

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Secretary Bryan Resigns

As briefly stated in our last issue, Mr. William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State of the United States, resigned office on the 8th of this month. Disagreement with President Wilson on the Government's policy regarding Germany, is assigned by Mr. Bryan as the cause of his resignation of the Secretaryship. Mr. Bryan proclaims himself a pacifist; that is an advocate of peaceful adjustment of international quarrels, under all circumstances. It is a very nice theory; but Mr. Bryan would scarcely be able to impress the German Emperor to any great extent on those lines just at present. The comments of very many of the leading newspapers in the States are decidedly apposed to Bryan's view of things in the present unpleasantness with the Kaiser. Some of the papers express the view that Bryan never should have been Secretary of State; that he was not fit for the office; that his resignation therefrom was the best thing that could happen, and so forth. Following are the letters that passed between Bryan and Wilson—

My Dear Mr. President: It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of Secretary of State, with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration.

Obedient to your sense of duty, and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country, and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

I, therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour. Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation. I considered it to be none the less my duty to endeavor, as a private citizen, to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use.

In severing the intimate and pleasant relations which have existed between us during the last two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the State Department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

With the heartiest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am, my dear Mr. President, Very truly yours, (Signed) W. J. BRYAN Washington, June 8, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Bryan: I accept your resignation, only because you insist upon its acceptance; and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with

a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service it offered has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it.

It is for these reasons my feeling about your retirement from the Secretaryship of State goes so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same, and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must, and I wish to bid you God speed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same cause, even when we do not work in the same way.

With affectionate regard, sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

The President's Rejoinder.

The United States, in its latest note to Germany made public on Friday night, formally asked the Imperial government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguard "American lives and American ships" on the high seas. The alternative, in case of refusal, is not stated. The note is moderate in tone and need scarcely have frightened Mr. Bryan or any other pacifist. It firmly reiterates the declarations contained in the note of May 15th.

Friendly terms characterize the document. The German government, it is declared, "must have been misinformed" when it assumed that the Lusitania carried guns, as official information is at hand to corroborate the original contention of the Washington government—that the Lusitania was an unarmed passenger ship which since it did not resist capture, could not be sunk without transferring passengers and crew to a place of safety. The communication informs Germany that it is "on the principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand." Opportunity is given to Germany to submit any evidence that American officials did not execute their tasks thoroughly in inspecting the Lusitania before she sailed, but the main fact—that the liner was given no warning, and made no resistance, and was primarily a passenger ship—the American government declares, throws "into the background any special circumstances of detail," and lifts the case "out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy.

The note thus concludes: The Government of the United States, therefore, very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the 15th of May, and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity the universally recognized understandings of international law, and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone, from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away, be made to operate in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens, bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent

nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution 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 deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships, and ask for assurance that this will be done.

(Sgd.) ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State ad interim. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor General, in an address before the Westmount Conservative Association in Victoria Hall, referred to the Transcontinental Railway as likely to prove a monument over Sir Wilfrid Laurier's political remains. "Two hundred million dollars," he said, "have been planted on two streaks of rust between Moncton and Winnipeg. Mr. Meighen said the interest on the Transcontinental burden was at the rate of \$1,000 an hour. He blamed the Liberals for having precipitated political strife and said the Conservatives "had to strike out in defense."

The danger of overseas dominionstyling themselves nations was pointed out by Sir John McCall, Agent-General for Tasmania, addressing the Colonial Institute London on the 8th. Such language, he said, fostered the idea of separation, which, in turn, would result in an influx into any separatist dominion of aliens unfriendly to the British Empire. This he remarked had already been exemplified in the United States, whose foreign policy was largely influenced by their ten millions of German citizens. Discussing Imperial relations and the claims of the dominions, Sir John advocated the calling of a convention at the time of the next Imperial Conference to be attended by representatives of each party and both the federal and provincial chambers of all overseas dominions and crown colonies, which convention should evolve a general scheme for the settlement of questions of Imperial defence and other matters.

"We have been in the trenches for three days and my feet have been wet all the time. I wish I had a pair of the Canadian boots again, then my feet would be dry. The English boots were issued to us but they are hard and soak up the water." The foregoing sentence from a letter written by a Canadian soldier to his relatives is, in itself, a complete answer to the slanderous statements of the Liberal press regarding the quality of the boots supplied to the Canadian contingents. When the matter was first brought up, the Government ordered a complete and thorough investigation into all the charges and evidence then adduced plainly showed that the Canadian boots compared very favorably with those supplied by the British government. The boot charge has collapsed like a bubble; the same cannot be said regarding the "dog biscuit" scandal charged against the Laurier government at the time of the South Africa war.

Progress of the War.

