

LUSITANIA GOES TO THE BOTTOM ALL PASSENGERS ARE SAVED

PASSENGER SHIP LUSITANIA WRECKED BY SUBMARINE

Big Ship With 1,400 Passengers Which Left New York Last Saturday, Has Been Sent to the Bottom.

MYSTERIOUS WARNING SENT PASSENGERS

Germany's Greatest Blow to Neutral Commerce Was Struck This Afternoon Off the Coast of Ireland.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, May 7.—The steamer Lusitania, filled with passengers, many of whom were Americans, was either torpedoed or blown up by an internal machine while off Old Head of Kinsdale at 2:33 this afternoon. The latest reports received here say that all of the passengers were saved. The sinking of the Lusitania was the hardest blow of the war to date, so far as neutral commerce was concerned.

The reports received here are fragmentary, but all agree that the big liner began calling for help by her wireless at 2:33 p. m. The first to pick her up was the wireless station at Lands End. The appeal was urgent. "We have a big list. Rush help," flashed through the air and immediately orders were sent to the nearest point

to get every available craft to the scene.

The fishing fleet from Kinsdale was early on the scene, and immediately began the work of taking on board the passengers from the big liner. It is understood the Lusitania's own boats were used to care for her passengers. On all of her recent trips, these boats have been swung over the side and their covers removed, ready for any eventualities, and it is possible that this precaution may be due the salvation of the passengers.

The first word reaching London of the plight of the Lusitania was an unconfirmed rumor received at the general offices of the Cunard line. It said that the big steamer was in trouble. The line officials

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MRS. CARMAN TURNS PALE AS CASE GOES AGAINST HER

Evidence is Almost Completed and Case Nearly Ready for the Jury.

[By N. C. Parke, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

MINNEOLA, L. I., May 7.—Nerve-worn and phlegmily pale, Mrs. Florence Carman was to take the witness stand in her own behalf today in her fight against death in the electric chair for the murder of Mrs. Louise E. Bailey. She was prepared to bare the most intimate details of her life. Mrs. Carman, her attorneys promised, would admit with all frankness that stories that her husband "was a devil" with his women patients stung her heart. She would admit, they promised, that she installed a diktograph in the doctor's office to verify these suspicions, but found them groundless. She was to complete the alibi set up for her by other members of the family who swore Mrs. Carman was upstairs in the night a mysterious hand reached through the window of the doctor's office and assassinated Mrs. Bailey.

Twenty-four hours has wrought a startling change in the demeanor of the remarkable woman on trial here for her life. Yesterday Mrs. Carman entered the court room with less color than on preceding days, but smiling and confident. The woman who nervously paced the jail court yard this morning has deep lines under her eyes; the smile is missing. Her face was almost chalk white.

Mrs. Carman's composure was swept away by the last thrusts of the state. The failure of her own counsel to break the story of Dr. Coleman, the negro maid, who swore her mistress confessed the murder, affected her visibly. When the state sprang the sensational charge of attempted

brbery of its principal witness, she sank back limply. At adjournment last night the once smiling defendant presented a worse case of "nerves" than her seventy-three year old mother.

The defense will attempt to complete its case before adjournment tonight. Besides Mrs. Carman, her husband and several minor witnesses are to testify. The state thus far has only one witness to testify in rebuttal. It is possible that the fate of Mrs. Carman will rest with the jury early tomorrow afternoon.

Prior to opening of the trial today, District Attorney Smith announced the state would offer five witnesses in rebuttal. All are new. They are Carrie, Lena and Lillian Hinkle, sisters, residing at Baldwin, L. I. Smith said they would testify that on the night of the murder they walked from Baldwin to Freeport and will detail how they passed the Carman home about 8:15 the same time of the murder. Smith said he would show by their testimony that there was no strange person loitering about in the Carman yard and that no strange man ran from the physician's home. It was at 8:15 that Miss Harriet R. Wallace, a defense witness, said she saw a man running from the Carman home.

The two other state witnesses will be Freeport newspaper men. Smith explained when Dr. Carman notified the police of Mrs. Bailey's murder, a newspaper man first received the message. He and a colleague ran at once to the Carman home, passed the window through which the shot was fired and in order to see how the murderer might have escaped, one of them tried by leaping over the fence to see whether such a jump could be made. The state will contend this reporter was the mysterious man described by the defense witnesses as the one who appeared to be running away from the Carman home.

