

PHOTOGRAPHS of the First Company of Reserves for the First Newfoundland Regiment--Those that have just left here!

We have individual Photographs of each man, Groups of each Section, and the Non-Commissioned Officers, men being inspected at Government House, Going aboard the Steamer etc., etc.

THE HOLLOWAY STUDIO, LIMITED,

Corner Bates' Hill and Henry Street, St. John's Nfld.

'PHONE 768.

War News.

Messages Received
Previous to 9 a.m.

THE 'COURIER JOURNAL' SAYS: "Civilization should abjure its neutrality. It should rise as one mighty Godlike force, and as far as its moral influence and physical appliances can be made to prevail forbid the riot of hate and debauch of blood that, like a madman, is running amuck among the innocent and unprotected. Every night in America should send prayer to God in protest. Every patriot should lend his voice in protest, and more than all, the Christian President of the United States, a cool and brave man, sprung from a line of heroes and saints, ceasing longer to protest, should act, leaving no doubt in the minds or hearts of any that he is not merely a leader in Christ, but a leader of men and of the nation, and that he holds aloft the sword of God and of Gideon."

HOSTILE AIR CRAFT RAID.

LONDON, May 10. Warning of the approach of hostile air craft was given Southend at 2.52 o'clock this morning. Several machines took part in the raid, but whether they were Zeppelins or aeroplanes, residents were unable to state as the weather was foggy. Bombs struck houses in various parts of the town, but no deaths have been reported. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire which was started by an incendiary bomb. One resident told of three bombs dropping near his home, none of which caused damage. It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh Town, near Southend. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped forty or fifty bombs there.

SECULATION RISE AS TO WHAT THE U. S. WILL DO.

WASHINGTON, May 10. Speculation as to what the United States probably would do as protest against torpedoing the Lusitania, developed among officials and diplomats today. The general opinion is that the President would express in the policy he pursued in denunciation of the act as inexcusable under the laws of nations and humanity. The extent of his action, whether it would go beyond an emphatically phrased note or an actual severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, is still undetermined. When the Cabinet meets tomorrow, the President will probably present to his colleagues his ideas of what the Government policy should be. It is now certain that the President does not intend to call Congress in an extra session. This disposes, for the present at least, of the suggestion that Germany's action will cause the United States to declare war.

CORONER'S JURY INVESTIGATING

KINSALE, Ireland, May 10. The Coroner's Jury investigating the deaths attending upon the loss of the Lusitania, returned the following verdict: "The Jury find that the appalling crime was contrary to International Law and conventions of all civilized nations, and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine and the German Emperor, and the Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

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ed States to be drawn into the European conflict. Considerations, such as military impotence of the United States to affect the course of struggle abroad, and possibly the entry of this country into war, would automatically cause reduction in supplies of ammunition to the Allies, because of greater need at home, have influenced many officials to the belief that disapproval of the United States can be voiced in a far more effective way without declaring war. The withdrawal of Ambassador Gerard, without actually severing diplomatic relations, has been suggested in some official quarters as one way of indicating the feeling of the American Government. Other officials intimate that a complete severance of diplomatic relations, until complete reparation and apology is made, probably would conform to the wishes of American public opinion.

AFFIDAVITS MADE BY SURVIVORS.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.

Affidavits made by Miss Jessie Taft Smith, of Braceville, Ohio; Dr. Howard L. Fisher, Major F. Warren Pearl, and Robert Rankin, of New York, are the only permanent records of the Lusitania disaster obtained by the United States Consulate here. All are brief, and none reflects seriously upon the behaviour of the Lusitania's crew, except what some witnesses consider a lifeboat fiasco. At Consul Frost's orders, the bodies of the identified Americans were removed from the scattered morgues and placed side by side in the Cunard Line Office on the waterfront. As they were carried through the streets by British sailors, crowds viewed the uncovered coffins.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

PARIS, May 10.

The French War Office gave out the following this afternoon: Three new German attacks to the North of Lombardty were repulsed yesterday to the East of St. George's. Our marine fusiliers took possession of Union Farm which was very strongly fortified by the Germans, and also of a portion further to the East; they made 300 prisoners. Dunkirk was again bombarded this morning, two shells being thrown in the region to the north of Arras. We have maintained all important gains reported in the communication of yesterday evening. Along the rest of the front particularly in Argonne and in Alsace, at Sillaker Wasen, there was a continuation of artillery fighting.

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borated in the terrible crime. "I propose to ask the Jury," he continued, "to return the only verdict possible for a self-respecting jury, that the men in charge of the German submarine were guilty of wilful murder."

The ship's bugler, Livermore, testified that the watertight compartments were closed, but that the explosion and force of water must have burst them open. He said that all officers were at their posts, and that earlier arrivals of rescue craft would not have saved the situation.

Captain Turner testified briefly. The Coroner asked him: "You were aware threats had been made that the ship would be torpedoed?"

"We were," the Captain replied. "Was she armed?"

"No, sir."

"What precautions did you take?"

"We had all the boats swung when we came within the danger zone, between passing the Fastnet and the time of the accident."

