

Weather Forecast:  
Fair and Cold

# The London Advertiser

HOME  
EDITION

52nd YEAR. No. 22216

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 Im mediately 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, 1:45 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 the battleships were practicing. When I saw a shell fall on the roof of a house, which caught fire,

### 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.  
Some of these dispatches were passed to 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.

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 boarded the first train for London.

(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, 1; below zero.

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

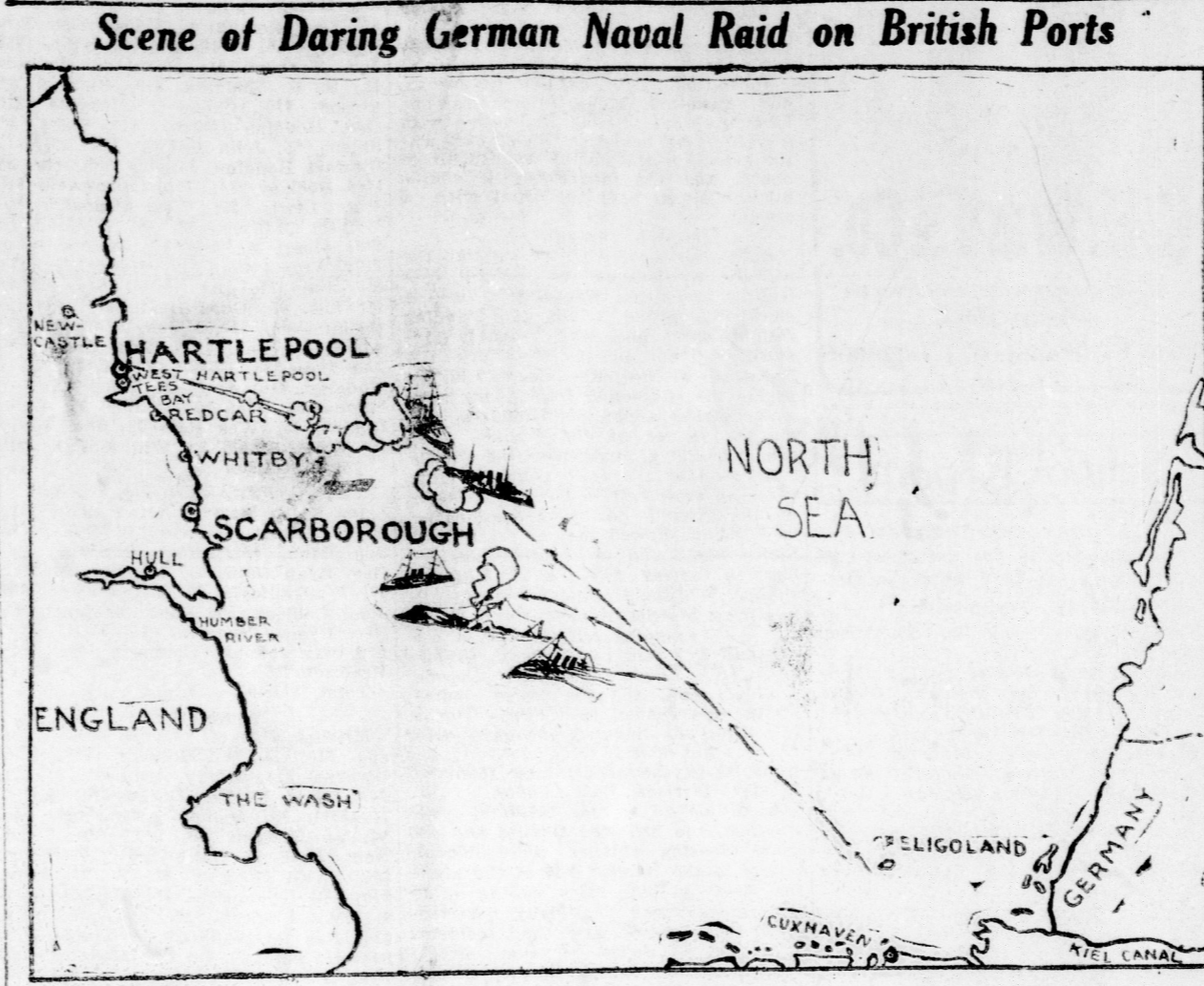
TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.  
Toronto, Dec. 16—3 a.m. Forecast:  
Fresh westerly winds; a few local snowfalls or flurries, but mostly fair and decidedly cold today and on Thursday.

