

American's Note.

Following is the full text of American's note to Germany regarding the sinking of the Lusitania:

"Department of State, Washington, May 13th, 1915.

"The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin. Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British liner Lusitania on May 7, 1915 by which over 100 American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the Imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which resulted.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which C. Thrasher, an American citizen was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American steamer Cushing by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German government in matters of international right and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of Imperial German government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plan of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government.

"It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial government concerning them with the utmost frankness, and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created, and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

"The government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries, in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures, or such a warning of danger, to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American ship masters, or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German government to question those rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship, or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search, to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is, in fact, of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying

contraband of war under a neutral flag.

"The government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew, and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts it is understood, the Imperial German government frankly admits. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken, time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given and at least in two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in travelling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations and certainly in the confidence that their own government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States and stating, in effect, that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right of free travel upon the seas would do so at his peril, if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this government, the government of the United States. I do not refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that an unlawful and unhuman act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act, or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

"Long acquainted as this government has been with the character of the Imperial government, and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that, at least within the practical possibilities of every such case, the commanders even of submarines were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German government will disavow the acts of which the government of the United States complains, that they will make reparation so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

"The government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greater confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together not only by special ties of friendship but also by the explicit stipulation of the treaty of 1828 between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice, the natural and necessary effect, of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

"The Imperial German government will not expect the government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.

(Signed) "BRYAN"

Local And Other Items

Windhook, the capital of German Southwest Africa was captured Thursday by Botha's forces.

A British submarine has penetrated the Dardanelles and in the sea of Marmora has sunk two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

A Swiss engineer who arrived at Geneva recently from Hamburg says the shipyards there were turning out three finished submarines a month.

Plain clothes policemen were placed Thursday about the German Embassy in Washington, officials said, merely as a precautionary measure.

A Shanghai despatch to the London Post says the Chinese acceptance of the Japanese ultimatum was due entirely to British mediation.

The Anchor Line steamer Transylvania, which left New York the day the Lusitania was torpedoed, arrived safely in England on Monday afternoon.

The British Government announces, according to advices from Aberdeen, that no commercial travellers will be permitted to visit the Orkney Islands after May 24.

It is reported from Geneva, that aviators of the Allies have inflicted uprisings of \$2,000,000 damage on the tanneries of Strassburg, working on material for the German army.

The Japanese armoured cruiser, Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California on February 4, has been refloated. The Asama will probably be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

A friend, who had just returned to London from Germany, told Donald McMaster, K. C., that the feeling of hatred among Germans is now stronger against Canadians than the rest of the British forces.

Col Carson, just returned to London from the front, says he found the Canadians as keen as ever, and glad they had got back into the trenches. They are not in the least downhearted. It is understood that they have just gone in again.

In the British House of Commons R. P. Houston M. P. declared he had information setting forth that the Germans had bayoneted several Canadian wounded soldiers, temporarily housed in a barn, and had taken from their member a Sergeant and crucified him, while still alive.

Constable W. Smith, of Hamilton Ont., whose wife went down on the Lusitania, handed in his resignation on the 13th. He is now a member of the 36th Battalion. "Those dirty hounds murdered my wife and her unborn baby. They may get me but I will wipe out my score first," he said as he walked out of the station.

Germany's reply to the American note relative to the Lusitania is not expected at Washington for ten days.

By the King's command, all celebrations of his birthday at home and abroad, with the exception of the flying of flags, will be dispensed with this year, owing to the war. The foregoing announcement was made public on the 11th, by the British Official Press Bureau. King George was born June 3, 1865.

Since our last issue the following Island soldiers have been reported in the list of casualties: Killed: Alexander Lorne McNeill, formerly of Rocky Point. Wounded: Peter M. Grant of Bangor. Missing: D. A. Simons of Portwood. Prisoner of war in Germany. Corp. Fred J. Fraser, formerly of St. Peter's.

George W. Downing, I. C. R. Inspector, was almost instantly killed while in the performance of his duties in the Moncton yard on the 11th. Downing was terribly crushed and died on his way to the hospital. James Cormier, under Inspector Downing, was also badly injured, but will recover. Downing had been employed on the I. C. R. for twenty-six years.