The Coroner asked him whether he had received a message concerning the sinking of the ship by submarine. Turner replied that he had not.

"Did you receive any special instructions as to the voyage?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you at liberty to tell us what they were?"

"No, sir."

"Did you carry them out?"

"Yes, to the best of my ability."

"Tell us in your own words what happened."

"After passing Fastnet, the weather was clear," Turner answered. "We were going at 13 knots. I was on the port side, and heard second officer Hefford call out, 'Here is a torpedo.' I ran to the other side, and saw clearly the wake of the torpedo. Smoke and steam came up between the last two funnels. There was a slight shock. Immediately after the first explosion there was another report, but that may possibly have been internal. I at once gave orders to lower the boats down to the rails and I directed the women and children should get into them."

BONAR LAW SPEAKS.

LONDON, May 10.

Our enemies have reached a degree of infamy, culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, which is simply hopeless to attempt to describe, said Andrew Bonar Law, in a speech to-day. His remarks were delivered on the occasion of the presentation of a medal to Capt. Bell, of the British steamer Thorold, which rammed a German submarine off Beachy Head in February. This is not an act of warfare, he continued, but simply murder, most foul and most unnatural.

Saying that up to the present no effective protest had been made by any neutral country, he added, what will happen now, in the great pronouncement of the United States, the neutral country most closely affected by the latest outrage? It is a simple fact that citizens of that country have been barbarously murdered. I am not for me to say what their action ought to be, but I feel sure that the United States will be guided not merely by the monetary interests of the country, but by their feelings as to what is due a great nation among the other nations of the world. If the sinking of the Lusitania had the effect he believed it would, on the feelings, not only of British soldiers, but of the whole nation, then we can thank the Germans for this last instance of their barbarous methods.

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N. Y. Corned Beef.
Bannanas.
Grape Fruit.
Pineapples.
Table Apples.
California Oranges.
California Lemons.
30 crates New Cabbage.
5 bris. Parsnips.
200 half bags P. E. I. Blue Potatoes.
10 bags Onions.
Celery.
Fresh Tomatoes.
Cucumbers.

Dutch Butter

1 lb. prints.

23 cts. and 27 cts. lb.

Whole Wheat Biscuits, 16c. pkg.

Knox's Gelatine—Plain and Acidulated.

Pure Gold Quick Gelatine.

Val. Oranges, large sweet, 20c. doz.

Evaporated MILK, large tin, 12c.

Pric's Night Lights, 15c. pkg.

Force, 14c. package.

Cranberries, 30c. gallon.

Fresh Halibut.

Fresh Country Eggs, 25c. doz.

Kipperd Herring.

Flanned Haddies.

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torpedoed; whether there was a patrol boat in that locality; whether all points where vessels arrive and depart are now patrolled; what provision was made in the case of the Lusitania in view of the warning issued in America; whether Churchill was aware, previous to last Friday, that German submarines had for some time been actively at work on the south coast of Ireland; and finally what arrangements, if any, were made to convoy and protect the Lusitania. Churchill replying to further questions, spoke as follows: The shocking exception of the Lusitania should not divert the attention of the Commons and country from the fact that Britain's entire seaport trade had been carried on without appreciable loss. The general principle regarding the providing of escort is itself, subject to general arrangements by the Admiralty. There is no reason to suppose that this principle is not entirely successful. Bonar Law asked if an answer had been received from the captain of the Lusitania showing that the Admiralty instructions to the liner had come to his hands. Churchill replied that both messages had been acknowledged. The second acknowledgment came a short time before the attack was made. Beresford asked if Asquith had received his letter of April 15th, warning him of the peril that had met the Lusitania, and whether this warning had gone unheeded.

CHURCHILL SPEAKS.

LONDON, May 10. Winston C. Spencer Churchill said in the Commons to-day, that a Board of Trade inquiry will be held to determine the circumstances attending the loss of the Lusitania. In the meantime it is premature to discuss the matter, he continued; but I must make it plain, that in no circumstances will it be possible to make public the naval dispositions for patrolling our coast. Our resources do not enable us to provide destroyers and escort for mail and passenger ships.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

LONDON, May 10. The Governor, Newfoundland: A trench lost on the day before was recaptured. The enemy violently attacked our trenches between Ypres and Poelcapelle and Ypres-Menin Ridge. Fighting proceeded until the report on the 9th states that enemy attacks east of Ypres, continued. All were repulsed with heavy loss, and our lines are firmly established. Our first army attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grenier and Postubert, gaining ground south-east towards Fromelles. Fighting continues. Our armies landed various points successfully.

THE BRITISH DESTROYER MAORI

struck a mine off the Belgian coast on Saturday. The crew were captured as well as the boat. From the destroyer Crusader, attempting a rescue, in all 7 officers and 88 men.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REPORT

continues north of Arras and south of Carancay. In the latter region, on a front of seven kilometres, two or three lines of the enemy trenches were captured. The village of La Targete and half the village of Neuville Saint Vaast were taken. Advances at some points were four kilometres deep. Over 2,000 prisoners and six guns were taken.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT REPORT

occupation of Libau by the enemy after

Churchill answered that the Premier had handed him Beresford's letter, and that it had been carefully studied at the Admiralty, and its suggestions had already been adopted on the largest possible scale.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN.

