

DOGGER BANK FIGHT  
A BRITISH DEFEAT,  
SAYS BERLIN CRITIC

Capt. Kuehlwetter Insists  
English Reports Were True  
Only in Part.

DECLARES THEY  
HAD REAL LOSSES

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.  
BERLIN, July 27.—The naval battle off the Dogger Bank on January 24, in which the Germans lost the Bluecher and the British fleet also suffered severely, is reviewed as follows in the *Forwards* by Capt. von Kuehlwetter, who has compiled his account from German and English official reports.

"Comprehensive data about the cruiser battle off the Dogger Bank on January 24 has been so far fitted that, together with the battle reports and newspaper accounts published in England, a somewhat reliable picture of it may be given.

"We may mention in advance that this not only confirms our first official accounts but also shows how correctly the result of the battle was recognized, no matter how much England had attempted, and still is attempting, to cast a veil over it, and how also the valuation on our part of our success was made with the greatest caution and reserve.

"After British sea fighters had shown up on January 19 in the German bay waters were issued to clear the favored landing grounds right in the middle of the North Sea, the Dogger Bank, and the roads leading thereto from the mouths of our rivers of hostile fishing vessels because there were real boats believe that these vessels mainly went there to spy and watch. Hostile light warships naturally were to be routed at the same time and destroyed if possible.

"Imagination of Enemies."

"This was mainly a job for torpedo boats and small cruisers, accompanied by strong cruisers to fall back on, and nothing else. All the rest depended only in the imagination of our enemies, who thus wanted to cover themselves at least with the glory of having protected the English coast from invasion.

"Our four armored cruisers Seydlitz, Moltke, Derfflinger and Bluecher, with small cruisers and torpedo boat flotillas ahead of them, were ordered to sail in a line, left port on January 23 and arrived off the Dogger Bank early on the 24th, ready to execute their orders. A moderate easterly wind blowing from the west was unusually clear, so that the dawn of winter day revealed the enemy.

"Shortly after 9 A. M. our protecting cruisers and flotillas reported a small British cruiser and two torpedo boats and thick smoke northwest. This proved the presence of numerous hostile war vessels off the Dogger Bank. Our ships immediately gathered on a southeast course.

"The Admiral of the first British battle cruiser squadron went full steam ahead and the other British small cruisers and twenty-six torpedo boats in the same direction. Thus, while the forces were gathering, the following situation became evident:

"From the rear the hostile light cruisers and torpedo boats were coming up; behind them were standing at least eight big ships, and to starboard, off in a westerly direction, five clouds of smoke were seen approaching, which at 9:30 o'clock were plainly recognized as the battle cruisers Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable, whose order of succession is so reported by the British Admiral. There were thus at least thirteen big British warships, besides the small cruisers and twenty-six torpedo boats.

Odds Unequal.

"No words are needed to explain that it would have been foolhardiness to lead four big German warships and small cruisers, not six at the British report, and twenty-two torpedo boats into battle against so formidable a force. The British report purposely omits to mention the presence of the British main squadron by limiting itself to a version of the events of the battle proper, which the main squadron was unable to approach.

"There was nothing left for the German Admiral but to take a southeasterly course that offered him a running fight and would bring him into the German bay and thus nearer to our bases and the possibility of reinforcements. Also every other northerly course not leading directly to Denmark, and every southerly one closer to the English bases.

"Highest speed was imperative because that alone offered a chance of drawing the enemy's squadron apart, since the hostile main force surely would not be able to keep up such speed, and thus a chance might possibly offer itself for a promising battle.

"This was what English papers called the flight home.

"Thus the fight started. Toward 10 A. M. the enemy opened fire on a distance of eleven miles without being able at first to reach our ships; it took him until 10:12 A. M. before he got within our range. At 9:29 A. M. the Bluecher opened fire on small cruisers that came up from the rear, with a result that the cruiser, hit, turned off and sank after an explosion. Shortly after 10 A. M. our armored cruisers opened fire on the biggest enemy ship at ten miles. The first shot, which fell in the British main force, not only led the British main force behind, but also disabled the battle cruisers themselves into two groups: the oldest ships, New Zealand and Indomitable, remaining behind, went on, however, being entirely excluded from participation in the fight.

