



Outrages a Seat.

Scathing British Retort to a German Threat—No Retaliation in Humanity.

A British White Paper is issued containing further statements that have passed between the German and British Governments (through the American Embassies in Berlin and London) regarding the Baralong case. Before summarizing the portions dealing with the past we extract two passages bearing on the future.

The original German accusation against the Baralong of killing the crew of a German submarine was published some time ago together with Sir Edward Grey's reply. The German rejoinder, dated January 10, is now published, and it closes with the following threat:

The German Government conclude the final result of the negotiation to be that the British Government leave the justifiable demand for an investigation into the Baralong case unsatisfied, meeting it with nothing but empty excuses, and thereby render themselves responsible for a crime which scorns both the law of nations and the principles of humanity. They evidently intend in dealing with German submarines no longer to keep within one of the first rules of warfare—namely, that an enemy once put out of action should be spared—in order thereby to place a check on the carrying on of commerce raiding, which is a method of warfare recognized by the law of nations.

Seeing that the British Government have refused any reparation for this shocking incident, the German Government, find themselves obliged to take in hand the punishment of the unexpiated crime and to apply the retaliatory measures which the circumstances of the crime and to apply the retaliatory measures which the circumstances of the case demand.

The British Reply.

On this, the British reply, dated February 25th, says:

It is alleged that the British Government "evidently intend, in dealing with submarines, no longer to keep within one of the first rules of warfare—namely, that an enemy once put out of action should be spared."

The German Government are in error. It is true that in the opinion of his Majesty's Government German methods of submarine warfare are barbarous and illegal. It is true that, acting under their Government's orders, German sailors have bombarded open towns, have ruthlessly drowned men, women and children—neutral as well as belligerents. It is also true that what German sailors have done the German press has loudly applauded. But it is not true that the British Admiralty have ever desired to retaliate by refusing mercy to "an enemy who has been put out of action."

Were it otherwise, indeed, neither the German Government nor the German people would have just ground for complaint. It is not in consideration for their deserts that the Admiralty reject it. They reject it because, in their opinion, it is inconsistent with the traditions of the

service for which they are responsible. To destroy an enemy who surrenders has never been the practice of the British navy, nor do they now propose to vary their methods of warfare merely because they find themselves in conflict with opponents whose views of honor and humanity are different from their own.

The Three British Charges.

The British reply to the first German Note, cited three simultaneous cases of "peculiar atrocity" in the German conduct of sea warfare, and suggested that these, together with the Baralong case, should be submitted to a court of American naval officers. The second German Note declines the suggestion, asking only for a British court-martial on the Baralong accusation, and declares:

The German army and the German navy observed even in the present war the principles of the law of nations and of humanity. The three cases quoted by the British Government were at the time made the object of a thorough investigation by the competent German authorities. In the first case that of the sinking of the British steamship Arabic by a German submarine, it was shown that the commander of the submarine was forced by the circumstances of the situation to the conviction that the steamer was on the point of ramming his vessel.

In the second case quoted, that of the attack of a German torpedo-boat destroyer on a British submarine in Danish territorial waters, what occurred was that it came to an engagement between these two warships in these waters, and that the submarine defended herself by gunfire.

Finally, in the case of the destruction of the British steamship Ruel, the German submarine did nothing more than put into practice the measures of retaliation announced by the German Government in February, 1915. These measures were in accordance with the law of nations in so much as England is attempting by means of the crippling of legitimate trade between neutral countries and Germany—an act contrary to the law of nations—to cut off all importation into Germany and so expose the German nation to starvation.

Facts Against Fiction.

The British Government's rejoinder expresses astonishment at such results of the German Government's "thorough investigation." As to the Arabic, after pointing out the inherent improbability that "49 civilian men, women and children lamentably perished because a too heliose liner gratuitously attacked an unoffending ship of war," the British Government says of the German version:

"It is directly contrary to all the evidence in the possession of his Majesty's Government—evidence supplied by a large number of independent and trustworthy witnesses. What is the counter-evidence on which the German Government rely? Has the captain of the submarine been tried for murder? Has he even been accused of any deed which in German eyes is not meritorious? If, as his Majesty's Government believe, he sank the Arabic without warning, do the Ger-

man Government so far agree with the rest of the world as to treat the action as a crime? If they do, why should they hesitate to condemn the sinking of the Lusitania? If they do not, why 'investigate' the case of the Arabic?"

"The next example of German methods referred to in the Note Verbal is that of the British submarine wrecked on the Danish coast and fired on by a German destroyer. There was no engagement. The British submarine had been four hours on shore before the German destroyers attacked her; she was quite defenceless, and her crew in endeavoring to save themselves were shot at in the water by machine guns and shrapnel. This incident took place in the presence of Danish destroyers. It can be proved by superabundant testimony, both British and neutral. Its truth is beyond question. At what value after this are we to rate a 'thorough investigation' as thoroughness is practised by German authorities?"

