

WAR MAY TOUCH SHORES OF U. S., DANIELS ADMITS

Naval Secretary Urges Bigger Navy Before House Committee.

RELIES ON PRESIDENT "He Will Keep Us Out of Trouble," Official's View.

MUST MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY Committed to Two-Battleship Plan for This Year. He Wants More Following Year.

For the first time since the outbreak of war in Europe, the admission was made in public yesterday by a member of the Wilson Cabinet that there is a possibility of the United States becoming involved in difficulties with one or another of the belligerents.

The speaker was Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs to give testimony concerning the naval budget about to be prepared. Secretary Daniels made it plain that he favored a powerful navy. He said that the program calling for two battleships was framed in the belief that the revenues of the government would warrant no larger expenditures at this time.

"If you gentlemen will find me the money I will recommend four battleships a year."

Secretary Daniels declared the possibility of the United States becoming involved with a European power or powers was remote, but he insisted the danger would be present just as long as the war lasts. Accordingly, he urged that Congress authorize the building of two battleships and other additions to the fleet.

"I am convinced the President will keep us out of trouble, but with fire all around us there is danger of conflagration," he said. "Delicate questions are continually arising. We have our neutrality to maintain and must maintain it. I am in favor of the construction of two battleships this year, and next year I shall recommend a larger increase in the navy if revenues permit. This year I do not think we should build more than two battleships, even if our finances warranted such an expenditure. There will be lessons in naval science to be learned from the present war and we should gain the benefit of those lessons before embarking upon a more extensive building program."

Competitor of Britain. Secretary Daniels said there was no necessity for the United States building or maintaining a navy as large as that of Great Britain.

"But we ought to have a navy large and powerful enough to meet any probable foe," he said. "All the American people desire it that we have a strong and powerful navy. We do not need a perfect naval defense, because this would be impossible to obtain. It would impoverish the country. We ought to spend enough money to keep our navy large and efficient, but we ought not to enter into competition with the military powers of the world. Of course, my opinion may change in the next few months."

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, Republican, asked Secretary Daniels to explain the sentence in the President's message reading: "Our policy will not be for an occasion." The Secretary said:

"I understand the President intends a policy which means the steady development of the navy shall do along today as in the past. He meant that no emergency would cause us to take any hasty action."

In addition to recommending an authorization for two battleships and auxiliaries, Secretary Daniels emphasized the need of a naval reserve of approximately 25,000 men, saying the Mexican situation had demonstrated the possibilities of such a reserve. "During the Mexican trouble," he said, "my office was deluged with applications from former sailors who wanted to volunteer."

Mr. Daniels appeared to be in accord with the view expressed Wednesday by Admiral Fletcher that no lesson was yet been taught by the European war that would warrant discarding the battleship as a main factor in a naval organization. He said that submarines had done good work abroad, but that they had been used only on a limited scale.

Secretary Daniels said if the Edison storage battery, now building is a complete success, the problem of submarine construction and operation would be solved to a large extent.

HEAD OF MORMONS DEAD. Joseph Smith, Son of Church Founder, Dies at 82. Independence, Mo., Dec. 10.—Joseph Smith, president of the reorganized church of Latter Day Saints, died this afternoon after a long illness. He was eighty-two years old, had been married three times and had seventeen children. His father was the founder of the Mormon Church.

'I'M A LEPER AND SICK;' LANDS IN PESTHOUSE

Wanders Around Washington Day and Night Before Asking Crossing "Cop" to Arrest Him.

Charles Randall, a pronounced leper, slept Wednesday night in Union Station, ate at a downtown restaurant, and wandered about the streets for hours yesterday until, drenched by the rain and shivering from cold, he surrendered himself to Crossing Policeman Abram Rosenberg at Fifth street and Massachusetts avenue northwest.

Policeman Rosenberg was directing traffic when Randall approached him at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. "Arrest me; I'm a leper and I'm sick," said Randall.

