

Weather Forecast:
Fair and Cold

The London Advertiser

HOME
EDITION

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1914.

TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Kiel Raiders Bombard Four British Ports

TWO GERMAN CRUISERS PAY PENALTY FOR RASH ATTACK

GERMAN RAIDERS SUNK IS REPORT FROM TWO PLACES

British Destroyer Flotilla Immediatly Goes Into Action and Newspapers Claim Enemy's Cruisers Were Destroyed.

(Canadian Press.)
London, Dec. 16—12:35 p.m.—Reports are current in London that two German cruisers have been sunk in the North Sea. London, Dec. 16—3:12 p.m.—The Yorkshire Evening News reports that two German cruisers were sunk in today's engagement, and that the British flotilla was damaged.

DESTROYERS RUSHED TO ATTACK.
(Canadian Press.)
London, Dec. 16—2:30 p.m.—The Newcastle Evening Chronicle places the number of German cruisers which bombarded Hartlepool at three. It says that these cruisers were attacked almost immediately by four British destroyers.

Several entire rows of houses at Hartlepool were destroyed, and the gas works was seriously damaged, this newspaper says. It is believed several persons were killed or wounded.

THOUGHT IT PRACTICE.
(Canadian Press.)
Hull, Dec. 16.—Via London, 1:43 p.m.—James Harvey Scott, of Scarborough, who arrived here after the bombardment of the seaside resort by the Germans, said: "I could not believe it was a real attack. I thought we were practicing. Then I saw a shell fall on the roof of a house, which caught fire."

BRITAIN READY FOR ASSAULTS

Said To Have Received Warning That Bombardment Was Coming.

DEFENCES ALL PREPARED

Infantry and Artillery Were in Trenches and at Their Stations.

(Canadian Press.)
Hull, England, via London, Dec. 16.—Another eyewitness from Scarborough said that a large amount of debris was scattered about the square near the railway station by the shell-fire. Roofs of houses were torn away, windows were broken and holes were bored entirely through some houses. The huge chimney at the brickworks was knocked down.

Several shells were fired at the wireless station, with what result is unknown.

It is reported here that word had been received that an attack by the Germans was contemplated, and that consequently the authorities were in readiness to meet it. The coast defences had been thoroughly prepared, and all the units of infantry and artillery were at their stations and in the trenches.

Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon no reliable estimates of the casualties were available.

REBEL'S TREATY WITH THE ENEMY

Arrangements Between Maritz and Germans Is Made Public in New York.

TERRITORY DISPOSED OF

Kaiser Was To Have Walifsh Bay and the Nearby Islands.

(Canadian Press.)
New York, Dec. 16.—A copy of a treaty of alliance signed between Gen. Maritz, the rebel leader in British South Africa, and the Government of German Southwest Africa has been received in New York.

The treaty has the following clauses: "1. Gen. Maritz has declared the independence of South Africa. War with England has commenced.

"2. The Government of German Southwest Africa recognizes all African forces which operate against England as belligerents.

"3. If British South Africa should declare her independence, the imperial government is to take all possible measures to the effect that the state or states will be recognized as such by the German Empire as soon as possible, and are to be included in the general treaty of peace.

"4. In view of such support, the newly-formed state or states will have no objection to the German Government seizing Walifsh Bay and the islands which lie opposite German Southwest Africa.

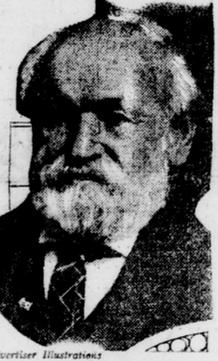
"5. The valley courses of the Orange River will henceforth form the boundary between Cape Province and German Southwest Africa.

"6. The German Empire will raise no objection to the above-named states taking possession of Delagoa Bay.

"7. Should the rebellion be successful, the rebels who cross over to German territory will be recognized and treated as German subjects.

"8. The text of the treaty in the foregoing is a translation of the original made by the German information service.

LIBERAL SENATOR WHO DIED TODAY AT TORONTO HOME



SENATOR JAFFRAY DIES AT TORONTO

Was Very Prominent in Many Canadian Commercial Undertakings.

IN EIGHTY-THIRD YEAR Immediate Cause of Death Was Bursting of Blood Vessel.

