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will follow Mr. Rockefeller on the stand. Mr. Lee took up work with the foundation a few weeks ago. A Barton Hepburn is also scheduled to testify. When invited Mr. Rockefeller to testify the commission submitted two sets of questions, to which the replies are now in hand. The commission displayed great curiosity about the foundation's resolve to investigate industrial relations throughout the world, with a view to reaching permanent reconciliation between capital and labor. It wanted to know how the foundation came to pick W. L. Mackenzie King, formerly Minister of Labor in Canada, to make a world study of industrial relations.

No Intricate Staff Maintained.

The vision in the commission's mind, as revealed by its questions, was of Mr. King as the head of an intricate staff with bureau, division, investigators, clerical assistants and the like. This elaborate machine was evidently supposed to be gathering long rows of figures, facts and instances and tabulating them in a usual involved and endless way such mechanism have.

So the questionnaires included such interrogations as these: How large a staff does Mr. King at the present time? What procedure is followed when engaging investigators to assist Mr. King? Is there any provision in the agreement of understanding to assure Mr. King's ability to go on with his plans, even if his policy should be divergent from that of the directors?

The foundation replied that this last question and some others asked "appear to be based upon an entire misconception of the spirit and purpose of the investigation." It explains that Mr. King has no staff, not even a division chief.

He was engaged to investigate industrial relations in his own way. He began work last October 1. The first thing he did was to engage Robert E. Foe, a former of Harvard to read into trustworthy books on the subject. Prof. Foerster listed over 5,000 titles, with 700 or 800 in a separate list dealing only with America.

Stenographer Now and Then.

Further than this the work, says the foundation, has hardly had time to progress in four months. Besides Prof. Foerster, Mr. King has hired a stenographer now and then. That is all the staff he has. He is to investigate where and when he thinks best and most practical; he has not submitted any recommendation any grand programme of the work and isn't expected to.

The commission's misapprehension was shown in a question about "divisions" of the foundation, such as the General Education Board. It also asked for the reasons for the consolidation of Rockefeller benefactions. The foundation pointed out that it has nothing to do with the General Education Board and that the Rockefeller benefactions, of which that board is one, have never been united.

At the commission's request the foundation has supplied it with a copy of its charter (State of New York), its constitution and by-laws, its security holdings already mentioned, and a list of the names of the members of the foundation, meeting after three days specific notice, may spend any or all of the \$100,000,000 it-self.

Power to Meet Emergencies.

Most of the foundation's work consists in giving money from its income to existing philanthropies. But it also acts of itself in emergencies, as, for instance, last fall, in sending shiploads of food to Belgium.

The foundation has begun and is carrying on several works of its own. One is the International Health Commission, which is fighting hookworm disease in several countries; another is the promotion of medical education and public health in China, just begun; the third is the study of industrial relations, "a field so vast as to require in all probability years of study."

Outside of these activities the foundation has committed itself to only three projects so far. It has pledged \$100,000 a year for ten years to the American Academy in Rome, to \$200,000 a year for ten years for widows' pensions in New York and it paid \$225,000 for land in Louisiana as a reservation for wild fowl.

There is the minimum of red tape about all this. Applications for aid usually come to the president or secretary. If they are "within the scope of the foundation's policies" they are referred to the executive committee. The foundation's members talk them over. If they survive the informal discussion and the executive committee's study they are pretty sure of favorable action by the full membership.

Decision Quickly Reached.

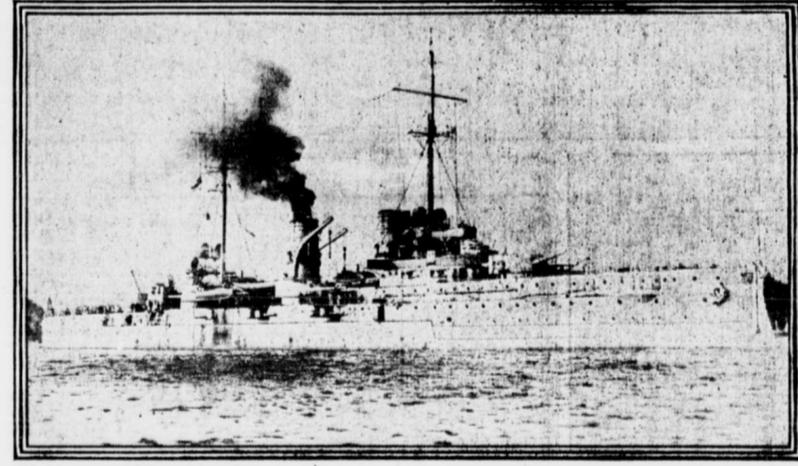
How about a big project, such as medical education in China? Well, the question came up and three persons were sent to China. They studied the ground for four months. Getting back here they spent a month more on a very full re-

