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Stock of Camping and

### TINNED FRUITS.

All fresh stock.  
Apricots, Peaches,  
Pears, Pineapple,  
Strawberries,  
Raspberries, Cherries,  
Also Fruit Salad in glass  
Jartley's Strawberries  
in Syrup.  
Apples, Egg Plums, etc.

Westminster  
Cigarettes,  
Virginia & Turkish,  
10, 20, 50, 100.  
The best Cigarette on  
the market.

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Soline and Lubricating Oil.

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Fashion Books with  
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## BUREAUS AND STANDS.

The simplicity and elegance in Bedroom Furniture, which is now so universally sought after, finds complete expression in our choicely selected stock.

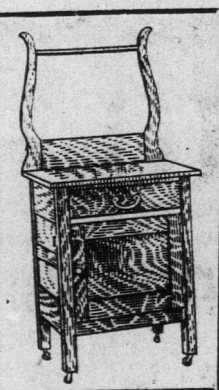
Real worth in construction, beauty in design, attention to details in the fine points of cabinet work. These are points of excellence to be found in every piece.

The assortment is wide enough to suit the most fastidious.

Elm, Surface Oak, Quartered Oak, Mahogany and Maple finishes.

Prices—\$16.50, \$18.50, \$26.50  
and up to \$37.00.

The Royal Stores,  
Limited.  
Furniture Dept, Duckworth St.



### Portia From the West.

PROSPERO FAILED TOGETHER  
Boring's coastal ships Portia, Capt. J. Kean, and Prospero, Capt. A. Kean, reached port almost at the same time on Saturday evening, the former back from the western route and the latter forced to come home on account of ice, after futile attempts to get north.

#### Fishery News West.

The Portia made a good run to Bonne Bay and return. Fishery operations are going on a pace along the westward. At Bonne Bay and St. Mary's Bay recently herrings were plentiful and a good sign of codfish going. At both places a couple of bankers baited last week. At Grand Bank, Belleoram and Harbor Breton Bankers are getting ready for the voyage on the Grand Banks. Along the Southern Shore fishermen have met with fair success catching cod when conditions will permit boats getting on the grounds. The Portia brought a large freight and several passengers.

The Prospero did not reach any port beyond Westville and even up to that point had it very difficult making the ports, especially Catalina, Trinity and Bonavista. The ice was very heavy and at times as bad as Capt. Kean saw it at the seal-fishery grounds. The Prospero went as far north as the Outer Wadham Islands, off which port she remained jammed for twenty-four hours. The ice was found impenetrable and Capt. Kean decided to retreat. The ship was absent sixteen days.

#### Fishery North.

The fishermen at the different places are ready for the voyage but almost at every harbour conditions are such that boats cannot venture out yet. There is considerable ice in the harbours and bays yet which is a great impediment to fishery operations.

### REMEMBER The Camera House

Now has a complete line of Kodaks, Brownie and Premo Cameras in all sizes.  
Also Films, Plates, Paper, Post Cards and Photo Supplies of every description.

If you don't get the results from your camera that you should, we will tell you the reason why.

Catalogues sent on request.

PARSONS' Art Store,  
Water Street.

CARTHAGINIAN OFF.—The Allan Liner Carthaginian sailed again for Halifax and Philadelphia yesterday morning. The Pomeranian will be the next Allan boat to visit here.

Stafford's Liniment cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia and all Aches and Pains.  
may 18, 15

### Private Cornick

#### Wounded.

Mrs. F. C. Cornick, William St., is in receipt of a message from the Adjutant General of Ottawa, stating that her son Will had been reported wounded, and promising further particulars as soon as received.

