140 OF THE LUSITANIA'S DEAD ARE BURIED IN QUEENSTOWN

consulted no one; he has not even discussed with his Secretary of State the situation which has arisen in the field of foreign relations. In fact one of the conspicuous facts in the crisis that has existed here for the last three days is Mr. Bryan's lack of any part in it.

With the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow it is thought the President will communicate to his official family the conclusions he may have reached. This is by no means certain, however.

The discussion here still hinges upon the question of what action can be found which will satisfy the requirements of the situation and not result in war. Many responsible persons admit that they see no middle course which meets this condition save possibly a severing of all diplomatic relations.

There seems to be a general agreement that in one way or another the President will first give Germany an opportunity to offer full reparation for the attacks on the American flag and American life of the last two weeks. It is conceded, however, that this communication must be of such a character that it will not expose the United States to a humiliating rebuff on the part of Germany, but will instead force upon Germany the decision as to what relations shall exist between the two Governments.

It is also conceded that the United States can be satisfied with nothing less than an assurance from Germany that the attacks will not be repeated. The improbability of obtaining this has already been indicated by the reinsertion last Saturday by the German Embassy of its advertisement of warning when the country was appalled with the news from the Lusitania, and the statements of Dr. Dernburg that American ships as well as British are to be attacked by German submarines.

The proposal that diplomatic relations be broken off figured most prominently in the discussion here to-day. It was not that any official sanction was given this proposal, but only that in the general groping for a satisfactory course short of war which will register the attitude of the United States this seemed the most plausible. This plan calls for not only the removal from the country of the German Embassy and its attaches, but also of that unofficial mouthpiece whose words are grating on the Washington ear, Dr. Dernburg.

The hopeless aspects of war between Germany and the United States are pressing themselves strongly upon all here. It is admitted that the United States has nothing with which to wage war on Germany or anybody else. Even the navy, it is admitted, is not "adequate" to secure the protection of American lives on the high seas.

There is reason to believe that France and Great Britain would even regret to see the United States join the war, lest by so doing it suit Germany's wishes entirely to deprive the Allies of their present important source of war supplies, and also deprive them of their present extremely valuable representation in the capitals of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey.

While the deepest sympathy is expressed for President Wilson in his efforts to mark out a wise course for the United States, it is felt here that the situation is one that permits of no undue delay in reaching a decision. It is fully appreciated that the eyes of the world are on the United States.

A notable demonstration of this fact is that the neutral diplomatists here who have heretofore rushed to the State Department to talk about every new event growing out of the war, have been noticeably absent since the news of the Lusitania. The British and French Ambassadors who visited the State Department to-day on other matters, refrained from mentioning the situation to officials and refused to discuss it with others.

REFUSES TO TEACH GERMAN.

University Professor Overcome by His Country's Act.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 10.—Prof. John F. Coar of the University of Rochester, instructor in German, declined on Saturday to conduct his classes and repeated his declination when college opened this morning. "I shall dismiss this class for to-day," he said. "I do not feel able this morning to teach the ideals of Goethe and Schiller, so wholly incompatible with the present conditions. I am inexpressibly unhappy that this should be so, but after what has happened it cannot be otherwise."

Of the sinking of the Lusitania Prof. Coar declared:

"The act of the German Government is a slap in the face of humanity. I have held my opinions from the members of my classes, but this last act of the Germans has lessened my restraint."

Prof. Coar is a former Brooklyn man. He was born in Germany.

DERNBURG STANDS PAT.

Kaiser's Emissary Won't Supplement Comment on Lusitania.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Imperial German Colonial Minister, at present the Kaiser's special emissary to America and now in this city, yesterday refused to supplement his statements with regard to the sinking of the Lusitania. When pressed for a statement last night he said:

"I have come to the conclusion that it is wise to say nothing more just now. I have nothing to add to nor to take back from what I have said to the press."

SHIPBUILDING HEAD GIVEN UP AS LOST

Albert Lloyd Hopkins Went Down With Lusitania, Associates Believe.

