

TOTAL BRITISH
LOSSES ON LAND
AND SEA 510,230

Flanders Claims Toll of 379,958, Dardanelles 106,610—Navy Death Roll Reaches 12,160—German Submarine War Failure From Start—Asquith Issues Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The grand total of British military and naval losses, according to a written reply by Premier Asquith to a question propounded in the house of commons, has reached 510,230.

A written statement sent to the house of commons by Premier Asquith on October 29, gave the total British casualties as 493,294 from the beginning of the war to October 9. The total casualties for October 9, as compiled from the war office lists were 74,297 while those for November were 46,416, which would indicate a grand total of approximately 609,000.

There has been no explanation as yet of this apparent discrepancy.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Reports received by the board of trade during November tell of the sinking of fifty-three British steamers with a total loss of tonnage of 61,072 with the loss of 646 lives. In the same period the loss was reported of thirty-five British sailing vessels of 4,977 net tonnage with six lives. So far as the figures show only twenty of the steamers were sunk by German warships and ten by mines, but 495 of the lives lost were on steamers sunk by German warships.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The total of British military and naval losses from the beginning of the war to November 9 was 510,230. This figure was given in a written reply by Premier Asquith to a question addressed to the government in the house of commons. The losses were distributed as follows:

France			
Rank	Killed	Wounded	Missing
Officers	4,620	9,754	1,582
Other ranks	69,272	240,284	54,416
Total			379,958
Mediterranean			
Officers	1,504	2,860	356
Other ranks	21,531	70,148	10,211
Total			106,610
Other Theaters			
Officers	227	337	74
Other ranks	2,032	5,587	3,223
Total			11,712
Navy (Marines)			
Officers	589	161	52
Other ranks	9,128	1,920	310
Total			12,160
Grand Total			510,230.

OFFSET ADVERSE
EVIDENCE GIVEN
SCHMIDT TRIAL

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 2.—To offset the adverse testimony given yesterday by B. J. Cook, the prosecution in the trial of Mathew A. Schmidt, charged with the murder of one of the twenty victims of the Times bomb explosion here October 1, 1910, brought to the stand today Herbert F. Wood, a bank official of Indianapolis, to identify signatures alleged to have been made by James B. McNamara, confessed dynamiter of the newspaper building.

Cook, who formerly was a book-keeper at the Indianapolis headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, identified the signatures "J. B. Price" and "F. A. Perry" as those of J. J. McNamara and Herbert S. Hokin. The prosecution seeks to show they were those of James B. McNamara and Schmidt.

British Crew Safe

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The small British steamship Malinche, whose crew was reported yesterday to have reached harbor in two lifeboats, has been sunk, probably by a submarine in the Mediterranean.

TEUTONS PLAN
NEW OFFENSIVE
IN NEAR EAST

Objective Still Mystery, But Slav Expedition Likely—Serb Campaign at End—Little Montenegro Gaily Opposes Giant Invader—No Change in Greece.

BERLIN, Dec. 2, via London.—Teutonic forces, pressing their campaign against Montenegro, have occupied the towns of Plevlje and Jubbak, in northeastern Montenegro, near the Serbian border, German army headquarters announced today.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Military events in the Balkans are apparently in a transitory stage which may preface another German offensive, but whether this will be made against the Franco-British troops which hold all that remains of Serbia or against the Russians, should they launch an attack against Bulgaria from the east, the present situation gives no indication.

A Saloniki dispatch, reporting the withdrawal of Field Marshal Von Mackensen's forces from the Serbian front to Bulgaria, is interpreted in some quarters as confirmation of the second alternative.

With Pristina in Bulgarian hands, both the Austro-Germans and the Bulgarians have formally announced the completion of their Serbian campaign. Vienna officially estimates the capture of more than 60,000 Serbians by General Von Koevess' army during the month of November alone. Moreover it seems certain that the Serbians in their retreat over Albanian mountain passes encountered by civilian refugees and handicapped by wintry weather, were forced to leave behind them a large part of their equipment, including more of their heavy artillery, motor cars and other transports.

The Germans are now engaging the Montenegrins on the Montenegrin frontier and at heavy cost have penetrated some distance beyond the border. Yet this struggle is not comparable to the serious and sanguinary fighting which marked the Serbian campaign last month and which has now almost ceased.

Notwithstanding all the entente negotiations at Athens, the Greek situation today remains much as it was a month ago. It is now clear that Greece has determined not to demobilize or withdraw her army from Saloniki. Though a deadlock seems to have been reached, negotiations are still under way.

No change of significance was reported on either the western or the eastern front during the last twenty-four hours.

AUSTRIAN SPY
WORK REVEALED
VIENNA WROTH

Sends Note of Protest on Gorica as False Affidavit—Man for Lusitania Tells of Receiving Money From Cleveland Consul—Swore Guncotton Aboard.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 2.—Charles DeWoody, a special investigator employed by the federal government, announced today that he was sending to Washington details of a statement which he said was given him last night by Dr. E. W. Ritter, who is under arrest here, in which Ritter is alleged to have told of receiving money from Ernest Ludwig, Austrian consul at Cleveland, for affidavits charging that the liner Lusitania carried guncotton when sunk.