German "Humanity."

"The German Government contend that in destroying the Ruel the submarine did nothing more than put in practice what they allege to be a legal method of retaliating on Great Britain for interfering with German trade. His Majesty's Government, while utterly dissenting from the general principles thus announced and defended by the German Government, feel obliged to point out that it was not these general principles which they desired to have investigated by the proposed tribunal. To sink a merchant vessel without examining whether she is lawful prize, to compel passengers and crew to leave their ship and endure all the hardships and dangers of a voyage in open boats over stormy seas, seems to his Majesty's Government to be always illegal, often cruel, and sometimes murderous. This procedure nevertheless represents the high-water mark of German humanity in their conduct of submarine warfare, and it was not therefore proposed to refer it to a tribunal designed to deal with three simultaneous outrages of peculiar atrocity.

"Among these was the treatment meted out to the Ruel. This consisted not merely in compelling the crew to take to their boats, but in firing at them both with shrapnel and rifles after they had done so. One man was killed; the captain and seven men were severely wounded.

"While the inquiries which the German Government claim to have made into the German outrages are obviously futile, their conclusions about the Baralong incident are not only quite inconsistent with those arrived at by His Majesty's Government, but are based on statements which are quite inconsistent with each other. Incidentally, it may be added that the only witness whose antecedents the British naval authorities have had it in their power to examine was not even at sea when the events occurred of which he claims to have been an eye-witness."

The Cause of Appendicitis Not Definitely Known

The commonest cause of appendicitis is constipation. Every doctor says so. When you require physic, don't use a cheap drastic pill—get Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are made from the private formula of one of the greatest physicians, Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels and prevent any tendency to appendicitis. In one day you feel the tremendous benefit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. By purifying the blood and cleansing the system they prevent headaches, lift depression and drive away weariness. No medicine so successful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Sold everywhere in 25c. boxes, with yellow cover; get the genuine.

Your Boys and Girls.

The right kind of shirt and band for the new baby are those containing one third wool, or if the winters are severe two thirds wool. A mixture that contains some silk washes best.

If these little garments are washed out by Mother every day in tepid water with a good white soap and are then put upon a stretcher to dry, they should last very well and keep their shape perfectly even without a portion of silk in their composition.

Always buy the second size for the new baby, with long sleeves and high neck. The bands have little straps over the shoulders, and, being wool, can be used without the shirts in very hot weather.

A letter from the front says: One of the Royal Irish told me a fine story. German cavalry scouts had captured an R. I. outpost and carried him to a farm where the enemy lay in ambush. He saw their game, and, just in time, dashed out to warn his comrades. When the Germans fled, the Royal Irish found their rescuer dead, with a dozen bullets through his body. Even his identification disc was missing, so they laid him in a nameless grave. His cross carries this inscription: "He saved others; himself he could not save."

They Are Good For Sick Kidneys.

WHAT MRS. STANDISH SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Sixty-Two Years of Age, and Enjoying the Best of Health, She Gives Credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Ayer's Cliff, Stanstead Co., Quebec, April 7th. (Special).—"I have taken many boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and must say they are very good for sick kidneys." So says Mrs. H. A. Standish, of this place. She is sixty-two years of age, and as she is able to do the housework for three hearty men as well as take an active part in patriotic work, it is evident that she is enjoying the best of health.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills many times for rheumatism," Mrs. Standish continued, "as they helped me very much for that disease. You can say for me that they are beneficial for everyone who is troubled with bad kidneys."

What Mrs. Standish states is all that has ever been claimed for Dodd's Kidney Pills—that they are good for sick kidneys. The reason so many old people say of them, "They have made me young again," is because the kidneys, by reason of the work they do, are the first to feel the wear of age. They need help, and Dodd's Kidney Pills are the help tired, sick kidneys need.

HIBERNIANS URGED BY BISHOP TO ENLIST.

London, Ont., March 30.—Bishop Fallon has sent out a call to all the Provincial divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in which he says:

"Honor calls on every Hibernian who is fit and free for Overseas service to offer himself."



Sunday Services

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Cathedral of St. John the Baptist.—Sunday—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday of the month at 7 and 12.15. Other services at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Thursdays—Holy Communion, 7.15 a.m. Other Days—Matins 8 a.m. Evensong 6.30 p.m. Fridays—7.30, with sermon. Public Catechizing—Every Sunday in the month at 3.30 p.m.
St. Michael's Mission Church, Casey Street.—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 on the 3rd Sunday of the month, and 8 on other Sundays. Other services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Sunday Schools.—Cathedral, at 2.45 p.m. Mission Church at 2.45 p.m.
Cathedral Men's Bible Class. in the Synod Building every Sunday at 2 p.m. All men invited to attend.
PARISH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, St. John's West.

