

"Enemy Moves on New York." Another thrilling instalment of the remarkable military story, "THE INVASION OF AMERICA," in next Sunday's SUN. Begin it any time, but don't miss this issue.

THE WEATHER FORECAST. Fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; moderate winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 69; lowest, 55. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 14.

114 AMERICANS IN THE LUSITANIA'S LIST OF 1,149 DEAD; VANDERBILT GAVE LIFE BELT TO WOMAN WHILE SHIP SANK; REMARKABLE STORIES OF LINER'S LOSS TOLD BY SURVIVORS

MANY PASTORS DENOUNCE LOSS OF LUSITANIA

Attack on Liner Is Termed Murder—Calmness Counseled.

GERMANS HERE ARE HELD TO BE LOYAL Public Urged to Support the President—Germany's Course Attacked.

The sinking of the Lusitania was the theme of discussion in many pulpits yesterday. Condemnation of the act was the keynote of all sermons, but opinions as to the course this nation should take in retaliation for the disaster were varied.

"FOUL MURDER."

Dr. Jowett Prays That Even Germany May Rise Against the Crime.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, preaching yesterday morning on "Things Which Cannot Be Shaken," characterized the sinking of the Lusitania as a foul and premeditated murder.

TO SINK U. S. SHIPS, DERNBURG'S THREAT

Says All Carrying Contraband Will Be Torpedoed From Now On.

"WARNING IS IMPOSSIBLE"

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg announced yesterday that not only will German submarines continue to sink merchant vessels of the Allies without warning, but also that American vessels carrying contraband will be torpedoed.

"BRUTAL SAVAGERY."

Dr. Cadman Opposes Idea of Peace at Any Price. "Consider the torpedoing of the Lusitania an act of the most brutal and inhuman savagery and an everlasting disgrace to those who authorized it," declared the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman yesterday in response to a question from the pulpit at the West Side Y. M. C. A., which had gathered to hear him on "Armament."

Riots in Liverpool Over Attack on the Lusitania

Shops of Germans Are Wrecked and Members of Cotton Exchange Are Threatened—Lord Mayor Vehement in Discussing Submarine's Act.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE EXPELS GERMANS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, May 9.—Intense indignation against Germany prevails here as a result of the sinking of the Lusitania and so many of her passengers and crew.

EMBASSY THREATENED.

Washington Police Are Guarding the German Attaches. WASHINGTON, May 9.—The German Embassy is being closely watched by the Washington police force as a measure of precaution.

GERMANS BARRED.

London Exchange Expels Members From Floor. LONDON, May 9.—Members of the board of the London Stock Exchange met last night and decided to bar all Germans from the floor of the exchange.

One of the members, in expressing the feeling of the British members of the exchange, said that while they had been disgusted by the complacency of the German members in continuing their operations on the exchange in spite of the fact that their relatives were fighting the British it was not until the German members failed to conceal their satisfaction at the sinking of the Lusitania.

SPIES ON LINER, LONDON BELIEVES

Woman and Three Men Suspected of Signalling Through Lusitania's Portholes.

ALL ARE REPORTED LOST

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, May 9.—The report printed here that Detective Pierpont of Liverpool had arrested on board the Lusitania three Germans, who were drowned later when she was torpedoed, may have some important developments.

The story, in brief, is this: That four, not three, agents of the Germans were on board the Lusitania and one was a woman. She, it seems, was not arrested and her identity was not made certain.

DUTY DEMANDS INSTANT ACTION ---ROOSEVELT

Ex-President Calls Lusitania Sinking Piracy and Murder on Huge Scale.

GERMANY SHOULD BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. SYRACUSE, May 9.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt gave out to-night the following statement on the sinking of the Lusitania:

"On the night of the day that the disaster occurred I called the attention of our people to the fact that the sinking of the Lusitania was not only an act of simple piracy but that it represented piracy accompanied by murder on a vast scale.

"I called attention to the fact that this was merely the application on the high seas, and at our expense, of the principles which when applied on land had produced the innumerable hideous tragedies that have occurred in Belgium and in northern France.

"I said that not only our duty to humanity at large but our duty to preserve our own national self-respect demanded instant action on our part and forbade all delay.

"I can do little more than reiterate what I then said. When the German decree establishing the war zone was issued and of course plainly threatened exactly the type of tragedy which has occurred our Government notified Germany that in the event of any such wrongdoing at the expense of our citizens we would hold the German Government to a strict accountability.