Rosenberg telephoned through a police alarm box to the District health department. An ambulance was sent and Randall was taken to the quarantine station. Dr. Fowler was sent for and examined Randall. The leper was unable to say where he had been since he left Union Station early yesterday morning. He said he was forty-seven years old, and that he was from St. Louis, where he had been detained. A telegram late last night from St. Louis said that there was no Randall in their records, but that a man of similar age and description had escaped.

As yet, no steps have been taken to place Randall in the leper station with John Early, who is costing the District \$200 a month. The new leper was detained last night in a building adjoining the smallpox building at the quarantine station.

BIGAMIST'S WIVES (4) TELL HOW HE WON THEM

Wooing of Von Wagner Is Described Graphically in Hoboken Court.

New York, Dec. 10.—Recorder McGovern today issued a warrant for Karl Von Wagner, who is being sought by the Hoboken police for alleged matrimonial swindling games. Four women testified he had married and robbed them in quick succession. His partner, Arthur Klee, is held in \$2,000 bail for the grand jury on a charge of conspiracy, which he denies.

The Hoboken Police Court was a rendezvous for Von Wagner's alleged wives. They sat close together and talked and talked. They had only one subject of conversation—"Him." There was no suggestion of envy or rivalry in the air. They seemed most interested in the problem of how to get their money back; next to that, in the chance of punishing Von Wagner, and only slightly in the old song, somewhat altered, "I Wonder Who's Kissing Him Now?" Mrs. Rose Stetten Edelman, Mrs. Anna Schellen Edelman, Mrs. Anna Koller, and Mrs. Martha Mueller, each told of matrimonial experiences with Von Wagner who got their money, if they had any, and then became the disappearing bridegroom.

BOER REBELLION CRUSHED.

Botha Says Next Move Is Invasion of German Southwest Africa.

Cape Town, Dec. 10.—Gen. Botha, commander of the union defense forces, announced officially today that the Boer rebellion in South Africa has been crushed. He declared that it is the next duty of the government to deal with the rebels who fled into German Southwest Africa. This indicates that the union will invade German Southwest Africa with a big army.

There is only one rebel general remaining in the Orange Free State, all the others having been captured with their men. The captives include Gen. Weasels, Gen. Bruer and Gen. van Collier, the last named a member of the legislative assembly. More than 1,300 men surrendered with them.

Schmidt Appeals for New Trial.

New York, Dec. 10.—Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, today heard argument for a new trial for Hans Schmidt, who killed Anna Ammiller. Schmidt is in Sing Sing awaiting execution. Justice Davis asked counsel to submit memoranda before next Tuesday.

"How the Czar's Dream Dried a Woman's Tears."

An article of particular interest at this time—a fact, not fiction, and of the present and not the future, disclosed in the four-color supplement. "Trying to Save the King"—as revealed by a world-famous spy—the Imperial Secret in next Sunday's Herald.

Then there's the Pictorial Review of the War—that weekly review of the momentous occasion abroad in pictures that are interesting all Washington and producing the usual number of imitations that are sincerest flattery.

Add the Main News Section, the Society and Fraternal Section, the Sporting "Pink" Section, and the Four-color Comic Section—and you have

The National Capital's biggest and best Sunday newspaper. Place your next Sunday's order now. 5c Place your next Sunday's order now.

PAGE WOULD PUT SCHOOLS UNDER DISTRICT RULE

Solon Will Work for Reorganization of the System.

NEW JOHNSON ATTACK First of Amendments Against "Half-and-half" Plan Read.

WANTS INVESTIGATING BODY Proposed Inquiry in Line with Commissioners' Recommendation for Fiscal Control.

An attempt to bring about a complete reorganization of the school system, and its placement under the administration of the District Commissioners, will be made by Representative Page, of North Carolina, chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee in charge of the District bill.

Mr. Page announced yesterday that during consideration of the bill, he would offer an amendment calling for a complete survey by a special committee of Congress with this end in view. Aside from resultant reforms in the system, this move will be in line with the recommendation in the Commissioners' latest report, that all District expenditures be estimated for and all appropriations administered by the school board.

Mr. Page's statement was the outgrowth of a brief debate brought on through the presentation by Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, of a memorial urging an investigation of the administration of the colored schools of the city.