JAPAN

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] TOKIO, May 7.—Peace between Japan and China was assured today when groupe five of the Japanese demands, most obnoxious to China and other powers, was officially withdrawn. Group five of the Japanese demands, according to the text handed the Chinese government in February named seven articles providing for Japanese advisers in Chinese political, financial and military affairs, and other comprehensive concessions. With this important concession on the part of Japan and the reported acceptance by China of Japan's other demands, peace seemed certain. A cessation of Japan's warlike preparations was expected to follow today's official announcement.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] TOKIO, May 7.—The Japanese government is quietly awaiting the next move by China. Its position is assured. There will be no change, officials say. China must choose whether she wants Japan as a friendly potent factor in her development, or whether Japan will have to use force to enforce her claims of the right of development and expansion along natural geographical lines. The Japanese position has been emphasized to the Chinese government. There is nothing now to do but wait the decision of the latter.

Eki Hiroki, the Japanese minister to China, has received his instructions. He will remain at his post until the time limit set for China to accede to Japan. Then if the result is unsatisfactory, he will ask for his passports and he and his suite as well as all Japanese consular agents will leave China.

Officials admit that the situation is most serious, but they say that they are still hopeful that a peaceful outcome can be arranged. It is accepted here as necessary that President Yuan Shi Kai defer until the last possible moment making the concessions that will prevent war. The anti-Japanese party in China is very large and influential. Numbered in its ranks are the leaders of all of the anti-governmental parties in China. They have openly declared that the president was pro-Japanese and have threatened revolution. It is necessary therefore that the Chinese government take an apparently firm stand in opposition to the Japanese demands. But everywhere it is recognized that China is in no position successfully to oppose the Japanese armed strength and in the last analysis, acceptance of the Japanese conditions is looked for.

The position of the government is emphasized in the latest official announcement, which says: "Whatever action Japan is forced to take she feels the possible rupture creates a new situation. She desires scrupulously to adhere to the provisions of treaties with friendly powers regarding the integrity of China, but when the national dignity and conscience is involved she must follow the path the situation justifies." Only one interpretation is placed on this declaration. It is that the government is determined, no matter what may come, to insist on her position as the dominant power in the orient. China must accept Japanese domination in her affairs and give Japanese capital her chief financial

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LIVERPOOL, May 7.—The liner Candidate of this city was torpedoed and sunk off Waterford, Ireland, yesterday by a German submarine. The crew were saved and were landed today. The Candidate was of 5,484 tons and was a sister ship to the steamer Centurian, torpedoed today. The crew of the Candidate lowered four boats after their vessel was torpedoed, but one of them capsized and the occupants were rescued with the utmost difficulty. Finally a trawler appeared on the scene and took the forty-four officers and men on board, landing them at Milford Haven.

STRUCK A MINE. GRIMSBY, Eng., May 7.—The Don, a trawler, struck a mine in the North sea late Thursday night and was completely destroyed. The skipper and one deck hand jumped into the water and were picked up by another trawler, but the remainder of the crew was drowned.

FRANCE

[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, May 7.—The Germans are bringing an enormous amount of additional artillery into action at every point of the battle line. It is plain their general staff has decided important gains cannot be expected unless the strong allied positions are reduced, and that they are risking capture of their heavy guns to bring them into action. Reports received from the French, Belgian and British field headquarters in the north all tell the same story, of violent artillery combats with an enormous expenditure of ammunition. The Germans have apparently decided to endeavor literally to blow the British out of Ypres. Their guns not only are throwing enormous quantities of explosive shells on the city and the line extending from it to Hill Sixty, where hard fighting has been in progress since Wednesday morning, but they have mounted extra heavy guns on the wooded hills about Zandvoorde, six miles southeast of Ypres and are alternately shelling Ypres and the road to Poperinghe, Hill Sixty and the country west of it as far as St. Eloi. The Germans continue the use of sphyxiating gases all along their front. They have brought up additional troops who have been massed ready to attempt to push their line forward when the artillery has done its work.

Today's official communique is laconic in its treatment of the general situation, but it declares emphatically that the German attack in the vicinity of Bagatelle has proven a complete failure. In the region of Valenciennes the Germans are reported shelling the French lines preparatory to another attempt to move forward. Reports that the Ypres-Bixschote line is being rendered untenable by the Germans, are characterized as absurd at headquarters. For the purpose of protecting their men, the allied commanders on the north may decide to order withdrawals at certain points, but it is positively asserted that there is not the slightest chance that any drive to the seacoast can be successful. The Germans have again attempted to renew their bombardment of Dunkirk, but without material success. Many of the inhabitants of the city, however, have fled to the south and the authorities have issued a proclamation announcing that there is little danger.

