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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## JUSTIFY ALL MEANS BY THE END

### German War Book Says Assassination and Incendiarism Are, in Given Circumstances, Justifiable

### IF THEY HELP GERMANY TO WIN

### Contents That International Law is Not Opposed to the Most Criminal Acts Performed by a Belligerent

London, Jan. 31.—Professor J. H. Morgan has translated into English "The German Book," the manual of the usages of war on land, issued by the German Staff on the German army, the most authoritative work of its kind in Germany. There is a reference in the introduction to "humanitarian consideration which not infrequently degenerates into sentimentality and flabby emotion."

One passage is the following: "War conducted with energy cannot be directed merely against the combatants of an enemy state, and the positions they occupy, but it will and must seek to destroy the total intellectual and material resources of the latter."

### Cruel Irony.

The Daily Chronicle, which publishes a review of Professor Morgan's translation, says that, after what has happened in Belgium, there is cruel irony in the injunction that churches, schools, libraries and museums should be spared, and that open towns ought not to be bombarded.

According to this German war book, assassination and incendiarism are, in given circumstances, justifiable, as will be seen by the following quotations:

### Bribery Permissible.

"The bribery of the enemy's subjects for the object of obtaining military advantage, the acceptance of offers of treachery, the reception of deserters, the utilization of discontented elements in the population, the support of pretenders, and the like are permissible."

"Indeed, international law is in no way opposed to the exploitation of crimes of third parties, assassination, incendiarism, robbery, and the like, to the prejudice of the enemy. The ugly and inherently immoral aspect of such methods cannot affect the recognition of their lawfulness."

### The Necessary Aim of War Gives to a Belligerent the Right, and Imposes upon him, according to circumstances, the duty not to let slip the important, or, it may be, the decisive, advantages to be gained by such means."

### Can Compel Betrayals.

According to the Germans, an intruder can compel a man to betray his country. The manual says: "The view that no inhabitant of occupied territory can be compelled to participate directly in the struggle against his country is subject to an exception by the general usages of war which must be recorded here—the calling up and employment of inhabitants as guides on unfamiliar ground. However much it may ruffle his feelings, ever much it may do harm to his own Fatherland and indirectly to fight his own troops, none the less, no army operating in an enemy's country will altogether renounce this expedient."

### But a still more severe measure is the compulsion of inhabitants to furnish information about their own army, its strategy, its resources and its military secrets. The majority of all the writers of all nations are unanimous in their condemnation of this measure. Nevertheless, it cannot be entirely dispensed with. Doubtless it will be applied with regret, but the argument of war will frequently make it necessary."

### The manual severely prohibits looting, and says that movable private property is to be treated as inviolable. Among the questions and answers in the book are:

### Q.—Should peaceful inhabitants of an invaded country be exposed to the fire of their own troops? A.—Yes, if they are indefensible, but its main justification is that it is successful.

### Q.—Should women and children

## Germans Attempt Another Air-raid On Great Britain

### Five Hostile Air-Craft Reported Over Dover Yesterday—Driven Off by Guns of the Forts

London, Feb. 1.—Five hostile airships were reported over Dover this evening, travelling east. They were fired at by the forts.

The police of London received orders to prepare for a Zeppelin raid, and occupants of houses were instructed to lower all blinds; and the gas works and electric light stations were notified to cut off all illumination at a moment's notice.

Later five hostile airships according to a 'phone message from Dover were driven off by the gun fire of the forts. They turned and sailed away apparently not penetrating inland. A despatch to The Exchange Telegram Company from Dover says the harbor batteries opened fire early to-night while searchlights swept the waters.

It is believed that German submarines were the cause of the activity.

## DEMANDS OF THE JAPS ARE HARD

### Want China to Make Over to Them at Once all Existing German and Austrian Concessions

### LIMIT FUTURE FAVORS TO JAPS

### And in the Meantime the Japanese Ask Big Special Concessions of the Chinese Nation

Peking, China, Jan. 31.—Certain political and territorial demands which Japan has made upon China following the Japanese occupation of Kiaochow have become known in Peking, and their extent is disquieting to Chinese officials.

