TEXT OF NOTE TO GERMANY, FIRM BUT CONCILIATORY

It Veiws With Amazement the Tactics Pursued by the Naval Commanders of a Humane and Enlightened Government.

...on, May 14.—The text ...rom the United States ... to the German Imperial ... transmitted yesterday to ... Gerard at Berlin and to ... this morning to the Ger... Office reads as follows: ...retary of State to the Am...bassador at Berlin:

...ent of State, Washington, ...1915.

...all on the Minister of For...rs, and after reading to him ...unication, leave with him a

... of recent acts of the Ger...ities in violation of Ameri...en the high seas, which ... in the torpedoing and ... the British steamship Lusi... May 7 1915, by which over ...red American citizens lost ... it is clearly wise and de... that the Government of the ...tates and the Imperial Ger...ernmen should come to a ...derstanding as to the grave ... which has resulted.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

...king of the British passen...ship Falaba by a German ...e on March 28, through ...on C. Thrasher, an American ...was drowned; the attack on ... on the American vessel ... by a German submarine; the ...ing on May 1 of the American ...Gulflight by a German submar... the result of which two or more ...rican citizens met their death; ...nally, the torpedoing and sink... of the steamship Lusitania, con...ng a series of events which the ...tment of the United States has ...erved with growing concern dis... and amazement.

Recalling the humane and enlight...d attitude hitherto assumed by the ...perial German Government in mat...ts of international right, and partic...larly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity, and ...ing understood the instructions of the Imperial German Government to ...commanders to be upon the ...place of humane action prescri...naval codes of other nations, ...nment of the United States ... to believe—it cannot now ...ll to believe—that these acts, ...litely contrary to the rules, ...tices and the spirit of modern ... could have countenance or ... of that great Government.

...S' SACRED FREEDOM

...els it to be its duty, therefore, ...ess the Imperial German Gov...t concerning them with the ut...rankness and in the earnest ...that it is not mistaken in ex...ction on the part of the Im...German Government which will ...the unfortunate impressions ...ave been created and vindi...e more the position of that ...ment with regard to the sacred ... of the seas.

...Government of the United ...s been apprised that the Im...erman Government consider...selves to be obliged, by the ...ary circumstances of the ...ar and the measures adopt...ir adversaries in seeking to ...ny off from all commerce, ...ethods of retaliation which ... beyond the ordinary me... warfare at sea, in the pro... of a war zone from which ...verned neutral ships to ... This Government has al... occasion to inform the ...erman Government that it ... the adoption of such ... such a warning of danger ... in any degree an ab... the rights of American ... of American citizens ...al errands as passen...ant ships of belligerent ... and that it must hold ...German Government to ...ntability for any infrin... those rights, intentional or ...al. It does not understand ...German Government to ...ose rights. It assumes on ...ary, that the Imperial Ger...ment accepts as of course ...that the lives of non-com... whether they be of neutral ... or citizens of one of the ...t war, cannot lawfully or ...be put in jeopardy by the ... destruction of an unarmed ...man, and recognizes also, as ...nations do, the obligation to ...asual precaution of visit and ...ascertain whether a sus...rchantman is in fact of bel...nationality or is in fact carry...ubando f war under a neutral

... WARFARE ILLEGAL.

...Government of the United ... therefore, desires to call the ...n of the Imperial German ...ment with the utmost earnest... the fact that the objection to ...esent method of attack against ... of their enemies lies in the ... impossibility of employing ...ties in the destruction of com... without disregarding those ...s of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her, and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German Government frankly admits. We are informed that in the instances in which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown without inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in travelling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own Government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the United States and stating in effect that any citizen of the United States who exercised his right to travel upon the seas would do so at his peril if his journey should take him within the zone of waters within which the Imperial German navy was using submarines against the commerce of Great Britain and France, notwithstanding the respectful but very earnest protest of this Government, the Government of the United States. I don't refer to this for the purpose of calling the attention of the Imperial German Government at this time to the surprising irregularity of a communication from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington addressed to the people of the United States through the newspapers, but only for the purpose of pointing out that no warning that unlawful and inhuman act will be committed can possibly be accepted as an excuse or palliation for that act or as an abatement of the responsibility for its commission.

EXPECT A DISAVOWAL.

