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JURY RETURNS A VERDICT OF WILFUL AND WHOLESOME MURDER

Against Officers of Submarine and Government of Germany

Kilisee, 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 this 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."

Coroner Hartman said the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that, not satisfied with this, the Germans discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said, must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction. The characteristic courage of the Irish and British people was manifested at the time of this terrible disaster, the Coroner continued. There was no panic.

He charged that the responsibility lay on the German Government and the whole people of Germany who collaborated 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 precaution did you take?"

"We had all 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 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 18 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."

Germany Sends Expressions of Sympathy to U.S. Govt.

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 British Press that the Lusitania on previous voyages carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage she carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo consisted chiefly of contraband."

If Britain, after repeated 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 cargo, was liable to destruction, the German Government in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust British promises, rather than pay attention to warnings from the German side."

Signed by the Foreign Office."

"Not Warfare, But Wilful Murder," Says Bonar Law

London, May 10.—"Our enemies have reached a degree of infamy, culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, which it 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 *Thordis*, 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, proud nation 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. It is not for me to say that 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.

Women have established the commission form of government at Joliet, Ill. The men voters were against it.

The Swiss Navy is now a reality. The government has purchased armed motor-boats to patrol Lake Constance.

Enemy Losses Were Very Heavy

Field Marshal French Reports No Change in the Situation East of Ypres

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 3-4, 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.

Austria's Answer To Italy's Demands

Time Limit Expired Last Midnight—If Unfavorable Negotiations Terminated

Paris, May 10.—The Government of Italy to-day awaits the final reply of Austria, says a Rome despatch to 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 unfavourable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated.

Bodies of Identified Americans At Cunard Office

Queenstown, May 10.—Affidavits made by Miss Jessie Taft Smith, of Bradeville, Ohio; Dr. Howard L. Fisher, Major F. Warren Pearl, and Robert Rankin, of New York, are the only permanent record of the Lusitania disaster, obtained by the United States Consulate here. All are brief and none reflects upon the behaviour of the Lusitania's crew, except what some witnesses consider the life-boat 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 uncovered.

No Escort For Passenger Boats

London, May 10.—Winston C. Spencer Churchill said in 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 concluded; 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.

Another British 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 363 feet long.

Germans Fly From Italy

Berne, Switzerland, May 10.—Estimate that ten thousand Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier on Saturday, and four thousand arrived at Lugano alone.

GREECE FEELS INDIGNANT

London, May 11.—A despatch from Athens says that the torpedoing of the Lusitania has aroused profound indignation throughout Greece.

Passengers Seek Neutral Vessels

New York, May 11.—No general cancellation of sailings of steamers or of passengers engaged from New York to European ports has followed the sinking of the Lusitania, according to agents of steamship lines here. They say, however, that there has been an increase in the popularity of vessels flying a neutral flag.

The fact that the American line has stopped booking third class passengers for the St. Louis, due to leave here on Saturday, was cited as an evidence of this.

America Maintains Peace Attitude

President Wilson Sets Noble Example—America Must Teach the World That Peace is Better Than Strife—"Peace is Healing and Elevating Strife is Not"

Philadelphia, May 11.—President Wilson gave a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans to-night the first intimation of the course which the United States Government probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than one hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania.

He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice marking the tragedy of last Friday.

"America," said the President, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches the elbows and touches the heart with all nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. It must be an example, not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not."

"There is such thing as man being too proud to fight. There is such thing as being so right it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

Germans Again Bombard Dunkirk

Paris, May 10.—The French War Office gave out the following this afternoon:—

"Three new German attacks to north of Lombardy were repulsed yesterday. To the east of St. George's our marine facilities took possession of Union Farm which was very strongly fortified by the Germans and also of a portion further to east. They made about 300 prisoners."

Dunkirk was again bombarded this morning. Two shells fell in the town. 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.

Airships Drop Bombs on Southend Near London

London, May 10.—An aerial raid warning of the approach of hostile aircraft was given at Southend at 2.32 o'clock this morning. Several machines took part in the raid, but whether they were Zeppelins or aeroplanes the residents are unable to state, as the weather was cloudy. The bombs struck houses in various parts of the town, but no deaths have been reported.

One man and his wife was badly burned in a fire 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, a town near Southend. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped forty or fifty bombs there.