It is believed that the Arthur Hopkins whose name appears on the passenger list of the Lusitania is Albert Lloyd Hopkins, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. At his offices at 233 Broadway it was said last night that in all probability Mr. Hopkins has been lost, as he would have sent word to his associates if he had reached shore.

Hope has been given up also for Henry Bradley Baldwin, head of Austin Baldwin & Co., freight forwarders of 44 Whitehall street, and Mrs. Baldwin, who sailed by the Lusitania. The London branch of the company has been asked to charter a steamer to search for his body, and men have been set to patrol the coast.

The Mark Cross Company's stores in New York, London and Boston were closed yesterday by reason of the death of John Harvey Page, vice-president of the company, who went down with the Lusitania. He had charge of the English factories and the London house, although he was born in the United States and retained his citizenship. Mrs. Page was to have met her husband in Liverpool. His body has not been found.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 10.—Mrs. Oscar Grab of 61 Locust Hill avenue received a message from her husband to-day saying that he was safe, although he had given his life preserver to a woman and stayed in the water for three hours.

MEN OF LINER'S CREW IN PANIC, SAYS SURVIVOR

1,000 More Passengers Might Have Been Saved Had Boats Been Handled Properly, Dr. Foss Declares—Women Showed Heroism.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 10.—Dr. Foss, whose home is in Montana, one of the Lusitania survivors, believes that the loss of life would have been much smaller had the crew acted with greater calm. He said to-day:

"There was no panic among the passengers. Indeed, there was more excitement among the crew. I saw men of the crew running about half-dazed, instead of seeing to the proper launching of the boats. In fact most of the boats which were lowered were released by men passengers, with the help of course of some of the crew.

"If the officers and crew had gone to the boats and handled them properly 500 more persons, possibly 1,000, might have been saved. Some of the boats were badly caulked and their seams were starting.

"With the exception of two British ships which we sighted just outside New York harbor we saw no warships at any time during the voyage of the Lusitania. Some of my fellow passenfers told me that the officers received a number of aerograms on Friday morning, the day of the attack. I noticed an hour before the disaster occurred that the ship was taking a snakelike course, but she made only three or four turns and was going quite slowly, probably little more than half her usual speed. The rear funnel was not smoking."

Women's Boat Capsizes.

Dr. Foss saw what he believed was a boat about a mile away, toward the land. This object took a parallel course with the ship for a while and finally disappeared. Describing his experience in the water after the ship had been attacked Dr. Foss said:

"I swam for a hundred yards, but feared that I would be drawn down by the suction and was glad when I reached a boat. It was filled with women. The boat was leaking badly and I urged the women to help me bale her out, but we had nothing with which to bale except our hands. Before long the boat capsized. Most of the women grasped the upturned boat and, as we were nearly all on the same side, our weight turned it up. In trying to clamber in the women capsized the boat again. Only after the boat had revolved in this way half a dozen times were the women who were left able to climb in again."

Another of the survivors, Frederick S. Judson, was on the way to Paris to join the staff of the American ambulance there. He had been in Argentina for two or three years and more recently in St. Paul, Minn.

Seaman Saves Many Lives.

Mr. Judson told THE SUN correspondent that just a few minutes before the Lusitania sank a woman asked him to save her boy. He took the boy in his arms and jumped from the top railing. Both he and the youngster wore life belts. Mr. Judson placed the boy on a raft and also assisted into a boat a woman who was floating along. Eventually he reached a half broken boat in which were the second officer and Hennessy, a seaman.

"Between them these two men saved at least a dozen lives," said Mr. Judson. "Hennessy dived repeatedly and brought women up. Five minutes after the first there was a second explosion. The boats were lowered immediately and every one tried to get in."

Mr. Judson believes that more persons would have been saved, but the men who were lowering the boats did not understand the work. The sailors and stewards behaved excellently, he said, but bakers and stokers were intent only on saving themselves and pushed the women aside.

"The women were splendid," he said. "I did not hear a cry from any of them."