"The use of this phrase 'strict accountability' of course must mean and can only mean that action will be taken by the United States without an hour's unnecessary delay.

"It was emphatically proper to use the exact phrase that was used, and having used it our self-respect demands that we forthwith abide by it."

SAW VICTIMS' BODIES FLOATING ON WAVES

Passenger on Canadian Pacific Liner Tells of Seeing Wreckage.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 10 (Monday).—The Times contains a remarkable story from a passenger of the Canadian Pacific steamer Missanabou from Halifax, which passed over the scene of the Lusitania disaster twenty-four hours later.

"Saturday, 1.30 o'clock. I see floating deck chairs and a boat upon the bow of which I read the word 'Liverpool'.

"I realize that we are on the scene of a great tragedy. There are other lifeboats about. One contains a pair of boots and a hat. There are collapsible boats washed some with sides not up. There is a wheelbarrow lying forward, with a body lying over it, a dead man slipping off the neck. Yes, a dead man.

WILSON SILENT; FEELING TENSE IN WASHINGTON

Germany's Stand Regarded as Being One of Indifference.

SOME BELIEVE SHE WOULD PREFER WAR

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The passing of another twenty-four hours without any light on the intentions of President Wilson toward Germany finds the situation here still extremely tense.

On all sides are heard expressions of the deepest sympathy for President Wilson in his struggle with the tremendous task of deciding what is the wise course for the United States to pursue.

An observer would be deceived, however, if he did not see beneath this studied calm a national Administration determined to meet the crisis in a manner which will satisfy the self-respect of the Government and fulfill the trust and expectations of its people.

To Meet Issue Squarely.

Forty-eight hours have served to make one fact clear—there is no longer any doubt that the United States will squarely meet the issue presented by the group of cases of German submarine and aerial attacks on the American flag and on American life and property.

The Lusitania case, technically not so grave an affront to the United States as the Gulflight and Cushing cases, has had the effect of arousing the people to the principles involved and the expressions thus heard from the public leave no doubt of their demand and expectation that the Government must act.

The question has thereby been reduced from double to single form. No longer is it "ought something to be done, and if so what?" but rather "What can the United States do?"

No suggestion of the many brought forward in the last two days has found its way into the President's mind. It is a course of action which will meet the situation without plunging the United States into war.

It is not to be avoided, not only because war is war, but because there is a suspicion here that Germany would not be averse to the employment of the United States in the European conflict.

From a responsible source enjoying close relations with the President comes the statement that if the worst fears are realized Germany will have to take the initiative.

This does not mean that the United States is not doing something which will provoke Germany to a rupture, but it does mean that there is a determination that the situation shall be managed so that the United States will not make any declaration of the character.

In other words, the situation is likely to be just about as serious as Germany herself sees fit to make it.

The Line of Action.

In considering how the United States shall proceed some officials intimately associated with the problem are pointing out fundamental considerations to be kept in mind. The objective of the United States, they assert, is not to get into a passion and blindly attempt to strike meaningless blows just because it has suffered grievous attacks.

Describes Sinking of Giant Cunarder From Minute She Was Struck

Oliver P. Barnard, Who Saw Torpedo Coming Through Water, Tells Vivid Story of Conditions Aboard After Attack—Rescued From Sea After Exciting Experiences.

MOST OF THE PASSENGERS REMAINED CALM

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 9.—Among the first survivors to arrive in London was Oliver P. Barnard. He has been in America for six months in connection with a scheme for cooperative opera to be conducted by Mr. Quinnlan on this side and by Otto Kahn on the American side.

Mr. Barnard has had considerable experience as a practical sailor, and was able to give THE SUN correspondent a clear, connected account of his experiences. He finished luncheon at a quarter after 2, and went straight to the veranda cafe, which is at the stern end of the promenade deck, where he leaned on the starboard rail, looking forward.

In a moment he saw something above the smooth surface of the sea, at a distance of from 150 to 200 yards from the ship. At first he thought it was a fish's tail, but he noticed the water seething a little around it, and the idea struck him that it might be a periscope. It was then forward of the Lusitania's bows.

"The realization of what it actually was had hardly crystallized in his mind when he saw the torpedo start. He glanced at his wrist watch, and saw that it was exactly twenty-two minutes after 2.

Impact Was Terrible. He watched the torpedo's frothy track until the very moment of impact.

"It seemed to be just trickling along," he said. "It was hard to attempt to judge the pace of such a thing coming toward one, but it seemed to be travelling at about five knots an hour.