Guns Found Their Mark.

"The easterly wind was unfavorable for the fight because it drove the heavy smoke clouds of the ships and our torpedo boats not standing before the battle lines. Considering, moreover, the great fighting distance, which was never less than eight miles, it must be admitted that the difficulties for both parties were exceedingly great. Yet our heavy artillery soon found its mark.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, Aug. 8.—German forces close in on Lomza and elsewhere on the Russian front advance all along the line. The Turks send troops to the Adrianople-Lake-Burgz-Tepehatajda line, fearful of an attack from Bulgaria. The French repulse German attacks in the Vosges and in the Argonne. The Italians capture Monte San Michele, on the Doberdo plateau.

MONDAY, Aug. 9.—The Kaiser has offered peace to Russia, say Petrograd and Copenhagen dispatches, proposing to give Russia part of Galicia and to keep western Poland. The Germans take Serock, the key to the Russian defences on the Bug, and approach closer to Wyszow. The total German losses since the beginning of the war, exclusive of naval losses, are quoted at 2,178,683. The Germans capture and retain some trenches in the Argonne near Fontaine Houyette.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10.—A German fleet attempts to enter the Gulf of Riga but apparently is driven off by the Russians. The Germans take Praga, across the Vistula from Warsaw, and advance toward the east. At the northern and southern extremities of the Warsaw salient the Russians are fighting a strong rear guard action. The British forces retake trenches they had lost to the Germans a week before near Hooge. The Turkish battleship Kheyred-din Barbarossa is sunk in the sea of Marmora by a British submarine. Completion of the British national register is begun.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11.—The Germans take Lomza and threaten Kovno. The British auxiliary cruiser India is torpedoed off the Swedish coast and sunk. The Turks claim gains on the Gallipoli Peninsula, while the Allies assert that their forces pushed forward for 200 yards over a 300 yard front near Krithia. The Entente Powers collaborate in an offer to Bulgaria, thereby hoping to obtain Bulgaria's entrance into the war on their side.

THURSDAY, Aug. 12.—The important railway junction southwest of Ostrow falls into German hands. The German operations in Kovno and Courland are placed in charge of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Allies land 50,000 fresh troops at three points on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Germany announces that Zeppelin raided London on the night of August 10. The Germans make slight gains near the Binarville-Vienne le Chateau road in the Argonne. Austrian warships bombard Bari. During the attack an Italian submarine sank an Austrian submarine. The British armed patrol vessel Ramsey is sunk by the German auxiliary steamer Meteor, the Meteor being sunk later by British fast cruisers.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13.—Lukow falls to the Germans and the Russians continue to retreat. The Balkan situation grows more disquieting. An Austro-German army of some 300,000 is said to be massed at Orsova, Hungary, near the Rumanian and Serbian frontiers. Part of the trenches lost by the French two days ago in the Argonne are retaken. The British report the destruction of the Turkish torpedo gunboat Berk-i-Satvet, an unidentified battleship and an empty transport in the Sea of Marmora by a British submarine. The official *Voelkische Allgemeine Zeitung* denies recent reports that Germany offered peace to Russia.

SATURDAY, Aug. 14.—The Germans take Siedlitz, but fail to down the Kovno fortifications. Sokolow is captured by the Bavarian troops. A Zeppelin raid on the east coast of England kills six persons and injures twenty-three. It is officially intimated by the British Government that cotton is to be placed on the contraband list.

to the group of those ships that had remained behind.

"A little later the third vessel received a torpedo shot from a torpedo boat which had remained between the fighting lines, and then the whole British line simultaneously turned to starboard, and then the British battle cruiser, toward noon the Lion, the leader of the hostile fleet, received several consecutive heavy hits forward, rendering her artillery forward apparently useless; a strong detonation was observed followed by fire, the ship turned off to starboard and with a heavy list left the line of battle, leaving the leadership to the third vessel.

Made for the Bluecher.

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The Tiger Destroyed.

"At this time the torpedo boat which had previously fired a successful shot fired a second shot at the Tiger, now standing back in the northward steaming British line. The result was a heavy explosion, which resulted in the destruction of the ship. The British force was still superior to his own. He resolved to take a more southerly course for the time being, perhaps in order to envelop the British line from behind and thus get to the Bluecher.