C. H. Hammond of New York worked hard helping to lower the boats. One of his hands was badly lacerated by a rope. Mr. Hammond believes that Alfred G. Vanderbilt never left his cabin after he had gone there following the first shock.

Mr. Judson was compelled to take to his bed after being landed. One of his ankles was dislocated and his legs were cut and bruised.

ONLY ONE TORPEDO.

O. P. Barnard Says Ship Was Struck but Once.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 10.—Oliver P. Barnard, whose first statement of the disaster from the standpoint of a survivor and a sailor was cabled yesterday, gave to THE SUN correspondent more detailed information to-day.

Mr. Barnard is absolutely certain that only one torpedo struck the ship, and that there was not a vessel of any kind in sight at that moment. Speaking of speed, he said that he had often logged sailing ships and as a sailor he is sure that when the Lusitania was struck she was not making more than fifteen knots; it might have been sixteen but not any more.

Mr. Barnard said there was a boat drill daily on the way over, one boat on the port side and one boat on the starboard being manned alternately. "But they were not lowered. The men simply dressed oars and got out again. They were not ready for difficult work when the emergency came.

"The tackle was utterly stiff from paint and want of use," he continued, "and also so complicated that only capable seamen could have handled the boats. I regarded only a few of the men I saw as able seamen. Only a few boats on the port side, manned by quartermasters, got away smoothly. men in these took their loads out of danger in a seamanlike manner.

"Another boat on he por side was smashed to pieces when it was let down with a run," said Mr. Barnard. "Our boat on the starboard side went into the water nose down with its sides smashed. The stewards were our sheet anchors and they took the place of seamen."

THREE TORPEDOES USED.

Minister Says One Hit Liner as Last Boat Was Lowered.

LONDON, May 10.—The Rev. Mr. Guvier of the Church of England's Canadian Railway Mission is one of those who are of the opinion that three torpedoes were fired at the Lusitania. He told the Fishguard correspondent of the *Daily News* to-day that the third torpedo struck the ship just as the last boat was being lowered.

He says, too, that after the ship had sunk a submarine rose to the surface near by. "The crew stood stolidly on the deck," he continued, "and surveyed their handiwork. I could distinguish the German flag but it was impossible to see the number of the submarine, which disappeared after a few minutes.

Miss Rita Jolivet, the American actress with whom Charles Frohman was talking just before the end, says that Mr. Frohman's last words to her were: "Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."

Miss Jolivet, who was taken to Queenstown, said that Mr. Frohman decided not to trust himself in a lifeboat. It was just after this that he made the remark about death.

Mrs. F. Warren Pearl, wife of Dr. Pearl, who was going to Belgium to do Red Cross work, says that she was standing near Herbert Stone and Lindon Bates, Jr., of New York when a wave washed over the port side and washed both of them away.

"I was lunching with Mr. Stone, Mr. Bates, Mme. Antione de Page and Dr. J. T. Houghton when I felt a shock," said Dr. Pearl. "On my way to the deck I saw Charles Frohman distributing life belts. Mr. Frohman evidently did not expect to escape, as he said to Rita Jolivet, who stood near him, 'Why should I fear death? It is the greatest adventure man can have.'

"I saw no sign of panic. I did not know whether my wife or children were safe until I got ashore after three hours in the water, during which I floated with the greatest ease on my life belt. When I reached the land I found my wife suffering from a broken arm. I soon found two of my children and brought them to her. Two were gone but I thank God that so many of my family were saved, especially when I recall that whole families have perished."

MURDER IS VERDICT IN LUSITANIA INQUEST

Continued from First Page.

what these messages contained he replied:

"I respectfully refer you to the Admiralty for that."

"When she was struck I gave orders to stop the ship," he continued, "and we found the engines out of commission. It was not safe to lower the boats. As a matter of fact there was a headway on her when she went down.

"When she was struck she listed to starboard. I stood on the bridge when the Lusitana went down under me. She floated about eighteen minutes after the torpedo struck her. My watch stopped at 2:36. I was picked up from among the wreckage and afterward was brought aboard a trawler.