Pay Law Unjust.

Speaking to the memorial offered by Mr. Moore, Mr. Page declared that when the part of the bill effecting schools is reached, he will offer an amendment calling for a complete survey of the organization and administration of the school affairs of the District, with a view to legislation reorganizing the school system. In reply to a question by Mr. Moore, Mr. Page declared he favored placing the administration of the school system under the Commissioners, members of the board of education to receive their commissions from that body. Referring to the school teachers' longevity pay law, Mr. Page said:

"I do not believe there has been a system placed upon the statute books that carries with it more injustice than is contained in the provisions of this act. Under the present law there is absolutely no merit in promotion. It is automatic and merely means time."

Johnson Amendment Read.

The first of the Johnson amendments, looking to a breaking down not only of the present half-and-half financial arrangement, but to the rewriting on an appropriation bill of the tax laws of the District, was proposed yesterday when the first paragraph of the bill was read under the five-minute rule. Before debate could be got under way on the amendment, the House adjourned until today, but not until Representative Page, who has charge of the bill, had aligned himself in favor of the amendment. The proposed rider reads as follows:

"That all moneys appropriated for and expenses of the government of the District shall be paid out of the revenues of said District to the extent that they are available, and the balance shall be paid out of moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, but the amount to be paid out of moneys in the Treasury of the United States shall in no case be as much as one-half of said expenses, and all laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

SERENO E. PAYNE DIES SUDDENLY IN HOTEL ALONE

Congress Member Expires Five Minutes After Call for Aid.

CAN'T LOCATE FAMILY House Officials Attempt to Convey News of Death.

TO CALL ADJOURNMENT TODAY Heart Disease Caused Death—Was One of Best Loved Members of Lower House.

Five minutes after he called up the office of the Portland Hotel here last night for help, Representative Sereno Payne, of New York, died sitting in an arm chair in his room of heart disease. No one was with him at the time of death except hotel officials, and one of them entered the room just as he died. His family is not in town.

The Representative returned home last night from Congress apparently in his usual health. He dined at the hotel, chatted a while with friends there, and then went up to his room. Suddenly the hotel office was startled by a phone call from the statesman in which he asked for help and stated he was ill. A doctor was immediately called, but Mr. Payne was dead when he arrived.

Representative Payne was the only member of the present Congress who served fifteen terms. He started in the Forty-eighth, missed the Fiftieth Congress, and has been returned to every subsequent Congress.

Trying to Locate Family.

Officials of the House were at a late hour last night endeavoring to locate members of Mr. Payne's family to inform them of the sad occurrence. Representative Parker, a colleague of Payne, was in town and arrived at the hotel shortly after his death to take charge of matters, until the arrival of his relatives.

Speaker Clark was notified at once of the death of Representative Payne and expressed deep regret. The House will be notified formally of the death of Mr. Payne upon convening today and an adjournment will be taken in respect to his memory.

Recognized Taft Expert.

The death of Mr. Payne removes one of the real leaders of the House, as well as one of the best loved members. As a tariff expert, he was without peer in either House. A high protectionist, and the target of much attack because of his co-authorship of the Payne-Adrich tariff law of 1909, his mastery of the technicalities necessary to the construction of an omnibus tariff law was recognized the country over.

Along with others of the "old guard" of the Republican party, Mr. Payne was pilloried throughout the country by Progressive Republicans in the vituperative campaign of 1912, but his standing as a constructive legislator, a clear thinker, and a cool leader, was not affected, nor was the generous affection and esteem in which he was held by his colleagues in the least lessened. Throughout the abuse to which he was subjected, he maintained his smiling good humor in his relations with his colleagues. An intense partisan on matters affecting fundamental principles of the Republican party, Mr. Payne still showed an independence of thought and action that recognized no ulterior leadership in most questions.