Charles S. Reed, attorney for Ludwig, also gave out a statement. In it he said that Ludwig paid \$400 to Ritter for the Lusitania affidavit. Reed said the money was paid in his office.

Reed added: "Ritter came to Ludwig with a story about guncotton being aboard the Lusitania. Ludwig consulted me. I did not know what to think of it, but Ritter signed an affidavit."

The Austro-Hungarian consulate here issued a statement in the Ritter case at noon today admitting that Ritter had been supplied with funds during investigation of his inventions and that he prepared the affidavit charging that guncotton was on board the Lusitania, but denying that the affidavit was bought.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The state department has received from the Austro-Hungarian government by Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, a formal inquiry regarding the statement recently issued at the department of justice, which was construed by the Austrian embassy here as being in confirmation of the charges made by Dr. Gorica, a former Austrian consul.

Austria's inquiry asked whether the department of justice had issued such a statement in regard to the charges made by the former Austrian consul, and, if so, upon what grounds it based its assertion which appeared to be confirmatory in nature.

Gorica charged, in effect, that Austrian consulates in the United States, operating under the direction of the German embassy, were concerned in conspiracies to cripple munitions plants.

Greek Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Greek steamship Zarifis has been sunk. Her crew was landed at Malta.

KAISER'S COAST SPY TOOL



Charles C. Crowley, former detective in district attorney's office, under arrest in San Francisco, charged with connection in the German bomb plots on the Pacific coast. He has made the startling statement that he is in the employ of German Consul General Von Bopp.

TRAFTON FACES
JURY, RHEUMATISM
WILL BE HIS ALIBI

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 2.—A jury was secured today in the United States district court to try Edward F. Trafton, charged with the stage coach holdup in Yellowstone national park, July 29, 1914, and the prosecution began its opening statement.

Government witnesses included persons from five states who were among the passengers of the fifteen coaches held up and robbed of \$5,000. It is understood they are prepared to identify Trafton as the robber.

Trafton, who claims to be a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, hobbled into court without the crutch he has been using in jail. Although the defense has not outlined its case, the general belief in court was that Trafton will hinge his case on the claim that physically he was unable to perpetrate the holdup.

TROOPS SUPPRESS
RIOTS IN BERLIN

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Journal des Debats publishes a Milan dispatch of the Fourrier News agency to the effect that a great demonstration of working people in Berlin, occasioned by the scarcity of food, was broken up by troops. The dispatch which was received from Berlin by way of Berne, Switzerland, asserts the troops fired on the crowd, killing 200 persons.

JANE ADDAMS IS
RESTING EASY

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Although the nature of the illness of Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull house who was taken to a hospital Tuesday, remains undetermined, her condition is not alarming, according to the report of her physicians today. Miss Addams is resting comfortably. It will be several days before it can be determined whether an operation is necessary.

Yale Practice Ground

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—The announcement that Yale crews would have their spring practice on the Housatonic river below Derby, on a four-mile course, recommended by the crew committee, received the attention of Yale undergraduates today. The crews will abandon the harbor entirely.

MONASTIR NEAR
SURRENDER TO
TEUTON TROOPS

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Dispatches from Saloniki and Florina, Greece, forwarded by way of Athens and Rome, say arrangements have been made for the surrender of Monastir.

It is said a commission consisting of the Greek consul, the Serbian metropolitan and the mayor of Monastir has been appointed to negotiate terms of surrender with German and Bulgarian representatives.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The latest reports from Monastir state that Serbian reinforcements are nearing Monastir from the north, says a Reuter dispatch from Saloniki. If these arrive in time, the dispatch adds, the Serbians will be able, in the opinion of Colonel Vassitch, defending Monastir, to retain possession of the town.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Enforced retreat of the Montenegrin troops in their efforts to defend Plevlje against the reinforced Austro-German armies is admitted in an official statement by the Montenegrin war office.

ARGUE DISSOLUTION
HARRIMAN LINES

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—Arguments in the case in which the government seeks to separate the Central Pacific railroad from the Southern Pacific, were resumed here today before three federal circuit judges sitting as the district court for Utah.

Edward P. McClellan of Boston, counsel for the government, who began his argument yesterday, continued it today. Garret W. McEnerney of San Francisco expects to present the argument for the railroads this afternoon.

NO SIGNIFICANCE IN
THE KAISER'S VISIT

BERLIN, Dec. 2, by wireless.—"Vienna newspapers," says the Overseas News agency, "commenting on the German emperor's visit to that city, state that there was no special motive behind the meeting between the two monarchs. Friend met friend with simple cordiality, in striking contrast to the theatrical descriptions of the meeting as made by our enemies."

DEWEY'S VICTORY
MADE ALIBI OF
TEUTON PLOTTERS

Defense Argues Parallel of History in Hamburg Cases—American Fleet Received Aid From British Firm—Why Not German Raiders From Yankee Ports?

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The case of the four officials of the Hamburg-American line on trial for conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States government, was given to the jury at 2:45 p. m. today.

