

# ATTACK ON ENGLISH COAST

## Electric Sky Sign Floated High in Air Over Whitby Directed by Spies on Coast

A despatch from London says: The casualty lists of the German naval raid account for 97 civilians killed and 122 wounded in the bombardment of Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby. Seven soldiers were killed and 14 wounded at West Hartlepool. The figures show:

	Killed	Wounded
Scarborough	20	19
Whitby	2	2
Hartlepool	41	101
West Hartlepool	41	14
Total	104	136

Army officers who examined the ruins caused by the bombardment estimate that the Germans fired 200 shells, chiefly of the 9-inch and 12-inch kind. Several 12-inch shells which had not exploded were found later in the soft earth. The Hartlepool was raked from three angles by the enemy. Lying off the peninsula, which the Germans approached from the south, both towns were shelled by the forward guns as the cruisers advanced. Abreast of the peninsula the Germans poured a broadside fire over the entire length of the sister towns. As the cruisers made their escape to the north-east they poured a fire from their rear guns on the north side of the peninsula. Many destroyers were visible beyond the Germans during the bombardment. At first these were believed to belong to the hostile squadron, but competent observers say the Germans fired both seaward and toward the shore, which seems to indicate that the Germans slipped between the English flotilla and the coast during the heavy fog that prevailed just before the bombardment.

The shore guns acquitted themselves creditably and were not injured by the German fire. Persons who witnessed the fighting between the shore guns, and the cruisers say the smoke stack of one of the cruisers was smashed and that many shots landed on another while it was standing broadside to the shore batteries.

A despatch from London says: A short, fierce battle was fought in the fog off the Yorkshire coast between a mosquito fleet of British destroyers and the powerful squad-

ron of the German high fleet, which fled from the wrecked cities of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby.

Racing to the coast in response to the wireless appeals that were flung out from the bombarded cities to every British warship and depot, the destroyers encountered the German battle cruisers before their nearness was realized. In the mist that veiled the sea, the Tyne flotilla came into contact with the Germans, and did their best to delay the flight until the British battle cruisers and dreadnoughts could come up. They were not successful, and they suffered some punishment from the heavy, long range guns of the German cruisers, but they made a plucky fight.

The light cruiser Patrol and the destroyer Doon were among the British ships which attacked the German cruisers. Both were struck by shells. They lost five men killed and fifteen wounded. The two vessels mentioned could have only a small chance of doing any serious damage to the larger German ships engaged.

It is assumed here that the British destroyers made such fast time in approaching the Yorkshire coast after the wireless had given the alarm of the bombardment of the three cities that they found themselves in the path of the retreat of the Germans.

### Sank Three Merchant Ships.

Employing a defensive trick they used to some purpose on November 3, the German cruisers dropped mines in their wake as they slipped to sea in the fog. Three British merchant vessels were sunk by these mines, and at least seven men and probably more were killed.

The steamer Elterwater, of 743 tons, struck a mine off Flamborough Head and went to the bottom. Twelve of her crew escaped, but seven were lost. The Princess Olga, a coaster of 438 tons, was blown up by a mine off Hartlepool and about six miles from the coast. Members of the crew of this ship reported that they saw a German splaying mines near the point where the Princess Olga was lost.

The third steamer was the Vaaren. A trawler brought to Grimby four survivors from this vessel. The Vaaren struck a mine in the North Sea on Wednesday night and 13 per-

sons perished. The survivors were found clinging to an upturned boat. The certainty that the Germans dotted the sea with mines compelled the Admiralty to issue a warning to shipping. Navigators and agencies were informed that traffic between Flamborough Head and Newcastle is endangered by mines.

In London and in all England rage against the Germans is tempered by grief for the helpless women and children who were struck out of life so suddenly and cruelly. A majority of the victims at Hartlepool were women and children. Fifteen school boys were killed by a single shell, only one lad in the group escaping. Ten persons lost their lives when a building in which they had taken refuge collapsed under the shock of shells. Seven of the dead at Hartlepool were volunteers of Lord Kitchener's new army. They were sent with their comrades to man the trenches in anticipation of an attempt of the Germans to land an invading force. The Germans had the range of the new defences perfectly, and this fact is only one of many evidences that they had complete information from spies as to the location of defence works and important buildings.

### Directed by Spies.

A startling story, indicating that the German ships were directed by spies on the coast as to where to strike is furnished to the Daily Mail by Louis Tracy, the well known author. His home, "Fairlawn," at Whitby, was under the fire of the German shells, Mr. Tracy said: "The whole coast was excited by a brilliant sky sign, which shone over the moors for half an hour. It was an electric lamp fixed to a kite, and as it floated high in the air, it marked the position of Whitby."

