

U. S. Would Avoid Responsibility If War Is Declared

Conflict With Germany to Come Only If Kaiser Takes Initiative by Formal Declaration of Hostilities, Is Belief Among Observers.

BARGAINING TO BE ABANDONED

Breaking Off of Diplomatic Relations and Branding Of Germany As An Outlaw Among Nations Also Suggested—Public Demands That Government Meet Issue Presented by Outrages.

The elapse of another twenty-four hours since the Lusitania catastrophe without the intentions of President Wilson being made known has in no sense lessened the tenacity of the situation existing in Washington.

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

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?

REPLY TO RIGGS SUIT IS READY

Answer Charging Bank with Speculating May Be Filed Today.

DEMURRER IS ENTERED Defendants Maintain Courts Cannot Review Official Acts of Discretion.

The charge that the Riggs National Bank has been a highly speculative institution is the outstanding feature in the answer of Treasury Department officials to the bank's suit for an injunction to prevent the Treasury officials from "conspiring to wreck the bank."

The Treasury officials' answer was completed last night by the large staff of counsel retained by Secretary McAdoo, Comptroller Williams and Treasurer Burke, and will be filed probably today.

Therefore, it is stated in the answer, it would not be competent for the courts to review the acts of discretion by the Treasury officials.

Treasurer Burke retreats. He himself from the suit in his answer. He sets forth that he is merely a "stakeholder" insofar as the \$5,000 interest money due the bank April 1, and held by him is concerned.

Those who have read the Treasury officials' answer term it "thoroughly unimpeachable." The answer, they say, contains a great deal of matter that is not competent to the suit which, it is surmised, the bank's attorneys will move to strike out, as being designed chiefly to affect public opinion.

In the Treasury answer a determined effort is made to show that officers of the Riggs Bank were extensive dealers in stocks and bonds and much attention is devoted to the Glover and Flather account, and the Corcoran National Bank deal, in an effort to show speculation.

The answer is supported by a number of affidavits, the contents of which can only be guessed at until the answer is filed. Treasury officials, it is stated, have been in close conference with members of the bankrupt brokerage firm of Lewis Johnson & Co., who are commonly believed to know whether Riggs Bank officials speculated.

The Treasury answer is voluminous and covers 148 typewritten pages. The lengthy petition of the bank for an injunction covered but seventy-five typewritten pages.

Paris, May 9.—Leading neutral pro-Germans Catholics have strongly urged the Pope to quit Rome and take temporary refuge in Spain as soon as Italy declares war. The Pope peremptorily refused. He had been assured that his personal security will not be impeded while the Holy See will be preserved.

There is danger that communication between the Vatican and Austria and Germany will suffer, but the Pope recognizes he would commit a tremendous political error by voluntarily going into exile.

London, May 9.—Survivors of the Lusitania who have arrived here from Queenstown showed traces of harrowing experiences through which they had just passed. Many of them were lacking in clothing and some were dressed in garments furnished by sailors on the Lusitania off the Irish coast took off his trousers and tied them to an anchor, which he waved to attract the attention of a passing boat.

Paris, May 9.—Leading neutral pro-Germans Catholics have strongly urged the Pope to quit Rome and take temporary refuge in Spain as soon as Italy declares war. The Pope peremptorily refused. He had been assured that his personal security will not be impeded while the Holy See will be preserved.

There is danger that communication between the Vatican and Austria and Germany will suffer, but the Pope recognizes he would commit a tremendous political error by voluntarily going into exile.

London, May 9.—The American Embassy in London is in receipt of the following telegram from Queenstown: "There is no news yet of Herbert S. Stone, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, A. L. Hopkins, Herman A. Myers, Ed. Posen, T. B. Tussen, or Harry J. Keiser. All probably are dead. The body of Charles Fitzmaurice, of Chicago, is here and has been embalmed. Mr. Fitzmaurice's body has not been found."

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

BATTLEDOOR AND SHUTTLECOCK



AMERICAN POLICEMEN GUARD BERNSTORFF

Neither Bombs Nor Cranks Found About the Embassy Building.

The German Embassy is being closely watched by plain clothes men of the Washington police force as precaution against any demonstration against its inmates. Maj. Raymond Pullman, chief of police, stated last night that no unnecessary risks were being taken, and he seemed confident that the precaution would prevent trouble.

Count von Bernstorff arrived from New York yesterday, and admitted that yesterday morning a letter had been received stating that the Embassy would be blown up at 1:32 this morning. He treated the letter lightly.

The letter was written on paper with a watermark indicating that the paper is the kind used in government departments.

