

The Herald

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 JAMES MCISAAC,
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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Murder Most Foul.

The destruction of the steamship Lusitania, with her valuable cargo and her precious freight of human lives, by German submarines, is an act of cold blooded murder and piracy without a parallel in the world's history. To send to the bottom, without a moment's warning, a passenger, non-belligerent ship with nearly 2,000 souls on board is an act so inhuman and so devoid of all evidence of the finer feeling of Christian civilization as to render it worthy only of demons.

This act of German piracy has aroused intense feeling in all sections of the civilized world, outside of Germany, and has elicited stinging expressions of condemnation. But the Germans instead of manifesting any remorse for their wholesale murder, glory in their crime and celebrate the achievement as something to be proud of. A passenger on board the ill-fated steamship makes the statement that after the Lusitania sank one of the submarines "rose and came within 300 yards. The crew stood stolidly on deck and surveyed their handiwork." No effort was made to assist in saving the poor unfortunates struggling in the water. No, they simply gloried in their crime.

The coroners jury, at Kinsale, Ireland, which investigated the deaths attendant upon the loss of the Lusitania returned the following verdict: "The jury find that an appalling crime contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations has been committed and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine and the German Emperor and Government under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale and wilful murder."

Public opinion as expressed in many European newspapers and in the British Parliament is quite in line with this verdict of the coroners jury. Here, for instance is a Copenhagen despatch quoted by Reuters correspondent in London. "It is clear that Germany now holds herself outside international law. Here is the embodiment of the German military will. If violation of Belgian neutrality. If Louvain, Senlis and Rheims have not yet taught us Dames that neutrality is only a conception of the state, that it has nothing to do with the hearts of citizens, then the Lusitania will teach us and all the world, Germany will know that the torpedo that hit the Lusitania has also hit us and wounded the human feeling of the whole world." Quite in the same strain are the remarks of Andrew Bonar Law, Opposition Leader in the British House of Commons, who is thus reported: "Our enemies have reached a degree of infamy culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania which is simply hopeless to describe." "This is not an act of warfare," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "it is simply murder most foul, most unnatural."

What action will the Government of the United States take in this matter? This question naturally suggests itself to most people. A short time before this tragic crime, an American ship, the "Gulflight" was torpedoed by the Germans and three lives were lost. On that occasion the Secretary of State, of the United States notified Berlin that "the German government would be held in

strict accountability for any American lives or property lost, and that it would consider any such loss as an unfriendly act." What will Mr. Bryan now say or what will the President of the United States now do, when the Germans have deliberately caused the loss of about one hundred and fifty Americans, passengers on the Lusitania? What ever the authorities may do, there is ample evidence that intense feeling has been aroused in that country regarding the affair. Among others who have referred to the matter, ex-President Roosevelt has thus expressed himself: It is warfare against innocent men, women and children and our own fellow countrymen and country women. It seems inconceivable that we can refrain from taking action for we owe it not only to humanity but to our own national self respect.

How Canadians Fight.

London advices of the 6th, contain this intelligence: Splendid testimony to the courage, and ability of the Canadian troops who were engaged in the desperate fighting near Ypres is given by a number of the crack British cavalry corps. A corporal in the Household Cavalry, writing to his sister in Kensington, the corporal tells of going out with an ambulance to look for his brother in the Fourteenth Battalion (Royal Montreal), who had been reported wounded. The corporal says: "Brother had been in one of the most terrific engagements of the war, and when I reached this point yesterday I heard that he had been hit and had not yet been brought in. As soon as I pegged down last night I went down the road a few miles and found a sergeant who knew him and thought he was neither wounded or dead, so it seems he has been spared and has gained an undying name, as did his battalion and the whole Canadian division which was engaged. The Canadians proved themselves real fighters and they made the advance very dear for the Germans. They were a terror to the enemy, and a sole topic of conversation along the British line after their stand against greatly superior numbers last week." John Bull, the weekly paper which has frequently attacked almost everything Canadian, this week pays a tribute to the soldiers from the Dominion. On the front page the usual illustration is printed showing John Bull with his bull dog standing on the Union Jack and the text is: "How do you like the Canadians?"

Leave for the Front.

Ottawa advices of the 6th, say: Word was received from the Strathcona Horse that the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the King Edward Horse have crossed over to France under the command of Brigadier General Seely and will form a forth brigade for the Canadian infantry. The men in these cavalry units were most eager to join the infantry in the trenches and their action is everywhere most highly commended. General Seely's command includes about 1,800 men, 600 in each unit. The Strathcona Horse are commanded by Col. A. C. MacDonnell and came from the West. Major D. S. MacKie is second in command. The Royal Canadian Dragoons are from Toronto and St. John's and are under Col. Nelles, with Major James Emsley second in command. Both these corps belonged to the permanent force. The King Edward Horse is composed of the Britishers and Colonials now resident in England. The 1,800 men will probably be added to so as to make up a full complement of four battalions. General Seely was formerly Minister of War in the Asquith Cabinet.