"No warship was convoying us. I saw no warships, and none was reported to me as having been seen. At the time I was picked up I noticed bodies floating on the surface, but saw no living persons."

"Eighteen knots was not the normal speed of the Lusitania, was it?"

"At ordiary times," answered Capt. Turner, "she could make twenty-five knots, but in war times her speed was reduced to twenty-one knots. My reason for going eighteen knots was that I wanted to arrive at Liverpool Bar without stopping and within two or three hours of high water."

"Was there a lokout kept for submarines, having regard to previous warnings?"

"Yes, we had double lookouts."

"Were you going a zigzag course at the moment the torpedoing took place?"

"No, it was bright weather and land was clearly visible."

"Was it possible for a submarine to approach without being seen?"

"Oh, yes, quite possible."

"Something has been said regarding the impossibility of launching the boats on the port side?"

"Yes," said Capt. Turner, "owing to the listing of the ship."

"How many boats were launched safely?"

"I cannot say."

"Were any launced safely?"

"Yes, and one or two on the port side."

"Were your orders promptly carried out?"

"Yes."

"Was there any panic on board?"

"No, there was no panic at all. It was all most calm.

"How many persons were on board?"

"There were 1,500 passengers and about 600 crew."

By the foreman of the jury:

"In the face of the warnings at New York that the Lusitania would be torpedoed did you make any application to the Admiralty for an escort?"

"No, I left that to them. It is their business, not mine. I simply had to carry out my orders to go, and I would do it again."

Capt. Turner uttered the last words of this reply with great emphasis.

"I am very glad to hear you say so, Captain."

A juryman asked if he had been ordered to steer north of the normal course, and the Captain shook his head. He said after the ship was struck he steered for land. Before that all watertight bulkheads had been closed.

"Were the passengers supplied with life belts?" was a question.

"They were," he replied.

"Was any warning given you before you were torpedoed?"

"None whatever. It was suddenly done and finished."

"If there had been a patrol boat about, might it have been of assistance?"

"It might, but it is one of those things one never knows."

With regard to the threats against his ship, Capt. Turner said he saw nothing except what appeared in the New York papers the day before the Lusitania sailed. He never had heard the passengers talking about the threats he said.

Says Passengers Heard.

"Was a warning given to the lower decks after the ship had been struck?" Capt. Turner was asked.

"All the passengers must have heard the explosion," Capt. Turner replied.

Capt. Turner in answer to another question said he received no report from the lookout before the torpedo struck the Lusitania.

After physicians had testified that the victims had met death through prolonged immersion and exhaustion and Ship's Bugler Livermore testified the bulkheads were smashed by the explosion, the Coroner summed up the case and the jury brought in its verdict. This verdict was:

The jury finds this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations, and we therefore charge the officers of the submarines and the German Emperor and the Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder.

A MAN MAY BE TOO PROUD TO FIGHT--WILSON

Continued from First Page.

foreign born citizens of the United States that they be, above all things, loyal to their oaths of allegiance in whatever crisis may arise between this country and the land from which they came.

The President warned these citizens that although he would not counsel them against loving the land of their birth they must be warned against "looking over their shoulders and regretting too much what you have left behind."

Mayor Blankenburg's appeal to the patriotism of the foreign born citizens of the country was particularly impressive. He said at the outset that he was foreign born himself, and his speech, delivered in inflected phrases, interspersed frequently with gutturals, indicated clearly that he is a German-American.

"I came from foreign shores to find a home here," said Mayor Blankenburg, "and I know what it is to love another land, but I want to urge upon you that you must love America first of all. With the high privileges of citizenship in this great country go responsibilities. You must dedicate yourselves from this day to America alone.

"In forswearing allegiance to the potentate of the land from which you came you must give yourself utterly to the United States. Let your motto be 'American, first, last and all the time.' No matter what may happen in the world at large, no matter what befalls the country we love that we left behind; our first allegiance is to the country of our adoption.

Praise for Wilson.

