

Swedish, mined and sunk on April 14; *Lilian Drost*, Danish, mined and sunk on May 15. Mines were scattered to the north-west of Ireland in the autumn of 1914 on the route of neutral as well as British shipping to the United States.

This question of laying mines outside territorial waters was raised at the Second Hague Conference by the British Government, when the German representative, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, said in answer to a British proposal to forbid mines as inhuman and dangerous to neutrals: "The officers of the German Navy, I say it loudly, will always fulfil in the strictest fashion the duties which the unwritten law of humanity and of civilisation lay on them."—Cd. 4,081. Protocols of the Second Peace Conference, p. 55.

*Wanton Bombardment of Open Towns.*—On December 16, 1914, the German battle cruisers under Admiral Hipper shelled Whitby, Scarborough, and the Hartlepoons, killing 150 non-combatants, many of whom were women and children, and wounding over 400. No notice was given; no naval operations were undertaken; the fire was directed at houses and residential districts. On April 25, 1916, a similar purposeless attack was made on Lowestoft and Yarmouth, but on this occasion only very trifling loss was inflicted.

This conduct was forbidden by The Hague Conventions.

*Torpedoing of Hospital Ships.*—On Feb-