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(To Every Man His Own.)

## The Mail and Advocate

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## OUR POINT OF VIEW

## Not Charity But Labor

TO the plain simple man—and let us say here, that is the man who tramples on precedent and disdains red-tape and who takes his logic from his warm heart and lets its promptings guide him, who is the true logical conservator of his country's wealth—it is exasperating to notice the dalliance and procrastination of those who are by virtue of their office those able to come to the aid of the needy. Now, by "the needy" we do not mean the permanently distressed, but the hard working tradesmen and laborers who find themselves in want of employment, and who are suffering want, not because of any fault on their part, but because they are unable to find work to do. Now, there are many ways in which work can be found, and if our civic authorities would but rise to the occasion, like men, and permit their hearts to lead them, and let their formalities for the nonce be relegated to the region from which a warm-hearted man rarely ever finds it necessary to invoke it.

Those "high brow" investigators that precedent and form like so well to introduce upon the stage at such times as these do little good, and are often offensive to the very people who are most sensitive to any prying. They come with their lofty airs and pretty condescension to the homes of the poor, and their very presence reeks of pride.

Now, it is not organized charity that is wanted, but good honest labor, and for this there is no need of any prying and investigating.

Just let the Civic Government, as we have said before, rise to the occasion and see if they can find some work for our army of idle men to do.

If they are too stiff and formal to do this, and have not warmth of heart to make them superior to all precedent and cold business calculations, let them have the goodness to resign and give better men a chance to grapple with the situation.

There are to be found a thousand men here to-day who are every bit as capable as they, and less hide-bound, and who have courage enough to take hold of this affair with warm and sturdy grasp. We could make suggestions as to what forms of labor could be found for willing men to do but who shrink from wasting any warm-hearted suggestions on chilly souls. The labor is needed, its necessity is highly imperative, and it is the duty of the city to find it, when its citizens are in want.

In the name of Heaven do not let anything that may be done be in the nature of giving out. Do not degrade our honest people by even a hint of charity. Work, honest work, manly independent work, is what is required, anything else savors too much of being down-and-out, and is sure to demoralize our honest workers. Many there are who would rather die than be the recipients of charity, if they had no one but themselves to consider. But then there are men with families, men with mothers, wives and children looking to them for food and shelter, and it would be bitter as wormwood to them to have to submit to charity.

## Back Again

This morning Sir E. P. Morris arrived into the city by the express, and the public view his arrival with interest, if without enthusiasm.

Morris has returned and the people are on the qui vive to see what his next move will be. He comes from a pleasure trip, and from the circle of aristocratic greatness, into a city where destitution and want and many ills are known. He comes to the people whose wish it was that he should be their own. He comes to a people who gave him power and position and prestige, and he finds them poor and wanting of those goods in which he is so rich.

Morris has arrived and the people look to him now for action. Too long have they been satisfied to listen to and accept his honeyed promises. Too long has bluff succeeded and Morris cannot expect the public, accommodating as they are—to be deceived much longer. Morris is at the head of affairs. What is he going to do now?

His fairy-tale stories or his bluff, or his promises will not do now. The people—his own people—have completely turned against him, and are they to be blamed?

Where was Morris in our darkest hour? Where is he to-day when the hour is equally as dark, and public

## A Goodly Amount Must be Realized! Take in Every Show!

THE WEEK-END PROGRAMME:—

MUTUAL WEEKLY—Current events of special interest.

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affairs are in a state of blackest disaster?

Yes, Morris has arrived, and the game of bluff shall be continued from the point where he dropped it previous to his departure on pleasure abroad. Poor old Terra Nova!

## THEIR FLAG MUST BE RESPECTED

The State Department Warns England That the Lusitania Incident Must Not be Repeated—The Government of the United States Would View With Anxious Solicitude Any General Use of the United States Flag by British Vessels

Here is the Note sent to Ambassador Page at London to be presented to the British Government:

The Department has been advised of the declaration of the German Admiralty on February 4 indicating that the British Government and on January 31 explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels, presumably for the purpose of avoiding recognition by German naval forces. The Department's attention also has been directed to reports in the press that the captain of the Lusitania, acting upon orders or information received from the British authorities, raised the American flag as his vessel approached the British coast, in order to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines. The press reports also contain an alleged official statement of the Foreign Office defending the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy.

## Serious Consequences of the Misuse of the Stars and Stripes.

Assuming that the foregoing reports are true, the Government of the United States, reserving for future consideration the legality and propriety of the deceptive use of the flag of a neutral over in any case for the purpose of avoiding capture, desires very respectfully to point out to his Britannic Majesty's Government the serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practice is continued.

The occasional use of the flag of a neutral or an enemy under the stress of immediate pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy, which appears by the press reports to be represented as the precedent and justification used to support this action, seems to this Government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent Government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships. The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral's flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality, regardless of the flag which they may carry.

Constant Menace to the Lives and Vessels of American Citizens.

In view of the announced purpose of the German Admiralty to engage in active naval operations in certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government of the United States would view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters. A policy, such as the one which His Majesty's Government is said to intend to adopt, would, if the declaration of the German Admiralty be put in force, it seems clear, afford no protection to British ves-

sels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens.

