

The Herald

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A Severe Arraignment.

During the early stages of the war, while the Germans were sweeping across Belgium, many accounts of terrible atrocities by the German soldiers were published. These stories of cruelty and outrage were so terrible that many found it difficult to believe them. But the report recently submitted to Premier Asquith, of the committee appointed by the British Government to investigate the outrages alleged to have been committed by German troops during the present war overwhelmingly shows that not only were the previously published accounts true; but that only a fraction of the dastardly deeds have been reported. The committee was appointed by Premier Asquith on Jan. 22 last, and was given broad instructions to investigate alleged outrages, the maltreatment of civilians, and breaches of law and established usages of war. The chairman of this committee was Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador to Washington, and with him were associated six of the most eminent and learned men in England. Attached to the report is submitted a great mass of evidence sustaining the findings of the committee. This document is considered as the most severe arraignment thus far made of the German military sweep across Belgium. Upon each of the heads under which the evidence was classified the committee came to definite conclusions and proved:

First: That there were in many parts of Belgium deliberate and systematically organized massacres of the civil population, accompanied by many isolated murders and other outrages.

Second: That in the conduct of the war generally innocent civilians, both men and women, were murdered in large numbers, women violated, and children murdered.

Third: That looting, house burning and the wanton destruction of property were ordered and countenanced by the officers of the German Army; that elaborate provision had been made for systematic incendiarism at the very outbreak of the war, and that the burning and destruction were frequent, where no military necessity could be alleged, being indeed part of a system of general terrorism.

Fourth: That the rules and usages of war were frequently broken, particularly by the using of civilians, including women and children as a shield for advancing forces exposed to fire, to a less degree by killing the wounded and prisoners, and in the frequent abuse of the Red Cross and the White Flag.

Premier Roblin Resigns.

Sir Rodmond Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, tendered the resignation of his Government to the Lieutenant Governor on the 12th, and recommended the calling in of the Leader of the Opposition, T. C. Morris, to form a new Government. The Roblin Government was Conservative and had been in office fourteen or fifteen years. As a result of the general elections of last summer the former Government following in the Legislature was reduced, but a sufficient working majority remained, the parties standing: Government 28, and Opposition 21. At this distance

we can scarcely understand why the Government should resign; but the fact remains that such is the case. It is remarkable the Government not only resigned office; but also resigned their seats in the Legislature. In addition to the members of the executive, some three other members of the Government side gave up their seats. In all these constituencies supporters of the new Government will be elected without opposition; thus giving the Morris administration a good majority in the Legislature, without an election contest. Handing over a Government and a Legislature to the Opposition without a contest is certainly out of the ordinary.

Imperial Government Acts

As intimated in our last issue the anti-German feeling in Great Britain, in consequence of the sinking of the Lusitania became very intense. As an outcome of the antagonism thus aroused numerous signed petitions were presented in the House of Commons praying for the internment of all male alien enemies of military age, and the removal of other alien enemies to places thirty miles or more from London. Premier Asquith stated in the House of Commons that the Cabinet was alive to the fact that "the progressive violation of the rules of civilized warfare and humanity by the enemy, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania and the feelings thus aroused, had made it necessary to look beyond merely military considerations. The government therefore was carefully considering the practicability of the segregation and internment of alien enemies on a more comprehensive scale. It would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of righteous indignation aroused in all classes in the country the Premier said. One result of this unhappily is that innocent and unoffending persons are in danger of being made to pay the penalty for the crimes of others. From the military point of view the steps already taken in the matter of internment have otherwise proved adequate for the purposes in view, namely, to provide for the safety of the country, and to prevent illicit communication between alien enemies here and their governments abroad. Everything hitherto done in the way of internment had been done on the responsibility of the war office, the Admiralty and the police. Registration and Supervision is fully enforced in the case of all alien enemies not interned. The subsequent statement of Premier Asquith that all aliens of enemy countries of military age would be interned, and that this applied to those naturalized against whom there was any suspicion, and that the others would be repatriated, satisfied those persons who were agitating for some drastic action. As a result the riots in London and provincial towns largely subsided.

The President's Declaration

The attitude assumed by the Government of the United States, as set forth in President Wilson's note to Germany is regarded, with much favor in diplomatic circles. In Great Britain it is regarded as firm and courteous, and meets with general approval. The question now is "what will Germany's answer be?" The London Times discusses the note in this fashion: "The American note to Germany, both in substance and expression, recalls the best traditions of American diplomacy. Courteous and even considerate in form, it can leave Wilhelm-Strasse under no illusions as to the state of American feeling, or the determination of the United States govern-

ment. Nothing could be more vigorously or more persuasively expressed, and not only the Allies but the whole world of neutrals may well rejoice that the United States has at length spoken out so forcibly and to the point.