"Long acquainted as this Government has been with the character of the Imperial German Government and with the high principles of equity by which they have in the past been actuated and guided, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the commanders of the vessels which committed these acts of lawlessness did so except under a misapprehension of the orders issued by the Imperial German naval authorities. It takes it for granted that at least, within the practical possibilities of every case, the commanders, even of submarines, were expected to do nothing that would involve the lives of non-combatants or the safety of neutral ships, even at the cost of failing of their object, of capture or destruction. It confidently expects, therefore, that the Imperial German Government will disavow the acts of which the Government of the United States complain, that they will make reparation, so far as reparation is possible, for injuries which are without measure, and that they will take immediately steps to prevent the recurrence of anything so obviously subversive of the principles of warfare for which the Imperial German Government have in the past so wisely and so firmly contended.

"The Government and people of the United States look to the Imperial German Government for just, prompt and enlightened action in this vital matter with the greatest confidence because the United States and Germany are bound together, not only by special ties of friendship, but also by the explicit stipulations of the treaty of 1828 between the United Kingdom and the Kingdam of Prussia.

REGRET NOT ENOUGH

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks.

"The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any action necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens, and of safeguardinng their free exercise and enjoyment. (Signed) Bryan."

Typhus fever is present in German prison camps.

Always Cane Sugar

Lantic Granulated is pure cane sugar—no beets—no substitutes! Made in a new Refinery by new and improved methods—packed by automatic machines in original packages.

Lantic Granulated is perfect for cooking and preserving. Sold in 2 lb. and 5 lb. sealed cartons, also in 10 lb., 20 lb. and 100 lb. bags. Weight guaranteed.

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THE QUEEN ELIZABETH DREADNOUGHT

The effectiveness of the fire of the "Queen Elizabeth," the greatest, powerful man-o'-war in the world against the Turkish defences along the Dardanelles, recalls to mind that it was Queen Elizabeth herself who first christened a warship "Dreadnought."

The word dreadnought originated in a momentous crisis of English history.

The massacre of St. Bartholemew, Aug. 24, 1572, stirred England to her depths and roused both authorities and people to immediate action. The militia was mustered and marched to the coast. John Hawkins, with a fleet of twenty warships, was sent to cruise off the Azores.

The rest of the fleet was mobilized and concentrated in the Downs. A subsidy was sent to the Protestants in Holland. A rush of volunteers followed those from England already in the field. Huguenot refugees in England were permitted to fit out ships to help their co-religionists at La Rochelle.

Four men-of-war for the Royal Navy were ordered built forthwith at Deptford. Two of these were to be of the first class—line of battleships, as they later came to be called.

QUEEN'S DAUNTLESS SPIRIT.

The names of the new ships were announced in due course and represented Her Majesty's mood on the occasion . She, herself, selected and appointed them with intention. It was Queen Elizabeth's way to give her ships "telling' names.

As a rule, in the cases of her bigger ships, the Queen chose names that carried in addition an underlying meaning that bore direct allusion to some national event of the hour. It was of set purpose that Queen Elizabeth in the year of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, chose the name Dreadnaughte (as she spelled it) for one of her ships. The intentions of the Catholic League were an open secret in every council chamber of Europe. The Papal bull excommunicating and deposing Elizabeth had been nailed on the doors of Lambeth Palace. It was at such a moment that the name Dreadnaughte was first appointed to an English man-of-war, and the Queen's choice, under the circumstances, partakes of the nature almost of an act of state specially designed to express the temper of the nation.

Great Britain, then as now, would brook no interference from outside in her affairs.

"DO? WHY, FIGHT 'EM!"

The first dreadnought measured 80 feet from rudder post to forefoot. She cost 6,000 pounds sterling, equivalent to 30,000 pounds in the currency of to-day; carried 200 men and 44 guns, 16 24-pounders, "and 18 breech-loaders, for fighting at close quarters and rapid firing."

The Dreadnaughte's first action was at Cadiz about a year after her launching, when she assisted the great-Admiral Drake in "singeing the Spanish King's whiskers."

She bore a conspicuous part in the defeat of the Spanish Armada and continued in active service down to the time of Cromwell, making her last cruise in the year of Marston Moor.