The Government of the United States therefore trusts that His Majesty's Government will do all in its power to restrain vessels of British nationality from the use of the flag of the United States in the sea area defined in the German declaration, since such practice would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly Power navigating those waters, and would even seem to impose upon the Government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force.

You will immediately press upon His Majesty's Government the grave concern which this Government feels in the circumstances in regard to the safety of American vessels and lives in the war zone declared by the German Admiralty.

You may add that this Government is making earnest representations to the German Government in regard to the danger to American vessels and citizens if the declaration of the German Admiralty is put into effect.

## Wilhelmina's Cargo--Gt. Britain's Reply To American Note

At the Time of Seizure England Had Intelligence That Germany Had Declared All Flour and Grain Imported, Deliverable Only to Certain Organizations Under Government Control--Subsequent Decree Came Too Late

London, February 22—The British Government announced today that it had decided that the cargo of the American steamer *Wilhelmina* should be held for the decision of the prize court.

This announcement was made by Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary. It seems to make clear the purpose of Great Britain to declare all foodstuffs for Germany contraband, as well as to foreshadow other reprisals. In his Note, Sir Edward Grey, after reviewing the German methods of warfare and denouncing them as absolute violations of all international usages, says:

**The German Methods.** "If, therefore, His Majesty's Government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband, or to take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of neutral states, by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rest on their forming an integral part of that system of international doctrine, which, as a whole, their enemy frankly boasts the contention to disregard, so long as such neutral states cannot compel the German Government to abandon methods of warfare which have not, in recent history, been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity."

**Under Govt. Control.** Great Britain's reply to the American Note on the *Wilhelmina* case, which was handed to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, follows:

"The communication made by the United States Ambassador in his Note to Sir Edward Grey, of the 16th inst., has been carefully considered, and the following observations are offered in reply:

"At the time when His Majesty's Government gave directions for the seizure of the cargo of the steamship *Wilhelmina* as contraband, they had before them the text of a decree made by the German Federal Council on the 25th of January, under article 45 of which all grain and flour imported into Germany after the 31st of January was declared deliverable only to certain organizations under direct Government control or to municipal authorities. The vessel was bound for Hamburg, one of the free cities of the German Empire, the Government of which is vested in the municipality. This was one of the reasons actuating His Majesty's Government in deciding to bring the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* before a prize court.

**Repealed Too Late.** "Information has only now reached them that by a subsequent decree dated the 6th of February, the above provision in article 45 of the previous decree was repealed, it would appear for the express purpose of rendering difficult the anticipated proceedings against the *Wilhelmina*, the repeal was not known to His Majesty's Government at the time of the detention of the cargo, indeed, until now. How far the ostensible exception of imported supplies from the general Government monopoly of all grain and flour set up by the German Government, may affect the question of contraband nature of the shipments seized, in a matter which will most suitably be investigated by the prize court.

**Bombarded Undeclared Towns.** "It is, however, necessary to state that the German decree is not the only ground on which the submission of

## Briefs

One of the officers who escaped from Holland disguised himself as a woman.

A "clerical error"—arresting Cardinal Mercier.

Why is the latest destroyer like a dog of war? Because it's a K9.

Liverpool licensing magistrates have decided to reduce the compensation levy to one-fifth as a war concession.

German Sentry—"Who goes there?" Turk (a tattered and very battered figure)—"A friend, curse you!" "Punch."

Mr. and Mrs. Gillart, caretakers of Bangor Corporation sea baths, have five sons, nine nephews, and a brother-in-law on active service.

From January 9 until the 14th, 63 mines were washed ashore in Holland and were destroyed by the military authorities.

"War is a sovereign remedy for neurasthenia," writes a corporal serving in the French Army. And, it may be, for every ailment in the medical list.

The soldiers at the front are said to be badly in need of covers for their rifles, as owing to the wet it is sometimes found impossible to open the bolt.

the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* to the prize court is justified. The German Government have in public announcements claimed to treat practically every town or port on the English east coast as a fortified place and base of operations. On the strength of this contention they have subjected to bombardment the open towns of Yarmouth, Scarborough and Whitby among others. Of the same ground a number of neutral vessels, sailing for English ports on the east coast, with cargoes of goods on the German list of conditional contraband, have been seized by German cruisers and brought before a German prize court.

**Cannot Work Both Ways.** "Again, the Dutch vessel *Maria*, having sailed from California with a cargo of grain, consigned to Dublin and Belfast, was sunk in September last by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*. This could only have been justified if, among other things, the cargo could have been proved to be destined for the British Government, or for armed forces, and if a presumption to that effect had been established owing to Dublin or Belfast being considered fortified places or bases for armed forces.

"The German Government cannot have it both ways. If they consider themselves justified in destroying by bombardment the lives and property of the peaceful civil inhabitants of British cy-n towns and watering places, and in seizing and sinking ships and cargoes of conditional contraband on their way thither, on the ground that they are consigned to a fortified place or base, a fortiori His Majesty's Government must be at liberty to treat Hamburg, which is in fact protected by fortifications at the mouth of the Elbe, as a fortified town and base of operations, and supply for the purpose of article 34, of the Declaration of London.