The heavy casualties while bringing sorrow to so many Canadian homes has only whetted the desire of the men now mobilized in different centres to get to the front. When the call was sent out to the various battalions of the third contingent to each make up one company of 250 men who wanted to go forward as reinforcements the quota was everywhere exceeded. In one place 800 men wanted to go, while in another centre the men were drawing lots to see who should be taken. The murderous onslaught of the Germans and the loss of so many Canadians while fighting heroically against overwhelming numbers has only served to bring out the true British spirit in this country and to show that there are tens of thousands of men of the "bulldog breed" who are eager to take the places of their fallen countrymen. The second division will be on the firing line before long and then a steady stream of reinforcements for the two divisions will be sent from Canada all summer and as long as the war lasts. The reinforcements in fact will far outnumber the men who will go over in the original division.

An order just issued by Chief Railway Commissioner R. L. Drayton and concurred in by his brother commissioners reads as follows: "That every railway company subject to the jurisdiction of the board repay to every holder of a ticket over its railway within thirty days from demand in the case of a single line ticket and within sixty days from demand in the case of a joint ticket the cost of the said ticket, if unused in whole or in part, less the regular fare for the distance for which such ticket may be used. "That every such railway company failing to comply with the foregoing regulation be liable to a penalty of a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars (\$25) for every such failure."

In support of charges that the Germans had poisoned wells in the Southwest African campaign, Lewis Harcourt, secretary of state for the colonies, on the 5th issued from London a communication in which he says that when General Lewis Botha, Commander of the Union of South Africa forces, occupied Swakopmund he discovered that six wells had been poisoned by an arsenical cattle wash. As a reorganisation Gen. Botha sent a communication to Col. Francks, commander of the German forces. This elicited a response, according to the statement of Mr. Harcourt, that the German troops had been given orders that "if they possibly can prevent it, not to allow any water supplies to fall into the hands of the enemy in a form which allows it to be used for man or beast."

That China would yield to the demands of Japan and thus escape a costly and unsuccessful war is not surprising. China as yet has not learned to govern herself, the process of national awakening commenced by Yuan Shi Kai, Dr. Sun Yat Sin and their associates has not yet progressed to the point where China has a national pride and the means of enforcing respect for it. Consequently what Japan desires Japan will get, especially when other nations which under ordinary circumstances might be inclined to support China, are engaged elsewhere and have neither men nor time to spare for the comparatively unimportant troubles of the Far East.

Progress of the War.

Ottawa, May 5.—"I am amazed at the magnificent showing of our boys against overwhelming odds," said General Hughes when asked regarding his views of the battle of Langemarck near Ypres. "I am amazed, especially after their startling experience with

the asphyxiating gas used by the Germans." The Minister of Militia points out that ten thousand Canadian troops were opposed to sixty thousand Germans. They had to retreat at first, and lost four guns in the process. Then with a yell of rage they turned upon the Germans and routed them completely recovering their lost guns and inflicting terrible slaughter upon the Germans. "The Germans killed in that battle number 12,000," points out General Hughes, "while the Canadians lost only 700 killed. The German wounded must have been enormous." "That is right good hitting, if I know anything," he added. Confirmation has been received here that the Canadians were in action again last Friday, but it is not known yet whether it was the infantry or the artillery. The action was on a much smaller scale than the previous fighting in which the Canadians were engaged, but there was a considerable number of casualties including a small list of killed. No names have been received as yet. Regarding the Canadians being in another sharp engagement so soon, General Hughes remarked, "Our boys are there and that's what they are there for." He does not think the situation along the western front gives any cause for gloomy forecasts. There is an increasing probability that General Hughes will visit the front soon to see the conditions at first hand again. In connection with the casualty lists it is to be noted that there are fewer British born, especially among the officers than would appear from the addresses of the next of kin. This is due to the fact that the wives of many Canadian officers have gone over to England and their addresses are given there.