Losses Compared.

FRENCH LABOR EAGER  
TO HELP ARMY WIN

Munitions Workers Enthusiastic and Output Increases Rapidly.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.  
PARIS, July 25.—The new spirit animating the workmen of France employed in munitions factories is shown by the report that the output is increasing by leaps and bounds. An illustration of what the workmen think is shown in the exchange of letters between Gen. de Maudhuy, who commands the French army, and the employees of the French arms factory at Le Creusot. The general writes: "Comrades: We hear that you are working night and day in order to send us cannon and rifles. Bravo and thanks. In this way you will save the lives of many of your brethren and we shall gain the victory sooner. Courage! Work hard! We will strike hard. Vive la France!"

The workers replied to this as follows: "GENERAL: Yes, we are working without a break day and night. Sundays and holidays, well aware what services we have to render our brave brethren in arms who are fighting at the front. They can rely upon us as we do on them and admire their great bravery. Many of us have had the honor to serve under you. We could appreciate no encouragement greater than that of our old commander.

Thanks with all our hearts, General, for your touching words. You may rest assured that we will employ all our efforts to give you a worthy reply, for you are not in the front rank of those who are leading our armies to victory."

Writing in the *Matin* Henry Berenger, one of the members of the Senatorial Committee of Inspection, declares that factories engaged in the manufacture of explosives and munitions are working day and night, and that there is no valley where powder factories have not quadrupled their output. He mentions one powder factory where the normal force was 600. It is now 1,400 and is to be raised to 2,000. There is complete co-ordination between the State powder factories and private establishments, a dozen of which latter are working twenty-four hours a day.

News of Austrians' Approach.

Meanwhile, through her talent for speaking many languages, Miss Hirschbner was soon fated to play a leading part in one of the most thrilling adventures that have ever fallen to the lot of a Red Cross nurse. Dramatically and with all the suddenness of a thunderbolt, the news came at 2 o'clock one cold, raw morning that the Austrians had driven back the Serbs and were entering Belgrade. Dr. Ryan was awakened to find that one of the chief Serbian

BATTLE MADNESS SLIGHT.

More Insanely Among Those Who Have Not Seen Action.

PARIS, July 30.—Some exaggerated accounts of madness due to the war which have reached the United States are strongly contradicted by Prof. Regis, who has been officially charged with investigating the mental condition of French troops. Prof. Regis says that the statistics he has gathered show the number of cases of madness among soldiers sent from the front as wounded or ill do not exceed .36 for every thousand, or 172 for the 500,000 cases he has investigated.

SAYS JAPAN OPPOSES  
ANY OFFENSIVE WAR

T. Miyaoko Gives Reason Against Participating in Europe With Allies.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.  
BERLIN, via Amsterdam, July 19.—"Japan will not send an army to Europe," is the title of an article in the *Asahi* by T. Miyaoko, a Japanese pacifist, to a well-known French diplomat. It follows:

"One can put into a few words the object of the present despatch of 400,000 Japanese soldiers as one for the defense of the nation, but it is generally accepted as such. The decrees seriously issued by Emperor Meiji emphasize that the territorial army is to be called out only for the welfare of the nation."

"It is simply impossible. As in France and Germany, there is in Japan the conscription system. The military service in Japan is divided into two categories: a first and second reserve, or *Landwehr*, and a territorial army, or *Landsturm*. The latter service does not formally designate the latter service as one for the defense of the nation, but it is generally accepted as such. The decrees seriously issued by Emperor Meiji emphasize that the territorial army is to be called out only for the welfare of the nation."

"Thus, if the Japanese people can decide upon a war only when they have to defend their own country, how can one suppose that the government would send an army to Europe? The *Asahi*, which gave a faint hint at such a scheme, would be doomed to a question whether it should be called 'war' or not in these days when the world is in a state of confusion."

62 ORPHANS SAVED AT FIRE.

Sisters Carry Children From Dormitory of Baltimore Home.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The lives of 62 colored orphans, inmates of St. Elizabeth's Home, and of 300 patients at the Mercy Hospital were endangered today when fire destroyed the furniture factory of Goldstrom Brothers Company, which adjoined these institutions.

