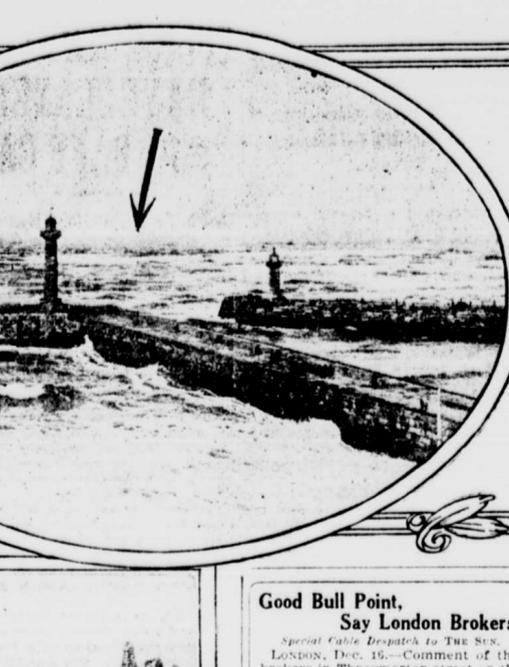
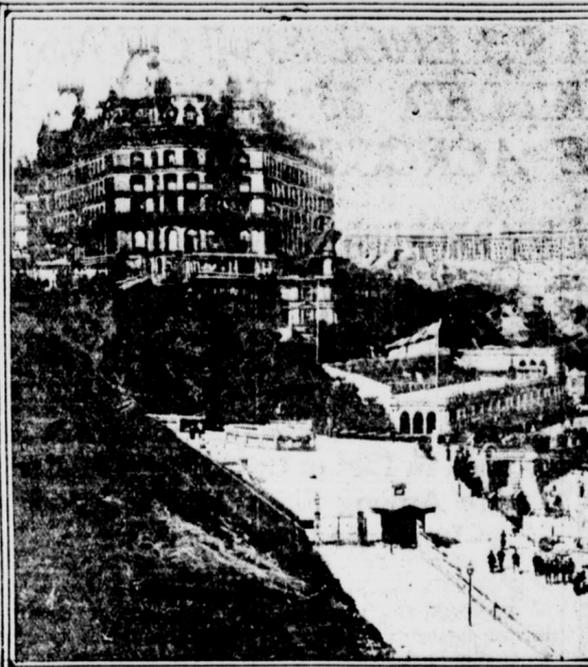


SCENES OF GERMAN RAID—On the left is a view of Scarborough—the Balmoral Hotel on the left of this picture. It was set afire by German shells, which also fell in the part of the town back of the bathing beach. To the right of this picture is the Castle. The picture on the right of the group shows the entrance to Whitby harbor, the arrow indicating the probable position of the German cruisers while shelling the town. Below is the ancient Abbey of St. Hilda at Whitby, where Caedmon, the Northumberland poet, died, and which is reported to have been damaged by German shell fire. The Abbey was founded by King Oswy in 658.



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### Two Famous Old Churches Damaged in Bombardment

France or Poland? In those thirty minutes England had her first bitter taste of warfare on her own soil. Only one of the towns attacked was defended by a fort—Hartlepool—where there is a small fort at the mouth of the River Tees. There was an obsolete battery at Scarborough, which was useless against the powerful guns of the German cruisers. Whitby was utterly defenceless.

The fort at Hartlepool made a stout fight of it, and there is a hint in the Admiralty communication that the guns of this fort forced the Germans to withdraw. It seems more probable, however, that the Germans were quick to catch the wireless alarm that was flashed to Sir John Jellicoe's battle fleet, and abandoned the attack to give them a chance to escape before the British ships came up. In this, it appears, they were not entirely successful.

In those thirty minutes when England was subjected to a small portion of the fright and horrors that have shaken and devastated Belgium many business and private houses were shattered or set on fire. St. Martin's Church in Scarborough, crowded with a congregation attending Communion service, was hit twice; the gas works at Scarborough were partially destroyed; the historic abbey at Whitby was greatly damaged and set on fire, and many persons were struck dead before they had time to realize even the significance of the thundering guns. It was at Whitby that Robin Hood is supposed to have lived.

**Raid Perfectly Organized.**  
Hartlepool and Scarborough are forty-two miles apart, with Whitby about midway between them. Obviously the Germans had organized the raid perfectly. Their squadron of probably eight cruisers divided before approaching the coast. Two cruisers to K station off Hartlepool, two lay off Whitby and four made the attack on Scarborough. It is also apparent that the raiders were supplied with most important details, such as the necessary range, the location of railway stations and wireless plants and the position of public buildings.