"Thank God we have in the President's chair at Washington a man who knows what is right and just, and I am perfectly willing, and so are you, to leave the decision of the great questions confronting us to President Wilson."

At this point the Mayor became a bit more spirited. A motto accepted by him long ago, he said, is "Do right and fear not." As he quoted it, the President ejaculated "Good!" in a low voice. The Mayor continued:

"Don't let any one for a moment divert you from the thought that you are an American forever and nobody's slave. Never let anybody for selfish reasons dictate what you shall do. Let no one when age shall have come upon you, as it has upon me, point to you as one who has been an enemy of his country or as having broken your oath of allegiance."

Secretary of Labor Wilson followed the Mayor with an equally strong appeal for the loyalty of foreign born citizens in the event that a crisis is precipitated. Referring to the gravity of the situation which the country is facing, he said:

"Our passions must not be allowed to overthrow our reason. If we can without sacrifice of our honor preserve our peace with other nations, we shall be in better position to help them when the war shall end.

"In this time when other nations are so torn by war that they have lost their power to maintain a judicial attitude for the observance of the rights of others, it is especially necessary that we preserve our self-control."

The President's Speech.

The President spoke as follows:

"MR. MAYOR, FELLOW CITIZENS—It warms my heart that you should give me such a reception, but it is not of myself that I wish to think to-night, but of those who have just become citizens of the United States. This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated rebirth. Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people.

"This country is constantly drinking strength out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward looking women. And so by the gift of the free will of independent hope it is being constantly renewed from generation to generation by the same process by which it was originally created. It is as if humanity had determined to see to it that this great nation, founded for the benefit of humanity, should not lack for the allegiance of the people of the world.

"You have just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Of allegiance to whom? Of allegiance to no one, unless it be God. Certainly not of allegiance to those who temporarily represent this great Government. You have taken an oath of allegiance to a great ideal, to a great body of principles, to a great hope of the human race.

"You have said, 'We are going to America, not only to earn a living, not only to seek the things which it was more difficult to obtain where we were born, but to help forward the great enterprises of the human spirit,' to let men know that everywhere in the world there are men who will cross strange oceans and go where a speech is spoken which is alien to them, knowing that whatever the speech, there is but one longing and utterance of the human heart and that is for liberty and justice.

Leave Countries Behind.

"And while you bring all countries with you you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you, bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to leave in them. I certainly would not be one even to suggest that a man cease to love the home of his birth and the nation of his origin—those things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts—but it is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go.

"You cannot dedicate yourself to America unless you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will thorough Americans. You cannot become thorough Americans if you think of yourselves in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular national group in America has not yet become an American, and the man who goes among you to trade upon your nationality is no worthy son to live under the Stars and Stripes.

"My urgent advice to you would be not only always to think first of America, but always also to think first of humanity. You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps. Humanity can be welded together only by love, by sympathy, by justice, not by jealousy and hatred.

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital of the passions of his fellow men. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by those passions which lift, and not by the passions which separate and debase. We came to America, either ourselves or in the persons of our ancestors, to better the ideals of man, to make them see finer things than they had seen before, to get rid of the things that divide and to make sure of the things that unite.

"It was but a historical accident, no doubt, that this great country was called the 'United States,' and yet I am very thankful that it has that word 'United' in its title, and the man who seeks to divide, man from man, group from group, interest from interest, in the United States is striking at its very heart.

"It is a very interesting circumstance to me in thinking of those of you who have just sworn allegiance to this great Government that you were drawn across the ocean by some beckoning finger of hope, by some belief, by some vision of a new kind of justice, by some expectation of a better kind of life.

"No doubt you have been disappointed in some of us. Some of us are very disappointing. No doubt you have found that justice in the United States goes only with a pure heart and a right purpose, as it does everywhere else in the world. No doubt what you found here did not seem touched for you, after all, with the complete beauty of the ideal which you had conceived beforehand.