(Canadian Press.)
Toronto, Dec. 16.—Senator Jaffray died at 4:30 o'clock this morning. He had been confined to the house under the care of his physician since Friday last.

The immediate cause of death was the bursting of a blood vessel in the abdomen. His two daughters, Mrs. Eaton and Mrs. Cameron, and his son, W. G. Jaffray, were at his bedside.

Sen. Robert Jaffray was born near Bannockburn, Scotland, January 23, 1832, and came to Canada in early life, engaged in the grocery business. He continued in that trade until 1882, since when he has been occupied with various financial and commercial undertakings.

He was a director of the Canada Fidelity Company, the Canada Life Assurance Company, the Canadian General Electric Company, the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, the Dominion Securities Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company and the Toronto General Trust Corporation.

He was for long identified with the Toronto Globe Publishing Company, and had been for many years its president, and upon the death of D. R. Wilkie, a few weeks ago, he was elected president of the Imperial Bank.

He was called to the Senate in 1906. The late Senator Jaffray is survived by two daughters, the widow of the late Christopher Eaton, of Owen Sound, and Mrs. Wellington A. Cameron, of Toronto, and two sons, William G. Jaffray, of Jaffray, Cassels & Biggar, members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and Robert A. Jaffray, a missionary in South China. Mrs. Jaffray, who was the daughter of the late John Bugg, for fourteen years an alderman of Toronto, died in 1908.

PROTECTING WARSAW
200,000 Seasoned Troops Arriving From Interior Points.

(Canadian Press.)
Warsaw, Russian Poland, Dec. 16.—Via London, 4 p.m.—Further extensive preparations have been made to protect Warsaw against possible German attack. Reinforcements amounting to five army corps of about 200,000 men, are arriving here from interior points. Many of these are first-line troops with a full contingent of artillery.

NIGHT COVERS WARSHIPS FOR NAVAL SORTIE

British Flotilla Is Now Engaging Cruisers of the Enemy.

FIFTY SHELLS THROWN

The Panic-Stricken Residents Spread Alarmist Stories of Raid.

HEARD 20 MILES INLAND

Bombardment Stirred Residents Along 200 Miles of Seacoast.

(Canadian Press.)
London, Dec. 16.—For the first time in modern history, English towns have suffered from the attack of a foreign enemy.

A German squadron, the size of which is not yet known, crept upon the northeast coast of England during the darkness of a misty night. When the fog cleared between 7 and 9 o'clock this morning, the vessels of this squadron opened fire on the towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool. A distance of about forty miles separates the first-named port from the last-mentioned. This stretch of coast is something like 200 miles.

ENEMY NOW ENGAGED BY BRITISH FLEET.
British flotillas are engaging these invaders of British waters, and the fortress of West Hartlepool, off the mouth of the Tees River, fired upon the enemy.

The official reports do not set forth the number of the attacking force, nor do they say whether the seacoast towns were fired upon simultaneously or one after another. The unofficial reports reaching London by telephone were confused and probably exaggerated.

An eye-witness at the seaside resort of Scarborough estimates that 50 shells were thrown into the town, enveloped in smoke, and destroyed the Balmoral Hotel, a number of houses and the railroad station.

CHURCH IS TARGET FOR GERMAN BIG GUNS.
One of the objectives of the attack was St. Martin's Church, which was damaged. A woman behind the counter of a shop was killed, and her husband was wounded. Messages from Hartlepool say the local works and the lumber yards were set afire by the shells of the German ships. The estimate of the casualties at Hartlepool, nine people killed, probably is guess work and probably is greatly exaggerated.

(Canadian Press.)
Two German warships threw 50 shells into Whitby and wrecked several houses, according to a message from this place, and one civilian resident of Whitby died of a wound sustained during the bombardment. The sound of the German guns was heard at towns as far inland as 20 miles according to some reports.

PANIC-STRICKEN PEOPLE CARRY ALARMIST STORIES.
People from Scarborough, aroused from their sleep by the German shells, hurried in droves to the railroad stations and spread the first (Continued on Page Three.)

MAIL FOR BRITAIN.

The next British mail closes on Friday, Dec. 18, at 10 a.m.

THE WEATHER

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 13; lowest, above zero.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 10; lowest, 5 above zero.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.
Toronto, Dec. 16—8 a.m. Forecasts.