Dollar Day, May 8

ITALY

[By Alice Rohe, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ROME, May 7.—Italy has been warned of the consequence of entering the war on the side of the allies. Telegraphing from Berlin, to which he had returned after an inspection of both battle fronts, the kaiser notified Prince Von Buelow that the English troops in the west are useless and that within a fortnight the Russians will be driven out of Galicia. Italy was warned under direct instructions from the kaiser, that Austria's cause is Germany's and that Austria's enemies must be Germany's. Because of this, should Italy come into the war, she will be opposed by a great German army.

The Italian government continues its war preparations. The army is concentrated at strategic points. The fleet is ready for action and the first thing to be done after war is declared will be the gazing of the duke of the Abruzzi, as commander in chief of the royal fleet. The government has issued a royal decree authorizing the suspension of telegraph and telephone service without notice.

Premier Sallandra and Prince Von Buelow were in almost constant conference yesterday. The German ambassador is trying to persuade Italy to remain neutral, but it is admitted that he considers the attempt a very serious one. The cabinet met again today. It was announced that the question under consideration was the parliamentary program, but this statement was not taken seriously.

By orders of the German embassy the principal German schools, the German library and other German institutions heretofore open to the public have now been closed.

The government has sent a sharp note to Turkey, questioning the truth of the report that Turkish officers now command the rebels in Tripoli.

Advices from the frontier show that Austria is continuing all of her war preparations at top speed. All passen-

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GERMANY

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

BERLIN (via The Hague) May 7.—German officialdom refuses to abandon hope for a peaceful settlement of the Austro-Italian crisis. No attempt, however, is made to disguise the seriousness of the situation. The chief hope is that Italian officials, who have tried to do business with each side, will in the last analysis, be influenced by the Italian pledges to the triple alliance and will accept the Austrian concessions which it is declared are almost as great as Italy could hope to secure even though she was able to prosecute a successful war.

The German successes on both fronts is declared to be a powerful factor in the present negotiations. Italy is not losing sight of the fact that with success on the east assured and the Russians driven back to a new line, a powerful German army, fired with the spirit of victory, would be released for service with the Austrians in the south.

The Lokal Anzeiger in an inspired editorial discussing the situation, says: "Despite the undeniable seriousness of the situation, slight possibilities exist even at this late day, that we will be able satisfactorily to overcome the great difficulties in the way of a peaceful settlement."

The Tagblatt says: "While there is no new development pointing toward improvement, it is also true that nothing has happened which points to a change for the worse."

The entire German nation is today supremely confident that ultimate victory in the war is certain. The reports from the eastern front increase rather than reduce the extent of the success of the Austro-German forces in Galicia. The Russians have now been falling back for six days. Sunday night as the result of a night attack, the Russian lines west of the Donajec broke and the Austro-German army poured through a great gap.

This initial victory netted 20,000 men and fifty machine guns, as well as an enormous quantity of war material. Since then, the German allies have been following up their victory. The result has demonstrated the success of the theory that, after all, artillery staff is relying more and more upon its big guns. They have simply blown the Russian trenches and tanglements to pieces with shell fire. Advices from correspondents at the front with the army, say that the success in Galicia is overwhelming. The war office frankly declares it has so far been unable to count the number of prisoners and war materials, but that the complete figures will be very large.

The war office is also looking to the west for a sweeping success. It is confidently asserting that the "spring drive" of the German forces will clear Belgium of the enemy, but particulars of the objective naturally are withheld.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

BERLIN, May 7. (Via wireless).—The official statements of both the Vienna and Berlin war offices agree that the Russian offensive in the Gallician region has been completely smashed. The German war office claims that the Dukla pass approaches are now all held by the Austro-German forces, and that their troops are now well across the Wisloka at several points.

Vienna announces that Tarnow was captured at 10 o'clock yesterday and that the resistance of the Russians along the Donajec has been broken. The Russians are declared to be withdrawing very rapidly, but their forces are still intact and they are making a strong resistance. In the Beskid

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TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7. (Via wireless).—Ten machine guns, a great quantity of ammunition and many prisoners have been captured by the Turkish forces operating on the Gallipoli peninsula, according to today's official statement. In all of the fighting to date, the war office claims success has rested with the Turkish arms, with the exception of the points where the enemy is operating under the concentrated fire of his ships. At these points the defending army has been withdrawn out of range, but the enemy has made no effort to attack.

UNCLE SAM ANXIOUS OVER JAP-CHINA SCRAP

Far Eastern Situation Has Crowded All Other State Department Business Into the Back Ground Just at Present.

