One of Liberal Conservative Ticket Chosen to Contest Cumberland Co., N. S., in Provincial Election.

Special to The Standard.

Amheret, May 5.—A largely eitended Liberal-Conservative convention was held in Amheret today for the purpose of nominating candidates to contest the ensuing provincial election. The candidates nominated were D. A. Morrison, formerly of Baird and Peters, St. John, but now of Morrisons, Limited, Amheret, J. F. Gliroy, Springhill, and J. W. Kirkpatrick et Parraboro, Mr. Kirkpatrick was not present and has not announced his seceptance of the fromination. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Gliroy were present at the convention and accepted the nomination given to them.

The candidates nominated are all strong business men and well known all over Cumberland County and It looks like a winning ticket. A smooth was held in the evening which we addressed by R. H. Butts, M. P. D. A. Morrison, J. F. Gliroy and a number of other prominent members of the party.

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ry Treasurer W. J. Ambrose, of Montreal, St. John, what

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St. John, N. B.

TEXT OF GERMANY'S REPLY TO U.S. NOTE

Dike Previous Documents From Berlin Spars for More Time, Gives Sort of Promise and Abuses Great Britain, but Falls Short What Washington Demanded.

Berlin, May 5—Following is the text of the German government's note in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, de-Mvered on Thursday by Gottlieb Von Jagow, the foreign secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned, on behalf of the imperial German government, has the honor to present to his excellency the ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 20 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

"The German government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex, as communicated by the government of the United States.

"Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 10 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

"The German government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a manof-war, the German government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex the government of the inited States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

Decise Deliberate Murder Campaign.

"The German government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

"The German government will only state that it has imposed farreaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restrictions are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

Accidents Avoided If German Advice Followed.

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"The German government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or are executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in mo kind of war be avoided altogether. Allowance must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

"But apart from the possibility of errors, naval warfare, just like warfare ow land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare, neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

"The German government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out for the German government has made several proposals to the government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travellers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

"The German government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

"As the German government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adapting methods of submarine warfare to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching its decision the German government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

"The German government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on see-and land to armed forces of belligerents and safegu

states to sentiments of numanity and principles of international law cannot, under the circumstances, meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here.

"If the German government, nevertheless, is resolved to go to the utmost. limit of concessions, it has been guided not alone by the friendship connecting the two great nations for over one hundred years, but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world, should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and grolonged.

"The German government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readigess to make peace on a basic safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Burope.

"The German government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if, after twenty-one months of the war's duration, the submarine question under discussion between the German government and the government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

"As far as lies within the German government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German government so the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

"The German government with the government of the United States where the summary of the war, for the rest of its duration, to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German government with the government of the United States that Germany, forced to fight for existence." "In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval w

HOW BREAK WITH **GERMANY WOULD** · AFFECT CANADA

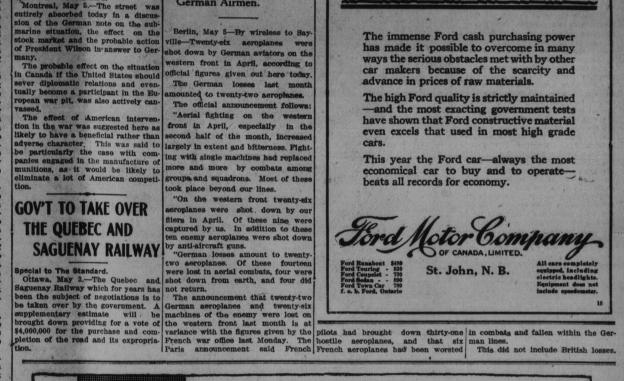
Companies Engaged in Mu-nitions Work Would Benecusses the Situation.

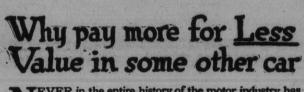
AEROPLANES

fit-Montreal Street Dis-Berlin in Report of Aerial Activities Last Month Claims Advantage was with German Airmen.



Automobile prices are being raised—but the Ford price has been reduced \$120 since war began





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