Fresh westerly winds; a few local snowfalls or flurries, but mostly fair and decidedly cold today and on Thursday.

Temperatures.
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

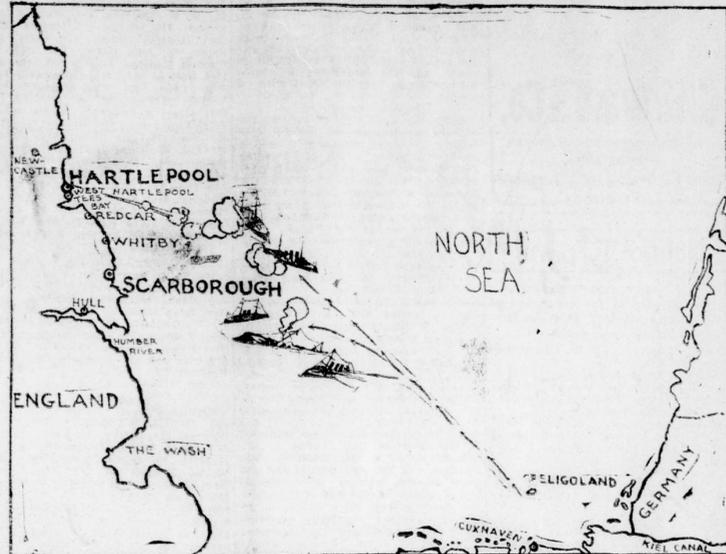
Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	40	22	Clear
Calgary	10	—	Clear
Winnipeg	8	—	Clear
Port Arthur	6	—	Clear
Perry Sound	—	—	Snow
Toronto	19	10	Cloudy
Ottawa	19	14	Cloudy
Montreal	19	13	Cloudy
Quebec	18	10	Clear
Father Point	14	12	Cloudy

Minus (—) means below zero.

Fair, cold weather prevails throughout the Dominion, except that local snow has occurred in the Lake Region. The fall amounting to seven inches at Perry Sound.

FOUR BRITISH SEAPORTS SHELLED BY GERMAN CRUISERS IN NORTH SEA

Scene of Daring German Naval Raid on British Ports



This map shows the ports bombarded by German cruisers this morning. The distance from Helligoland is about 312 miles, and from the entrance to the Kiel Canal about 359 miles.

News Reached Canada In One Hour

Official announcements from the British official information bureau came through with unusual speed. Spies along the coast were posted by the censor and transmitted to Canada in about an hour, as compared with delays of two to four hours, which are not unusual in the forwarding of war news from London.

TWO PORTS IN YORK SHELLED WHITBY AND REDCAR TARGETS

Forms of Three Cruisers Discerned Through Mist, and Guns Open Heavy Fire Upon Towns—Cannonading Continues Half An Hour.

(Canadian Press.)
Redcar, York, Eng., Dec. 16.—Via London, 1:27 p.m.—Heavy firing was heard off the coast here between 8:00 and 8:20 a.m. today.

The forms of three cruisers could be discerned looming out of the haze, and the flashes of artillery fire could be easily observed from the Redcar promenade.

The people of Redcar sought the waterfront, but they were driven back from the promenade by the military authorities to a point beyond the zone of danger.

It appeared from here as if the hostile warships were attacking the forts on Tees Bay.

FIRST TIME THAT ENGLISH COAST HAS BEEN ATTACKED

The bombardment of cities on the east coast of England by German cruisers is the first overt act of the war against British territory. Never before has the coast of England been attacked. It was felt that the British fleet in the North Sea was sufficient to render this possibility very remote.

The official announcement given out in London that British flotillas have been engaged with the enemy, evidence that there has been a naval fight in the North Sea. No knowledge as to the outcome is at hand.

Preparations maintained. Immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities the British fleet, or at least a considerable portion of it, supposedly took up positions on the eastern side of the North Sea, by which the German warships were held in check or in close to their naval base at Wilhelmshafen, the mouth of the Eibe and elsewhere on the western coast of Germany. This patrol has been maintained since early in August. It has from time to time been penetrated by German submarines, when German cruisers or battleships have broken through the British line and emerged into the North Sea have been few and far between.