"I saw it, and I can name dozens who saw it flaunting over our heads at 9.30 p.m., telling the German ships exactly where we were. It twinkled in defiance of our authorities."

The raid has had one very important and useful effect. Recruiting has been stimulated as never before in the war. The station at Scotland Yard was crowded all day with men to whom the news of the raid had brought home sharply the actual peril that England is in and the magnitude of the task before her. It is safe to say that the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby will bring forward not less than 200,000 men who might have hung back in a feeling of false security.

### Pathetic Incidents.

An old woman was picking up coal dropped from cars on the railway embankment, when she was killed by a shell. An old man and his two daughters were just starting breakfast in the kitchen when a shell burst in the room, killing all three of them. A young woman went to the house of her aged mother, intending to conduct her to a place of safety. Entering the passageway she stumbled across her mother's body. A shell had pierced the roof and killed her. An elderly man, who thought the gun firing was that of British ships at practice, sat down unconcernedly to breakfast. A shell carried away the corner of his house, killing his two little grandchildren.

### "May" Astonish the World.

On his arrival at Rome, Prince von Buelow, the former Imperial German Chancellor, and now Ambassador to Italy, was informed of the bombardment of the English coast by German ships, but showed no surprise. He said that this achievement had been arranged for prior to his departure from Berlin. He added:

"This is simply the prelude to what the German fleet is soon to undertake, which may astonish the world."

### FRENCH WAR COST.

Six Months' Estimate Figures at \$1,185,888,573.

A despatch from Paris says: The cost of the war to France for the first six months in 1915 is officially figured at 5,929,442,865 francs (\$1,185,888,573) or about \$200,000,000 monthly. This total is in addition to the usual expenditures of the army, but it includes \$101,400,000 allowed to families of soldiers, \$4,000,000 to persons out of employment, \$10,200,000 for the maintenance of persons driven from their homes by the German invasion, and to various other items directly due to the war. The appropriations committee of the French Parliament met to consider the budget, which aggregates for the first six months in 1915 a total of 8,525,264,407 francs (\$1,705,052,881). The rate of \$200,000,000 monthly for next year is about the scale of expenditures for the five months of war in the present year.

# THE AUSTRIANS DEFEATED

## Positions Fell One after Another Until They Fled From Serbia in Precipitate Disorder

A despatch from Paris says: Telegraphing from Nish, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says:

"Full details of the fighting around Belgrade have not yet been received, but enough is known to show that there also the Austrians suffered a defeat of a fatal nature. After several days of stubborn fighting the Austrian troops occupied a line of positions echeloned from the northeast of Obrenovatz, as far as Koviona, to the south-east of Avala (nine miles from Belgrade). The latter position was carried by the Serbs after several bayonet charges. Other positions fell one after another, until the Austrians were completely beaten on the last hills to the north of Avala. They were beaten also on the left flank by Serbian columns de bouching from Obrenovatz. The Austrians retreated precipitately towards the Danube and Save, over which bridges had previously been

thrown, and on which numerous monitors, lighters, and other craft waited to ferry the troops to the opposite bank. While the Austrians were crossing in the greatest haste, the Serbians broke the last resistance. The Austrian columns, which were left to protect the retreat were thrown into wild disorder and abandoned heavy guns, rifles and other equipment, throwing some of it into the Danube.

"Serbian artillery, which was rapidly brought up to positions commanding both rivers, shelled and destroyed several bridges. The Austrian losses during the latter days were enormous, and those of the Serbians were also serious. The Serbians captured about 10,000 prisoners, of whom 67 were officers, 30 cannon, including eight mortars, 20 machine guns, 239 ammunition wagons, 20 field kitchens, numerous horses, and a great quantity of supplies. Many Austrians were drown-

# RUSSIANS STOP ADVANCE

## Germans Have Been Halted and Big Battle is on Before Warsaw

A despatch from London says: It is now apparent that the German armies in Poland have been checked by the Russians in front of Warsaw, and that von Hindenburg's invaders are actually in danger of attacks from the rear. Gen. von Hindenburg's army, which has been advancing on Warsaw over a wide front between the Vistula and the Pilica Rivers, occupied Lowicz and reached the new Russian positions along the Bzura River and southward to Rawa, with the result that another big battle is in progress. The Russians retired across the Bzura River, destroying the bridges behind them, and two German detachments which followed over a partly burned bridge were attacked, and are said to have been annihilated, 50 survivors being taken prisoner. This is only the beginning of the great battle for Warsaw, from which the Germans are now only 30 miles or less. Field Marshal von Hindenburg expects stern resistance, which the strongly reinforced Russian army is certain to offer to his further advance, pro-

tected by the Vistula River, which the Germans have been unable to cross.