Women Driven from Berths by Torpedo's Blast Dressed in Sailors' Togs.

London, May 9.—Survivors of the Lusitania who have arrived here from Queenstown showed traces of harrowing experiences through which they had just passed. Many of them were lacking in clothing and some were dressed in garments furnished by sailors on the Lusitania off the Irish coast took off his trousers and tied them to an anchor, which he waved to attract the attention of a passing boat.

Paris, May 9.—Leading neutral pro-Germans Catholics have strongly urged the Pope to quit Rome and take temporary refuge in Spain as soon as Italy declares war. The Pope peremptorily refused. He had been assured that his personal security will not be impeded while the Holy See will be preserved.

There is danger that communication between the Vatican and Austria and Germany will suffer, but the Pope recognizes he would commit a tremendous political error by voluntarily going into exile.

London, May 9.—The American Embassy in London is in receipt of the following telegram from Queenstown: "There is no news yet of Herbert S. Stone, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, A. L. Hopkins, Herman A. Myers, Ed. Posen, T. B. Tussen, or Harry J. Keiser. All probably are dead. The body of Charles Fitzmaurice, of Chicago, is here and has been embalmed. Mr. Fitzmaurice's body has not been found."

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

JAPAN POINTS TO TEUTONIC PERIL

German Military Base in Far East Cited in Explanation of Demands.

CONCESSIONS TO CHINA

Official Statement Reveals How the Mikado Yielded to Preserve Peace.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday made public here a lengthy statement given out by the Tokyo Foreign Office on May 7. The statement constitutes a review of the negotiations with China, and is understood to embody practically the entire contents of the Japanese ultimatum sent to China on May 6.

The official statement reveals the great extent of the concessions made to China by Japan in the form of modifications of the demands presented at the outset of the negotiations more than three months ago. In view of what China had agreed to before the break of last week the statement reveals how difficult it would have been for China to refuse to accept the very materially modified demands presented in the ultimatum of May 6.

Japan Explains Concessions. These concessions to China on the part of Japan are in a way explained by references to the spirit and desire animating Japan in the formulation of her original program with respect to China. These the Japanese statement sums up as follows: "The Imperial government have, in the proposals lately presented to the Chinese government, made it their main object to adjust matters relating to, and to meet the new situation created by, the war between Japan and Germany, to assist the friendly relations subsisting between Japan and China, and to bring about a permanent peace in the Orient. They, in formulating these proposals, had taken special care to avoid those which might be deemed to conflict with the principles of territorial integrity, equal opportunity and the open door which Japan had occasion, time and again, to declare to the powers."

Accordingly, these proposals include, among others, those relating to the disposition of the German rights in the province of Shantung, those relating to the recognition of special rights and interests which Japan possesses in Manchuria and in Eastern Inner Mongolia; those relating to the solution of various questions which have for years been pending between the Japanese and the Chinese governments."

It is not doubted here that this and other statements in the Japanese announcements is very similar to, if not identical with, what has been conveyed to the Chinese government.

London, May 9.—A news agency dispatch states that E. K. Foote, United States consul at Chemnitz, Germany, is missing, nothing having been heard of him since he left his post a month ago to go to America.

Mr. Foote is a native of Ohio.

Collector of New York Declares Lusitania Was Not Armed.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, May 9.—The Cunard Line issued an official statement today denying the report the Lusitania carried guns. "This report has been denied by the British admiralty," the statement said, "but in view of its repetition it is emphatically denied that the Lusitania was armed in any way."

Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, also denied the report yesterday. "This report is not correct," he said. "The Lusitania was inspected as is customary. No guns were found, mounted or unmounted, and the vessel sailed without any armament. No merchant ship would be allowed to arm in this port and leave the harbor."

Member of Famous Virginia Family Returns in Mourning.

New York, May 9.—Mrs. Reginald Brooks, one of the famous Langhorne sisters of Virginia, known as the "Three Graces," arrived on the American liner St. Louis today. She was in mourning for Capt. the Hon. Douglas Pennant, who was killed in France.

"I am going to Virginia to stay in the country for six weeks," was all she would say. She refused to discuss her Red Cross work at Plymouth, England, where she aided with her sister, Mrs. Waldorf Astor, in hospital work. Capt. Douglas Pennant left his fortune to Mrs. Brooks.

TWO LINERS MAKE SAFE PASSAGE THROUGH ZONE

New York, of American Line, and La Touraine, of French Company in Docks.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, May 9.—The American liner New York, which sailed May 1 for Liverpool, arrived at that port at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon, according to a cablegram received by the American Line. The officials of the line had received numerous enquiries from friends of passengers following the Lusitania disaster, asking whether the ship had arrived. The cablegram said: "All well."