Progress of the War.

Paris May 11.—To the north of Dixmude the Belgian troops, who have succeeded in throwing up a bridge-head on the right bank of the Yser, were subjected to violent attacks by three German battalions last night. The Belgians repulsed these, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses and taking about fifty prisoners. Another Belgian division has gained ground to the south of Dixmude. To the east of Ypres the British troops have been attacked again with the aid of asphyxiating gases. They allowed the fumes to pass over under the protection of masks recently put into use and by rifle and machine gun fire, they annihilated at the very point of their guns, the German columns, which had advanced in close formation. Our success to the north of Arras was sensibly enlarged today during the course of the fighting. In an engagement of extreme violence in front of Loos, we captured, after a desperate struggle, and despite an intense cannonading an important German work and an entire system of trenches constructed along the road from Loos to Vernelles. Further to the south we captured, by assault, the big blockhouse and the chapel of Notre Dame De Lorette. This position had been defended for months by the Germans, who had turned it into a veritable fortress. It was surrounded and invested and was taken this afternoon by our troops. We have, without pause, pursued our success in pressing the enemy energetically between the Chapel of Notre Dame De Lorette and St. Nazaire. All the German trenches to the south of the chapel have fallen successively into our hands, and in them we found several hundred dead bodies.

London, May 12 (2.30 p.m.)—The evening News has received a despatch from its correspondent at Lugano, in Switzerland, not far from the Italian frontier, who says that scenes of indescribable panic are occurring on the border. Several thousand Italians are waiting for trains to take them back to Italy. At Udine, in northeastern Italy, the mayor of the city is providing temporary accommodations for the increased population. Italian steamers, the correspondent continues, are bringing from Zara, in Dalmatia, hundreds of Austro-Italians who are fearful of reprisals at the hands of the Austrians.

Paris May 14.—The belligerents on both the east and west battle fronts are engaged in most momentous battles. The French, who already have gained possession of what was thought to be impregnable German positions to the north of Arras are reported to be continuing their victorious advance, while the British are asserted to be holding a large force of Germans in their front and repulsing all German attempts to reach Ypres, which has proved the graveyard of so many thousands of men since the opposing lines were established there last autumn.

London March 15.—A despatch to the Times from Pas de Calais says: The German offensive against Ypres has assumed a character that may very properly be described as desperate. Countered in the great assault of Saturday last the Germans have not ceased to hurl attack after attack across the fields front of the town. Each new attack seems more reckless than its predecessors. In each case the result has been exceedingly disastrous for the Germans. They lost masses of men. Machine guns and rifle fire failed in the only achievement which could ever justify such expenditure, namely, the cleavage on a large scale of the British line of defence. The German infantry displayed great courage, the courage, of despair perhaps. They fought bitterly as men ordered to die. A number of police have been injured during the riotings,

were, signs that these efforts were considerably exhausted. The Germans, but it is scarcely doubted that new attacks may now be expected. These new attacks have even less prospect of success. The plain before Ypres is a carnal house of German dead. The British line, as reset and reinforced, is stronger than before. Not even the reckless despair which would throw thousands of men away in half an hour can prevail.

Paris, May 16.—The official statement issued here today says: "In Belgium the enemy last night delivered their counter attacks against St. Enstratte and its environs. The third, which took place at daybreak was particularly violent. The assaults were repulsed and suffered great losses. We took yesterday six rapid fire guns and a bomb thrower. To the north of Labasse, between Richembourg, Lavette and Quinque, the British troops last night seized several German trenches."

Paris, May 16.—According to a Havas despatch from Athens, advice has been received from Mytilene to the effect that furious fighting continues in the Dardanelles, and that Turkish shells have been extremely heavy. Shells from the Allied fleet are blowing up whole trenches filled with Turkish soldiers. The prisoners admit that the Turks lack munitions of various kinds.

London, May 17.—Sir John French has broken his silence in regard to the movements of the British army Northwest of Labasse with the announcement of an advance of nearly a mile into the German line. This, together with the continuance of French thrusts both North of Ypres and southwest of Labasse constitutes the outstanding feature of the military situation today. The military here regard the British advance as a genuine break of the German line which if maintained must mean retreat for a considerable section of the invaders' forces. The capture of the Bridge over the Yser Canal at Stenacret by the French deprives the Germans of their last connection with the west side of the waterway.

London, May 18.—The Russian Black Sea fleet, according to news received by the Russian naval attaché, has destroyed in the Turkish coal mining district, one steamship and thirty-six sailing vessels. At Kosla pier the elevator and railroads have been destroyed. Secretary for War Kitchener stated in the House of Lords that the British and French Governments felt that the Allied troops must be adequately protected against poisonous gases by employing similar methods. These would remove an enormous and unjustifiable advantage for the enemy which must otherwise exist.