**Can Have Test Case.** "If the owners of the cargo of the *Wilhelmina* desire to question the validity in international law of the action taken by order of His Majesty's Government, they will have every opportunity of establishing their case in due course before the prize court, and His Majesty's Government would in this connection recall the attention of the United States Government to the considerations put forward in Sir Edward Grey's Note to Mr. Page of the 10th inst., as to the propriety of awaiting the result of prize court proceedings before diplomatic action is initiated. It will be remembered that they have from the outset given definite assurance that the owners of the *Wilhelmina* as well as the owners of her cargo if found to be contraband, would be equitably indemnified.

"There is one further observation to which His Majesty's Government think it right in the present connection to give expression. They have not so far declared foodstuffs to be absolute contraband; they have not interfered with any neutral vessels owing to their carrying foodstuffs, except on basis of such foodstuffs being liable to capture hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband, or take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of the neutral states by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral

part destined for enemy forces or Governments. In so acting they have been guided by the general principle, of late universally upheld by civilized nations and observed in practice, that the civil populations of countries at war are not to be exposed to treatment rightly reserved for combatants. This distinction has to all intents and purposes been swept away by the novel doctrines proclaimed and acted upon by the German Government.

## The Baby Killers.

"It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the treatment that has been meted out to the civil population of Belgium and to those parts of France which are in German occupation. When Germany, long before any mines had been laid by the British authorities, proceeded to sow mines upon the high seas and by this means sunk a considerable number of not only British, but also neutral merchantmen, with their unoffending crews, it was, so His Majesty's Government held, open to them to take retaliatory measures, even if such measures were of a kind to involve pressure on the civil population not, indeed, of neutral states, but of their enemies. They refrained from doing so. When subsequently eight towns and defenceless British subjects, including women and children, were deliberately and systematically fired upon and killed by ships flying the flag of the Imperial German Navy; when quiet country towns and villages, void of defences and possessing no military or naval importance, were bombed by German airships, His Majesty's Government still abstained from drawing the logical consequences from this form of attack on defenceless citizens.

## Britain to Take Measures.

"Further steps in the same direction are now announced, and, in fact, have already been taken by Germany. British merchant vessels have been torpedoed at sight, without any attempt being made to give warning to the crew, or any opportunity being given to save their lives. A torpedo has been fired against a British hospital ship in daylight, and similar treatment is threatened to all British merchant vessels in the future, as well as to any neutral ships that may happen to be found in the neighborhood of the British Isles.

"Faced with this situation, His Majesty's Government consider it would be altogether unreasonable that Great Britain and her Allies should be expected to remain indefinitely bound, to their grave detriment, by rules and principles of which they recognize the justice, if impartially observed as between belligerents, but which are at the present moment openly set at defiance by their enemy. If, therefore, His Majesty's Government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband, or take other measures for interfering with German trade by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of the neutral states by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral

## "Down With The Kaiser"

There is little doubt that but for prostrate Belgium next door Holland would long since have been fighting with the allies against the Kaiser. For years the Dutch have feared German aggression. They have regarded the network of strategic railways built up to the frontier line with suspicion, and they have resisted the persistent efforts of Berlin to secure control of the Dutch ports, waterways and banking organizations. The army of Holland, 400,000 strong, has been kept full mobilized ever since the war broke out, and it will be sent against the Kaiser's legions in case of any overt breach of neutrality.

The people of Holland know that if the Germans were to succeed in permanently annexing Belgium, their own country would be swallowed next. Hence it is that, while the Dutch are "very neutral," their whispered slogan is "Down with the Kaiser." The London Chronicle says that Dutchmen and their wives and families have gone Tipperary mad. Go where you will, from crowded cities to remote villages, you hear the tune sung, whistled, played. In crashing chorus in the music-halls, in the tinkling notes of the street organ, in the shrill insistence of the schoolboys' whistle, the compelling quick step rises new and fearful life. The Dutch sentry hums it at his frontier post, the Dutch boatman swings his oar to its rhythm, and in the night watches the Dutch policeman murmurs the melody to the dripping rain. In Holland "Tipperary" is more than a song; it is a symphony in sympathy; a popular means of expressing a popular sentiment.

The Chronicle's correspondent in Rotterdam writes: "During the last two or three months I have watched the growing fervour of the Dutch for the cause of the allies; and the stronger the feeling grows the more the Dutch sing Tipperary. Already the German press, ever sensitive to independent thought, has glimpsed the growing friendliness of the Dutch people for the British, and articles first reproachful, then bitter have appeared in Berlin and provincial papers.

"The export of machinery from Germany to Holland is only allowed under the condition that the same weight in old iron and copper is immediately imported in exchange.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

part of that system of international doctrine, which, as a whole, the enemy frankly boasts the liberty and intention to disregard, so long as such neutral states cannot compel the German Government to abandon methods of warfare which have not in recent history been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity."

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