May 10th.

In German works captured yesterday near Lens we made hundreds of prisoners. At Bagatelle, in Argonne, our troops repulsed three attacks, one during night of 7th and 8th and other two yesterday.

Midnight.—Between the sea and Niépport the Germans attacked but were repulsed suffering heavy losses. The British troops have advanced in Fromelles District. We realized substantial progress north of Arras, in direction of Loos and south of Carancay; in the latter district we captured on a front of 7 kilometres two and seven three lines of German trenches, strongly fortified. We have captured the village of Targete and one half of Neuville Saint Vaast. Our advance in depth reaching on certain points 4 kilometres we have taken over 2,000 prisoners and 6 cannons.

In Champagne we repulsed an attack near St. Thomas, on the border of Argonne. At Bagatelle we have been able to verify the importance of the losses sustained by the enemy during their attacks of yesterday. Germans again used asphyxiating bombs and fiery liquids without any success. On remainder of front, especially at Le Pretre Wood and Sillakerwasen, artillery contests.

GERMAN COMMUNICATION.

BERLIN, May 10. The following despatch has been sent by the German Foreign Office to the German Embassy at Washington: "Please communicate the following to the State Department. The German Government desires to express its deepest sympathy with the British Government, which through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. In spite of the German offer to stop submarine war, in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels being generally armed with guns have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that previous search is impossible. They cannot therefore be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made in the British Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford, said that at present practically all British merchant vessels were armed with hand grenades, besides it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania on previous voyages carried large quantities of war material. In the present voyage she carried 5,400 crates of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo consisted chiefly of contraband. If England, therefore, the official and unofficial warnings considered herself able to declare the boat ran no risk, and thus assumed responsibility for human life on board the steamer, which, owing to its armament, was liable to destruction, the German Government in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans are more inclined to trust English promises, rather than pay attention to warnings from the German side. Signed by the Foreign Office."

AWAITING AUSTRIA'S REPLY.

PARIS, May 10. The Government of Italy to-day awaits the final reply of Austria, says a Rome despatch to the 'La Liberté'. In the interim the publication of important decrees which were signed at the last meeting of the cabinet, has been withheld. I learn from an excellent source that unless the Austrian answer arrives before midnight to-night, or if the reply is unfavorable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated.

GERMANS LEAVING ITALY.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 10. It is estimated that ten thousand Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier on Saturday, and four thousand arrived at Lugano alone.

Suffer No Longer From Constipation!

You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. One thousand dollars will be paid for any case that isn't corrected within three days. Dr. Hamilton's Pills contain no injurious drugs; they are composed entirely of soothing, vegetable extracts that strengthen the stomach and bowels at once. It is absolutely impossible for Dr. Hamilton's Pills to fail curing biliousness, sour stomach, indigestion, headache or constipation. Every one who has brought vigor and renewed health to chronic sufferers, so you owe it to yourself to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills at once; 25c. per box at all dealers.

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brightened by adding a bright belt to the coat and a band of the same color on the hat.

Ready for Delivery.

MATCHES.

750 gross Sea Dog Matches.

TINNED FRUITS.

25 cases Apricots.
25 cases Peaches.
25 cases Sliced Peaches.
25 cases Pears.
25 cases 1's Cubes Pine-apple.
25 cases 1 1/4's Cubes Pine-apple.
75 cases Assid. Tomatoes.

Soper & Moore.

'Phone 480.

fighting with small Russian territorial forces.

FRENCH MAKE PROGRESS.

PARIS, May 10. (Official.) To the north of Arras, in spite of German counter-attacks, we have maintained all our gains, yesterday. We have enlarged it on certain points notably between Carancy and Cauchez.

Our success is developing. The total number of prisoners up to three o'clock to-day exceeded 2,000. Among these were about 40 officers, including a Colonel.

We have captured the last two days more than ten cannon and fifty machine guns.

At Berry au Bac a German attack has been repulsed, as well as one in the forest of La Pretre.

BRITISH REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, May 10. Field Marshal Sir John French reports no change in the general situation to-day. Our line east of Ypres, in spite of repeated attacks by the enemy during the last week, is substantially the same as that to which we withdrew on the night of May 3 and 4, he says in his report to the War Office. During the fighting in this quarter yesterday, the enemy made five unsuccessful attacks, his losses in these failures being very heavy. On the front of the First Army, fighting to-day has been confined to artillery action.

ANOTHER STEAMER TORPEDOED

LONDON, May 10. The British steamer Queen Wilhelmina, of Hartlepool, was torpedoed off Blyth on Saturday. Time was allowed the crew to take to boats. The men were picked up by a patrol boat and landed at Shields. The Wilhelmina was engaged in trans-Atlantic trade. She was 2,307 tons net and 353 feet long.

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