Will is one of four sons of Mrs. Cornick who are in the service of the Empire. He enlisted with the 14th Battalion of the Royal Victoria Rifles and went to the front with the First Canadian Contingent. Only recently letters were received from him telling of his good fortune in coming through the fighting at Neuve Chapelle and Langemarck uninjured. It is to be hoped that the injuries since received are not of a serious nature and that his recovery will be a speedy one.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd.  
Gents.—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,  
ALFRED ROCHAV,  
Proprietor Roston Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

### League Football

#### Season's Proceeds For Patriotic Fund

On Saturday night the annual meeting of the Newfoundland Football League was held at the office of the President. After the presentation of last season's reports, Mr. J. P. Crotty was appointed chairman and conducted the election of officers for this year. The result was as follows:—  
President—Mr. M. Chaplin.  
Vice-Pres.—Mr. E. M. Jackman.  
Secretary—Mr. W. J. Higgins.  
Treasurer—Mr. E. S. Pissent.  
Messrs. J. H. Jardine and J. P. Crotty were reappointed auditors.

Considerable discussion then took place over this season's work, the war situation playing an important part in the debate. The unanimous opinion was the nett proceeds of the entire League games for the season be donated to the Patriotic Fund. Notwithstanding the fact that each of last year's teams had their ranks more or less depleted, owing to enlistments, a great many new-comers have come forward and enlisted in the football arena, so that there is every reason to expect stiff contests the coming season. Five clubs, at least, will be represented in the League and probably a sixth team might put in an appearance. The fixtures will be drawn shortly. The opening game will be played on Monday, June 14th, and every Monday, Thursday and Friday evening thereafter.

SAFETY RAZOR.—We are Sole Ntd. Agent for the Grant Junior Safety Razor—50c. with 7 blades.  
CHESLEY WOODS, 282 Duckworth Street.—may 28, 15

## German Reply to American Note.

GERMANY NEITHER OFFERS ANY AMENDS FOR LIVES LOST IN LUSITANIA, NOR UNDERTAKES TO CEASE SUCH WARFARE.

Special to Evening Telegram.  
BERLIN, To-day.

The following is the text of the German note. "The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to his communication of May 16, regarding injury to American interests through German submarine warfare. The Imperial Government has subjected the communication of the American Government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up any possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two Governments through events mentioned by the American Government. Regarding the first cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gullight, the American Embassy has already been informed that the German Government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by submarine, or submarines, or aviators, on the contrary the German forces are repeatedly instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such ships. If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes of identification, it is a question only of quite isolated exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British Government's abuse of flags together with the suspicious and culpable behavior of masters of ships. The German Government in all cases which has been shown by its investigators that neutral ships, not itself in fault for damage by German submarines and aviators, expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification. The cases of the Cushing and Gullight will be treated on the same principle. An investigation in both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the Embassy. The investigation can if necessary be supplemented by an international commission to inquire, provided by Article Three of the Hague agreement Oct. 18, 1907. When sinking the British steamer Palaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing passengers and crew full opportunity for a safe escape, and only when the master did not obey the orders to leave the ship within ten minutes, and actually allowed them twenty-three minutes time. He fired the torpedo only when suspicious crafts were hastening to the assistance of the Palaba. Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German Government already expressed to the neutral Governments regret that citizens of the United States lost their lives. On this occasion the Imperial Government, however, cannot escape the impression that certain important facts having a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American Government. In the interest of a clear and complete understanding which is the aim of both Governments, the Imperial Government considers it imperative necessary to convey itself by information accessible to both Governments are about the facts of the case completely in accord. The Government of the United States, proponent of the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary merchantman. The Imperial Government allows itself in the connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest of British merchant ships, built with Government funds as an auxiliary cruiser and carried expressly as such on the Navy List issued by British Admiralty. It is further known that the Imperial Government from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable merchantmen have been equipped with cannon, ammunition and other weapons, and manned with persons who have been specially trained for serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here had cannons aboard, below decks. The Imperial Government further has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty in a confidential instruction issued in February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also while thus disguised to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy submarines,