Sundays.—Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.; also on the first Sunday in each month at noon.
Fridays.—Evensong and Sermon at 7.45 p.m.
Holy Baptism.—Every Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
Public Catechizing.—The third Sunday in each month at 3 p.m.
Sunday School.—At 2.30 p.m. in the Parish Hall.
Young Women's Bible Class.—Every Sunday at 3 p.m. in the Parish Room. The Holy Communion with special Intercessions on behalf of the War is celebrated on the first Wednesday in each month at 10.30 a.m.
BROOKFIELD SCHOOL CHAPEL.
Evensong.—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.
Sunday School.—Every Sunday at 4 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, THE GOULDS.
Evensong.—Every Sunday at 3 p.m.
ASYLUM FOR THE POOR.
Holy Communion.—The first Sunday in each month at 9 a.m.
Matins.—Every Sunday at 9 a.m.
St. Thomas's.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer, and Sermon, 11 a.m.; Preacher, The Rector; subject: "Great Penitents in History—St. Augustine." Confirmation Service, 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon 6.30 p.m. Preacher, Rev. W. E. Cracknell.
Christ Church (Quill Viad.)—1st Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m.; 2nd Sunday in month, Holy Communion 8 a.m.; 3rd Sunday in month, Evensong at 6.30 p.m.; 4th Sunday in month, Matins at 11 a.m. Evensong at 3.30 p.m. on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Sundays in the month.
Sunday Schools.—At Parish Church at 2.45 p.m.; at Christ Church, Quill Viad at 2.30 p.m.; at Virginia School Chapel, 2.30 p.m.
Virginia School Chapel.—Evening Prayer every Sunday at 3.30 p.m.; Public Catechizing third Sunday in each month.

METHODIST.
Gower Street.—11 a.m. Rev. N. M. Guy; 6.30 p.m. Rev. D. B. Hemmick.
George Street.—11 a.m. Rev. H. Royle; 6.30 p.m. Rev. N. M. Guy.
Cochrane Street.—11 a.m. Rev. D. B. Hemmick; 6.30 p.m. Rev. C. A. White-marsh.
Wesley.—11 a.m. Rev. C. A. White-marsh; 6.30 p.m. Rev. H. Royle.
WESLEY.—On Sunday evening the subject will be: "The Patient takes it by force." A cordial invitation is extended to all.
Presbyterian.—11 and 6.30, Rev. J. S. Congregational—11 and 6.30, Rev. W. H. Thomas.

Minard's Linctament Cures Diphtheria.

2 Big Millinery Specials

To-Day!

No. 1.

Matrons' Black, Crinoline and Chiffon Hat, Tcque Shape, with Hussar Mount, for

\$1.80.

No. 2.

Young Ladies' Black Satin Sailor, with Silk Roses on Rim, for

\$1.80.

See Our Windows.

S. MILLEY.



Spring is upon us, and Housecleaning too. We want to say a word in season relating to our Easy Payment Plan.

The Art of Home Furnishing

at low cost and easy terms, is an art we have studied long and deeply, and just now we are looking forward to a greater Spring business than ever in the furnishing of homes. The whole store is budding into its Spring commercial bloom, the pleasant suggestion of longer days and warmer weather meets the eye everywhere. If careful preparation and generous value giving count for anything, we shall have a Spring business that will tax even our splendid facilities. The keynote of our policy in selecting Spring Furniture and selling can be given in 5 words—

Reliable Goods at Moderate Prices.

From this on we shall be pleased to extend to people who value it the convenience of our weekly or monthly payment system. Our policy in this regard is reasonable and fair. This is a store for all the people. Drop in when up town and talk it over with us.

The C. L. MARCH Co., Ltd.,

THE POPULAR FURNITURE STORE.

Fads and Fashions.

Wide flat collars the size of small shoulder capes finish new frocks at the neck.

This will be a season of trimming—braid and embroidery being most used. Some of the evening gowns have detachable trains, to be worn or not, as desired.

A very clever skirt is very full and hangs straight, but is trimmed with bands sewed on to imitate an overskirt.

Colored wash skirts will be worn this summer, but white, of course, will predominate.

An extremely smart street shoe is of tan Russia leather or kid, with a white upper.

Sports hats of straw are trimmed with wide velvet and fancy grosgrain ribbon.

There are washable buttons of white suede to accord with the leather trimmings.

One of the prettiest sport dresses is made of plain pongee for the skirt and striped pongee for the Russian blouse.

Flounced skirts are finished around the edges with narrow knife-pleated ruffles.

Yokes, high collars pockets and a full flare are features of some of the best sports coats.

A great deal of heavy silk embroidery is used upon both afternoon and evening gowns.

A rose-colored linen trimmed with bands of Belgian blue embroidery is one of the prettiest.

The military belt is fashionable. Made of suede, with strappings of black patent leather and a small buckle.