Having that information they were able to accomplish a tremendous amount of destruction in a very few minutes. No time was wasted. They came out of the night with terrible suddenness, struck with all their power and slipped away like ghosts.

Their main attack was against Scarborough. At this point they came startlingly close to the coast line, as near as they dared to risk the grounding of their cruisers. They had the range at once and shells fairly rained upon the city of 17,000 inhabitants. Not less than fifty shells went screaming into Scarborough, and it is probable that many more were fired.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Scarborough estimates the number of injured at 200.

It was exactly 7:56 A. M. when the people of Scarborough were aware that the war had come to them. At that minute a shell fell near the railway station. A train was about to leave for Hull. There was a small crowd at the station. There was a panic at once. People rushed to the train and implored the engineer and guards to leave instantly. The engineer refused to be swayed and did a very plucky thing. He stepped out of the train office to the station and sent a message to his wife:

"Shells are falling thickly around me, but I am all right."  
Then he went back to his engine and waited, watch in hand, for the exact second the train was scheduled to leave. When his watch ticked out the scheduled time, he opened the throttle.

**Shell Kills Four Outright.**  
Four persons were killed by a shell which exploded in a house where they were living. One of the first persons killed in Scarborough was a Mrs. Merrick. She was standing behind the counter of a shop owned by her husband. A shell rapped through the walls and ended her life as she was talking to her husband, who stood only a few yards away. By a miracle he escaped serious injury, but was buried for some time in a mass of debris. Ex-Alderman Hill, a justice of the peace, was killed while he was dressing, and a moment later his grandchild was hit by a piece of shell and instantly killed. A postman delivering letters was struck dead.

The bodies of the dead were taken to the mortuary, while the injured, many of whom were hurt seriously, were hurried to hospitals. That work was carried on in a continuous rain of shells. Special constables at great personal risk conducted the old and infirm to places of safety underground. The hospital itself was struck, but no one was injured. The sea bath infirmary attached to the hospital was badly damaged, but the patients, who included a number of Belgian soldiers, escaped injury.

Very fortunately few persons were in the streets when the German warships opened fire without notice or warning. Many were still abed and rushed forth in scanty attire to learn the meaning of the crash of guns and the shrieks and screams they heard from all directions. For some time there was a very real panic as the town was utterly helpless and it was believed that the Germans would continue the attack until all Scarborough was battered to pieces. There fore the surge of the inhabitants to the works which were being struck at Scarborough was a very real one. The sands rushed into the country, running breathlessly when they could not find a convenient place to hide. Many went to Hull, spreading the alarm and carrying the news of the bombardment to the north coast.

Later in the day the Mayor issued a proclamation warning the citizens not to touch any unexploded shells and that information as to the position of those shells could be obtained at any police station.

At Scarborough, "the queen of English watering places," as the town is frequently called, the German bombardment was directly across the harbor as far as the wireless station and then along the coast to the suburb of Falsgrave. There was a large chimney on the brick works which was struck and the damage was done to the gas works. A hole was blown in the roof of All Saints Church at Falsgrave.

Arthur Wood, his wife and a son, aged 12, were in London this afternoon. Mr. Wood related what he had seen and heard at Scarborough. He was wounded by fragments of a shell which struck him in the head. Mr. Wood said he thought the bombardment lasted three-quarters of an hour. The shelling was incessant. Two cruisers, he believed, were engaged, and during the whole time they slowly moved in a northerly direction. His opinion is that they stood off about two miles, but the weather was so hazy that he couldn't see them clearly.

**Aimed at Wireless Station.**  
"Their first effort," Mr. Wood said, "was to hit the wireless station, but they missed it each time. They then turned to the electric works, but the shots went wide. Considerable damage was done to neighboring property."

"I was standing near a butcher's shop a few doors from my house when a shell struck me, and made a deep cut on my head. One of the fragments passed within a few inches of me, struck a window and glanced to my head. Another fragment, evidently almost spent, struck my box and made a deep cut on my head. I was partly unconscious for a time, but about 8:30 A. M. I persuaded my wife and boy to take refuge in the cellar while I got together a few necessary belongings. As soon as possible, shells seemed to be falling on all sides. Along the Hanover road there were collected very soon heaps of masonry, staves and other debris. Houses were falling in.

**Good Bull Point, Say London Brokers.**  
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Dec. 16.—Comment on the bombardment to-day of unfortified ports on the English coast. The best bull point for some time. The brokers expressed the belief that now that the German ships have shown themselves in the open their destruction will not be long delayed.

American securities were less active to-day and prices were adjusted to the lower New York levels. Buying orders were soon forthcoming, however, and prices of many stocks advanced.