Lord Chas. Beresford Attaches Some Blame to Lord of Admiralty Subjects Him to Cross-Fire Questions -- Churchill Throws Blame on the Captain of the "Lusitania"

London, May 10.—First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill said in the Commons to-day that Capt. Turner had acknowledged receipt of messages from the Admiralty, warning directions for the course he was to take. The Admiralty had general knowledge of the German warning issued in America, he declared. From that knowledge and other information concerning submarine movements, it had sent warnings to the Lusitania and directions as to her course. I think, however, it is not right to go into that matter in detail, as is going to be the subject of inquiry. It might appear I was endeavouring to throw blame on the Captain of the Lusitania in a matter which will be the subject of full investigation.

Continuing, he said, this enquiry would be continued by Lord Mersey, assisted by skilled assessors, and would be opened without delay.

Churchill's remarks were drawn by questions from Lord Charles Beresford and others, asking details as to what speed the Lusitania was making when she was 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 that merchant traffic must look after 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 that whether this warning had gone unheeded.

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.

British and French Official Rep'ts

London, May 10 (official)—General French reports May 8th fighting continued south-east of Ypres. A trench lost on the day before was recaptured. The enemy violently attacked our trenches between Ypres and Poelcapelle and Ypres-Menin roads. Fighting is proceeding.

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 Festubert, gaining ground south-east towards Fromelles. Fighting continues. Our airmen raided various points successfully.

The British destroyer *Maori* struck a mine off the Belgian coast on Saturday. The crew were captured as well as the crew of boats from the destroyer *Crusader*, attempting a rescue; in all, 7 officers and 88 men.

The French Government report considerable progress north of Arras and south of Carancy. In the latter region on a front of seven kilometres, two or

three lines of the enemy trenches were captured. The village of La Targette and half the village of Neuville Saint Vaast were taken. Advance at some points was four kilometres deep. Over 2,000 prisoners and six guns were taken.

The Russian Government report occupation of Libau by the enemy after fighting with small Russian territorial forces.—HARCOURT.

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 Le Pretre.

Austro-Italian Situation Ominous

Hoped That Influence of Former Premier May Avert War

Rome, May 11.—Although negotiations with the Central Empires are still pending, and there is a bare possibility that the influence of former Premier Giolitti may avert war, military preparations pointing to Austria as an inevitable antagonist are so thorough and vigorous that a conflict seems unavoidable.

Even discussions among the Opposition parties have virtually ceased, only the irreconcilable socialists still oppose Italy's participation in the war.

Long Range Duel in the Baltic

Germans Run Away From Russian Squadron

London, May 11.—A Petrograd despatch says a squadron of cruisers of the Russian Baltic Fleet, while cruising in the Baltic in the region of Windau, a seaport in Courland, exchanged long distance fire with a hostile cruiser and torpedo boat, which took advantage of their superior speed to escape southward and avoid engagement.

Some Rumbblings In the East

Japanese Populace Not Pleased—China Fears Russian Demands in Northern Manchuria

Tokio, May 11.—The Japanese Foreign Office is drafting a treaty with China upon the acceptance of the provisions in Japan's ultimatum, including the restoration of Kiao Chau. Admitting that the public is displeased with the results of the negotiations, the Conservative Press is urging the Japanese to exercise self-restraint with regard to China.

Advices from Peking state it is believed that Russia will demand privileges in North Manchuria similar to those granted Japan in South Manchuria.

Russians Begin Strong Offensive at Tarnow

Geneva, May 11.—A despatch says the Russians have begun a strong offensive movement at Tarnow as well as in Courland, and of the Stry, driving back the Austrian and German forces with heavy losses.

The Sinking of The Lusitania

Holds the Attention of Official Washington

Washington, May 11.—The sinking of the Lusitania and the situation resulting from that act continued to-day to hold the undivided attention of official Washington. The chief interest naturally centered in the White House, where it was expected the President would give some indication to his advisers of what course the States will pursue in the present emergency.

To-day's Cabinet meeting is the first to be held since the Lusitania disaster.

Aeroplane Drops Bombs on Paris

Paris, May 11.—A German aeroplane of the Taube type flew over St. Denis, a suburb of Paris, this morning and dropped two bombs.

One missile wounded five persons, while the other fell on a building without causing any damage.

Continued Progress On Gallipoli

London, May 11.—The Allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula continued to advance on Friday and Saturday, according to an Athens despatch. It is reported that they have occupied important positions in spite of desperate resistance offered by the Turks, whose total losses are estimated at 45,000 men.

The hospitals in Constantinople are said to be so crowded that the wounded are being sent Konihin, Asia Minor,

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