Paris, May 6.—An official note issued tonight says: The German general staff persists in giving false details concerning their offensive engagements. During the last fifteen days the enemy has suffered complete checks and severe losses. The German attack on April 22, by two army corps, using asphyxiating gas bombs, had as its object the piercing of the Ypres front. The greater portion of the prisoners captured from us were overcome by fumes. We suffered no check. The rapidity of our counter-attacks prevented the enemy from attaining the left bank of the Yser Canal and from establishing a strong position on the right bank. In these combats we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our actual front was established only two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) behind the original front. Our men are now provided with means to protect them against similar attacks with asphyxiating bombs. Being unable to pierce our lines and compel us to give up possession of Ypres, the Germans used a marine gun, firing a distance of 38 kilometers (about 23 1/2 miles) on Dunkirk. This gun, which ceased firing after two days, did damage of no military importance. On April 23 the Germans endeavored to re-take Les Eperages with three divisions. Heavy fighting occurred in the neighborhood of St. Remy and Calonne and on Les Eperages heights, but the Germans were repulsed by counter-attacks. The number of losses was shown by great heaps of bodies. It may be said that the three divisions were completely decimated. "Important progress has been made by the Allies in the Bois de Prefre, the Bois D'Ailly and the Bois De Montanare. On April 26 the Germans attacked and captured the summit of Hartmann-Wellerkopf, but their success was brief. We re-took the summit the following day, forcing the enemy a distance of 200 metres beyond the crest. We also made progress in the region of Schneck-Richtkopf, where guns of the enemy were captured. To sum up: During the last fifteen days the enemy has attempted a heavy offensive which we speedily broke down. The total of the German losses in the heights of the Meuse has been more than 35,000. At no part have they broken through our lines. They have taken no important position from us. They have allowed half a dozen of their finest regiments to be decimated.

London, May 9.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, sends the following report of the operations on the western line: Last night the enemy continued his attacks east of Ypres and made further attacks today which have all been repulsed with heavy losses. Our line there is firmly established. This morning our first army attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grenier and Festubert and gained ground south and east toward Fromelles. The fighting in this area continues. Our airmen made successful attacks on the St. Andre railway junction north of Lille and on the canal bridge at Dok, Furnes, Marquelles and La Bassée were also bombarded. Paris, May 3.—A despatch from Tenedos says that although the bombardment of the Dardanelles front is being continued by the allied fleet, all Turkish batteries so far up the Straits as Nagara at the end of the Narrows nearest Constantinople, have ceased firing and apparently have been destroyed. Paris, May 9, 10.30 p.m.—The following official communication was issued tonight: Between Nieuport and the sea the Germans made an attack, but were repulsed. They suffered heavy losses. The British troops have gained ground in the region of Fromelles. In the Loos section we captured some places two and at other places three lines of trenches, extending over a front of seven kilometers (about 4-1.3 miles), which were strongly fortified. We have established ourselves in the village of La Targette and in half of the village of Neuville-St. Yvoast. The conquered ground at some places is about two and a half miles in width. We took more than two thousand prisoners and six cannon. In the Champagne we repulsed an attack near St. Thomas, on the edge of the Argonne forest. At Bagatelle we were able to verify the extent of the losses sustained by the enemy in yesterday's attack. The Germans had used, without any success, asphyxiating bombs and burning fluids. This afternoon's report, and that

vessels being from the Gulf of Saros are making use of inflammable shells. The town of Maidos was set on fire yesterday. London, May 7. An Athens despatch to the Daily Mail says the Allied troops, after short engagements which caused heavy losses to the Turks continue. Some vessels firing Souaindere Fort, four miles West of Kilit Bahr. Possession of these heights promises the speedy reduction of Souain Dere which covers Kilit Bahr. The Allies later continued their successes turning their attention to the section of the peninsula between Gabatepe and Soddal Bahr. Paris, May 7. The first attack of the war on Constantinople is reported in an unofficial despatch from Athens. It is said three Russian aviators flew over the city, dropping several bombs, which are believed to have caused extensive damage. The message says also that the Russian Black Sea fleet bombarded the Turkish forts on the left bank of the Bosphorus on Wednesday. Several Russian shells fell within about ten miles of Constantinople.

Ottawa, May 7.—Major General Hughes when asked tonight to express an opinion as to the inner meaning of the recent actions of the Germans in using poisonous gases and adopting other methods of warfare not recognized by civilized nations, said that he fully agreed with the opinion expressed by British authorities that those things denoted weakness rather than strength on the part of the enemy. The sinking of the Lusitania as well as the use of poisonous gases, he said, indicated that the German cause was in the preliminary stages of collapse. The use of poisonous gas General Hughes described as a method of warfare which goes beyond the days of savagery. Another indication of inherent German weakness in the opinion of General Hughes is to be found in the sending to the front of fresh troops trained during the late winter months. The Allies have not been under the necessity of using raw recruits, and General Hughes believes that later on they will be able to follow up a vigorous and successful defensive by an offensive movement which will be irresistible.