search. The National Press Club has been suggested as the place for the function and it is estimated that the army could be accommodated in the cosy Flemish room without either violation of the spirit of neutrality or overflow of the guests into the regular dining room or other apartments.

The reserve army of the United States numbers sixteen men.

As yet Mr. Gardner does not know the names of the members of the reserve army of the United States, but they are carried on the rolls of the War Department like this: 1, William J. Williams; 2, Hugo L. Anderson; 3, Leonard Neely; 4, Joseph Sturm; 5, Morris Klaf; 6, Antonio Schettino; 7, John Carmali; 8, Isessa Sohn; 9, Claud A. Card; 10, Morris Borstein; 11, John O. Kylen; 12, William Borstein; 13, Charles Neukert; 14, Thomas Kelly; 15, William Schweigert; 16, Victor Vegas.

BRITISH ROUT GERMAN CRUISER FLEET IN A RUNNING FIGHT IN THE NORTH SEA; BLUECHER WITH 700 OF HER CREW SUNK



The German armored cruiser Bluecher, sunk by the British fleet.

5 BRITISH, 4 GERMAN SHIPS ENGAGED IN BATTLE MORE THAN FOUR HOURS

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Admiralty's statement to-night telling of the British victory says:

"Early this morning the British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers under Vice-Admiral Beatty with a destroyer flotilla under Commodore Tyrwhitt sighted four German battle cruisers, several light cruisers and a number of destroyers steering westward and apparently making for the English coast.

"The enemy made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued and about 9:30 A. M. the action was joined between the battle cruisers Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand and the Derfflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher on the other. A well contested running fight ensued.

"Shortly after 1 o'clock the Bluecher, which previously had fallen out of line, capsized and sank.

"Vice-Admiral Beatty reports that two of the German battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were, however, able to continue their flight and reached an area where the dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

"No British ships were lost. Our casualties in personnel are at present reported to be slight, the Lion, which led the line, having only eleven wounded and none killed.

"One hundred and twenty-three survivors were rescued from the Bluecher's crew of 855. It is possible that others were saved by some of our destroyers.

"No report of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting has yet been received by the Admiralty, though some has apparently taken place.

"The Admiralty has expressed its satisfaction to Vice-Admiral Beatty."



Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty.

SLEET STORM CAUSES DEATH OF 2 WOMEN

Slip and Strike Heads on Pavement in Bronx—Many Other Victims.

Two deaths resulted from the icy condition of the sidewalks in the Bronx last night.

Shortly after midnight Mrs. Mary Metzger, 46, of 1424 Franklin avenue while walking along Prospect street near 168th street with her husband, Henry Metzger, slipped and fell, striking her head. She was dead before Dr. Eiss of Fordham Hospital arrived.

An unidentified woman about 45 years old, few years with five and a half feet tall, gray hair, and dressed in mourning, fell at Franklin and Fulton avenues. Her head struck the curb and she was instantly killed. Her wedding ring inscribed with the name of K. I. It is the only clue the police have as to her identity.

All the boroughs of the city were ice-plated last night, and the trees and shrubbery blossomed with frosty fruit of sleet and rain. To-day the streets may be slating rains free for all. Everybody who did not watch his step, unless he were equipped with new boots, came down with icy feet, and the horses and carriages were in many instances taken to hospitals; the horses with broken legs were slain.

The likelihood is that the sleet will be followed by an old-fashioned snowstorm that will not make the heart of the snow removers rejoice, as it is hard to take away snow with a foundation of ice.

The cause of all the slipperiness is a cyclone that waltzed in from the Gulf of Mexico on Friday and was central last night over eastern Tennessee and Georgia. The northerly skirts of the swirl were flapping in this neighborhood when the Weather Bureau closed up shop at midnight, and the local prognostic said the temperature hereabout might drop to 15 degrees before sunrise. The national forecasters said that snow or sleet is due here today, and that northerly gales will whistle a threnody to-morrow.