These demands, twenty-one in number, were communicated to the Chinese Government, January 24, by the Japanese Minister here. They include, first, that China turn over to Japan all existing German and Austrian concessions; second, that China pledge herself not to give concessions in the future to any country except Japan; third, permission to build a special territorial railroad; and, fourth, mining privileges in Shan-shan, in Eastern Mongolia, and in the Yang-Tse Valley.

### If these demands were granted it is felt in Peking that the result would be tantamount to turning to Japan all the regions above named as spheres of influence, to the detriment of the treaty rights of other nations. Up to the present time the Peking Government has not replied to the Japanese note.

Chinese officials are particularly incensed just now at rumors circulated here that China is negotiating with Germany to the end that German officers re-organize the Chinese army. This report is denounced as without foundation.

## Germans Renew Fierce Offensive in East Theatre

Petrograd, Feb. 2.—A renewal of their offensive by the Germans in the region of Sochaczew and Bolimovo, on the road to Warsaw, is admitted in an official statement issued here today. The violence of the German attack the statement says, compelled some of the Russian units to retire to their second line of trenches.

The S.S. Florizel left England today for this port.

and the old and feeble be allowed to depart before a bombardment begins? A.—On the contrary, their presence is greatly to be desired. It makes the bombardment all the more effective."

## FEEL PINCH IN GERMANY

### Government Seizes Stores of Grain—Importance of Grainbearing Areas Threatened by Russia

London, Jan. 30.—Sir Ed. Grey's crushing reply to the German Chancellor, Mr. Bryan's equally crushing exposure of German-American criticisms and the safe return to port of Admiral Beatty's squadron, despite German official declarations of the loss of a British battle cruiser and two destroyers—these together form part of the Englishman's best humor and are subjects of jubilant editorials in the whole British press.

The Ministerial Daily News and Leader says:

### Hide the Truth.

"The desperate tenacity of German accounts is plain evidence of the severity of the naval blow to Germany. The people of Germany cannot be allowed to know the truth."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Sooner or later the truth will spread like a deadly fever. The psychological game will be exposed and the end of the war appreciably hastened."

The Daily Express says:

"The world is growing very weary of Potsdam lies. Here Ananias is found out again, and the world is laughing at him. Suppressions of the truth, false suggestions, disingenuous deductions and downright thumping falsehoods are utterly ineffective weapons in Berlin."

### Feeling Pinch of War

Germany is evidently feeling pinch of the war severely. Much importance is attached here to the German Government's seizure of all stocks of flour and grain. Obviously the previous official declarations that German stocks would last until the next harvest are not being justified.

The Times says: "If great grain-bearing areas like eastern Germany are invaded before the next harvest is garnered, that will possibly prove the decisive factor in the war."

The Manchester Guardian says: "Germany evidently feels she is really beleaguered, but it is unwise to assume that Germany will suffer more than discomfort until the next harvest."

Mr. Asquith's Cabinet Committee is collecting evidence as to how best to overcome the upward tendency of British prices of foodstuffs and coal, much of which is admittedly due to high freights, and much of which is again due to the transfer of labor from industry to the army and navy.

## RUSSIANS CALL 'SPADE A SPADE'

### Petrograd, Feb. 2.—Government has decided in future to treat the bombardment of unfortified towns as acts of piracy.

## 12 Below Zero

On Merrymeeting Road, this morning, the mercury stood at 12 degrees below zero, which is the coldest for the season. On Sunday afternoon the mercury touched the zero mark.

## U.S.A. Opinion Based On Reason Against Germany

### Germany Killing Her Own Cause With Her Contradictions and Gross Perfidiousness

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Addressing the Toronto Canadian Club to-day, Alexander Noyes, of The New York Evening Post, said: "We know, and it is hard to see how the German people should not also know that the invasion of Belgium has been officially explained by the German authorities in six separate and mutually contradictory ways. The mind of the American people has been made up concerning this war on evidence and that is the reason it will not change."

"Our people have preserved their good temper towards Germany and we intend to lose it only on one occasion and that is the German assertion flung at us that we are simply misled by English lies."