Dispatches from Germany for as much as a month past have indicated in one way or another that the Germans were making preparations to their sea base for naval activity. Very little detail of what was going on has come out, nevertheless these messages led to the belief that the German ships might soon attempt some manoeuvre.

GERMANS CAN HIDE.
The Kiel Canal, running from the North Sea to the Baltic makes it possible for Germany to concentrate her entire fleet in either one water or the other. By bringing through the canal such vessels as she may have used since the beginning of the war in the Baltic, Germany could concentrate in the North Sea a virtually her entire naval strength, exception being made, of course, of her fast cruisers, which since the opening of hostilities have operated in the Pacific Ocean and in the Southern Atlantic. These vessels all told do not exceed nine or ten, and several of them already have

succumbed to the vigilance of the British.

Scene at Lloyd's.
Great excitement prevailed in Lloyd's underwriting room when the announcement of the German naval raid was posted on the bulletin boards. The members crowded around and eagerly read the notice. Insurance rates, so far as the North Sea is concerned, have been practically suspended, pending the receipt of definite news of the result of the engagement.

At the Baltic exchange the news was read most eagerly by the members and was the chief topic of conversation all through the afternoon.

Navy Strong in North Sea.
The British naval strength in the North Sea is and has been an unknown quantity. There is reason to believe, however, that it is formidable. Great Britain has some warships in the Mediterranean and during the past six weeks she detached some of her ships for service in the South Atlantic to pursue German cruisers which have been raiding commerce. Just how many vessels were assigned to this latter duty is not definitely known. Whatever the disposition of British ships of war outside of British waters may be today, there has been from the beginning a reliable evidence that she has concentrated in the North Sea a very large proportion of her naval strength.

SANK AT ANCHOR

Turks Officially Admit Sinking of Battleship Mesudieh.

(Canadian Press.)
Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—Via London, 3:30 p.m.—Telegrams from Constantinople referring, for the first time, to the torpedoing by the British submarine E-11 of the Turkish battleship Mesudieh in the North Sea, say that the vessel sank at her anchorage, and that parts of the vessel are still visible above the water. The Mesudieh's crew was saved.

BELGIAN TOWN BOMBARDED BY BRITISH FLEET

Westende the Object of Violent Assault From the Sea.

BELGIANS CHECK ENEMY

Repulse Counter Attack and Occupy Farms on the Yser Left Bank.

(Canadian Press.)
Paris, Dec. 16.—2:56 p.m.—The French war office today gave out an official communication as follows:

"In Belgium the town of Westende, on the northeast of Lombardville has been violently bombarded by the British fleet. The Belgian army has repulsed a counter-attack on St. George's and occupied the farms on the left bank of the Yser."

"Our troops, who already had gained ground in the direction of Klein Zillebeke, also made progress, but not so perceptible, in the region of St. Eloi."

Gained Advantage.
"In the region of Arras, in the region of the Aisne, and in Champagne, there have been artillery engagements, in the course of which we gained distinct advantage at various points."

"In the Argonne there is nothing to report."

"In the Woerthe district we have repulsed several German attacks in the forest of Mortara, and we have retained all the trenches occupied by us on the 13th of December."

"In Alsace we have repulsed an attack to the west of Cernay."

Enter in Triumph.
"Serbia—King Peter, accompanied by the crown prince entered Belgrade at the head of his troops on Tuesday, December 15, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Between the Drina and the Save there are in Serbia no more Austro-Hungarian troops. The number of prisoners that the Austro-Hungarians have left in the hands of the Serbians since the beginning of the war is placed at 60,000."

GERMAN STATEMENT.
Berlin, Dec. 16, via London, 3 p.m.—The German official communication, issued by the general army headquarters, says:

"In the western theatre the enemy made a new attempt by way of Newport, supported by an action of their ships at sea. The fire from these ships was entirely without effect. The attack was repulsed, and 40 French were made prisoners."

"On the remainder of the front, the capture of a height to the west of Saumur, occupied by the enemy since the day before yesterday, is the only matter worth mentioning."

Gaining Ground.
"From the East Prussian frontier there is no news."

"In Northern Poland our attacking movements are progressing normally. Several strong positions of the enemy have been taken, and about 2,000 prisoners and four machine guns were taken."

"In Southern Poland our troops, fighting in unison with our allies, are gaining ground."

ALBANIANS NEXT

Tribes in North Said to Have Declared War on Serbia.

