

LAS VEGAS OPTIC

EXCLUSIVE ASSOCIATED PRESS LEASED WIRE TELEGRAPH SERVICE

WARMER weather on Thursday with fair skies tonight and to-morrow, is the prediction.

HARTLEPOOL will be known as Startleport for some time since this morning's surprise party.

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LAS VEGAS DAILY OPTIC, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1914.

CITY EDITION

GERMAN FLEET BOMBARDS BRITISH CITIES AND

Severe Losses to Both Navies are Result of Fight

ENGAGES IN FIERCE BATTLE WITH BRITISH SHIPS

LITTLE CHANGE REPORTED FROM EASTERN AND WESTERN THEATERS OF WAR; AUSTRIA IS IN DANGER

LONDON EXCITED BY AUDACITY OF KAISER

HAD NOT EXPECTED SO SUDDEN AN ATTACK UPON NORTH SEA COMMUNITIES

NEWS GOES BY UNCENSORED

OFFICIAL INFORMATION REGARDING OPERATIONS GIVEN OUT IMMEDIATELY

TURKS CONTINUE TO FIGHT

KHEDIVE HOLDS LONG CONSULTATION WITH THE AUTHORITIES IN VIENNA

London, Dec. 16.—The Newcastle Evening Chronicle, according to a dispatch reaching London this evening, says there is a probability of a hostile attack on Tynemouth, in Northumberland at the mouth of the Tyne and about 25 miles north of Hartlepool. The mayor of Tynemouth, a popular resort in the north, with a population of about 25,000 people, has issued a notice declaring that the local emergency committee has been advised by the military authorities to have the gas in Tynemouth turned off at once for military reasons. The civil population has been advised to remain indoors, but if necessary to leave their dwellings they are advised to go in the direction of Newcastle, eight miles away.

London, Dec. 16.—A German fleet made a sudden dash into the North Sea today, shelled Scarborough, Hartlepool, Whitby and Redcar, 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. The residents of Hartlepool were aroused from their sleep by the sound of heavy gun fire. In a few minutes shells from German cruisers began dropping into Hartlepool. The news of this naval raid was announced by the British admiralty shortly before 11:10 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 center, about 40 miles northwest of Scarborough. British flotillas have been engaged with the enemy at several points, and

Riots Break Out in the Dual Monarchy Following Reports of Losses to Servians

The long expected German attack on England was made today, and for the first time in the history of the United Kingdom hostile warships bombarded English towns. Scarborough, Hartlepool, Red Car and Whitby, on the shore of the North sea, were shelled by German warships. The extent of the damage was not revealed in the early reports. It seemed probable, however, that Germany had sent a few swift cruisers on a raid of the coast of England, largely for its moral effect and had not attempted an action with its main fleet or an invasion of England.

It is reported that several people were killed. London has a report that two German cruisers were sunk. Official announcements from the British official information bureau came through with unusual celerity. Some of these dispatches were forwarded by the censor and transmitted to New York in about an hour with delays of two to four hours, which are not unusual in time of war news from London.

Although the raid on England overshadowed all other developments for the time being, there were important occurrences in other quarters. The French official statement says that some further progress had been made by the allies in Belgium; that German attacks in Lodz and the Woevre district had been repulsed, and British warships had again bombarded German positions on the coast of Belgium.

Today's official communication from Berlin disputes the French claim to an advance in Belgium, saying that an attempt of the allies to move forward supported by the British warships was repulsed.

Further progress has been made by German troops in the east, according to the Berlin statement, which says that several strong Russian positions have been taken and 3,000 more prisoners captured. In south Poland, it is said, the German and Austrian forces are gaining ground.

It is reported at Constantinople that the troops of northern Albania have declared war on Serbia. Albanian adjoins Serbia on the west and the tribes of the north give allegiance to the king. The reported entrance into the war was of particular significance because of the conditions among the nations.

King Peter of Serbia has re-entered Belgrade in triumph, and the Serbian general staff states that not a single Austrian remains within the borders.

Premier Sarda again stated that the position of the country was one of "watchful neutrality" and the position of the government was endorsed by parliament.

The Khedive of Egypt is said to have gone to Vienna to confer with Austrian government officials. The khedive has been in Constantinople most of the time since the outbreak of the war, and it is reported that he will lead an army against the British in Egypt.

at noon the situation was described by the admiralty as "developing." Scarborough has a population of 40,000 people. Hartlepool, together with west Hartlepool, has a population of about 90,000. Yorkshire reports that two German cruisers were sunk in today's engagement and that the British flotilla was damaged. Nine persons are reported to have been killed at Hartlepool and a number were injured.

The official press bureau this afternoon made the following announcement with regard to the German attack on the North Sea coast of England. "The fortress commander at West Hartlepool reports that German war vessels engaged that fortress between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. "The enemy was driven off. "The German war vessels also fired on Scarborough and Whitby."

Eighteen Reported Dead A dispatch from Scarborough passed by the London censors says that 18 persons were killed at Scarborough by the bombardment of German warships. In one house four persons were killed outright, and in another house three were killed by bursting shells.