The second dreadnaught, built in the days of the Commonwealth and first named Torrington in commemoration of one of Cromwell's victories, was renamed Dreadnaught by order of Charles II. A much later dreadnaught, a sixty-gun ship, was commanded for a time by Admiral Boscawen, about the middle of the eighteenth century. One night, cruising in the English Channel the officers of the deck woke him up, with the information that two large ships, apparently Frenchmen, were bearing down on him, and asked what he would do. "Do? Why, hang 'em, fight 'em!" exclaimed the admiral, and then he hurried on deck in his night shirt.

Later that same Dreadnaught was under the command of Capt. Maurice Suckling, the uncle of Nelson, who secured the youngster his appointment to the navy. Suckling was cruising in West Indian waters with the Edinburgh and the Augusta, when on October 21, 1757, they encountered and defeated a French squadron of seven ships, most of them larger than the Englishmen. From that action Nelson always claimed that Oct. 21 was the lucky day of his family, and it was on that day he achieved the crowning accomplishment of his career, Trafalgar.

Another Dreadnaught launched in 1801, after being 13 years on the stocks, was Admiral Collingwood's flagship up to within ten days of the Trafalgar, when he transferred his flag to the Royal Sovereign.

The Dreadnaught, owing to the light wind that prevailed, did not come into action until late in the afternoon, but she made the San Juan strike her colors in fifteen minutes. This was the ship referred to by Dickens as "The wooden wopper of the Thames" and which gave name to the Dreadnaught Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich.

KIPLING PAINTS THE SCENE OF ST. PAUL'S AT THE CANADIANS' SERVICE

Memorial Service to Fallen Canadians--A Simple Ceremony---The Congregation Was Such as One Would Meet at a Village Funeral.

Ottawa, May 14—Rudyard Kipling's graphic account of the Canadian soldiers memorial service in London this week has been cabled to the Government. The text is in part as follows:

Yesterday evening the Dominion of Canada came for an hour to St Paul's Cathedral to mourn over and to rejoice in her dead; and the English whose kin have fallen in the same fields came reverently and proudly with her. The soul-searching simplicity of the gathering was beyond any words. There was no parade nor preparation, except the union and Dominion flags hung above the altar. The doors were set open in the bright light of a May evening, and the people entered as members of one family grieving together. Some few had waited in their seats since the close of the afternoon service a couple of hours before. The great cathedral, settling into shadow at the day's end, took no count of them nor of the quiet-footed thousands that followed.

The Canadian officers and men were gathered in the choir, a blurr of khaki facing the red and gold of the band. With them were their women in black, many meeting for the first time since their childhood; and wounded men in blue hospital dress, and behind and around all these from end to end and side to side of the vast space were the multitude of the people of London.

WANTED CLOSER VIEW

A woman asked timidly if a ticket were required. "No, why should it be." was the answer, and she and her child in black went forward with the rest—the nameless folk concerned in the war. She had her tale to tell her acquaintance of the moment. It concerned a nephew in a regiment and the child, staring towards the flags, was HIS child, you see.

Another woman had a son also at the front and 'doing well so far,' and wished for a closer view of the Canadians on the ground that her boy had fought alongside of them.

"You can't. They are all sitting up in the choir," someone said, half reprovingly.

"Or course, I know that," the mother replied: "I only wanted to see 'em all together. They say they look splendidly all together."

The people in the nave spoke, for the most part, of Canada; of their own relatives there in remote townships and what sort of folk these Canadians were who had endured so much, beginning with the Salisbury camps. The words were as simple and neighborly as ever one would hear at a village funeral—with little descriptive touches of Canadians who had made purchases in their shops or whom they had met in trains, how they spoke and how they looked at the time. So do people recall the last words and gestures of their own dead suddenly taken from life. The daylight faded.

There was one startling interlude when the great west door was opened against the last of the evening glow and a vista of silver-grey building and the Lord Mayor's procession came up the nave in a river of scarlet and gold. The black and khaki swallowed him and all his gorgeous attendants, and the memorial service began with a hymn that all knew and none had realized till that hour, one could feel the feeling thrill through the voices and the music at the words.