Anti-German Feeling.

London advices of the 12th convey some idea of the intensity of the anti-German feeling aroused by the sinking of the Lusitania. This dastardly act, according to correspondents has aroused to a violent climax the smouldering hatred and suspicion against Germans living in England, this animosity has found expression in attacks on German shops, principally upon their shops, in the poor quarters of London and Liverpool, while there have been minor disturbances in Manchester, Birkenhead, Glasgow and a few other places. Many German shops had their windows smashed and some were pillaged. The proprietors of the shops generally were driven away by angry crowds, and one or two shops have been set on fire by the rioters. A spontaneous movement developed in the London markets to boycott the subjects of enemy countries, and small dealers who appeared for supplies were refused them, and a number of them were driven away by crowds. The police forces of both London and Liverpool have been depleted by enlistments in the army, and special constables have been called out to help the regulars. These constables however are mostly citizens without experience in police work, and the mobs often have got the better of them. A number of police have been injured during the riotings,

Many of the disturbers of peace were brought before the police courts and received punishment in sentences ranging from four months imprisonment, imposed on one Liverpool woman, to a four shillings fine. The anti-German feeling is in no wise confined to the lower classes of the population. There has been a general demand by the newspapers for the internment of all subjects of enemy countries, and agitation by several members of parliament, induced the premier to summon a special cabinet meeting on the 12th to consider the matter. After the meeting Premier Asquith made a statement in the House of Commons, foreshadowing that the government will carry out the popular demand for placing these aliens in concentration camps. The police of Manchester arrested thirty German shopkeepers with a view to internment them for their own safety. Other Germans have voluntarily sought police protection in London and Liverpool. The government did not call upon the military until late at night, when the riots at South End provoked by a German airship raid, in which a old woman was killed, led the General Commanding the district to put the soldiers in charge of the town.

It is estimated that there are sixty thousand persons of German or Austrian birth outside the internment camps in England, of whom twenty thousand are in London. The majority are engaged in humble occupations. Some of the newspapers have been asserting that in the event of Zeppelins raiding London and starting fires, as was done at South End, these aliens would assist the raid, by helping to light fires throughout the city. Some of the papers have also called attention to the wealthy financiers of German birth as the most dangerous enemies, because of their facilities for furnishing information to the enemy. There has also been a demand that the German Emperor, the German Crown Prince, the Emperor of Austria and Prince Henry of Prussia, be in some way, deprived of their honors as Knights of the Garter, and particularly that the banners of the German Emperor and Crown Prince which hang in the Knights stalls in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, be removed. This is a matter over which the King alone has jurisdiction. The Westminster Gazette, which has been the foremost advocate of the policy of non-retaliation towards the Germans, says tonight that it sees no reason why the banners should remain there. Horatio Bottomley, a former member of parliament, who has a considerable public following says that unless the banners are moved within a week he will personally lead a body of men to tear them down.

The anti-German antagonism is not confined to England; but finds vent in Canada and other parts of the Empire, as the following advices show: "A great many protests have been received by the Department of Justice Ottawa against allowing alien enemies to remain at large in Canada. The protests have come from every province of the Dominion. While the department will not undertake to intern all Germans without cause, the strictest investigation is being made into every complaint laid against aliens and whenever there is grounds for suspicion that it would be safer to place in the internment camps this is done. Already 181 Germans in Vancouver and district have been arrested and interned. This action has been taken since the Lusitania horror. At present there are 45,000 aliens on parole in Canada, 8,000 of them being Germans. These are required to report regularly, and whenever there is any breach of the parole this is revoked and internment takes place. This has occurred in a number of instances. There are 2,800 persons in the internment camps, about 500 of them being Germans or of German extraction. However the later developments, particularly the sinking of the Lusitania, will materially increase the number of the interned."

Following a protest from a number of its patrons the management of the Chateau Laurier, the big Grand Trunk hotel at Ottawa gave notice to a number of German waiters and employees that their service would no longer be required.

Sixty-five employees of a local leather company at Calgary busy on French war orders have issued

an ultimatum to the management to discharge all German or Austrian employees by last Saturday. They refuse, they say, to work alongside people whose countrymen proved themselves to be "beasts."

A Johannesburg despatch of the 12th to London says anti-German feeling there is running high because of the Lusitania outrage. A mass meeting in protest against Germany's action was called by the Mayor and a boycott of Germans was being urged.