**LURE FOR BRITISH.**  
Washington Experts Believe Germans Set Trap.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Naval officers were keenly interested to-day in reports of the German raid on the English coast. The German stroke is regarded here as merely another daring venture undertaken purely for the moral effect of a successful dash and return and partly in the hope that the coast warships might be lured to pursuit of the raiders, running the risk of encountering German mines.

It is also the opinion here that the capture was attempted for the purpose of offsetting the practical annihilation of the German squadron in the south Atlantic.

Scarborough is the point on the English coast nearest to Heligoland, the outpost of the German naval base of operations. The towns selected for bombardment are, with the exception of West Hartlepool, unfortified places. The Germans could select light armored vessels for the bombardment without being exposed to any danger of destruction from the enemy on shore. Had Scarborough been defended with modern coast defence guns, it is believed, the raid would have failed.

**Believe Submarine in Raid.**  
There is a report that the German raiders were accompanied by a submarine. Some refugees asserted that a submarine was seen off Scarborough, ready apparently to torpedo any British warships that tried to close with its squadron.

Hurried and extensive preparations were made by the Government to meet a possible invasion. Every available infantry and artillery unit was ordered to the coast. Nearly all of England's North Sea towns are in darkness because of these precautions.

Hydro-aeroplanes are scouting far out to sea, patrolling the coast and ready to give warning of the approach of a German squadron or of a fleet of troop ships bringing invaders. It is estimated that 400,000 volunteer soldiers are guarding the coast.

The situation on the Northumberland coast was said tonight to be considerably improved. There is a thick mist over the sea. Steamers outside have been permitted to enter harbors, but all ships are notified that they leave port at their own risk.

**British Scour North Sea.**  
The naval preparations have been energetic and elaborate. Apparently the Admiralty's chief plan of defence is to lure the German squadron off from its base at Heligoland and in the mouth of the Elbe and crush the father's feet. The British submarine D-5 was sunk by one of these mines, and the light cruiser Halcyon was damaged by German shell fire. The Germans got away easily on that occasion.

**RAID RATES AT LLOYD'S RISE.**

**Bombardment Causes Coast Insurance Figures to Soar.**  
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Dec. 16.—The raid on the east coast by German warships today raised the bombardment insurance rates at Lloyd's on buildings in coast towns. The rates varied from 30 to 40 shillings per cent. In view of the rush of orders it is impossible to fix a uniform rate.

Insurance against bombardment and an attack on London was quoted at 20 shillings per cent.

### JOHN PAUL JONES FOUGHT BATTLE NEAR SCARBOROUGH

Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby, the three towns bombarded by the Germans yesterday, are on the northeast coast of England, on the North Sea and almost directly opposite the German naval bases at Kiel and Heligoland. Hartlepool, the north mouth, is north of Scarborough, a forty-five-mile northwest of Scarborough. It is an important seaport and has a population of about 25,000.

Whitby is on the mouth of the River Esk and is a seaside resort with a population of about 12,000. Scarborough, one of the most famous of British watering places, is thirty-seven miles northeast of York, and is about 200 miles from London. It has a population normally of 45,000. Scarborough and Whitby are in Yorkshire, Hartlepool in Durham.

I was off Flamborough Head, a promontory a few miles south of Scarborough, that John Paul Jones in the Bon Homme Richard had his celebrated battle with the British frigate Serapis in the Revolutionary war. The hostile cannon could be heard plainly in the resort and there was great fear for a time that the victorious Yankee skipper would turn his guns on the town. But Jones had to go aboard the Serapis when his own ship sank and was glad enough to get away without any further exploits. This was the nearest Scarborough had been to bombardment and it has not been molested since, until yesterday.

Scarborough was a stronghold of great importance in the Middle Ages and the great peninsula or Scar, from which it takes its name, bears upon its crest the ruins of an ancient Norman castle. Scarborough is what is known as a municipal and parliamentary borough. It received its charter in 1181 from Henry II, who had a great castle there, and for nearly 600 years has been one of the most important seaports in the British Isles. It is in that part of Yorkshire known as the North Riding and is connected with London by the North Eastern Railway.

Whitby, also in the North Riding of Yorkshire, is about half way between Scarborough and Hartlepool. Its most celebrated feature is the famous Abbey of St. Hilda, a great ruin on the summit of the east cliff. It was a foundation of the king of Northumbria, and a fulfillment of a vow of a viceroy, Penda, king of Mercia. The existing ruins comprise part of the Early English choir of later date, and the tower, choir and nave. On the south side are remains of cloisters and domestic buildings. St. Caedmon, the Northumbrian poet, died in the abbey and a cross still marks the spot where he lived. The tower, which is 247 miles from London, is a station of the North Eastern Railway and has East Hartlepool also.

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