Roger B. Wood, conducting the prosecution, objected to this argument, but was overruled by Judge Howe.

Reviewing alleged participation of Captain K. Boy-Ed, the German naval attaché, Mr. Rand said:

"It is only fair to him to say that he has done nothing whatever that is not sanctioned by the laws of nations and by the laws of the United States."

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Counsel for the four indicted officials of the Hamburg-American line whose case goes late today to the jury, went back, in his summing up today, to the days of Dewey at Manila, for what he termed a parallel and a vindication of the acts of his clients in sending coal and supplies from American ports to the German fleet in the South Atlantic in the early days of the European war.

"Was this wrong?" asked William Rand, Jr., chief of the defendants' counsel, who summed up the case. "Was this conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States? Let's go back a few years to the time when Dewey sank the Spanish fleet and blockaded the port of Manila from May to August."

"Dewey's ships needed coal and supplies during that blockade. How did they get them? Why it was no secret. An American firm at the British port of Hong Kong—Jackson and Evans I think it was—loaded the coal and supplies and provisions on British steamers and cleared those steamers for the Chinese port of Macao. Their manifests said these steamers were loaded with scrap iron."

"What happened? This so-called scrap iron—these supplies of food and coal—were transferred to Dewey's ships at sea. The carrier vessels then went on to Macao really loaded with scrap iron but it was scrap iron loaded from the ruins of Cavite, battered down by Dewey's guns. Has anybody ever been sent to jail for that act? And what is the difference between it and this? What was a crime in August, 1914, must have been a crime in August, 1898. The laws have not changed. No—it was not a crime then; it is not a crime now; it is simply a question of whose ox is gored."

AMERICAN JEWS
AID WAR VICTIMS

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Jews in America have contributed more than \$1,300,000 to the relief of destitute members of their race in the war areas and in Palestine, according to a report made public here today by the central committee for the relief of Jews suffering through the war.

The report declares that the situation of the Jews in Europe and Palestine is even worse than that of the Serbians and Belgians and that it is a question of saving them from extinction.

"Vengeance has been wreaked upon them," says the committee, "by nearly all the belligerent powers."

Jewel Thieves Escape

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 2.—Two armed men entered the jewelry store of R. B. West & Sons on First avenue, near Seneca street, at 9 o'clock this morning, overpowered a clerk, H. S. Anderson, tied him to a table and fled with two trays of diamonds, valued at \$1500, and \$600 in money, which they took from the cash drawer. The men went in the direction of the waterfront.

NO PASSPORTS
TO BELLIGERENT
LANDS FOR FORD

State Department Announces Only Neutral Countries to Be Visited Under Protection of American Flag—Peace Mission Not Held Urgent Business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Secretary Lansing announced today that members of the peace party planning to sail on the ship chartered by Henry Ford will not be given passports to belligerent countries, but only to neutral states in Europe.

Secretary Lansing made it plain that passports were given to American citizens for belligerent countries only when business made it absolutely necessary to visit there or when they were invited by some governmental agency in those countries. Mr. Lansing explained that no distinction was being drawn between members of the peace party and other American citizens and that the general rule of the department was being applied.

The ruling, however, was generally interpreted as meaning that the United States does not regard unofficial missions in efforts to make peace by private persons as business of an urgent character.

Very few applications have been made for passports to visit belligerent countries, the plan of the peace party being to assemble a convention in one of the neutral countries and use a neutral capital as a base for the operation of their plans.

The passport bureau has not held up any passports for persons of American birth.

Hiez Mulholland Boissevain, the suffragist, was refused a passport because her husband is a citizen of a foreign country.

Officials of the state department said today there seemed to be some impression in Europe that the United States government in some way was sanctioning the Ford plan.

Each application for a passport would be subjected to the closest scrutiny, it became known, for, as it was said, "a wolf in sheep's clothing" might get aboard the ship and while playing the part of an advocate of peace, be in reality a spy.

The state department does not contemplate that it could stop wireless messages being sent out from a neutral European country calling the soldiers from the trenches, but the belief was expressed today that such messages would necessarily be received in belligerent countries by official government stations and would be promptly suppressed.

The number of applications for passports received so far is very small, and Mr. Ford himself has sent no application.

CHINA REJECTS
PROPOSALS TO
JOIN ENTENTE

PEKING, Dec. 2.—The Chinese government made formal denial tonight that it had considered the possibility of joining with the entente powers, or had been requested to do so.

The statement issued by the foreign office follows:

"The Chinese government has never considered the possibility of abandoning neutrality and joining any belligerent or group of belligerents. The Chinese government has not received a proposal to that effect from or opened such negotiations with any power or group of powers."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The United States government was advised last month that informal exchanges and conversations were in progress at Peking and some of the European capitals looking to the entrance of China on an equal footing with Japan to the entente alliance.

Military participation, it was explained, was not to be expected of China, but the move was described as one of political importance to solidify the peace of the Orient.

A SOUVENIR



Drawn on the battlefields of France by Robert Minor, famous cartoonist.