## KAISER HAS FAMILY ROW ON HANDS

### Bitter Conflict Reported Between the Kaiser and His Sons, Crown Prince and Prince August

### LATTER OBJECTED TO WAR METHODS And the Crown Prince Complain that His Father Had Treated Him "Like a Boy"

London, Jan. 31.—The Daily Express says: "Neutral travelers returned from Germany stated that a bitter conflict between the Kaiser and his two sons, the Crown Prince and Prince August Wilhelm, is being openly discussed in Berlin. Numerous instructions given by the Crown Prince to generals under him have been vetoed by the Kaiser on the suggestions of General Von Falkenhayn, chief of the general staff."

When these orders were cancelled the Crown Prince passionately demanded explanations from his father. These were sternly refused, and after a stormy scene the Crown Prince left the Kaiser's headquarters complaining openly that he was being treated like a boy. It is anticipated in Berlin that the Crown Prince will be required to take a long rest, and will soon return to the capital and join his brother, Prince August Wilhelm.

The latter has been in Berlin some time, and is not likely to return to the front, though he has long since recovered from his accident. Prince August Wilhelm, who is known to be the only Hohenzollern uninfected with militarism, is declared to have disapproved openly of the Kaiser's policy. The frightfulness of the sequel was a scene between father and son, at the end of which Prince August Wilhelm was advised by the Kaiser to return to Berlin to assist the Empress in looking after the wounded.

The truth of these statements is admitted by highly placed persons in touch with the court.

## WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Decreasing north-west winds; fair and decidedly cold.  
Wednesday—Winds shifting to East.

## GOOD TERMS AFTER WAR

### Canadian Public Man Says Newfoundland Should be Induced to Confederation

St. John, Feb. 2.—In an address before the Canadian Club at a luncheon at St. John to-day N. W. Rowell, K.C., Leader of the Ontario Opposition, suggested as one of the results of strengthening Imperial sentiment through war might be the union of Newfoundland with Canada.

He said: "I venture to hope that after the war, Newfoundland, the only British colony outside the Confederation, will see more clearly than ever the advantages of union with Canada and that, if they do approach the Dominion with this in view, that our Parliamentary leaders will have the wisdom and patriotism to offer the ancient Colony generous terms."

Mr. Rowell also expressed the hope that nothing would be permitted to interfere with the meeting of the Imperial conference this summer.

## C.P.R. BRIDGE WAS BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE

### Vancouver, Me., Feb. 2.—One span of the Canadian Pacific railroad bridge across the St. Croix River, between Vancouver and St. Croix, N.B., was blown up early today.

A preliminary investigation indicates the explosion was caused by dynamite.

## Germany Expects To Get Supplies From Roumania

Berlin, Feb. 1.—It is semi-officially reported from Bucharest that Roumania is to supply Germany with a pre-arranged large quantity of grain, transportation of which is to be furnished by Germany.

## S.U.F. Will Hold Patriotic Meeting

A patriotic meeting, under the auspices of St. John's Lodge, No. 5, S.U.F., will be held in the British Hall on Thursday night next. J. M. Kent, Esq., M.H.A. and H. E. Cowan, Esq., will address the meeting, and Miss Langmead and Messrs. Watson and King will take part in the programme. J. A. Clift, Esq., K.C. will preside and the admission, as usual, will be free to all.

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## German Papers Persist in Claiming That a British Battle Cruiser Was Sunk in Recent Naval Battle

### London, Jan. 31.—The Daily News correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs:

"According to private reports Berlin has been driven almost to an ungovernable fury by the British success in the North Sea. There is a growing feeling that an open fight in the North Sea between the two navies would result only in a British victory."

### Biggest Blow.

"Vice-Admiral Beatty's victory means the biggest blow to German arms since the war began—bigger disappointment, in fact, than the failure to reach Paris or Calais—for, while Germany still hopes to reach those objectives, she cannot expect a decisive sea victory. The feeling against Britain has increased beyond all bounds."

Government officials claim to have word from Berlin that the official admission of the sinking of the Blucher caused wild indignation there, and that the German Government's claim that the British had sustained severe losses was not generally credited in Berlin.

### German "Details"

Berlin, via London, Jan. 31.—Additional details of the sinking of the British battle-cruiser in the naval fight in the North Sea, west of Helligoland, which is claimed by the Germans, is given in a statement issued here as follows:

"According to well-informed German sources this cruiser suffered heavily from the fire of our cannon and was then sunk by a German torpedo boat by two well-directed shots. The sinking was observed by a German airship, which followed the battle closely."