(Canadian Press.)
Amsterdam, Dec. 16.—Via London, 9:25 a.m.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Telegraph says that the tribes in Northern Albania have declared war on Serbia.

Few Deaths Reported and Considerable Damage Done at Hartlepool and Scarborough, Where Bombardment Was Heavy—Whitby and Redcar Also Attacked.

(Canadian Press.)
London, Dec. 16—11:52 a.m.—A German fleet made a sudden dash into the North Sea today, shelled Scarborough and Hartlepool, English coast towns on the North Sea, and engaged certain units of the British fleet.

Four German cruisers appeared off Scarborough at an early hour and began to bombard the town. It is apparent that they had no difficulty in dropping shells into the city. Panic seized the people, and many of them fled from their homes.

Roused by Shots.
The residents of Hartlepool were aroused from their sleep by the sound of heavy gun-firing. They flocked to the streets, and thence made their way to the beach to learn what was going on. In a few moments shells from German cruisers began dropping into Hartlepool, whereupon the crowd along the shore broke for shelter.

Panic also showed itself at this point. Fear took possession of the people, and many of them abandoned their homes and fled inland.

Wild Excitement.
The news of this naval raid was announced by the British admiralty shortly before 11:30 o'clock this morning, and it threw London into the greatest state of excitement that has prevailed since the outbreak of the war.

The preliminary announcement of the admiralty made no mention of the damage to Scarborough, which is a fashionable sea resort on the North Sea, 37 miles northeast of York and a little over 200 miles from London, or to Hartlepool, an important shipping centre, about 40 miles northwest of Scarborough.

Situation Developing.
British flotillas have been engaged with the enemy at several points, however, and at noon the situation was described by the admiralty as "developing."

It could not be ascertained at first whether this German attack was designed merely to spread panic among the British people, or whether its purpose was to engage the British fleet in a general action or to act as an escort in an attempt to land troops on the British coast.

Neither Fortified.
Neither Scarborough nor Hartlepool is fortified. Scarborough has a population of 40,000 people, and during the summer months the seaside hotels are crowded. At this time of the year, however, the hotels are comparatively deserted. Hartlepool, together with West Hartlepool, has a population of about 90,000.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.
Hull, England, via London, Dec. 16.—Fugitives reaching here from Scarborough say the German bombardment of that port was heavy and that great damage was done to property in Scarborough.

BUILDINGS DAMAGED.
Scarborough, Dec. 16, via London, 12:58 p.m.—The shelling of Scarborough by the four German cruisers which took part in the operation began shortly before 8 o'clock this morning.

Several buildings have been damaged by shell fire from the German vessels.

Official Report Hints at Battle

London, Dec. 16—11:20 a.m.—The official bureau announces that German movements of importance are taking place in the North Sea, and that the Germans are shelling Scarborough and Hartlepool.

The official announcement regarding this important development follows: German movements of some importance are taking place this morning in the North Sea. Scarborough and Hartlepool have been shelled, and our flotillas have at various points been engaged. The situation is developing.

Fortress Drives Warships Away

London, Dec. 16—1:46 p.m.—A statement given out by the official information bureau says that the German warships which have been bombarding the eastern coast of England have been driven off by the West Hartlepool fortress.

FIFTY SHELLS FIRED.
(Canadian Press.)
Hull, England, Dec. 16, via London, 10:17 p.m.—A man, who has arrived here from Scarborough, estimates that the German cruisers fired a total of about fifty shells into Scarborough. He declares he saw only three chimneys shattered. He believes, however, that the damage nearer shore will prove to be more serious than this.

The bombardment of Hartlepool lasted for 25 minutes. The hostile vessels which took part in the operation are estimated from two to six, but never once were they clearly visible from the shore.

The forts on the River Tees replied to the fire of the German vessels. Pieces of shell have been found all over Hartlepool. The damage inflicted on the town is said to be considerable. One of the shells hit a gas tank and set it afire.

Citizens In Panic As Shells Fall

(Canadian Press.)
Scarborough, Dec. 16, via London, 1 p.m.—When the shells began falling into Scarborough shortly before 8 o'clock this morning the people rushed out of their houses in a greatest excitement.

The crowds ran hurriedly to the railroad station, where they could board the train that was just leaving.

(Continued on Page Three.)