the British Government also offered high prizes and has already paid such rewards. The Imperial Government, in view of these facts, indubitably known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the Admiralty Staff of the German navy as undefended. German commanders consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of prize law which they before always followed. Finally the Imperial Government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on her last trip as on earlier occasions carried Canadian troops and war material including no less than 50,400 cases of ammunition, intended for the destruction of brave German soldiers, who are fulfilling their duty with self sacrifice and devotion to the Fatherland's service. The German Government believes it was acting in justified self defence in seeking with all means of warfare at its disposition to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying the ammunition intended for the enemy. The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these conditions the company embarking them notwithstanding this and attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as a protection to ammunition aboard and acted against the clear provisions of American law which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty therefor. The Company therefore is, wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers. There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine commander, which further is confirmed by all other information that the quick sinking of the Lusitania primarily is attributable to the explosion of ammunition shipment, caused by the torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would otherwise in all human probability have been saved. The Imperial Government considers the above mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American Government.

The Imperial Government while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until the receipt of an answer from the American Government feels impelled in conclusion to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States Government to Berlin and London as a basis for a Modus Vivendi for conducting maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The Imperial Government by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals is thus demonstrating its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated it is well known by the declining attitude of the British Government. The undersigned takes occasion etcetera. (Signed) JAGOW."

### Serious Situation Will Probably Arise.

WASHINGTON, To-day.  
Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of more than 100 American lives produced a feeling of profound disappointment and dissatisfaction. The failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States Government in the circles generally. President Wilson had retired early before the text arrived, but from reading the summary published to-day of Ambassador Gerard's forecasts, he had an accurate impression of what it contained. Secretary Bryan would make no comment. Other Cabinet members were reticent, but there is little concealment anywhere that the answer from Berlin reduced a grave situation in the relations between the States and Germany. Just what course of action the States will pursue is undetermined. Press despatches giving the text of the reply came during the evening and were sent to the White House. The official text from Ambassador Gerard arrived just before midnight and will be placed before the President early to-morrow. There will be a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. From previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted to-night that a prompt answer would be sent to Berlin, perhaps within 24 or 48 hours. This is expected to give the American Government's understanding of the facts that the Lusitania was unarmed and carried no concealed guns and that under all the rules of international law and humanity the vessel should have been visited and searched, her passengers transferred to a place of safety whether she carried ammunition or not. American law does not prohibit ammunition from being carried on passenger ships, it will be asserted, but only self-expanding material. Liners in the past have been permitted to carry arms and ammunition by a special ruling of the State Department on the meaning of Federal Statutes.

AMERICAN RESPONSE WILL BE PROMPT.  
WASHINGTON, To-day.  
Germany's failure even to discuss the reparation demanded by the Am-

erican Note and the evasion of the request that guarantees be given that American vessels and lives be not endangered in future, are the main points, however, to which the United States Government, it was generally believed, would advert in a second note. Expressions of regret and offers of reparation for unintentional attacks on neutral ships are expected to have little weight in determining the nature of the response of the United States. While it is generally thought the United States will answer Germany's request by facts with a re-statement of the circumstances related in the American note of May 13th, the promptness with which the reply will be despatched is counted upon to serve as an indication that the American Government wishes an early answer and does not desire to engage in protracted diplomatic discussion. Persons close to the President have learned he is determined to obtain reparation for the Lusitania victims, and assurances of respect for American rights in future, and that failing this, he would not hesitate to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. The United States has now gathered before the American Note was sent, that no guns were aboard. (See Fourth Page.)

### Reids' Boats.

The Argyle sails from Placentia for the westward this afternoon. The Bruce arrived in port at 8 p.m. yesterday.

The Ethie left Clarendville at 10.30 a.m. to-day.

The Glencoe left Marystown at 9.20 a.m. to-day, inward.

The Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 9.10 a.m. yesterday.

The Sagona left Port aux Basques for North Sydney at 10.30 a.m. to-day.

The Meile has not been reported since leaving Port aux Choix on Friday last, going north.