"It was fired just as we came level with the submarine, and struck us between the second and third funnels, under the forward cabins and the bridge.

"The impact was terrific. I could feel the ship reel as if struck by a huge hammer. It seemed to me the torpedo must have penetrated clean through. Then a terrific explosion inside blew right up through the four decks, throwing up a great column of coal dust, water and debris of all kinds. It reminded me on a large scale of the pittoresc showing mine explosions in the trenches at the front.

"I dashed into the cage just in time, for down came the huge mass of water, breaking down the outside awning. Some supposed this was set water, but that is impossible. It was undoubtedly the contents of the great water tanks taken up by the explosion. I am sure only one torpedo struck the Lusitania."

Other Passengers Saw Torpedo.

Mr. Barnard said he had been joined by two men at the moment he saw the torpedo.

"There's a torpedo," they said, but hardly seemed to realize what it meant.

A lady joined them also, he said, who exclaimed, "Is that really a torpedo?"

"She is a friend of mine," said Mr. Barnard. "Mrs. Mason, a daughter of William Lindsay, a Boston manufacturer of military equipment. She was returning to England with her husband, Stewart S. Mason, an Englishman, and prominent in the lined-off business. After the explosion she was most anxious about her husband and wanted to go in search of him. I told her to stay where she was, as he was more likely to get her that way.

"Then I said, 'I will go and get you a life belt,' and rushed below to my cabin. The ship was in total darkness. Below the explosion of the torpedo had wrecked the engine room and put out every light in the ship.

"Falling from side to side, I reached my stateroom, and being an active man managed to climb to the top of my wardrobe, where were the life belts. The wardrobe leaned over me at a sharp angle, but I managed to

SHIP'S LIFEBOAT METHODS POOR, SURVIVORS SAY

Many Lost Lives Through Defective Manoeuvres on Lusitania.

SEARCH FOR MISSING PASSENGERS STILL ON

Total Number of Survivors Is 767, Including 302 Members of Crew.

NUMBER OF BODIES RECOVERED NOW 144

No News of Vanderbilt, Charles Klein, Forman and Hubbards.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 9.—The death list of the Lusitania obtained from official sources late to-night now stands at 1,149, of whom 115 were Americans.

Out of the total of 1,917 passengers and crew aboard up to midnight, 767 persons, men, women and children, passengers and crew are known to have survived, and there are sixty-four Americans among them. They have reported themselves or have been reported and there is just a bare chance that any more will be found alive.

Of the 767 survivors 465 were passengers and 302 crew. Forty-seven of this number are in the hospitals at Queenstown seriously ill, of whom thirty are passengers and seven are crew. Some of them will die. There are 144 bodies in the morgue at Queenstown, and of this number eighty-seven bodies have been identified, sixty-five from the passenger list and twenty-two from the crew.

A despatch from Queenstown just received states that three more survivors have been discovered there in a boarding house. They are R. A. Lindt, second class, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Veals, third class. The total number of unidentified dead remains at fifty-seven. Many are reported as arriving at Queenstown searching for relatives, and it is believed that a majority of the remainder will be identified.

There were fourteen additional identifications of the dead at Queenstown today and among those who were established as lost were Charles Plamondon of Chicago, Dr. Orr Jacobus, C. T. Broderick, Mrs. R. D. Shymer, and Miss M. Booth of New York city. The body of Mrs. Antoine Desjoux, wife of the head of the Belgian Red Cross, was also picked out. She was returning from the United States, where she had been on a lecture tour in aid of her country. Mr. Broderick was on his way to Belgium to work for the American Relief Commission.

Among the injured in the hospitals at Queenstown are Joseph Dyer, August W. Schwartz, New York; A. Barnes, Bessie Barber, Mrs. Ruth Lohden, Mrs. F. S. Hammond, Toronto; Mrs. M. Twahy, Herbert Right, Mrs. R. Duncan, Montreal; Mrs. J. Hogan, A. McDonnell, William Beauchamp, J. Claukman, Hugh McFadden, Galt, Ontario; Mrs. Perrieh, Pontleiton, B. C.; Mrs. Monrell, Toronto; Mrs. W. Chapman, Toronto; W. Kinnaway, Miss G. T. Lerrhoff, Chicago; A. Foulds, M. Muir, D. K. Haines, Alice Middleton, Mrs. A. T. Wakefield, New York, and Lady Mackworth, Cardiff.

No trace has been found of the

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