His versatility and resourcefulness in debate made him equally at home with serious facts or rally, and his remarks always were followed religiously on both sides of the center aisle. Toward the end of the legislative day of yesterday Mr. Payne displayed interest in a statement by Representative Page, of North Carolina, with reference to a proposed investigation of the Washington school system. Mr. Page criticized the provision of law which imposes upon the District Supreme Court the duty of naming the local board of education. Mr. Payne strove to his feet and in a reminiscent strain told his colleagues of the circumstances which made the passage of the present law possible.

As he took his seat Mr. Page thanked him for his interest and expressed pleasure that he would have his support in the movement to restore the old law which would give the District Commissioners authority to appoint the members of the school board. During arduous labors of the past two years, Mr. Payne has stuck closely to his post in Washington, and the result has been a noticeable diminution of his vitality.

Sereno Ellisha Payne was born in Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., on June 24, 1844. He graduated from the University of Rochester in 1864 with the degree of A. B. In January, 1869, he was appointed a member of the British Joint High Commission to negotiate the treaty with Canada. Mr. Payne was twice chairman of the Republican State convention of New York, and was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1882, 1886, 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912. He served as chairman of the credentials committee at the 1909 convention.

BRITISH SINK FOURTH GERMAN CRUISER AND 3 SUBMARINES; FIFTH RAIDER REPORTED LOST

ENGLAND TO ANNOUNCE ANNEXATION OF EGYPT ACTION WILL COME SOON, FRENCH LEADERS SAY

Paris, Dec. 10.—From an authoritative source high in the councils of the foreign office it is learned that Great Britain is preparing to make formal announcement of the annexation of Egypt. The formal annexation of Egypt has long been predicted, despite numerous assurances by England that the sovereignty of the country would be respected.

Egypt is nominally a part of the Turkish empire, but with an hereditary monarch, the Khedive. The affairs of the country, however, have long been administered by English officials, who occupy all the more important positions in the government.

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GERMANS PLAN NEW ATTACK ON CHANNEL COAST

Will Stand Pat in Poland Until Spring and Rush Troops to Belgium.

HEW WAY UP VISTULA Przasnysz Taken by Storm in Advance on River Bank.

TEN CORPS TO BE MOVED Kaiser Will Transfer Seasoned Troops to West for New Drive on Calais.

By FREDERICK WERNER. Berlin, Dec. 10 (by wireless).—A German victory at Przasnysz, a town in Poland, north of the Vistula River, resulting in the capture of that place and 600 prisoners, was announced today.

The following official report on military operations in both the eastern and western theaters of war was issued: "In the district of Souain, the French yesterday continued themselves to heavy artillery fire. There have been renewed French attacks in the eastern region of the Argonne forest at Recol and at Courcelles, but they have made no progress. "East of the Maurian Lakes only artillery encounters are taking place. "In Northern Poland, our columns advancing on the right bank of the Vistula took Przasnysz by storm. Six hundred prisoners and some machine guns were captured."

Russian Attacks Repulsed. "The attack along the Vistula River is being continued. In Southern Poland all attacks made by the Russians have been repulsed. "The failure of the French attacks in the Argonne was due to the heavy fire of our artillery. The enemy suffered severe losses. "Yesterday three of the enemy's aviators dropped about ten bombs on the open town of Friburg, which is not situated within the range of operations. No damage was done. "The bomb-throwing incident is mentioned in order to show again that the enemy's bombs have attacked an open town not within the range of operations. "Military experts today regarded the German victories in Poland of such importance that it is believed no further extensive operations will be undertaken on the eastern frontier until spring. The belief was expressed that the Germans will now be able to transfer ten army corps from the east to the western field of operations, which will result in another vigorous attempt being made to reach the English Channel.

AID IS RUSHED TO LINER. Centralia with Fifteen Passengers in Peril Off California Coast. San Francisco, Dec. 10.—Assistance is being rushed to the steamer Centralia, anchored five miles south of Point Arguilla light, north of the Santa Barbara Islands. The ship's machinery is dimmed and she is whipping around on her anchor in a strong southerly wind which threatens to drive her ashore. Upon receipt of a wireless call for help at Point Arguilla, the liners Harvard and Bear were notified and changed their courses to render assistance. The Centralia is a wooden ship of 47 tons, bound from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

From Meager wireless dispatches it was learned that the Centralia's boiler exploded, wrecking the engine-room and injuring several of the crew. The vessel carries fifteen passengers and a crew of nineteen.