This being St. Dunstan's Day, patronal feast of our Cathedral and diocese, appropriate solemn services are held in the Cathedral at 9 o'clock. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by his Lord-

ship, the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Joseph Gallant, as arch-priest; Rev. Fathers Poirier and Herrell as deacons of honor; Rev. Pius McDonald and Frank McQuaid as deacon and sub-deacon of office and Rev. Dr. McLellan as master of ceremonies. There will be Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the evening.

The King as sovereign of the Order of the Garter, says an official announcement issued on the 13th, "has given directions that the following names forthwith be struck off the roll of the Knights of the Order: The Emperor of Austria, the German Emperor, the King of Wuerttemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of Cumberland. The Order of the Garter was constituted by King Edward III. about August 1348. Since 1831 it has consisted of the British sovereign and 25 Knight companions, who were lineal descendants of King George I, and of sovereigns and extra knights who have been admitted by special statutes.

D. C. McLeod K. C. — W. E. Bentley

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

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Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

An Army Field Kitchen for Our Own Boys and an Ambulance for the Wounded

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Subscription Lists Now Open by the Newspapers of Prince Edward Island

Do Your Bit and Do It Quickly. Whole Amount Needed Before End of May.

The proposal has been made that the people of Prince Edward Island should contribute to our Fighting Forces an Army Field Kitchen, to cost \$1,200 and to be for the use of one of the fighting units to which our Island boys are attached, also a Hospital Motor Ambulance to cost about \$2,500 for the use of one of the Hospitals at the front.

The Newspapers of Prince Edward Island have undertaken to raise the amount needed, and to raise it quickly.

Now who wants to help? Any amount will be received from five cents up.

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Postpaid Anywhere in the Maritime Provinces 5c. Extra—Here are the Contents—Study them—Order Right Now.

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| 1 doz. Pearl Buttons | 1 doz. Assorted Safety Pins |
| 1 pkg. Sewing Needles | 1 Box Mixed Brass Pins |
| 1 Tape Measure | 1 Spool Linen Thread |
| 1 Card Bone Hair Pins | 1 doz. Assorted Tapes |
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MOORE AND McLEOD

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Herewith find \$1.05 for which send me one of the Dollar Smallware Packages. Money and Postage to be returned if I am not satisfied.

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ADDRESS.....



Tenders for Dredging.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dredging, Rocky Point, P. E. I." will be received until 4.00 p. m., Thursday May 27, 1916, for dredging required at Rocky Point Wharf, Charlottetown Harbour, P. E. I.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Combined specification and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the work.

The Dredges and other plant which are intended to be employed on this work shall have been duly registered in Canada at the time of the filing of this tender with the Department or shall have been built in Canada after the filing of the tender.

Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for five per cent. (5 p. c.) of the contract price, but no cheque to be for less than fifteen hundred dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to do the work contracted for, or if the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DE ROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 5, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department—79649 May 12, 1915—21.



SEALED TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Boat Harbour at North Lake, P. E. I." will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Friday June 4, 1915, for the construction of a Boat Harbour at North Lake, King's County P. E. I.

Plans and forms of contracts can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the office of the District Engineer at Charlottetown, P. E. I., and on application to the Postmaster at North Lake, P. E. I.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work contracted for, or if the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTE—Bids printed can be obtained at the Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$20.00, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
L. L. H. O. B. H. S.,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 6, 1915.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department—79650 May 12, 1915—21.

A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

MONEY TO LOAN.

Dominion of Canada, PROVINCE OF

Prince Edward Island.

In the Surrogate Court, 5th George V., A. D. 1915.

In Re Estate of Jacob Cummings, late of North River, in Queen's County, in the said Province, deceased, intestate.

Fy the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate Judge of Probate, etc., etc.

To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County or any Constable or literate person within said County,

Greeting:

WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of James H. Reddin, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Barrister, Administrator of the Estate of the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of May next, coming, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, of the same day, to show cause if any they can why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of James H. Reddin, Petitioner, in person. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown, aforesaid, once in each week, for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid, and in front of the School House at North River, aforesaid, and the School House at Spring Park in the West End of Charlottetown aforesaid, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid, may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twentieth day of April, A. D. 1915, and in the fifth year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd) R. REDDIN,

Surrogate Judge, etc.

April 28, 1915—41

Fraser & McQuaid

Barristers and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.