A similar cablegram was received by the French Line reporting the safe arrival at Bordeaux of the steamer La Touraine, which left this port April 27.

U. S. ENVOY IN GERMANY MISSING FOR 4 WEEKS

E. K. Foote, Consul at Chemnitz, Not Heard from Since Start for Home.

London, May 9.—A news agency dispatch states that E. K. Foote, United States consul at Chemnitz, Germany, is missing, nothing having been heard of him since he left his post a month ago to go to America.

Mr. Foote is a native of Ohio.

Collector of New York Declares Lusitania Was Not Armed.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, May 9.—The Cunard Line issued an official statement today denying the report the Lusitania carried guns. "This report has been denied by the British admiralty," the statement said, "but in view of its repetition it is emphatically denied that the Lusitania was armed in any way."

Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, also denied the report yesterday. "This report is not correct," he said. "The Lusitania was inspected as is customary. No guns were found, mounted or unmounted, and the vessel sailed without any armament. No merchant ship would be allowed to arm in this port and leave the harbor."

Member of Famous Virginia Family Returns in Mourning.

New York, May 9.—Mrs. Reginald Brooks, one of the famous Langhorne sisters of Virginia, known as the "Three Graces," arrived on the American liner St. Louis today. She was in mourning for Capt. the Hon. Douglas Pennant, who was killed in France.

"I am going to Virginia to stay in the country for six weeks," was all she would say. She refused to discuss her Red Cross work at Plymouth, England, where she aided with her sister, Mrs. Waldorf Astor, in hospital work. Capt. Douglas Pennant left his fortune to Mrs. Brooks.

Heavy Toll of Death In Lusitania Disaster Due To Crew's Inefficiency

'OLD GLORY' NO SEA PROTECTION

Dr. Dernburg Says "Subs" Won't Spare Ships to England.

WARNING WAS SUFFICIENT

No One Safe Who Sails on Boat Carrying Contraband—Several Ships Endangered.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, May 9.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former minister of colonies of the German empire and recognized in this country as the Kaiser's spokesman, said tonight that Germany had only begun her deadly crusade against Great Britain's commerce, and that the sinking of the Lusitania would be followed by the destruction of other British ships, whether or not there were Americans aboard.

The American flag would afford not the slightest protection for vessels which carried cargo that the Germans agreed as contraband, he said, and that even parts of flying machines, automobile accessories and cotton were now considered contraband by the German admiralty. Finally Dr. Dernburg said:

"Ships in War Zone. "Any ship carrying goods to Great Britain is to be sunk. England has cut off Germany from the outside world, and we intend to isolate her in like manner so that all communication with other parts of the earth will be impossible."

When shipping men heard of Dr. Dernburg's threat against all vessels bound to England they called attention to the fact that a number of ships will enter the British war zone tomorrow with several hundred Americans aboard.

Only German Safeguard. "Americans have always been friendly to Germany," Dr. Dernburg said, "and we want to maintain their friendship. These facts, however, must be borne in mind."

"There were 5,000 cases of war materials for the allies on board the Lusitania. I understand something like 150 Americans were killed. I regret that very much. Nevertheless, if this material had gotten into the hands of the allies it would have been used against us and they might have been able to pound their way into Germany through our lines and many more than 150 of our people might have been killed."

A submarine can be rammed at any minute and if the Lusitania had been warned she could have put on steam and run away. So instead of giving warning to the Lusitania, Germany gave specific general notice before she sailed. That notice was ample."

Should Watch Cargo. "Any American traveling on an American boat under the American flag will be safe. There is only one danger—the use of the American flag by a belligerent vessel. There are also this condition. An American ship or any other neutral ship must carry no munitions of war. It is easy for an American who wants to travel to find out what a ship carries."

"Germany issued her order fixing a war zone. England replied by her orders in council, requiring nations to ship nothing to Germany. Now shall Germany stop her submarine warfare? We will stop it as we announced, providing England stops her policy of starvation."

Dr. Dernburg was asked who was to be held responsible for the suits of damages that would be brought because of the death of American passengers. He said: "The Cunard Line. The Cunard Company is responsible."

U. S. Flag No Protection. One of the reporters remarked: "You gave the Gulflight no warning. She was an American ship carrying the American flag and under the American flag."

"Yes," responded the Kaiser's representative, "but she carried oil. And oil is used for fuel, lubricating and many other purposes on board ship."

"Then you mean to say," continued the reporter, "that the American flag and American registry are no protection?"