### An Informal Truce.

It Was Faithfully Kept in Spite of the Absurd Situation.

One of the queerest informal truces on record occurred during the first Maori war. For three days the Maoris, strongly entrenched in one of their stockaded camps, or "pahs," had been firing at the British, who were similarly entrenched behind their own lines and who, of course, returned the enemy's fire with interest.

On the morning of the fourth day which chanced to be a Sunday, the British soldiers were amazed to see the Maoris, dressed in their best clothes, come trooping out of their pah, unarmed, and making friendly gestures.

Thinking, naturally, that they wished to surrender, an officer hurried forward to meet them, carrying a white flag. But the Maori chief explained that they had no intention whatever of throwing up the sponge. Only they did not wish to fight that day and hoped that the British felt likewise.

The officer, hardly knowing what to do, demurred at first, but eventually fell in with the suggestion, adding as an afterthought that he was pleased to see that they had so great a respect for the white man's Sabbath.

"Oh, it is not that," promptly replied the chief. "The fact is that we have run out of ammunition and so cannot fight to-day. To-morrow we have a fresh supply coming in. Then we will go ahead again with the war."

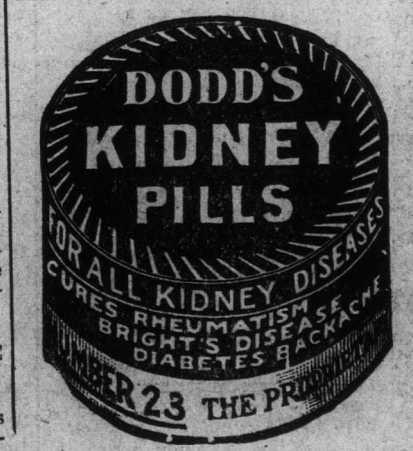
"Tell you what, though," he resumed after a moment's pause, struck suddenly by what he evidently conceived to be an exceedingly brilliant idea, "If you will lend us some ammunition we can start again, and the day won't be wasted."

Naturally the officer was obliged to decline this naive proposal, and on reporting the matter he was censured for not at once making the whole lot of them prisoners. His reply was that he would rather be cashiered than take so mean an advantage of a brave and chivalrous enemy who had trusted him and who, after all, as their conduct plainly showed, were in some things little more than grown-up children.

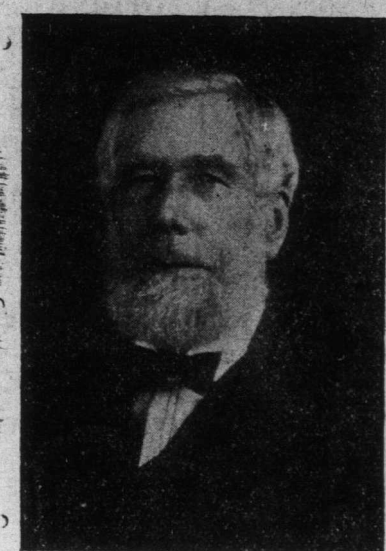
FINED FOR BUYING STOLEN PROPERTY.—Last week a boy was convicted of stealing a watch worth \$12 and sentenced to one month imprisonment. He said that he had sold the "ticker" to a city teamster for the sum of 50 cents. The purchaser was summoned to court to-day and the stolen property being proven he was fined \$10 or 30 days.

WANTED — 50 more Boys (Prizes and Cash) to sell big increased Lusitania Edition Daily Mirror. J. M. RYAN SUPPLY CO., 227 Theatre Hill.  
may 26, eod,tf

The military effect has not been ignored in the new models.



## Passing of Hon. James Baird, M.L.C.



THE LATE HON. JAMES BAIRD.