London, June 8.—The big battle in Galicia has not yet reached a decision. The Austro-Germans have crossed the Dniester, south of Lemberg, and have assumed the offensive further to the south, and, according to the Austrian official report, have succeeded in pushing

the Russians back between Kolomea and Kalusz, in Eastern Galicia. This operation was necessary before the Teutonic allies continued their advance toward Lemberg as the Russian attacks in the region of Kolomea were beginning to look dangerous after the Russians had, as reported from Petrograd last week, inflicted a rather severe defeat on the Austrians in this district. British and Russian military opinion is that the Austro-Germans, after their big effort, which regained for them the greater part of Galicia, have about exhausted themselves, and the view is expressed that they will soon have to secure and fortify a line on which they can withstand the Russian counter offensive, which has already made itself felt on the Lower San.

London, June 9.—Official announcement was made today by Mr. Balfour, Secretary of the Admiralty, that a German submarine had been sunk and that six of her officers and twenty-one members of her crew had been captured. Mr. Balfour failed to state when or where the German submarine was sunk. He merely said it had been sunk recently.

London, June 9.—The Turkish gunboat Marmaris has been sunk, and the Turkish transport Mosul has been captured, according to an official statement given out this evening by the British government. The action took place in the Persian Gulf region. The text of the statement follows: Fuller reports of our advance up the Tigris river and the occupation of Amara show that, as the result of an action on May 31 and June 1, the enemy force which had been threatening Kumrah for some time became completely demoralized. No resistance appears to have been offered to the small party pursuing by river, the Turks trying to escape as fast as they could in small steamers. The former surrendered on being overtaken, while the Turkish gunboat Marmaris was sunk and the transport Mosul captured.

London, June 10.—Russian reinforcements have arrived in the Baltic provinces and in Galicia, and it has become their turn to attack. According to the German official report received tonight, the German force on the Dubysa river in the Baltic provinces, threatened by an encircling movement, were obliged to withdraw, although in the region of Shavil and on the Niemen they claim to be making progress, despite a stubborn Russian resistance. More important, in the belief of military observers here, however, is the apparent change that is taking place in the Galician battle. Here again, according to the German account, the Russians are advancing to the south and southeast of Lemberg and also are attacking Gen. Von Linsingen's force which crossed the Dniester near Zuraevs. Along most of the French front the fighting is of a character similar to that which has been in progress for many months. The French generally are said to be on the offensive, but as to results the claims of Berlin and Paris are contradictory. Heavy fighting continues on the Italian front, particularly along the Isonzo river where the Italians claim to have taken Monfalcone, an important town near the coast.

Paris, June 11.—The following official communication was issued this evening: On Friday we fortified our positions in front of Neuville-St. Vaast. We continue to inventory the war material captured by us. We have found thus far in the ruins three 77-millimetre field guns, three bomb-throwers and fifteen quick-firers, which were buried in the ground or damaged; thousands of grenades, one thousand rifles, eight hundred thousand cartridges, incendiary implements, a number of 105-millimetre shells, a very large number of engineers' implements and tools, numerous cases containing explosives and other articles of equipment. In the region of the Tontvent farm, to the southwest of Hebuterne we have organized the positions captured by us last night. This morning we captured a further batch of 150 prisoners, among them a Major. In addition many German wounded have been admitted to our ambulances. The

bodies of dead Germans can be counted by the hundreds. We have captured three more quick-firers. We have bent the German line on a length of more than two kilometres (one and one-third miles), and on a depth of one kilometre (two-thirds of a mile). This morning we completely repulsed a counter-attack by the enemy.

Petrograd, June 11.—The Russian infantry with surprising ease has inflicted a succession of great defeats on the Germans in Eastern Galicia. The main attack of the enemy was conducted at Moszick with heavy guns on the railways, but was spent before the Germans reached the barbed wire entanglements in front of the main position. They retreated in utmost disorder leaving thousands of dead. Simultaneously the Russians started an enveloping movement against General Linsingen's army which had crossed the Dniester River. The Russian infantry with magnificent dash attacked the Germans who had a quantity of three-inch guns, and drove them from the woods. They annihilated one division, and captured besides 261 officers, 9,300 men, 17 field guns and 49 machine guns. The fighting lasted two days. The Germans are now entirely southward of the Dniester. Evidently they intended to develop an enormous force here. They were headed by the Prussian Guards and advanced rapidly toward Halicz from where they proposed to conduct the main attack on Lemberg. All the movement, however, was easily frustrated. The Germans are now gathering south of the Dniester apparently waiting for reinforcements. They have lost in the past six weeks more lives in Galicia than in the previous six months against Russia. Everywhere the Russians are in close contact with the enemy. The latest Russian success has been achieved solely with bullet and bayonet. Scarcely a shell has been fired in the last fortnight. The strategy is regarded as a triumphant vindication of General Ivanoff.