Two women and a man fell on icy pavements last night and broke their legs. They are:

Mrs. Sarah Walsh, 59, of 226 West Seventy-fifth street, fell in front of 2251 Broadway, taken home in ambulance.

Mrs. Mary Geiger, 40, of New Brunswick, N. J., fell at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, Bellevue Hospital.

Joseph Sands, 46, laborer, 503 West Twenty-seventh street; fell at Twenty-fifth street and tenth avenue, Bellevue.

DINNER FOR U. S. RESERVE ARMY

The Sixteen Members Will Be Fed by Representative Gardner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—As a test of the rapidity with which the United States military forces might be mobilized in an emergency Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts has evoked an idea of the regular army of the United States of the nation to take dinner with him in the near future.

The National Press Club has been suggested as the place for the function and it is estimated that the army could be accommodated in the cosy Flemish room without either violation of the spirit of neutrality or overflow of the guests into the regular dining room or other apartments.

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Republican Officials In Portugal Revolt

Commander of Lisbon Garrisons and Other Officers Surrender.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 24.—The *Daily Chronicle's* Lisbon correspondent telegraphs from Badajoz, on the frontier, the news of a very serious uprising in Portugal—not a monarchial uprising as was stated by the Government of the republic on January 20, but a revolt of republican officials, some of whom took part in establishing the republic.

The *Chronicle's* correspondent was not permitted to send the news from Lisbon. He went to Badajoz for the purpose of evading restraint.

The violent upheaval was due, he says, to dissatisfaction with the administration of the War Minister, Senhor Ecas. A large number of officers, including the general commanding the Lisbon garrison, were in sympathy with the revolt and voluntarily surrendered to the Government, asking that they be arrested. Sixty-four of the revolted have been imprisoned on a warship.

EXPLAINS "SCRAP OF PAPER."

Von Bethmann-Hollweg Gives New Meaning to His Phrase.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, told a correspondent to-day that he has been much surprised at the interpretation given in the United States to his phrase "a scrap of paper," used by him in a conversation with the British Ambassador, referring to the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, just before the outbreak of war.

The Chancellor said he did not mean that a treaty of the kind was to be treated simply as so much waste paper, but that Belgium had already surrendered her neutral rights to England and that Germany's violation of that neutrality was taken by England as an excuse for entering the war. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg insisted that he had no other meaning in mind than that the treaty of neutrality had as far as England was concerned merely the value of "a scrap of paper."

MAXINE ELLIOTT AIDS BELGIANS.

Actress Asks American Women to Send Relief to Flanders.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 25.—Maxine Elliott, the actress, issues an appeal through the press to "my sisters in America," asking them to help her to relieve the non-combatants in the unconquered corner of Flanders, which is not covered by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Miss Elliott says her investigations, which were conducted from Calais, have revealed great destitution and suffering, owing to lack of food and clothing in this section. She is starting a barge load of supplies from Calais immediately. The barge will fly the American flag.

Miss Elliott asks sympathizers with her movement to send contributions to Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., 520 Park avenue, New York.

Turks Lose Entire Aeroplane Fleet

Steamer Carrying 16 Flying Machines Sunk by Russians in Black Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Petrograd correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:

"The Russian fleet in the Black Sea has sunk the steamship *Georgius* near Sinope. She was carrying sixteen aeroplanes, the entire Turkish aeroplane fleet."

U. S. CONSUL HURT IN AIR RAID.

Agent Morel Wounded When German Fliers Visited Dunkirk.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 24.—The correspondent of the *Matin* at Dunkirk states that the United States Consul Agent, Benjamin Morel, received several wounds while sitting at his desk in the consular office in the Rue Emery during the German air raid of Friday last.

Two other bombs fell on the Norwegian and Uruguayan consulates and one on the city hospital. The two captured aviators, both young lieutenants, were found to have been decorated with the Iron Cross.

A man who has just come here from Dunkirk says that the most celebrated of British naval airmen, Samson, has been missing for two days and is probably lost.

On Thursday nine British airmen stationed at Dunkirk made a raid on the German army depot at Ostend. All returned safely except Samson and one other, whose name was not known to the Dunkirk man.