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 32 Clear  
Calgary ..... 19 10 Clear  
Winnipeg ..... 8 14 Clear  
Port Arthur ..... 5 2 Cloudy  
Perry Sound ..... 6 9 Snow  
Toronto ..... 13 10 Cloudy  
Ottawa ..... 10 4 Cloudy  
Montreal ..... 10 2 Cloudy  
Quebec ..... 10 2 Clear  
Father Point ..... 14 12 Clear  
Miramichi ..... 15 below zero.

Weather Notes.  
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



This map shows the ports bombarded by German cruisers this morning. The distance from Heligoland is about 342 miles, and from the entrance to the Kiel Canal about 350 miles.

### News Reached Canada In One Hour

Official announcements from the British official information bureau came through with unusual celerity. Some of these dispatches were passed to 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.

(Continued on Page Three.)

### FIRST TIME THAT ENGLISH COAST HAS BEEN ATTACKED

The bombardment of cities on the east coast of England by German cruisers is the first great act of the war against the British territory. Never before has the British 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 is evidence that there has been a naval night in the North Sea. No knowledge as to the outcome is at hand.

Patrol Maintained.  
Immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities the British fleet, 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 on close to their naval base at Wilhelmshaven, on the mouth of the Ems and elsewhere on the western coast of Germany. This patrol has been maintained almost ever since August. It has from time to time been penetrated by German submarines, but so far as is known the instances when German cruisers or battleships have broken the British line and emerged into the North Sea have been few and far between.

Preparations Known.  
Dispatches from Germany for as much as a month past have indicated in one way or another that the Germans were making preparations at 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 the German fleet 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 virtually her entire naval strength, excepting 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 are still visible above the water. The Mesoudin's crew was saved, and several of them already have

### 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, 12:59 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 German shells began falling into Scarborough shortly before 8 o'clock this morning the people rushed out of their houses in a great excitement.

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

(Continued on Page Three.)

### 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.

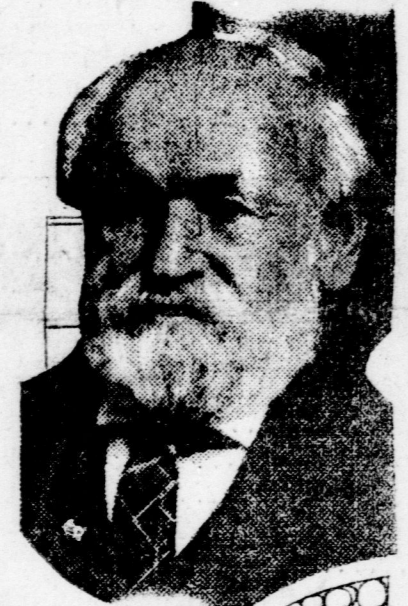
TERRITORY DISPOSED OF  
Kaiser Was To Have Walvish Bay and the Nearby Islands.

(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 governor of German Southwestern Africa recognizes all African forces which operate against England as legitimate.  
"3. It would be recognized.  
"4. If British South Africa should declare her independence, the imperial government is to take all feasible 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.  
"5. In view of such support, the newly-formed state or states will have no objection to the German Government seizing Walvish Bay and the islands which lie opposite German Southwestern Africa.

Boundary Settled.  
"6. The valley course of the Orange River will henceforth form the boundary between Cape Province and German Southwestern Africa.  
"7. The German Empire will raise no objection to the above-named states taking possession of Delagoa Bay.  
"8. Should the rebellion be successful, the rebels who cross over to German territory will be recognized and treated as German subjects.  
"9. The part 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 ROBERT JAFFRAY.

### 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 Foundry 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 Globe Publishing Company, and had been for many years its president.

The social and commercial undertakings. He was a director of the Canada Foundry 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 Globe Publishing Company, and had been for many years its president.

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 1906.

### 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 attacks. Reinforcements amounting to an 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.