"Not if the ship carries contraband of war," answered Dr. Dernburg with emphasis on every word.

"Does that mean what Germany considers contraband of war?" was asked.

"No; it means what was contained in the list of contraband published by Great Britain."

U-39 Named for Disaster.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

Survivors Tell of Many that Went to Grave Under Waves—Sailors Failed to Launch Lifeboats After Attack of German Submarine Off Irish Coast.

CARRIED DOWN WITH VESSEL

Struck by Two Torpedoes, Giant Ship Sank in Fifteen Minutes, According to Testimony of Watches of Men Who Were Rescued—Men and Women Tell Tales of Hardship—Hours Adrift in Open Boats.

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald. Liverpool, May 9.—The Cunard Line office tonight made the official announcement that the known survivors now number eighty Americans and 407 other passengers and 275 of the crew.

Revision of the figures came after it was learned that additional survivors had gone to London without giving their names at Queenstown. These figures reduce the death list to 1,140.

By A. F. BEACH. Dublin, May 9.—Scores of the Lusitania's passengers—many of them women and children—after being placed safely in life boats were dragged down with the ship when it sank because the boats could not be lowered. Survivors attribute this fault to inefficiency among the crew. Ropes fouled, some of the boats were chopped away, overturning when they struck the sea and hurling the occupants into the water. Some fell from a height of forty feet. Others could not be released and were dragged down.

These reports were given to me by responsible persons among the 196 survivors who came through on the first train from Queenstown.

My informants agree also on the following cardinal facts of the disaster: WATCHES TELL STORY.

The Lusitania was struck by two torpedoes. She was struck at exactly 2:15 o'clock and sank at 2:30. They showed me five watches that stopped exactly at 2:30 when their owners struck the water.

Alfred Vanderbilt, Charles Frohman, Charles Klein and Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Hubbard undoubtedly are dead. Following are excerpts from survivors' stories which bear directly on the inefficiency of the crew and the manner in which the boats were handled.

Robert C. Wright, Cleveland, Ohio, said: "There was no panic on board, but there was an awful lack of efficiency. The boats were not lowered properly. Some were chopped from the ropes, fell and overturned."

Others told stories of personal heroism. More tales were of the burden of terror, the long fight of the living among the dead, and the miracle of their rescue.

Samuel "Tipperary" One passenger told how, with his life raft loaded with injured and bereft survivors, with bodies of dead all around them, and the shrieks of drowning men and women ringing in their ears, the score or more on the raft broke into "Tipperary"—singing to keep up heart.

George A. Kessler, well known New Yorker, said: "I was standing on the A deck smoking when at once I distinctly saw the wake of a torpedo as it came rushing at me. It struck us exactly at 2:30 o'clock. I know this because my watch was in my hand at the time."

"I was calm even after we were struck and fell no alarm nor did any of the saloon passengers. We lived in a fool's paradise of disbelief that anything in the line of torpedoes possibly could badly injure the Lusitania."

"We calmly put the women into the boats, but did it simply in a spirit of convention. None of us believed that it was necessary. I started to help some women into a boat, when there was a sudden list. I found myself thrown into a boat which, up to then had been unlowered. It was about fifty feet above the water mark. This boat was immediately lowered and before we reached the water the Lusitania had settled down with us about twenty feet."

George Down with Ship. "Scarcely had we got the boat clear of the falls when the Lusitania disappeared before our very eyes. It was too sudden to describe; it just happened. Immediately there was tremendous emotion or suction and the boat overturned. I, with the other occupants—probably fifty or sixty in all—were thrown into the water and dragged down. How far down we went or how long I remained under water I cannot tell. It seemed a lifetime."

"When finally I came to the surface the boat had disappeared. I swam for a long time. Finally I came to a collapsible boat with eight men in it, six of whom were stokers. I clambered into the boat, which was half-filled with water. We tried bailing and baling, but the boat would tilt and turn, and finally capsized again. It did this eight times."

"The stokers were big, husky young fellows, apparently as strong as oxen."

HOPE OF RESCUE GONE. London, May 9.—The American Embassy in London is in receipt of the following telegram from Queenstown: "There is no news yet of Herbert S. Stone, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, A. L. Hopkins, Herman A. Myers, Ed. Posen, T. B. Tussen, or Harry J. Keiser. All probably are dead. The body of Charles Fitzmaurice, of Chicago, is here and has been embalmed. Mr. Fitzmaurice's body has not been found."

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.

London, May 9.—A dispatch to Lloyd's states that the U-39 sank the Lusitania. The dispatch came from Munich by way of Beale and Geneva.