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FRENCH FLIERS BOMBARD TEUTON AEROPLANE BASE

Conduct Daring Raid in Grand Duchy of Baden, Dropping Bombs.

ESCAPE GERMAN SHELLS Series of Successes Along Entire Front Claimed by Paris.

ADVANCE ALONG THE OISE Germans Forced from Trenches, Which Are Occupied by the Allies.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Paris, Dec. 10.—A spectacular raid by French aviators on Freiburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, resulted in the successful launching of sixteen bombs on the railway station and aviation hangars of the German flying corps. The aviators escaped amid a shower of shells, according to an official statement issued tonight by the war office.

Freiburg is about forty miles south of Strasbourg, which is the object of the movement by French troops operating in the vicinity of Altkirch and Murbach in Upper Alsace. It lies directly east of Colmar, which already has been threatened by the French advance. The French positions on this front have been threatened several times by operations of Taube biplanes engaged in border operations, while reconnoitering the French strongholds, and yesterday three aviators were dispatched to disable or destroy the base of the German fliers. Owing to the fury of the reply that came from the aeroplane guns of the German batteries protecting the hangar, the French fliers were unable to ascertain the extent of the damage done by their projectiles.

French Take Trenches. Tonight's official statement also declares that the general situation on the remainder of the battle front is unchanged. The statement issued in the afternoon, however, chronicled a series of French successes. At a number of points the French pressed the Germans back and forced them to evacuate their trenches, while in the artillery engagements the French guns continued to maintain their superiority. Both in Flanders and in the region of Arras the Germans failed to attempt a resumption of the offensive, and the rival armies maintained practically the same positions. Along the Oise River, however, the French who held positions at Sandezy and Le Queyroy-en-Salterre, attacked the German lines sharply, forcing the invaders to quit the trenches which they have held for several weeks. After a terrific struggle the French found themselves advanced from 200 to 500 meters on advantageous ground, where they proceeded to dig themselves in. Shells Clear Ditches. About Rheims the French gunners displayed particularly brilliant marksmanship. So accurate was their fire that they literally cleaned out the German trenches. Heavy losses were inflicted upon retreating forces. Increased activity was evidenced by the German batteries supporting the invaders' lines along the Aisne and in the Champagne country, but here, as on preceding days, the fire from the French guns easily established their supremacy. Like success was won by the French gunners on the Meuse belaitis. In the Derthon region two counter-attacks were directed by the German infantry against the recently established advanced posts of the French in an effort to retake the ground lost to them in the recent French success, but both attacks were repulsed.

Nurnberg Destroyed, Dresden, Too, Reported Sent to the Bottom

Sea Practically Cleared of German Raiders as Vice Admiral Sturdee's Squadron Accounts for Two Warships Which Escaped During Battle Off Falkland Islands, in Which Three Teuton Cruisers Were Sunk—Stern Chase Ends in Sinking of the Nurnberg, and, Although Nothing Official Has Been Received Concerning Fate of the Dresden, London Hears that She Also Was Sent Down. King Congratulates Victorious Commander.

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GERMAN LOSSES IN NAVAL BATTLE REACH 2,400; NOT A SINGLE BRITON KILLED IN BIG VICTORY

THREE GERMAN SUBMARINES REPORTED SUNK SIX ATTEMPTED NIGHT RAID ON BRITISH HARBOR

London, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Dover states that three German submarines, which took part in an attempted raid upon Admiralty Harbor, have been sunk after a heavy fusillade by the land batteries. The attempted raid on the harbor was made under cover of darkness this morning. Six submarines took part. The first alarm on shore was given by the firing of big naval guns. Soon all the batteries were in action. At least 200 shots were fired. The message states that the submarines did not succeed in doing any damage. The admiralty has received no confirmation of the reported sinking of three German submarines, but the official press bureau has passed the messages for publication.