Two German warships threw 30 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. People Flee by Thousands People from Scarborough, aroused from their sleep by the German shells, hurried in droves to the railroad station and boarded the first train for Hull, where they circulated alarmist stories as to what was happening on the coast. Thousands of people witnessed the firing from Red Car, across the Tees bay from Hartlepool, according to a message from that watering place. Three German ships were engaged in the bombardment. Red Car reports also the belief that British ships engaged the hostile vessels. Scarborough was not fortified except for a small battery which is popularly believed to be obsolete. Whitby is also unfortified, but it is a large shipping center and therefore tempting to an invading fleet. The ruined castle on the bluff 200 feet above the Cals Grand Sole and the tower of the municipal amusement hall make Scarborough an easy target. One report says that the old castle was shelled. The German vessels that conducted

this assault are 400 miles from the shelter of Helgoland, and the admiralty report which says that the situation is developing gives the English people the hope that the raiders would be able to escape. A rumor has circulated that two of the German cruisers were sunk, but it lacks confirmation.

The government took all telephone lines for official business soon after the raid occurred; consequently from the standpoint of the public, communication between London and the coast towns was temporarily interrupted.

The reports concerning the number of German ships engaged in the raid differ. One says that four vessels shelled Scarborough and another says three, while a third declares that only one was engaged in the operation. Three ships were seen at Scarborough two at Whitby according to the latest report.

This is the first attack on the United Kingdom since a small French force landed in Pembrookshire in 1798 and was captured.

The outpouring of civilians from Scarborough as the bombardment got under way gave that port temporarily the appearance of some Belgian town. The streets were crowded with hurrying people, and closed with vehicles. The railway station, and the first train away carried a number of women and children without baggage. As the residents of the east coast of England were leaving many of them put into operation plans formed in advance for their personal safety in case of a German attack. The first sound of the German guns was taken by many people to be thunder.

The Evening Standard publishes a dispatch from Scarborough saying that 12 persons were killed and 100 wounded during the bombardment of that town today by German cruisers. The port of Hartlepool embraces two tidal basins and six docks aggregating three acres and timber docks of 57 acres. The harbor course includes 70 acres and there are five docks admitting vessels of 550 feet length and 21 feet draft.

A breakwater three-quarters of a mile long protects the harbor entrance; there are four shipping yards as well as rolling mills and saw mills. Two hundred and eighty-six steamers and eight vessels with a tonnage of 760,000 are registered there.

West Hartlepool is a modern town containing many handsome buildings. Scarborough is the most popular seaside resort on the northeast coast, but its many hotels mostly are closed during the winter months. Barracks occupied by a small garrison in peacetime and a battery are on a high promontory overlooking the sea.

Destroyers Meet Cruisers Hartlepool, Dec. 16 (via London).—It is reported here that a flotilla of British torpedo boat destroyers early this morning encountered three German cruisers eight miles off the English coast. The cruisers immediately opened fire.

Three Cruisers Participated London, Dec. 16.—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.

Operations Began at 8 O'clock Scarborough, England, Dec. 16 (via London).—The Newcastle Evening Chronicle says that the German attack on the North Sea coast of England began at 8 o'clock this morning.

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.

WILL PROBE THE ROCKEFELLER FUND

THIS AND OTHER FOUNDATIONS WILL BE LOOKED INTO BY COMMISSION

SO FRANK WALSH ANNOUNCES

FEDERAL BOARD WANTS TO KNOW REASON WHY

MAY BE CALLED MENACES

REAL OBJECT MAY BE TO PERPETUATE WEALTH THROUGH PRESS CORRUPTION

Denver, Dec. 16.—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on international relations, today announced that the commission would soon begin the investigation of the fund, all the Carnegie benevolences and all the Rockefeller charities, in addition to the \$100,000,000 Rockefeller foundation. This investigation will open in New York January 11.

In the investigation of the various foundations, according to Chairman Walsh, the commission will seek to determine "how their policies are shaped and by whom their relation to high finance, the extent to which their charters may be stretched under the United States and whether they constitute a menace or a benefit to the nation."

Among the witnesses who will be summoned, according to Mr. Walsh's announcement, are President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, and Mr. Carnegie, John Rockefeller, Jr., H. Morgan, Daniel Guggenheim, E. H. Gary, T. N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company; George W. Perkins, Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York; T. P. Shonts, Jacob Schiff, John Hays Hammond, millionaire mine owner; Cleveland H. Dodge, New York financier; H. C. Frick, Seth Low, Samuel Untermyer.

The calling of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to the stand, according to Mr. Walsh, has not been definitely decided upon. Mr. Walsh said the committee proposed to investigate the charge that the creation of the Rockefeller and other foundations represents the commencement of "an effort to perpetuate the present position of predatory wealth through the corruption of the sources of public information."

Governor on Stand Denver, Dec. 16.—Governor E. M. Ammons, on the stand before the federal commission on industrial relations in the Colorado coal miners' strike investigation today said he favored the establishment of a state constitutional to put down civil strife. He declared he intended to fight for the introduction of such a system in Colorado.