That no lives were lost is due to the heroism of Mother Superior Mary Mildred and the sisters in charge. They carried from the infant dormitory sixty-two children ranging from one week to 4 years old. When an alarm had been carried to the Mother Superior repaired to the chapel on a top floor and with Cardinal Gibbons' secretary, Father Connelly, and the district warden, the roof of the factory fell in as they passed out.

AMERICAN SURGEON WINS  
LOVE OF ALL BELGRADE

Dr. Edward Ryan Insisted Serbians Be Given Same Attention as Austrians—Nurses, After Heroic Service, Coming Home for Rest.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.  
BELGRADE, July 1.—By the time these lines, written in far away Serbia, appear in print a second group of eleven American Red Cross nurses from Dr. Edward Ryan's hospital at Belgrade will be rapidly nearing home for a well earned rest. They have just left here, after living through ten months filled with hard work and adventures.

Many are the stories of heartrending human interest which these Red Cross sisters will have to tell their friends. Take the experience of Miss Olive Hirschbner, for example. After having worked in a New York hospital for ten years, this fragile-looking little nurse volunteered for Red Cross work in Serbia last autumn and arrived here with Dr. Ryan when the fighting on the Serbo-Austrian frontier was at its fiercest. Patients with infected wounds were streaming into the hospital daily by the hundred, and on some days thousands had to be turned away.

"You may guess what things looked like when we arrived," said Miss Hirschbner, as she told me her story. "Belgrade we came there had been only one surgeon to attend to a thousand patients. Three doctors, Ryan, Ahearne and Donovan, together with twelve nurses, found it a tremendously hard struggle to handle the patients. The condition of most of the wounded men was such that it made the heart sick to look at them."

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Meanwhile, through her talent for speaking many languages, Miss Hirschbner was soon fated to play a leading part in one of the most thrilling adventures that have ever fallen to the lot of a Red Cross nurse. Dramatically and with all the suddenness of a thunderbolt, the news came at 2 o'clock one cold, raw morning that the Austrians had driven back the Serbs and were entering Belgrade. Dr. Ryan was awakened to find that one of the chief Serbian

into the country beyond, where now, days and the staidest vehicles can venture, so dilapidated have become Serbia's roadways by the constant traffic of war. And the doctor and nurse were not very far on the way before a piece of shell burst over them, wrecking part of the cab.

After this narrow escape it is hardly surprising that Dr. Ryan is to be given a round, and, instead of meeting the troops in the northwest of the city, go to the northeast. The clatter of hoofs was very far on the way before a welcome visitor. Well in advance of the rest of the soldiers came one solitary horseman, who, as if to add a touch of unreality to the scene, was wearing an old military uniform. It was with this man that Dr. Ryan had his preliminary parley, and at length he and his interpreter were hidden to await the arrival of Gen. Frank, the commander in chief. When, a little later, the latter appeared, the doctor, with the nurse shivering with cold by his side, lost no time in stating his terms.

Dr. Ryan Imposes Conditions.

"As a neutral American I have been put in charge of all the hospitals in Belgrade," he said, "and I am quite willing to go on making them for you to the best of my ability on two conditions: First, I ask that you give me full control, together with your guarantee that the doctors, nurses and orderlies at present at work will be in no way molested. Secondly, I ask that the Serbian patient shall be sent away from the hospital without my authority.

"I believe in a man fighting for his country to the last ditch for so long as he can. But when once he is wounded he becomes a noncombatant, and I think you will agree, sir, he is entitled to every consideration alike from friend and foe. Unless, then, you give me permission to treat Serbian and Austrian patients practically on an equal footing, I must beg to retire.

When you consider that this was the bargain struck by Dr. Ryan and he refused to yield an inch until the Austrian Commander had courteously given his consent, it is not hard to see how the doctor's length and breadth of the city of Belgrade is now known as the best loved man in Belgrade. Nothing now seems too much for the Serbians to do for him and when recently he was stricken with typhus, all sorts of gifts to cheer him were showered freely upon him, even by the poorest of the populace.

Although the Austrian occupation of Belgrade lasted only ten days and some months have since elapsed, memories of it will be vividly revived when this Red Cross party of nurses now on its way

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B. Altman & Co.

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