London, Dec. 10.—The German cruiser Nurnberg, which, with the light cruiser Dresden, escaped after the Schornhorst, Gneisenau, and Leipzig, of Admiral Von Spee's squadron were sunk Tuesday morning by Vice Admiral Sturdee's British squadron off the Falkland Islands, was sunk after a stern chase on the afternoon of the same day, according to official announcement of the admiralty tonight. The Dresden has not been accounted for officially, but the British ships were declared to be in hot pursuit, and there is a report in circulation in London that this last unit of the fleet that defeated Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's fleet off Coronel, Chile, on November 1, also has been sunk.

KAISER MUCH BETTER; TEMPERATURE NORMAL Official Announcement Says Condition Is Greatly Improved—Reports of Field Operations.

Berlin (by wireless via London), Dec. 10.—It was announced officially that the condition of Emperor William is greatly improved. His temperature is declared to be normal. According to a Reuter's dispatch, the Emperor remained in bed all day, but received reports from army headquarters in several fields. Bronchial trouble has bothered the Kaiser for some time. In 1912 he was confined to his bed by this ailment, coupled with muscular rheumatism. There is no doubt, too, that he has carried a burden under which most men would have collapsed long ago since the outbreak of the war. He has been constantly at the front and assumed supreme command of his armies. One report declares that a hasty visit to Vienna, during which he contracted a cold, is directly responsible for the Kaiser's illness. From Berlin, it is reported, the Kaiser hurried to the Austrian capital, where he saw Emperor Francis Joseph.

NINE SHIPS IN BRITISH FLEET. Two Dreadnaughts in Squadron Which Defeated Germans. Special Cable to The Washington Herald. Montevideo, Dec. 10.—The British fleet which attacked and sank four vessels of the German fleet commanded by Vice Admiral Graf von Spee in an engagement off the Falkland Islands on Tuesday, is reported here to have numbered nine warships, two of which were Dreadnaughts, thought to be the Lion and the Indefatigable, two of the greatest fighting ships in the British navy. Three colliers are reported to have accompanied the fleet and one transport also was attached. This report was brought by the crew of a coasting steamer which has arrived from Punta Arenas.

Austrians Admit Reverse. Vienna (via Amsterdam), Dec. 10.—It is admitted that the Austrian troops in Serbia have been checked west of Milonovatz. Christmas Holiday Rates. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Selling South. 100 New York ave. av. Phone Main 988.—Ad.

Avenges Loss of Friend. Official details of the engagement of Tuesday, in which Admiral Sturdee avenged the death of his friend and comrade, Admiral Cradock, are furnished by the admiralty's statement. The most remarkable passage of Admiral Sturdee's report is that not a man aboard any of the British ships was lost. The battle lasted five hours. When the British squadron attacked, following the motions of the flagship, the British guns singled out the Schornhorst, flying Admiral von Spee's flag. The German flagship replied, and a vigorous engagement ensued, in which only the Gneisenau stood by, the others being directed to scatter. It took three hours of furious fighting before the Schornhorst was given its deathblow. As the flagship went down, still fighting, with all on board, the British flagship directed its guns against the Gneisenau, sister ship of the Schornhorst. Meanwhile the lighter cruisers of the British fleet were detached to overhaul the Leipzig, which was just steaming away in the wake of the Nurnberg and Dresden. The battleships of the British fleet continued their attack on the Gneisenau, which put up a valiant resistance for two hours more, when it, too, was sent to the bottom. While in the distance the small warships of the British fleet were engaging the Leipzig, which was sunk after only a short fight, efforts of the units which had dispatched the Gneisenau was directed toward picking up the survivors who were struggling in the water, some clinging to the boats which had gone overboard when the ships cleared for the action. Of the crew of the Leipzig some survivors also were saved, but of the crew of the Schornhorst none was found alive, though the water all about by this time was dotted with inert forms. The rescue work delayed the chase of the fleeing Nurnberg and Dresden, which was led by the flagship, but the colliers accompanying the German squadron were easily overtaken and British crews immediately placed aboard them. Of the chase that followed, its direction

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