"Two British torpedo boats were also sunk. The airship also observed the serious damaging of other British ships."

### "Brilliant German Victory"

The Berlin papers declared the North Sea engagement a brilliant victory for the German squadron, though regretting the loss of the Blucher. Aside from the sinking of the German battle-cruiser, Rear-Admiral Hipper's squadron sustained but slight losses, it was reported there. One German cruiser was struck by a shell early in the three hours' engagement, but remained in the battle line and repelled effectively to the British fire.

The papers express concern over

## German Attack Near Cuiuchy Was Repulsed

### Found British Too Hard a Nut To Crack—Russians Gain Successes in East Prussia

London, Feb. 1.—The Press Bureau reports that the enemy's attack on Friday near Cuiuchy was easily repulsed. Over two hundred German dead were counted. The British casualties were small.

The French Government confirms the enemy's heavy losses near Lomholtz.

Two of the enemy's guns, convoys, etc., were destroyed by artillery near Rheims.

The Russian Government reports some progress in East Prussia and on the left bank of the Vistula. The Germans were dislodged from a captured trench, losing nearly two entire companies, also prisoners and quick-firing gun.

Fighting in the Carpathians continues. —HARCOURT.

## GERMANS NOW CLAIM A VICTORY

### But the Rank and File of the People Do Not Credit the Claims Made by Official Berlin

### WILD INDIGNATION AT LOSS OF CRUISER

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## USES PHONE TALK OVER 4000 MILES

### Dr. Alex. Graham Bell, Inventor of the Telephone, Talks From New York to Assistant in San Francisco

### CONVERSATION CLEAR, DISTINCT

### Each Heard the Other as Distinctly as if he Were but Few Feet Away—Used Original Type Transmitter

New York, Jan. 30.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who first talked over the telephone, his invention, in 1875, leaned over to an instrument in the office of President Theodore N. Vall, on the fifteenth floor of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company Building, at 15 Dey street, Monday afternoon, and said:

"Mr. Watson, are you there?"

And out on the Western edge of the continent, in San Francisco, 3,400 miles away, Thomas W. Watson, Mr. Bell's assistant in his first experiments, threw up his head with a whoop of joy. To him had come as clearly as if he had been only across town the tones of Dr. Bell's voice.

"Indeed, I am!" he said.

"All right, I am glad of that," said the inventor. "Your enunciation seems perfectly clear here. It sounds as if you were in the other room, or in another part of New York, instead of 3,400 miles away."

The first official talk between the Eastern and Western gateways of the United States was a fact. Over busy cities, rolling prairies and the snowy peaks of the Rockies had hummed the words that bridged 2,400 miles in the twink of an eyelid. And way down South, on Jekyll Island, off the coast of Georgia, Mr. Vall listened to this trans-continental conversation as easily as if he had been in his home office in York.

But of the many interesting moments in the afternoon one that caught the attention of the watchers most closely was when Dr. Bell picked up a duplicate of the original instrument with which he talked to Mr. Watson in 1875, when the distance between the two men was but a few feet. So perfect had been his conception of the transmitter then that Monday he could talk over it as perfectly as over the modern instrument, the main improvements having been in the wires and other means of transmission.

Dr. Bell's patriarchal face broke into a broad smile of delight as he handled the wooden apparatus built like a box and told of the days when he dreamed of talking over a distance of a few miles. He finally picked up and spoke into it to Watson, who in 1875, caught the first words that Dr. Bell ever said over the telephone. By request he repeated them Monday on the second greatest day in the history of his invention.

"Watson, come here, I want you," he said, and then Dr. Bell threw back his head and laughed with pure glee. "He says it would take him a week to come now."

## Highlanders Used Bayonet on Enemy With Good Effect

### Repulsed an Attack With Great Loss To Germans—Attacks On French Also Fail

Paris, Feb. 1.—Again on Friday and Saturday nights the Germans made furious attacks upon French positions at Givency, Lys, La Bassée and Cuiuchy says a despatch to the Havas Agency from St. Omer, north western France.

The Germans tried to pierce the British lines the message says, but after violent hand to hand struggles the Highlanders drove them back at the point of the bayonet with great loss.

the fate of Captain Erdmann, commanding the ill-fated Blucher. Nothing has been heard here as to the fate of the Blucher's crew.