The great victory claimed in Berlin thus dwindles down to an orderly withdrawal of the Russian troops for about 12 miles to strong defensive positions, which they are holding in spite of massed German attacks. Meanwhile the Grand Duke Nicholas is reported to be hurrying reinforcements to his battle line. It is no longer believed here that Warsaw is in grave danger. On the contrary, the opinion of military critics is that Marshal von Hindenburg must break through the Russian line within a very few days or find his communications cut by the Russian army operating on the left bank of the Vistula north-west of Plock. In addition to holding firmly in front of Warsaw, the Russians are attacking in East Prussia and along the frontier of West Prussia. This is apparent by the latest statement from the German War Office, a communication which makes no assertions of victory, but says merely that the German armies are attacking.

# FORCED TO APPROVE HEAVY TRIBUTE

## So-called Legislature Called Together at Brussels Under Pressure of German Authorities

A despatch from London says: Under pressure from the German authorities nine Belgian provinces sent representatives to Brussels, who held a so-called land-tag session. It is asserted that this diet deliberated concerning a war levy of \$96,000,000, which must be paid to the German Government in twelve monthly instalments. The

representatives agreed to issue treasury bonds guaranteed by the nine provinces, and a group of bankers, headed by the Belgian Societe Generale, undertook to advance the money. The German Governor-General promised that all requisitioned goods would be paid for in cash if the instalments were regularly received.

# Enormous Damage in Aerial Raids

A despatch from Paris says: "Despite German denials it is now clearly established that the recent aeroplane raids from Belfort were productive of real results. Six bombs were thrown on Frieberg, Baden, on December 4. In order to mislead the Germans the leader of the flotilla, a sergeant-major of Hussars, made a wide detour over the Black Forest, coming back on Freiburg without being molested. On December 9 the flotilla, flying in

a single file at a height of 3,000 feet, amidst a furious storm of shells from the German guns, threw eighteen bombs, of which fourteen caused enormous damage. The leading aeroplane was struck by a shell splinter in the left plane, and several bullets grazed the gasoline reservoir, breaking some of the stays, without, however, impairing the stability of the machine. The aeroplanes, after undergoing a final bombardment, returned to Belfort without further incident."

# EGYPT A BRITISH PROTECTORATE

## Suzerainty of Turkey Over the Country is Terminated

A despatch from London says: The Official Press Bureau issued the following statement concerning the making of Egypt a British protectorate:

"His Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that in view of a state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of his Majesty,

and will henceforth constitute a British protectorate. The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated, and his Majesty's Government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt, and the protection of its inhabitants and interests. The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon to be his Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt."

# "NO QUARTER" THE REPLY

## British Naval Expert Says That German Naval Raid Will End Humane Policy of British Admiralty

A despatch from London says: Following is the comment of Fred T. Jane, the foremost naval writer in Britain, on the German naval raid:

"The full story of the German North Sea raid is clearly in accord with the senseless policy which, regardless of everything, has during the past few days been advocated in the German press. It is a maritime application of the German land policy in Belgium—wholesale destruction of helpless and inoffensive civilians in an effort to create a reign of terror. The British navy has hitherto seemed unduly humane in this war. We have gone out of our way to save the enemy's lives. We regarded the enemy as a civilized foe. Now all this is likely to be changed. 'No quarter' seems to be the only possible reply to the pure savagery of German action. The horrors of naval war will be increased, but the duration of operations will perhaps be shortened accordingly.

"This is to our advantage, but from no possible point of view has the German behavior been justified. Nor can it ever be forgiven. We shall probably manage to see to it that few of the German cruisers return to harbor. If we are wise we shall hang any prisoners taken. Then, and then only, shall we render ourselves immune from similar raids in the future.

"In these days war is a more or less exact science. The result of the success of any operation can be gauged beforehand. Germany must have known perfectly well that no material result could possibly accrue from the raid which her ships made on Wednesday. Perhaps it is a side issue, but the question certainly arises, How did the Germans get out so easily? It is not a question which should be insisted on. If the enemy got out so easily and finds return impossible, high strategy may be perceived in the circumstances of their easy exit."

# British Troops Landing at Havre

A despatch from Havre, France, says: Thousands of British troops are arriving here daily on transports, and are being moved to the north as rapidly as possible. The British are making the port of Havre their main base of supplies. On the average, 15 British transports arrive here daily from Southampton. Large camps have been leased on the heights along the Seine for periods varying from two

to three years, and barracks are being built. Extensive supply depots have been established here.

A cross-channel transport would carry not fewer than 1,000 men, so that if the arrivals have continued at the same rate since the above despatch was written, at least 150,000 men must have been landed in France in the last ten days.