"But remember this: If we had grown at all poor in ideal you brought some of it with you. A man does not go out to seek the thing that is not in him. A man does not hope for the thing that he does not believe in, and if some of us have forgotten what America believed in you at any rate imported in your own hearts a renewal of the belief. That is the reason that I for one make you welcome. If I have in any degree forgotten what America was intended for I will thank God if you will remind me.

"I was born in America. You dreamed dreams of what America was to be, and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man that does not see visions will ever realize any high hope or undertake any high enterprise. Just because you brought dreams with you America is more likely to realize the dreams such as you brought. You are enriching us if you came expecting us to be better than we are.

"See, my friends, what that means. It means that Americans must have a consciousness different from the consciousness of every other nation in the world. I am not saying this with even the slightest thought of criticism of other nations. You know how it is with a family. A family gets centred on itself if it is not careful, and is less interested in the neighbors than it is in its own members.

"So a nation that is not constantly renewed out of new sources is apt to have the narrowness and prejudice of a family; whereas America must have this consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. The example of America must be the example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but of peace because peace is the healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not.

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

"So if you come into this great nation as you have come, voluntarily seeking something that we have to give all that we have to give is this: we cannot exempt you from work. No man is exempt from work anywhere in the world. I sometimes think he is fortunate if he has to work only with his hands and not with his head. It is very easy to do what other people give you to do, but it is very difficult to give other people things to do.

"We cannot exempt you from work; we cannot exempt you from the strife and the heartbreaking burden of the struggle of the day that is common to mankind everywhere; we cannot exempt you from the loads that you must carry; we can only make them light by the spirit in which they are carried. That is the spirit of hope, it is the spirit of liberty, it is the spirit of justice.

"When I was asked therefore by the Mayor and the committee that accompanied him to come up from Washington to meet this great company of newly admitted citizens I could not decline the invitation. I ought not to be away from Washington, and yet I feel that it has renewed my spirit as an American.

"In Washington men tell you so many things every day that are not so, and I like to come and stand in the presence of a great body of my fellow citizens, whether they have been my fellow citizens a long time or a short time, and drink, as it were, out of the common fountains with them and go back feeling what you have so generously given me, the sense of your support and of the living vitality in your hearts, of its great ideals, which made America the hope of the world."

FIFTEEN MORE BODIES ARE PICKED UP AT SEA

Continued from First Page.

fort had been made to learn who all had been in life, but that was impossible. Every train was met at the station, every one of the delegations which arrived from every corporation of the country was asked to help if they could, but there was no result. The seventy-six will lie near the graves of the French sailors who perished off the coast in a sea battle with the fleet of Napoleon—the others will share common graves, the little children together except where mother and child had been united in death, the women in another and the men in still another.

The dawn came cloudless this morning and the sun rose on a city of grief. All night long preparations had been continued to make ready for the last event. The municipal officials, the representatives of the Admiralty, the military and the Cunard line had exhausted every possible means to ascertain names for those dead and to discover if possible more bodies along the coast near the wreck. A storm and a rising sea, however, had made this work fruitless.

United States Consul Frost had labored without sleep for many hours and cooperating with the attaches of Ambassador Page had never ceased to seek more Americans living or find names for more American dead. They had a special corps of embalmers to take care of the known Americans, and lest some might possibly be overlooked the Ambassador added twenty-five of the dead to those under his care. They might not all be American citizens, but they either wore American made clothing or had some other mark, and it was conceded that the sister nation might claim them. Therefore these twenty-five coffins were covered with the American flag and shortly before noon to-day squads of British tars collected them from the mortuaries and carried them through the streets to the Cunard offices on the waterfront, where they remained until the last journey began.

The scene was most impressive as the bluejackets appeared in the street. The thoroughfares were all crowded at the time.

Although there was quiet, yet there had been some hurrying, some jostling, as men and women sought vantage points. But at the sight of the first flag draped coffin the multitudes stopped still. The men quickly removed their hats, and the women devoutly muttered prayers. The automobiles and other vehicles in the street were checked, and it was in this almost deathlike silence that the American dead were passed along.