Governor Ammons was followed on the stand by Attorney General Fred Farrar. Until he had been ordered to do so Huerfano county to investigate violence after the battle of Ludlow, the attorney general testified, he had not undertaken investigation of law violators.

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IF FIRING AT NACO DOES NOT CEASE, AMERICAN TROOPS WILL FIRE ACROSS THE BORDERLINE

Reinforcements Are Sent to Assist in Carrying Out Order to Stop Shooting

Washington, Dec. 16.—Brigadier General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army, was today ordered by the war department to proceed to Naco, Ariz., to use his personal influence with Mexican leaders to cease hostilities.

Troops Leave for Border Texas, City, Texas, Dec. 16.—After a night of bustling activity, preparations for the departure of the Sixth brigade of infantry for Naco, Ariz., to aid in enforcing President Wilson's demands that firing across the line by Mexicans, cease, were virtually complete today.

It was expected the troops would include the Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second infantry, under command of Brigadier General Thomas F. Davis, would leave by noon at the latest. The troops will carry provisions for ten days. One commissioned officer and enough enlisted men to compose a guard for the permanent camp here will be left behind.

Secretary Garrison explained General Scott's mission in this statement: "By reason of the personal acquaintances acquired with the different factions while he was stationed on the border, General Scott has been sent to Naco to induce the warring factions on the Mexican side of the line to desist from imperiling persons and property on our side of the line. General Scott has pointed out to us the possibility of utilizing General Scott's campaign in this way."

General Scott will leave Washington at 6:15 p. m. today, and expects to arrive at Naco at 2 p. m. Saturday. It is not planned that General Scott shall relieve or supersede General Bliss in the active command of the American troops at Naco. His mission is purely conciliatory, to begin with at least, though what will follow if he fails to secure compliance by the warring factions with the reasonable demands of the United States government is not doubted.

After further warnings, if the fire into Arizona does not stop, it will be returned by the American troops. While American reinforcements were ready to entrain today for Naco, Arizona, administration officials learned through official advices that Governor Maytorena, commander of the Villa troops besieging the Mexican town of Naco, had announced he would discontinue firing into American territory. This compliance with the orders of Provisional President Gutierrez, it was believed here, would relieve a tense situation.

The Washington government had been notified that the orders of Governor Gutierrez to his commander had been dispatched. It has warned both factions that unless the firing ceased, American artillery would shell the Mexican troops out of their positions. The reinforcements ordered yesterday to proceed to Naco to reinforce Brigadier General Bliss were expected to reach their destination within three days, and it was the general impression here that if at the end of the period firing across the border had not ceased, the American troops would be ordered to return the fire. The reinforcements are being sent to Naco in response to the request of General Bliss as a precautionary measure.

The troops are the Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second infantry from Texas City and three batteries of artillery from Fort Sill, Oklahoma. With these reinforcements the American forces at Naco would be brought up to approximately 5,000 men, including 11 troops of cavalry, three regiments of infantry and six batteries of artillery with 24 guns.

Guadalajara Taken The occupation of Guadalajara, second most important city in Mexico, reported last night in dispatches from the border was confirmed today in a dispatch from the American consul there. The Carranza forces evacuated the city, destroying a bridge to the eastward, delaying the entry of Villa troops.

Battle Near Torreon El Paso, Texas, Dec. 16.—A battle between Carranza and Villa troops was in progress yesterday east of Torreon. Each army numbered about 5,000. General Villa is in personal command of his troops. The Carranza forces are commanded by Colonel L. Vasquez. This information was brought to the border today by reliable persons. It was not learned whether any advantage had been gained. It has been known for several days that strong columns of Carranza troops were moving from eastern states in an attempt to cut Villa's communication at Torreon, which is the railroad center of central Mexico. The fighting began near San Pedro de las Colonias, Coahuila, a few miles from Torreon.

American Batteries Placed Naco, Ariz., Dec. 16.—An American battery was placed on the Blalbee road, three miles from Naco about two miles from the border in a straight line and north of Governor Maytorena's headquarters. This battery faces the front of the Villa state forces besieging General Hill's Carranza soldiers in Naco, Sonora. It also faces Hill's east trenches. The guns are trained directly south, and the gunners are stationed beside their artillery. Two more American batteries are in the same relative positions as the one installed today, except that they are farther west. No firing was carried on today by the Mexican faction, except an occasional shot from Hill's trenches.

SOLDIERS BOUND OVER Pueblo, Colo., Dec. 16.—Six United States cavalrymen, members of Troop F, stationed at Walsenburg, were arraigned in federal court here charged with the theft of \$15,075 from the Walsenburg postoffice. Each waived preliminary hearing and all were placed under bonds of \$2,500, in default of which they were committed to jail. Some \$3,000 of the money still is missing, and the authorities are seeking a Trinidad girl who was intimate with one of the accused soldiers and who, it is said, disappeared soon after the robbery.

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