Last evening there passed from the Legislative Council and from the business mart of Water Street one who has played a prominent part in the life of the Colony. The deceased, the Hon. James Baird, was born at Salcoats in Scotland some 87 years ago, and as a youth of fifteen he came to Newfoundland in 1844, two years before the great fire of 1846, the story of which Mr. Baird often told to the younger generation. In the early twenties of his age he formed a partnership with his brother, the late David Baird, in the general importing and drapery trade. Twenty years later the present business of James Baird, Ltd., was established. In 1872 he entered into partnership with his nephew, the late James Gordon, and branched out in the fishery and supplying trade. Among the branches established was the lobster industry on the West Coast, which led up to a crisis in the French Shore dispute, and paved the way for the settlement which took place years later in 1904. These were the days of the French Shore dispute, and the British Government through the Admiralty were endeavouring to keep the peace by administrative orders, familiar enough to continental methods. One of the orders affected Mr. Baird's lobster business and he refused to obey it, and the Commodore, Sir Baldwin Walker, proceeded to carry it out, and by so doing closed Mr. Baird's factory. This led to a law suit in which Mr. Baird won, settling clearly the constitutional point that no mere orders from the British Government unless it was authorized by statute or common law afforded a legal answer to injury to a private person's business. This led to the legalizing of such interference of Modus Vivendi Acts until the settlement in 1904, which was the commencement of that Entente which has brought British and French soldiers into line on the battlefields of Europe. This sturdy action of Mr. Baird earned for him the title of the "Newfoundland Hampden," and showed the grit that was in the man. The fire of 1892 destroyed the premises of Baird, Gordon & Co. but afterwards they were rebuilt on a more commodious form. The Bank Crash which brought down many firms left this firm unshaken and since that time it has grown larger and larger, but adverse circumstances have had to be surmounted, as on October 25th, 1908, when the firm's premises were again swept away by fire. The problem was again tackled, and a finer suite of buildings has replaced those swept away. Mr. Baird was a leading member of St. Andrew's Church and in him the Church and its congregation found a strong supporter. His wife was a Miss Boyd of this city and died some years ago. He leaves surviving him one daughter, Mrs. Henry D. Carter and three sons, Mr. James C. Baird, Mr. Hugh Baird and Mr. David Baird. In the fullness of years and after a life-work in assisting in building up the trade of the country, the Hon. James Baird has passed to his rest.

## BRITISH THEATRE! Programme for Monday and Tuesday.

"THE CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR."  
Presented by the Lubin players in two parts. The candidate for the office of Mayor is shown to look upon the gambling dens with disfavor, and refusing to be bought over, is abducted. His twin brother saves his life and his honour by taking his place, and eventually receives a most unexpected reward. A good story well acted.

"THE CHIEFTAIN'S SONS."  
An interesting Indian drama presented by the Biograph players. "MAKING HIM OVER FOR WENNER" and "THE MAID FROM SWEDEN."  
Two comedy screems by Essanay and Vitagraph respectively.

"THE LITTLE MADONNA."  
Superstitions fear covers before the appearance of the model Madonna. The abiding faith of the child is strengthened by its guiding influences. A gripping story by Vitagraph players.

ARTHUR PRIESTMAN CAMERON in favourite comedy numbers.

## The Eastern Trust Company.

A few reasons why an estate can be better administered by the Eastern Trust Company than by a personal executor or administrator:—  
1. The Company affords the estate absolute security; it has a paid-up capital of \$831,000.00, and a reserve fund of \$228,300.00.  
2. It has a long experience in the work of administering estates; it is incorporated for this business of acting as a trustee, and unlike many other trust companies, it does no other.  
3. Its existence is perpetual. Your estate, in the event of the death of a personal executor or administrator, must look around for a substitute, and the work of administration is impeded during that time, and the new executor is unfamiliar with the policy of his predecessor, and confusion results. This company's existence is perpetual, and there is a continuity of policy in its administration that the death of its officers does not break.  
4. It possesses the confidence of governments, universities and prominent charities and administers their funds.  
5. A number of other advantages which will appear in due course.

The Eastern Trust Company,  
Pitts Building, St. John's.  
mar 8, m,tf

## Telegram Ads. Pay