

# SCOUR SEAS FOR BODIES ENGLISH MOB GERMANS

## THOUSAND VICTIMS STILL TO BE FOUND

VICTIMS OF GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACK



MRS. PAUL CROMPTON, of Philadelphia, and her six children, who sailed as first class passengers on the Lusitania, and who are not reported among the saved. Mr. Crompton accompanied his family, and is also reported among the missing.

### President Deliberates To Give Public Time To Regain Judgment

With the first outraged protest of the American people over the destruction of life on the Lusitania, conveyed to him in newspaper editorials and in a flood of telegrams to the White House, President Wilson maintained his attitude of calm deliberation today, awaiting for the sober second thought of the nation to find expression before acting in one of the gravest crisis the nation has ever faced.

The President had nothing further to add to his statement of last night that "he knows that the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

After remaining in his study well into the night the President went to church today and retired again to his study on his return.

He did not consult with Secretary Bryan or others of his Cabinet today, and it is significant that the President has not communicated with any of his advisors since the Lusitania went down.

The responsibility is his, and he wishes to be guided by the wishes of the people, uninfluenced by the views of his associates, Cabinet officials have been given to under-

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### BERNSTORFF DENIES ADVANCE ADVICES

Denying that he had received any official communication from his government concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today referred to the statement of the Berlin government, made public last night, as his answer to all queries concerning the sea tragedy.

"I know nothing of the sinking of the British liner except what I have seen in the newspaper," he said. "I have nothing official from my government on the subject, and naturally I cannot discuss it."

"I see in the press a statement from Berlin. There is nothing I should add to that statement. I stand on my government's statement."

The ambassador somewhat impatiently dismissed the intimation in certain circles that he may have known in advance of German plans to torpedo the Lusitania.

"I did not," he said, "but if I had known I could have gone no further than to say that I had no official information of the danger of travel in the war zone in the vessels of a belligerent."

The ambassador walked to a table strewn with newspapers, and there pointed out the Berlin statement of last night, wherein Germany called attention to the warnings promulgated in the country advising Americans to stay off British ships bound for the war zone.

"That covers the ground. There is nothing to add to it," said Count von Bernstorff.

The ambassador, who had a merry sleep with New York newspaper reporters last night, asserted today that he had refused steadfastly to say one word about the Lusitania affair because he was without official advice or authority from his government to speak. Any utterance attributed to him commenting on the situation, he averred, was incorrect.

LONDON, May 9.—Stimulated by the offer of thousands of dollars in rewards for the recovery of the bodies of prominent Americans, scores of Irish fisherboats are today scouring the waters off Old Head of Kinsale where the Lusitania was sunk by the German submarine U-39.

Latest estimates today indicate that 1,000 bodies are still in the sea and that hundreds may never be recovered.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles Klein, Elbert Hubbard, and Justis Miles Forman are still missing and absolutely no hope is entertained that they will be found among those who were rescued.

Riots in Liverpool early today expressed the feeling of indignation against Germany aroused by the death of non-combatants in the sinking of the queen of the British merchant marine.

Reports from that city say that infuriated mobs formed at an early hour and raided German-owned shops and battled with the police who were called to quell the disturbances.

Several shops were literally torn to pieces by the raiders. Twenty prisoners were taken. An attempt at rescue was made and the police were forced to use their clubs to clear the streets.

Indignation runs high throughout the United Kingdom and the municipal authorities are on the alert to prevent similar demonstrations.

Ambassador Page, accompanied by Secretary of the Embassy Laughlin, met the first train load of survivors at Euston station where an anxious crowd of relatives and friends were gathered.

Under the direction of Ambassador Page, the refugees were sent to hotels and boarding houses and every effort made to care for the unfortunate, many of whom are penniless and suffering from exposure.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's gallantry may have cost him his life in the Lusitania disaster, according to Thomas Slidell, of New York. Slidell said that he saw Vanderbilt on the deck of the ship a few minutes before it went down. He declared Vanderbilt was wearing a life-belt, but when he saw a young woman without one he took it off and gave it to her. Slidell says he then saw Vanderbilt go in search of another life-belt and that was the last he saw of him.

At the line offices the information received today indicates that only 658 had been saved, while the British admiralty figures place the number at 703. It is said that there may be a duplication of names that causes the variance in the figures.

Officials of the Cunard line place the dead at 1,273, of whom 118 are citizens of the United States. The line records indicate that there were 188 Americans on the ill-fated liner. Taking these figures as accurate, they would show that only seventy Americans were saved. Not one of the prominent Americans, as well known in London as New York, have been rescued.

Advices from Munich declare that the U-39, the most powerful of the German undersea boats, was the vessel that sank the Lusitania.

### Order Slowly Brought Out of Chaos In Queenstown as Authorities Act

QUEENSTOWN, May 9.—Order is slowly being brought out of chaos in this little coasting city today. The toll of the Lusitania tragedy seems complete. The best figures obtainable by the admiralty officials, co-operating with the Cunard line, place the number of victims at not less than 1,273.

The revised figures show that 658 were saved, but some at least of these will die. There are 143 bodies in the three temporary morgues here and eleven are at Kinsale, making the total of the recovered dead 154.

Early today a number of steam tugs were dispatched from the local harbor to the scene of the wreck to search for more bodies, but it is feared that there will not be very many others recovered.

Some of the rescued sailors from the sunken liner say that very few of the first cabin passengers adjusted their life-belts to their bodies. They believed that the big liner