Not all of the American dead were in the little procession, however, as a dozen or more bodies are to return to the United States. Charles Frohman's secretary arrived from London this morning and will take charge of the body of his late employer. Other bodies to be sent to the United States are those of Isaac F. Trumbull of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. Henry MacDonald of New York, Charles H. Stevens and Dr. F. S. Pearson, D. Walker, Dr. Pearson's secretary; Hugh Compton, the seventeen-year-old son of the Booth Line's president; the younger Pearl, C. T. Broderick of Boston and Mrs. Spillman of Detroit. With them will go the body of Mrs. R. D. Shymer, which was identified to-day early. Mrs. Shymer was once the wife of a British nobleman, but later married an American.

The funeral services began at 10 o'clock this morning in reality, although the burials were not completed until 3 this afternoon. Then at St. Coleman's Cathedral Bishop Brown of Cork celebrated a solemn high requiem mass in the presence of Admiral Coke, representing the Admiralty; Gen. Hill for the army and official representatives of the cities and towns of the district.

The dead had all been collected in four mortuaries before daylight. Around those who had not been identified had been placed every relic, every possible thing that might aid in an identification, and in addition all had been carefully photographed. It is beyond all possibility that all will be known, for eight at least are mangled beyond all recognition.

After the celebration of the mass the funeral processions began. A squad of police, an escort of bluejackets and of soldiers, representatives of the municipal corporations with bands started the way over the hills, the bands playing Chopin's Funeral March or the Dead March in Saul. The shutters of all shops were up, the curtains of all houses drawn, the wheels of all factories stilled and traffic suspended.

Arriving at the cemetery, where the graves had been dug by the Connaught Rangers, the clergymen of the city without regard to creed joined in conducting simple services. There was not one procession but three, and they occupied altogether three hours at least. The services in each case were concluded by a firing squad of soldiers or sailors which fired a volley over the graves of those who perished, innocent victims of an act which has been denounced not as war but as piracy.

All survivors able to leave have departed from Queenstown now. The last who were not held in the hospitals departed early this morning for their destination. Before they left those able to bear the sight were induced to take one last look at the dead, and as a result of that the body of Mrs. Anthony Watson of New York was identified.

Continues Search for Family.

Arthur C. Luck of Worcester, Mass., who was a survivor, returned to Queenstown to-day. His wife and two children are missing and the husband and father cannot give up hope. He does little searching. Broken and crushed, he would be far better off under the care of physicians and nurses. O. B. Hammond of Bernardsville, N. J., who is in the hospital, believes now that his wife was lost. When he was first brought in he was told that Mrs. Hammond was safe in another ward. When he was able to go to her he found that it was another Mrs. Hammond from the steerage. No trace of his wife has been found. He gave the other Mrs. Hammond money to buy clothes and proceed to her destination.

William Webb, representative of relatives of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, has recognized the futility of sending ships to search for the dead. He is simply waiting, although the entire coast has been spurred by rewards offered to search for bodies.

Affidavits made by Miss Jessie Taft Smith of Braceville, Ohio; Dr. Howard I. Fisher, Major F. Warren Pearl and Robert Rankin of New York have been forwarded by United States Consul Frost. The first two have been sent to Secretary of State Bryan and the last to Ambassador Page. These affidavits are to be used formally as the basis for action by the United States. The statements in nowise reflect upon the officers or crew of the ship, although each mentions the ineffectiveness of the lifeboats launched under the circumstances that prevailed.

DREICER & CO.
will remain closed
to-day, owing to the
loss of their associate
MR. EDGAR GORER
on board the S.S. "Lusitania."
560 Fifth Avenue

LEGISLATURES CONDEMN GERMANY

Action Over Sinking of the Lusitania Taken in Three States.

PLEDGE WILSON SUPPORT

Resolutions voicing vigorous protests against the sinking of the Lusitania and demanding reparation from Germany were adopted yesterday by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. The State Senate of Texas passed resolutions pledging support to the President in the present critical situation, but made no condemnation of Germany.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ACTION.