According to the State Department records, Mr. Morel has been United States Consular Agent at Dunkirk since 1913.

CAILLAUX HAD SNAKE BITE.

Ex-Minister Ill in Brazil on Way to Argentina.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Havas Agency has received a despatch from Buenos Ayres saying that the Argentine Government has announced that Joseph Caillaux, who has just arrived from France, is charged with an official consular mission. Despatches from Brazil say that Caillaux was seriously ill for three days as the result of a snake bite, received while examining poisonous snakes in the famous Butantan Institute collection, which is kept for the purpose of breeding anti-snake bite serum.

Joseph Caillaux was formerly Minister of Finance. On March 16, 1914, Mme. Caillaux shot and killed Gaston Calmette, editor of the *Figaro*, but was acquitted. Shortly after the war began Caillaux was appointed a paymaster in the French army. As the result of a quarrel with British officers he was sent to a military prison for two weeks. Soon after his release he departed suddenly for South America, accompanied by his wife.

Cost to the Victors Is Only Eleven Men Wounded on Flagship.

BEATTY REPEATS HIS HELGOLAND TRIUMPH

Aboard the Lion, Vice-Admiral Heads Off Teuton Raid on England.

THREE SHIPS ESCAPE INTO THE MINE FIELD

Two of Them Are, However, Badly Damaged in Headlong Flight.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE TWO FLEETS

British.	Tons.	Big.	Speed.
Lion (Flagship)	28,350	13.5 in.	28.5
Tiger	30,000	13.5 in.	30
Princess Royal	26,350	13.5 in.	28.5
New Zealand	18,800	12 in.	26.4
Indomitable	17,250	12 in.	27.3
Destroyer flotilla.			
German			
Seydlitz (Flag)	24,605	10 1/2 in.	20
Derfflinger	28,000	8 1/2 in.	20
Moltke	22,635	10 1/2 in.	23.2
Bluecher	15,550	12 8/2 in.	25.8

Light cruisers and number of destroyers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The most powerful German fleet that has ventured to the open sea since the war began was crushingly defeated in the North Sea to-day by the British battle cruiser squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, the victor of Helgoland. The German fleet was evidently bent on another raid such as that which caused such heavy loss of life at Scarborough and neighboring towns.

Surprised into an action which they tried desperately to avoid, the Kaiser's battle cruisers Derfflinger, Seydlitz and Moltke; his finest armored cruiser, the Bluecher, and several light cruisers were hammered in a running fight that lasted three hours and a half by the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable, assisted by a few light cruisers and destroyers.

At 1 P. M. when the battle, which had covered more than 100 miles at such speed as was never before known in naval warfare (a speed equal to the Mauretania's fastest), had carried the British pursuers to the very fringe of the mine fields guarding the German naval bases, the armored cruiser Bluecher, shattered by the great guns of the Lion, went to the bottom and two of the three German battle cruisers were badly damaged. The German warships regained the protection of land forts, submarines and mines in the nick of time.

700 Lives Lost.

On the Bluecher alone probably more than 700 lives were lost and the casualties on the battle cruisers that escaped probably were very large. So far only 123 of the Bluecher's complement of 855 officers and men are known to have been rescued. The Admiralty indicates that others may have been saved by British destroyers.

The destruction of the Bluecher was the hardest blow which has been suffered by the German navy. The vessel, one of the most satisfactory of her class ever launched, cost \$6,750,000.

The only indication of the general location of the running fight comes in a despatch from Amsterdam, which says that almost continuous firing by heavy guns was heard off its area of northern Holland and lasted from 10:30 A. M. until 12:30 P. M. The firing seemed to come from north of Ameland, Schiermonnikoog and Borkum. About noon a big cruiser was seen from Delfzijl proceeding from the direction of Emden toward Borkum.

Ameland, Schiermonnikoog and Borkum are three islands of the long fringe of islands about ten miles from the most northerly coast of Holland. In the Amsterdam despatch is a suggestion that the battle took place from 75 to 100 miles from Helgoland.

The victory, in every way the most thrilling feat performed by the English in modern times, was gained with little cost. The casualties were negligible. No British ship was lost or even seriously damaged. Admiral Beatty reports that only eleven were wounded on his flagship, the Lion, which led the night, as she did at Helgoland, when