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of last night, contain nothing but reports of small attacks, all of which were repulsed. Paris, May 9.—According to news from a reliable source in Constantinople, says a despatch from Athens to the Havas Agency, six Turkish transports have been sunk in the Sea of Marmora. Paris, May 10.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office to night:—To the north of Arras, in spite of several German counter-attacks, we maintained all our gains of yesterday, and we have enlarged it at certain points, notably between Carey and Sauchez. Our success is developing. The total number of prisoners to-day exceeded 2,000. Among these there were about 40 officers, including a colonel. We captured in the last two days more than ten cannon and fifty machine guns. At Borry au Bac, a German attack was repulsed, as well as one in the Forest of LePretre. London, May 11.—With two of the greatest battles of the war in progress, one between Arras and the Belgian coast, and the other in Western Galicia, to say nothing of the operations in the Dardanelles and the lesser engagements along the eastern and western fronts, the armies of the belligerents are now fully occupied. The battle in Northern France and Flanders might be divided into three sections. From the coast to Dixmude the Belgians, supported by French marines, have taken the offensive and besides repulsing German counter attacks have gained a footing on the right bank of the Yser Canal.

Your Summer Holiday!
 THIS YEAR THE MARITIME PROVINCES.
 The question has repeatedly been asked how many Maritime people know from practical experience that within their gates they have the most beautiful summer resorts in America, La Baie de Chaleur, Prince Edward Island, the Bras d'Or Lakes and Cape Breton, the Evangeline Country, St. John River, to mention only a few that can be named from a wide and varied selection. Predictions have been made from various sources that this year will see a large influx of American tourists. One authority says: "The famed shrines of the old world are closed for a time at least to American travel. The tourist necessarily will have to go somewhere, for as a rule the American who can afford to travel abroad is sufficiently independent of industrial conditions to allow them to interfere with the vacation that has become a necessity to him. Canada feels that the Dominion of all regions should be his natural destination. For Canada has as magnificent and as varied scenery can be found anywhere in the Old World. She has a climate that, on this continent at least, has no counterpart. She has facilities for fishing, hunting, canoeing and other outdoor activities of which no other country can boast. A land of magnificent distance, in many sections hardly explored, she possesses a million excluded lakes and a myriad of enchanted streams, leading into the kingdom where nature still reigns supreme."

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Local And Other

Tomorrow is "Ascension"
 Recruiting shows no sign of diminution at Sydney Aus. The Allies operations at the danelles have been learned with enthusiasm.

Mr. B. P. Brady of the Imperial Oil Company here has received sad news that his son Ser William Bedford Brady of First Battalion, First Infantry Brigade, First Contingent, been killed in action.

The D. G. S. Princess, of Fisheries service, which had in the Charlottetown harbor the past week, left this morning for the Magdalen Islands. It will go round by way of Cape being unable to get through on the Southern side on account of the ice.

The summer steamers are running between the Island and the Mainland; but the steamers continue between Charlottetown and Picton, on account of the large accumulation of freight.

When the time limit for consideration by China of Japanese ultimatum arrived Sunday night the Japanese Foreign office announced that China had accepted the demands in the ultimatum. Thus the danger of war in that direction was averted.

Great Britain is about to prohibit the exportation of coal coke to all countries abroad, other than British possessions and protectorates and all countries. A committee will be appointed, however, to consider applications for the export of the fuels to prohibited destinations.

Col. Lord Brooke, chief A.D.C. to Sir John French, is to take command of the Ontario Infantry Brigade with the Second Canadian Expeditionary Force. Major General Sir John Hughes, Minister of Militia, announced Montreal the other day. He said this appointment was the outcome of cable communications with Lord Kitchener and Sir John French.

The feeling of resentment against Germany over the torpedoing of the Lusitania was so strong on the Stock Exchange in London Saturday morning that the British members united and turned all their fellow members of German origin, as also all German clerks, both out of the house. The British members arranged to have petitions put up in every market on Monday asking the committee to exclude all such members from the house, and this in spite of the fact that the members of German origin all have naturalization papers.

A crowd of nearly 100 persons led by a number of soldiers in uniform in Victoria B. C., Saturday night gave strong expression to their indignation over the drowning of the Lusitania passengers. The premises of a "Deutscher Verein" (a German club), the Blanchard Hotel (formerly the Kaiserhof), and a wholesale grocery firm of Sim Leiser & Co., were attacked and wrecked. The furniture in a club room was dragged into the street and smashed to atoms; the bar at the Blanchard Hotel mirrors and cut glass were smashed. Approximately \$2,000 damage was done in Leiser & Company's premises. The smaller stores run by Moses Leiser and Carl Lowenberg (the latter German consul there), were attacked and looted. Mr. Stewart ordered a civil investigation, and a military inquiry will be held into the participation of soldiers. The police and party of military police were able to control the rioters. When the fire department was called upon to turn the hose on the crowd the firemen refused to do so. No one was seriously injured so far as is known.

DIED.
 McLEAN.—On Sunday May 11th, at his home Glen Mac Alexander McLean, at advanced age of one hundred years and three months, left to mourn an aged widow sons and one daughter.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
 OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
148 PRINCE STREET
 CHARLOTTETOWN.
 J. A. Mathieson, K. C., A. E. A. McDonald, Jas. D. Stewart.