London, June 13.—Both in the Baltic provinces and along the Dniester river heavy fighting continues between the Russians and Austrians and Germans without, however, any very material change in the situation. The movement forward and backward of the battle lines in the Baltic provinces is almost continual, and each side has at various times held the advantage. In the western zone artillery engagements are in progress from the sea to the Woevre, and even beyond that district, with here and there infantry fighting. The French have attempted to force the Germans at some points out of their strongly entrenched positions, and the Germans have been endeavoring to recover lost ground. A big German offensive was predicted several days ago but so far it has not materialized, although it is still expected. With Manfalcone and Gradiska in their hands the Italians have begun an attack on Gorizia further up the Isonzo river, and one of the Austrians most strongly fortified frontier positions. The Italians have already cut the communications to the north and south of the town, so that it now depends entirely on the difficult mountain road to the eastward.

Paris, June 13.—The capture from the Germans of the railway station leading into the town of Souchez, eight miles from Arras, is announced in the French official statement, issued here this afternoon. Cannonading was continued during the night in the district north of Arras, the statement says, and stubborn fighting, with hand-grenades, took place in the region called the Labyrinth.

Information reached Sydney Friday morning to the effect that Captain Newman of the steamer C. A. Jacques and master of the Cocouca up to the time she was lost off the Newfoundland Coast last year, has been accidentally killed. The information had so far been somewhat meagre but it has been ascertained that the C. S. Jacques, which is one of the Canadian Steam Ship Company's boats now chartered to the Dominion Coal Company was in drydock for repairs. It is stated that Captain Newman in boarding his steamer tripped and fell either into the dry dock or into one of the holds of the steamer.

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Mail Contract
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 19th July 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week Over Rural Mail Route No. 4, from Mr. Stewart P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Mr. Stewart, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, May 31, 1915. June 2nd, 1915—31.
Mail Contract
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 19th July 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Hopefield, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hopefield, Little Seaside and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, May 31st 1915. June, 2nd 1915—18.
Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN

Local And Other
The steamer Metagama Plymouth Monday from M with 1600 Canadian and some Nova Scotia doctors nurses.
It is reported in St. John in connection with furthering that a "Kiltie" regiment be raised in New Brunswick Nova Scotia and P. E. under command of Col. H. gomery Campbell, of Annapolis.
Every battalion of the Canadian Division has safely in France. Announcement to this effect was made last night by Major General H. Minister of Militia.
Dunrobin castle, near Dundee, Scotland, the Highland residence of the Duke of Sutherland, partly destroyed by fire. It was being used as a hospital for the wounded soldiers.
Gibson was injured by the breaking of ropes towing the working trolley pit in the Maritime Railway Power Co's plant Joggins Mine N. S. Monday morning.
Rev. Pius A. M. Donald, of Cathedral staff, and Secretary of his Lordship the Bishop, has appointed to the pastorate of Joseph's Morell, in succession to Rev. A. J. McIntyre. He is in charge of his parish this day and will officiate therein on day next.
Louisa Marks Feldt, a German girl, 19 years old is under arrest in Toronto since May 26. She admitted to the police that she was a German spy and refused to give the name of her confederates. She appeared in court Saturday and was remanded to jail for a week when it is expected application will be made for her internment.
The casualties among members of the British House of Commons serving at the front have now reached a total of eleven killed a nine wounded. Other members of the House prisoners of war. The two brothers killed were Win. Gladstone, grandson of the famous William Ewart Gladstone, and C. O'Neil, representative of Armagh South. Among the wounded Capt. Campbell, son of the Archibald Campbell, Toronto.
Chicagoans, approximately 500,000 of them walked, motored and used steam roads to work Monday. The strike of 9000 street car employees into effect at midnight Sunday night. Not a wheel on the 100 miles of track of the surface elevated lines turned after o'clock next morning when last crews took their cars into barns. It was the first time since the strike in Chicago was completed.
Activities by the emissaries of Germany among the manufacturing factories of the United States where attempts have been made to start labor troubles are followed closely on this side of the line. Three hundred factories in Canada are engaged in making shells or ammunition, and it is thought quite possible that Germans may attempt to do something here along the lines of what they are endeavoring to do in the United States. Persecution are being taken to guard against such labor troubles in Canada.
The largest area ever sown wheat in Canada, is how the statistics branch of the Canadian government described in an official bulletin issued Sunday. The bulletin says: "The estimated to occupy this year a total area of 12,896,000 acres, which is more by 1,662,500 or 14.8 per cent. than the area sown for 1914. Not only is wheat area this year, under double stimulus of the patriotic impulse and the high price twenty five per cent. in excess of last year's harvested area, but is also the largest area ever sown to wheat in Canada. "In every province shows an increase in the wheat area, it is the northwest provinces which predominate in the national effort to produce more wheat."