EVERY WORD ALIVE

Then the psalms with every known and unconsidered word alive and blood red; the anthem there called for a moment a peace that has to be won; the lesson: and "the saints of God." It was dark by then, and a great space near the west door behind the last of the benches had filled with men, close pressed, standing together in silence. They kneeled on the stones at the prayers, and shoulder badges glimmered, for many of them were soldiers on evening passes; they too knew the hymns well enough to sing witthout the help of the leaflets.

"On army of the living God,
To His command we bow,
Part of the host have crossed the flood
And part are crossing now."

At how many individual gravesides have these words been sung, by every creed and denomination throughout all our lands? While the hymn lasted each soul there could mourn its own losses in the days when a single death was great grief, and we were used to talk ignorantly of overwhelming woe.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Lockport, N. Y., May 13—During a thunderstorm that swept Niagara county early to-day lightning struck the Fibre corporation plant owned by the H. W. Jones Manville Company. Fire broke out in several of the buildings covering between two and three acres of ground and the indications were that many of them would be destroyed. The loss will reach $300,000.

MUSICIANS REQUESTED

By advertisement elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that bandsmen are wanted at once for the 36th Battalion, under command of Lieut.-Colonel E. C. Ashton. The regiment is leaving very shortly, and a prompt response is desirable. Any applicant who is married will need to obtain the consent of his wife in writing.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

By Special Wire to the Courier.

Washington, May 13—The 30th annual conference of state and provincial boards of health of North America, was held here to-day for discussion of problems pertaining to state and municipal administration.

MAGANETAWAN RIVER.

The Maganetawan River district reached through Burk's Falls, 171 miles north of Toronto on the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System is recognized as one of the choicest districts in the Highlands of Ontario for the camper, canoeist and fisherman. Maganetawan Lake and river scenery has a charm of its own, and each year it is increasing in popularity, not only among the hunters and fishermen who have been going into the region annually for years, but by the summer resorter who desires to get away from the older and more crowded resorts. Good hotel accommodation may be had at many points at moderate rates. Apply to C. E. Horning, Union Station, Toronto, for all particulars.

BURFORD

The Misses McCutcheon and Elvidge of Brantford, visited Miss Hattie Bates over the Sabbath.

Dr. Edith Lewis, of Hamilton, spent the week-end with Mrs. F. M. Lewis.

The regular Quarterly Meeting was held last Sabbath at 11 p.m. in the Methodist Church and at 3 p.m. Rev Mr. Fiddell had a short service at which twelve babies and young children were baptised.

Miss G. Peckham of Guelph is visiting the parental home.

Mr. Wray Sharpe of Toronto spent a few days this week with his mother, Mrs. Shape.

Mr. Jarvis of Guelph spent over Sabbath at home.

Miss Wilcox of Hamilton, is the guest of Mrs. F. M. Lewis.

Mrs Wilkinson of Ingersoll, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McLellan.

One day last week Mr. Samuel Smye succeeded in raising $20 to provide tobacco to our boys in the trenches at the front. Any person giving to this fund will receive a post card directly from one of the boys.

A pleasant surprise party was given Mrs. A. Williams, the 5th inst on her 61st birthday. A number of relatives were present from Brantford, Paris and Northfield.

Miss Rounds is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cohoe at Essex Centre.

Mr. McCracken is on a business trip to Owen Sound.

The great Hydro power is now a reality for Burford. The current was turned on for the first time last Thursday and the effect was fine. The streets are now lighted in fine style, the light being on all night.

The Chinese laundry is now in full working order. This will no doubt prove a great convenience for many in Burford.

For dainty delicious pastry you can't beat PURITY FLOUR. Ask your grocer for it.

GOING OUT OF THE FURNITURE BUSINESS

CLIFFORD'S Furniture House

Has decided to discontinue the Furniture Business, and will offer their entire High-class Stock of FURNITURE, valued at

$20,000

AT MANUFACTURERS' WHOLESALE PRICES!

This is the first and only genuine opportunity that the people of Brantford and surrounding country have had to purchase high-grade and

UP-TO-DATE STYLE IN FURNITURE at These Sacrifice Prices

We Are Actually Going Out of Business, and Everything Will be Sold

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, APRIL 26th

and will continue until this mammoth stock has been disposed of. Don't miss this opportunity. Cliffords—one of the oldest establishments in Brantford.

CLIFFORD'S, 78 Colborne Street BRANTFORD