INTERVENTION IS NOT THOUGHT OF

Revolution in China Against the President Would Not be a Surprising Development of the Present Complications.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Japanese-Chinese situation pushed all other state department business into the back ground today following the statement issued by Secretary Bryan Thursday night at President Wilson's instance.

This statement intended to correct public opinion throughout the country, indicated, however, no new administration policy and such diplomats as would talk at all said they were convinced the government's attitude will remain passive toward any oriental development which does not actually endanger American lives and property.

One section of the statement did, indeed, refer to "no abatement in the United States" interests in the welfare and progress of China, but there was no suggestion that this interest would be permitted to become militantly active.

Speaking unofficially, men in touch with the administration said there was no thought of surrendering any American treaty rights in China, but that this could not be construed to mean an armed intervention in the situation.

Official opinion still inclined to the view that, after waiting until the last moment, the Chinese government would agree to the terms of Japan's ultimatum.

Three Developments.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Diplomats and others who are familiar with far eastern conditions were on the look-out here today for three distinct new developments in the Japanese-Chinese situation. These were: Revolutionary activity in China.

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An unofficial Chinese boycott of everything Japanese.

Manifestations of disapproval by the Japanese masses of a government war policy.

It was pointed out that Yuan Shi Kai became president of China practically by force, that he is bitterly hated by the republican element; that there has been hardly a time throughout his entire regime that some part of the country has not been in arms against him and that the moment seems opportune for his enemies to join forces against him, on the ground that he has "sold out" to Japan, of which he has been openly accused, though, of course, the charge has not been proved.

The boycott, it was recalled, has long been a favorite and most effective Chinese weapon. An instance was cited, of but a few years ago, when the Japanese being suspected of aggressive designs, the ban against their goods was so rigidly observed that the utmost tact had to be shown in reassuring the people to save Japan's Chinese trade from complete ruin.

That the rank and file of the Japanese strongly oppose war, it was asserted, recent demonstrations against increased armament expenditures showed conclusively. The net result of the last election was not accepted as very conclusive, since the franchise was said to be too limited to make the result significant of the majority's wish. Attention was called to the fact that the public's attitude was spoken of as apathetic and many predictions were made that indications of a start

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What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]

NEW YORK, May 7.—(11 a. m.)—The constantly changing reports from Rome concerning the status of the negotiations between Italy and Austria are due not only to back and forth bargaining, but also to Italy's uncertainty concerning the attitude of the allies toward her Adriatic aspirations.

Italy's ambitions class with the growing influence of the Slavs, who are the major race inhabiting Istria and Dalmatia. The Austrian empire is as racially complex along the Adriatic as elsewhere. Slavs and Italians are the joint possessors of the territory, but while the Slavs are more populous, the Italians are the cultural leaders. This circumstance is a typical example of how the Hapsburgs maintain their sway over so many races. By encouraging local racial rivalries, solidarity oppositions to Vienna's rule is checked.

Italy's desire to dominate the eastern shore of the Adriatic, therefore, is not only opposed by Austria, but also by the Slavs. Hence, there are two issues Italian statesmen must face. Assuming Italy enters the war on the side of the allies and after a large expense of blood and treasure wins Istria and Dalmatia, will the peace conference after the war recognize the change of sovereignty? The Roman government must take into consideration the fact that Russia peace delegates will probably oppose the spread

of Italian influences at the expense of the Slavs. Austria's policy has been to encourage the Slavs so as to counterbalance the more pushful Italians. Italy, of course, will suppress Slavonic developments if she obtains Istria and Dalmatia. Hence, Austria may well favor Russia against Italy after the war. This double circumstance has a unique bearing on the effect of the present Austro-German successes in Galicia. By defeating the Russians and threatening to expel them entirely from Galicia, the Teutonic belligerents must create at Rome an impression of military efficiency discouraging to Italy's hopes of an easy campaign of her own.

The Austro-Germans are now conducting three offensive movements, once and Italians may well pause before enacting so doughty antagonists. But, the more severely tried the Russian armies, and the greater the danger of a striking German-Austrian victory, the greater price will the Slavs be willing to pay for Italy's entrance into the war. The Russians of course, would not hesitate to sacrifice the Slavs of Istria and Dalmatia if by that means the Slavs of the Russian empire itself could be saved from defeat.

So, the interests at Rome of successful Austro-German offense in the east cannot be anticipated. The result indeed may be paradoxical, for the demonstration of Germanic might may be the very factor which will entice Italy into the conflict.