Demands Guarantee of No Recurrence of Disaster.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 10.—The House to-night passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, on the 7th day of May, the Lusitania, a transatlantic passenger vessel, carrying neither guns nor other weapons of war, was attacked by a submarine belonging to the German nation, which, without warning or opportunity for escape sent to the bottom of the sea many hundreds of defenceless men, women and children, and among them more than one hundred American people; and,

"Whereas, such a deed, unknown to the laws of war or the principles of civilization, constitutes a personal affront to the American nation and calls for such action on the part of this country as will insure the speediest reparation and a guarantee against recurrence; therefore,

"*Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*, That this House condemns the action of the German nation as a dastardly deed, worthy of none save a barbarous and uncivilized people; that the detestable act being a personal affront to this nation calls from the President of the United States the most drastic action in securing from the German nation an apology for its barbarous act and reparation to the fullest degree for the destruction of American lives and property and an unconditional guarantee that its heinous conduct manifested in this cowardly deed will never again be permitted on the ocean, and

"*Be it further resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States."

TEXAS SENATE ACTS.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 10.—The State Senate to-day adopted a resolution on the sinking of the Lusitania, expressing the "utmost confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and firmness of the President of the United States and his Cabinet in the present critical situation."

It conveys to the President the sympathy of the State of Texas and assures him of the support of the people of this State in any course he sees fit to take in this emergency.

TENNESSEANS ACT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10. — The House of Representatives of the General Assembly upon convening for the week this afternoon adopted the following resolution on the sinking of the Lusitania, offered by Representative Clyde Shropshire, Consul to Paris under Grover Cleveland:

"Whereas the people of the State of Tennessee and the whole nation have been shocked beyond all manner of expression by the dastardly deed of Germany in murdering the citizens of the United States, defenceless men, women and children, aboard the unarmed mercantile ship, an act so cruel and cowardly that the premediated murderer who kills from ambush stands out in comparison like an honored hero, and, where as the God fearing and peace loving nation that remembered the Maine will not forget the Lusitania, but with patience and fortitude will calmly meet and do her full duty in the face of such hideous and diabolical piracy.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, that we renew our allegiance to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in full confidence in his wisdom and patience, and pledge the people of Tennessee to abide by whatever course his calm judgment dictates, knowing full well that, guided by an all wise Providence he will act with all fairness in keeping with time honored prestige, which has always preserved and maintained the honor and dignity of the great nation."

Republican members of the House advised against rocking the boat, but Mr. Shropshire said that the President of the United States should know that the people of Tennessee were ready to respond in an emergency.

Later a milder resolution was put through the Senate and also adopted by the House. The upper branch will act to-morrow on the Shropshire resolution.

SEIZE LINDELL BATES AS SPY

English Soldiers Arrest Him as He Hunts Brother's Body.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—Lindell T. Bates, son of Linden W. Bates of New York, who is searching for the body of his brother, Lindon Bates, Jr., was arrested at Kinsale yesterday on a charge of espionage. He was released as soon as United States Consul Frost got word of his arrest.

Mr. Bates, accompanied by Newton B. Knox, a mining engineer, went to Kinsale to continue his search and while along the shore they were accosted by a sergeant and a squad of soldiers who questioned them closely. The sergeant at last came to the conclusion that they were German officers, probably from a submarine, and took them to the barracks. The two men protested their innocence, which was quickly established when Mr. Frost was communicated with.

They found no trace of the body of the missing man.

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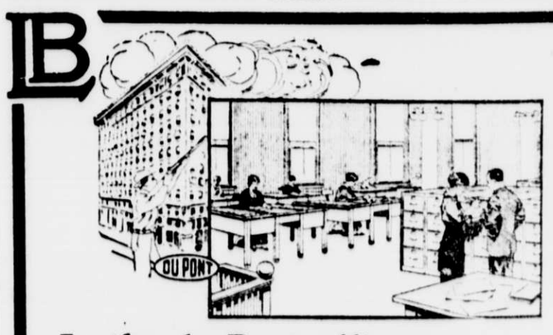

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