Cable advices of the 14th stated that the Italian cabinet had resigned. On the same date Reuters Rome correspondent sent this message to London, having reference to the resignation: "The council of ministers," considering that it did not possess the unanimous assent of the constitutional parties regarding its international policy, which the gravity of the situation demands, has decided to hand its resignation to the King. An official note to this effect was issued tonight. The King has reserved his decision as to whether the resignation will be accepted. Subsequent intelligence from Rome intimated that the King would not accept Premier Salandra's resignation. The same cablegram stated that the King's decision to retain in office Premier Salandra and foreign Minister Sonnino rapidly spread and created an excellent impression. Finally Roman intelligence of the 16th said: It is officially announced that King Victor Emmanuel has declined to accept the resignation of Premier Salandra and that the Salandra Cabinet will be retained unchanged. What effect this will have regarding Italy's attitude towards the war question remains to be seen.

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DIED.

COUSINS—At the home of her nephew, George Cousins, Long River, on April the 17th, 1915 Sarah, youngest surviving daughter of the late Alexander Cousins, of Park Corner, aged 84 years.

MCGUIGAN—In the Charlottetown Hospital on May 1st, of pneumonia, Captain James McGuigan. He leaves to mourn their loss a sorrowing widow and three sons. R. I. P.

MUNN—At Wood Islands, on Friday, May 2nd, 1915. Mr. Neil W. Munn, in the 76th year of his age.

LARGE—At her home, 221 Queen Street Charlottetown, Tuesday May 4th, Margaret F. daughter of the late A. N. Large.

RYAN—At Mount Ryan on April 28th, 1915, Maud Rosalin, youngest daughter of the late Edward Ryan. R. I. P.

McQUEEN—At Uigg on the morning of May 6th, Mrs. Donald McQueen, age 78 years.

ANDERSON—At New London, P. E. Island, on Friday morning May 7th, 1915, Mrs. Elizabeth widow of the late Geo. Anderson in her 95th year.

ELLSWORTH—At Cornwall on May 10, Edward Ellsworth, aged seventy-six R. I. P.

PIERCE—At Brackley Point on May 11, Mrs. William Pierce, at the age of 66 years.

CHANDLER—In this city, Friday, May 14th, Jane Sealey, widow of the late Wm. Chandler, in the 82nd year of her age.

CLEMENTS—Suddenly at Boston, Mass., Sunday morning May 16, Arthur Howard Clements, second son of Mr. Robert Clements of this city.

HOWE—Died suddenly in this city, May 17, Samuel Howe, aged 72 years, leaving to mourn a sorrowing widow and one daughter.

McDONALD—At Georgetown on the 13inst. Gordon, son of Capt. A. A. and Mrs. McDonald, aged 9 years. Besides his sorrowing parents he leaves to mourn one brother, Cyrene, chief officer on the British ship Hymenore, now on a voyage from Melbourne, Australia, to Southampton, England. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will have the sympathy of their many friends and acquaintances in their sore bereavement. May his soul rest in peace.

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American's Note

Following is the full American's note to Germany regarding the sinking of Lusitania: "Department of State, May 13th, 1915. The Secretary of State, American Ambassador at London, please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs and after to him this communication with him a copy. "In view of recent acts German authorities in violation of American rights on the seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British liner Lusitania on 7, 1915 by which over 1000 can citizens lost their lives, clearly wise and desirable the government of the United States and the Imperial Government should come to a grave situation which results in the sinking of the Lusitania passenger steamer Palapa, German submarine on March through which C. Thrasher American citizen was drowned the attack on April 28 of American vessel Dushong, German submarine as a result which two or more American citizens met their death; finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania constitute a series of offenses which the government of the United States has observed growing concern, distress and amazement. "Recalling the humane enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial Government in matters of international right and justice with regard to the freedom of seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the man influence in the field of international obligation as engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions Imperial German government its naval commanders to be the same plan of humane as prescribed by the international code of other nations, the government of the United States was led to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts are absolutely contrary to the spirit of the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have countenance or sanction of a great government. "It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial Government concerning them in the utmost frankness, and in 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 Imperial German government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war the measures adopted by the adversaries, in seeking to Germany off from all common to adopt methods of retaliation which go much beyond ordinary methods of warfare, sea, in the proclamation of a zone from which they warned neutral ships to away. This government 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 any degree an abbreviation of rights of American ship masters or of American citizens bound lawful errands as passengers merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must insist the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for infringement of those rights intentional or incidental. It cannot understand the Imperial man government to question their rights. It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial government, as of course, the rule that lives of non-combatants, who they be of neutral citizenship citizens of one of the nations, war, cannot lawfully or rightly be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman and recognize as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precautions of visit and search, to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is, in fact, of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying