

STEAMER LUSITANIA TORPEDOED AND SUNK

LINER FALLS VICTIM TO SUBMARINE IN NORTH SEA

Floating Palace With 1,253 Passengers on Board Meets Fate Predicted by "German Imperial Embassy" Before Sailing

MAJORITY OF PASSENGERS AMERICANS, MANY OF THEM OF PROMINENCE

Meager Details of Disaster Received—Assistance Being Hurried to Scene From Liverpool and Other Points— Torpedoing of Ship Follows Warning Advertisements and Anonymous Telegrams Sent to Passengers on Eve of Vessel's Sailing From New York Five Days Ago— Loss of Life Not Known—Passengers May Have Been Saved.

London, May 7.—The Lusitania has been torpedoed and sunk off Old Head, Kinsale, on the west coast of Ireland. Assistance has been sent. The ship had 1,310 passengers, most of them Americans.

New York, May 7.—The Cunard Steamship Company announced today that it had received from its agents in England an unconfirmed report that the steamship Lusitania had been torpedoed off the coast of Ireland. Officials of the line announced here they would promptly make public any confirmation or denial of the report.

A dispatch from London, printed in the Dow Jones News Bureau ticker, states that a report to the Lloyds says the Lusitania has been sunk off Kinsale, Ireland.

PASSENGERS HAD BEEN WARNED.

When the Lusitania sailed she had aboard 1,310 passengers. Some nervousness had been caused because of the publication in the morning papers of Saturday of an advertisement warning intended passengers that a state of war existed between Germany and Great Britain and her allies, that the zone included the waters adjacent to the British Isles, that vessels flying the flag of Great Britain were liable to destruction in these waters, and that passengers traveling thru British waters do so at their own risk. The advertisement was signed "Imperial German embassy."

CAUSED FEW CANCELLATIONS.

This warning caused few cancellations. Just before the steamer's departure, a number of passengers received telegrams at the pier signed by names unknown to them and presumed to be fictitious, advising them not to sail, as the liner was to be torpedoed by submarines. Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt was one of the passengers who received such a message, but he destroyed it without comment.

NEWS STARTLES WASHINGTON.

Regarded as Most Serious Incident Since Beginning of War.

Washington, May 7.—News of the torpedoing of the Lusitania struck official Washington like a bomb. While disposed to await full details before expressing opinions officials felt that the incident was the most serious they have had to face since the beginning of the war.

President Wilson was shown the dispatches on the sinking of the Lusitania. No comment was made. Ambassador Page cabled: "Lusitania torpedoed and sunk. No news of passengers yet."

DEATH LIST UNKNOWN.

Number of Passengers Saved Uncertain—Boats With Survivors Seen. London, May 7.—The Cunard line steamer Lusitania, from New York May 1 for Liverpool, with 1,253 passengers on board, was torpedoed at a point about ten miles off Old Head, Kinsale, Ireland, and at about 2 o'clock and sunk.

The manager of the Cunard line at Liverpool says he received the following message from Oldhead, off Kinsale: "The Lusitania was sunk by a submarine at 2:35 o'clock this afternoon, eight miles south by west (off this point)."

A dispatch from Liverpool says it is not known how many of the Lusitania's passengers were saved.

Kinsale is a seaport of Ireland, thirteen miles southwest of Cork. It lies near the entrance of St. George's channel, near Ireland and England, thru which trans-Atlantic vessels pass on their way to Liverpool.

Presence of Submarines Known.

The presence of German submarines off the southern coast of Ireland and along the line of travel the Lusitania would follow, was made known in a dispatch from Glasgow last night, which recited that the steamer Sherbury had been torpedoed off the Irish coast. This was on April 29. Two other vessels were sent to the bottom more recently, the Centurion and Candidate. Just where these ships were attacked has not been made known, but it is believed one or more German submarines are operating in the lines of trans-Atlantic travel. It may be that they were waiting for the Lusitania and in the meanwhile attacked such other vessels as came within their range.

Wander of Maritime World.

The Lusitania was a product of the race for speed, which was carried on for years by the trans-Atlantic steam-

ship companies, particularly for England and Germany. When the Lusitania was launched she was the wonder of the maritime world. Her mastery of the sea was undisputed. The progress of the vessel on her first voyage to New York was watched by the world.

BELIEVE MANY SAVED.

Rescue Boats Thought to Have Survivors Sighted by Rescue Ships. New York, May 7.—The New York offices of the Cunard line announced this afternoon that the Lusitania has been sunk.

The Lusitania, one of the fastest ships afloat, was torpedoed and sunk this afternoon off the coast of Ireland, ten miles south of Kinsale. She had aboard 1,253 passengers. She sailed from this port last Saturday, May 1, and carried in addition to her large passenger list, 163 passengers transferred to her from the Anchor line steamer Cameronia.

Loss is Verified.

The news of her sinking was announced by the local officers of the Cunard line, and was based on cable advice received from Liverpool. Three dispatches received in the order named were made public and read as follows: "We received from the Landsend wireless station news of repeated calls for assistance from Lusitania. Big list. Position ten miles south. Later telegram from Queenstown says all available craft in the harbor has been dispatched to assist."

Think Most Passengers Saved.

The second message read: "Queenstown, 4:45 p. m.—Twenty boats our line in vicinity where Lusitania sunk. Fifteen other boats approaching."

Third dispatch from Liverpool read: "Following received by admiralty: Galleyhead—Several boats, apparently with survivors, southeast nine miles. Greek steamer proceeding to assist. Dispatches from London and Queenstown confirm news. Believed most passengers saved."

Many of Prominence Aboard.

The list of the first cabin passengers includes: Albert C. Billocks and wife, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lady Allen and maid, Montreal; Julien De Ayala, Cuban consul general at Liverpool; W. Broderick-Cloete, San Antonio, Tex.; J. H. Brooks, New York; C. A. Dingwall, Chicago; Justin M. Forman, New York; Charles Frohman and valet, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Hubbard, East Aurora, N. Y.; and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Leroy and maid, Sydney, Australia; Lady Mackworth, Cardiff, Wales.

Passengers Felt Safe.

Charles P. Sumner, general agent of the Cunard line, said when the Lusitania sailed that the ship was not attended by any risk whatever, as the liner had a speed of 25.5 knots. In commenting on the report of the torpedoing of the Lusitania today marine men pointed out that the Lusitania could not be sunk by a single torpedo.

Charles T. Bowring, head of the firm of Bowring Brothers, and president of the St. George's Society, was one of the passengers who sailed on the Lusitania. He commented on the advertisement appearing in the morning papers, and characterized it as a silly performance and below the dignity of any foreign country.

Other passengers on the Lusitania, including Elbert Hubbard, publisher of the Philistine; Dr. A. Thomas, the wealthy Welsh coal operator, and his daughter, Lady Mackworth, took occasion to say that they saw nothing to worry about in the advertisement.

Life Boats Launched.

Queenstown, May 7.—News here from the Lusitania at 3:25 p. m., says that before sinking her life boats were over her sides.

Stock Market Affected.

New York, May 7.—Stocks collapsed this afternoon on news of the Lusitania. Prices of stocks fell away down rapidly, but support brought steadiness at the close.

DISPLEASED AT CONCESSIONS.

Japanese Newspapers Insist No Mere Concessions Shall Be Made. Tokyo, May 7.—In presenting its ultimatum to China, Japan omitted all items from group 6 from the amended list of demands, with the exception of the portion with concession as in Fu Kien, on which an agreement already has been reached. The demands in group 6 are reserved for future discussion.

The press generally deprecates concessions to China. Some newspapers express the fear that the impression will go abroad that the elder statesmen are still the power behind the throne. More than forty warships, including the battleships Hizen and Kongo, are preparing for possible operations against China. A second squadron under Admiral Nawa is hastily embarking supplies.

including the battleships Sagami and Suwa, has been ordered to the gulf of Pechili to be in readiness to take aboard Minister Hiocki, in case of necessity. The police are protecting Professor Ariga, Japanese adviser to President Yuan Shi Kai, whom speakers here denounced as a Chinese spy, and arranging ample protection for Chinese residents of Japan.

MRS. CARMAN TO TESTIFY.

Defendant in Murder Trial to Take Stand in Own Defense. Mineola, N. Y., May 7.—Mrs. Florence C. Carman was ready to testify in her own defense today in her second trial for the murder of Mrs. Louise D. Bailey. At the previous trial Mrs. Carman admitted placing a telephoning device in her husband's office to hear conversations with his patients. But she declared that she was in her room upstairs when Mrs. Bailey was shot. Dr. Carman was expected to be called to testify in advance of his wife.

PAID COMMISSIONS ON PRINTING JOBS

Manager of Lyons Company, of Albany, Testified That Journal Company Was Paid For Farming Out Work. Syracuse, N. Y., May 7.—More testimony concerning public printing and public money was to be given in the supreme court here today in the trial of William Barnes' suit for libel against Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

William F. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. Barnes, had made plans to call his first witness in rebuttal Monday. The witnesses ready to testify in rebuttal number twenty-five, including Mr. Barnes himself.

Opinion among the lawyers seemed to be that two weeks at least would be needed to finish the trial. When court opened, Charles M. Winchester, general manager of the J. B. Lyon Company, of Albany, was called. He produced a transcript of the ledger account of his company with the Journal company from 1903 to 1912. The witness said: "I did not intend to say on the witness stand that we paid commissions on all work we did. I intended to say we paid commissions on work not let under contract. We gave the Journal a trade discount."

"Did you not," asked John Bowers, chief counsel for Colonel Roosevelt, "pay the Journal commissions on certain work brought to you?" "Yes, sir."

The witness said Mr. Barnes had told him all work should be billed direct to the Journal company. He said Mr. Lindsey, of the Journal company, once objected to the Lyon imprint being placed in the work.

"Was there a change made in regard to the imprint?" "Yes."

Examination today of the testimony in the Roosevelt-Barnes trial shows Samuel Heberg was among holders of preferred stock of the Evening Journal and not Nathaniel Elsbury, as reported last Wednesday. The confusion of names in the reporting of testimony by correspondents.

TWENTY-ONE KILLED IN SOUTHERN STORM

Forty-Five Others Known to Have Been Injured in Tornado in Louisiana and Mississippi—Property Damage in One Parish is \$500,000. New Orleans, May 7.—The death toll of the wind storms which devastated Acadia parish, in southwestern Louisiana, and Coahoma county, in northwestern Mississippi, yesterday, stood at twenty-one. All but one were negroes. Fifteen were killed at Egan and Mermentau, in Acadia parish, and six near Clarkdale and Jonestown, Miss.

Forty-five more persons are known to have been injured in Acadia parish, some of them seriously. Early estimates placed the property loss there at \$500,000.

The storm which visited Mississippi was accompanied by heavy rain and the railroad tracks in several sections of the state were inundated. The tornado hit the parish about 2 o'clock but as all wires were blown down it was several hours before news of the disaster reached here. First reports were received when a messenger arrived with an appeal for medical aid. Four physicians and several nurses immediately left for Mermentau.

When reports of the disaster reached Louisiana, a station on the Egan branch of the Southern Pacific, a passenger train was turned back to Egan with physicians, nurses and a large party of volunteers. Rescue parties are visiting all parts of the stricken district to ascertain the damage and to aid residents in the outlying territory, many of whom are believed to have been injured.

Deny Italian Mission.

Rome, via Paris, May 7.—The Austrian embassy has issued a denial that Baron Goluchowski has been entrusted by the Vienna government with a special mission to Rome.

FATE OF RUSS ARMY AT STAKE

May Be Compelled to Abandon Entire Campaign in Galicia.

AUSTRIANS APPEAR TO BE WINNING

London Disturbed by Defeat of Ally in East—Hope Held Out That Czar's Forces Can Make Successful Stand on San River—Austrian General and Austrian Troops Claim Credit For Successful Campaign.

London, May 7.—The battle to decide the mastery of hill No. 60 and the desolated country around Ypres has not yet reached its final stages, nor have the Russians shown signs of accepting the German claims that a stinging defeat has been inflicted on them in Galicia. That the Russians have been pushed back across the Wisloka river, which roughly parallels the Dunajec fifteen miles to the eastward, is all the dispatches from German and Austrian sources insist, but English newspapers still refuse to concede to the Teutonic allies a great victory.

There is great faith in England of the recuperative powers of Russian arms, and the disposition for the moment seems to be to suspend judgment on the question whether the Russians, if driven from Dukla pass, will be forced to abandon their advance against Hungary and indeed their positions in western Galicia.

Could Hold On New Line. At any rate the argument is being made that the Russians should have no trouble in holding their line on the river San, in eastern Galicia, especially as their flank would be covered by Przemysl.

While fighting in Flanders still finds the Germans making use of asphyxiating gases and there is a noticeable current running thru the British press that the allies should adopt similar methods, it is manifestly unsafe for other countries to be bound by usages of warfare.

Coincident with the Austro-German claims of victory in Galicia there has been marked increase in the rumors of Italian intervention.

Armenians in Constantinople are being kept under the closest surveillance, according to a Reuter dispatch received at the Turkish capital by way of Athens. Many priests, doctors and merchants have been exiled to Angora, a mountainous province of Asia Minor.

Wholesale arrests have been made and among the notables taken into custody is an Armenian member of parliament who has been regarded hitherto as one of the leaders of the Young Turks.

An agreement has been reached between the Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George and representatives of the liquor trade in the matter of the proposed taxes on beer and spirits. The statement is made that the chancellor has agreed to all the new taxes in the original form proposed by him.

Two British Ships Torpedoed. The British steamer Centurion was torpedoed by a German submarine off Waterford, Ireland. The members of her crew were saved.

The British steamer Candidate was of 3,216 tons net register. Built in Glasgow in 1906, she was 393 feet long. She was owned in Liverpool, where she arrived April 9, from New Orleans.

The Candidate was outward bound when she encountered the submarine eighteen miles from Waterford. The members of the crew say the vessel was torpedoed without warning. Four boats were launched. One of these was swamped, but the occupants clambered into other boats. All the crew of forty-four landed at Milford Haven.

T.-R. BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather.

Sun rises May 8 at 4:52; sets at 7:02. Iowa—Fair tonight and tomorrow; continued cool; probably frost tonight.

PAGE ONE.

Telegraphic News.
Liner Lusitania Sunk by Torpedo. Goes Down in Irish Sea. Submarine Attack Follows Warning. Passengers Mostly Americans. Fate of Russian Galician Army at Stake.
China Ready to Concede to Jap Demands. Mikado Modifies Requirements.
PAGES TWO, THREE AND FOUR.

Lawyers Take High Court to Task. Burke Death to Be Probed. Union School Row Aired. Mother and Son Confess to Murder. Two Claimants to One Job. Aged Bachelor Brothers Live Simple Life.

PAGE FIVE.

The Boy Farmer. PAGE SIX.

Editorial: Again the Jitney Problem. Finding Money in the Road. A Startling Exposure. Topics of the Times. Looker-On in Iowa. PAGE SEVEN.

General News:

U. S. Insists on China's Integrity. PAGES EIGHT, NINE, TEN, ELEVEN

City News:
Home Veterans Plans Memorial Day. Joint Missionary Societies to Meet. "Dope Fiend" to Federal Authorities. Country Club Season Opens May 14. Dr. Herring Visits Congregationalists. PAGE TWELVE.

Markets and General:

Beardish Government Report on Wheat. Corn Hardens on Buying. Cattle Market Weakens. Hogs Slow and Lower. Germany's Nagging Policy Not Understood.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURK FORCE.

Capture Great Amount of Military Stores—Christians Returning Home. Tiflis, Trans Caucasia, May 5, via Petrograd and London, May 7.—It has been officially established here that the Turkish forces who recently, under the command of Thal Bey, occupied Dikman numbered 18,000 men. This shows that their numerical strength was greater than that of the Russians, and even in the final battle the Turks outnumbered their opponents. The trophies taken by the Russians included great military stores.

Christians Returning.

The agent reports that he has been successful in bringing about a general return of Christians in the district east of Lake Urmiah. He says 850 women have been sold into slavery by the Kurds. It is reported a total of 5,000 christians have been killed. Some estimates place the total as high as 10,000.

AIR RAID ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

First Attack of War on Turkish Capital Made by Russians. Paris, May 7.—The first attack of the war on Constantinople is reported in an unofficial dispatch from Athens. It is said three Russian aviators flew over the city, dropping several bombs, which are believed to have caused extensive damage. The message says also that the Russian Black sea fleet bombarded the shore batteries on the western Bosphorus Wednesday. Several shells fell near Constantinople.

Absolute Prohibition in France.

Paris, May 7.—The Petit Parisien says it has been informed that the government will introduce a bill prohibiting absolutely the manufacture, sale and transport of all alcoholic drinks during the progress of the war. Even beverages containing a slight portion of alcohol, it is understood, would be prohibited.

Ten Killed in Powder Explosion.

Rome, via Paris, May 7.—Ten persons were killed last night in an explosion which blew up a powder factory at Fontana Liri. The explosion caused a panic in the village. Rigid investigation is being conducted by the authorities.

CHINA READY TO CONCEDE TO JAP DEMANDS

Peking Reports Republic Decides to Meet Requirements of Ultimatum.

FAR-EAST WAR CLOUD LOOKS LESS GLOOMY

Ultimatum as Presented to Chinese Government Contains Modifications Which Are Believed Acceptable—Concessions Among Those Urged by Government at Washington—Diplomats on Two Continents Busy.

Peking, May 7.—Eki Hiocki, the Japanese minister to China, went to the Chinese foreign office this afternoon and presented the Japanese ultimatum, which insists that China accede to the Japanese demands. Previous to this action on the part of the minister, the secretary of the embassy informed Vice Minister Tso Yulin that the ultimatum of the Japanese government contained certain modifications of the twenty-four demands presented by Tokio.

China to Make Concessions.

There is good reason to believe that China is prepared to concede everything demanded by Japan, realizing that everything is hopeless. This outcome is not generally comprehended in Peking, consequently many foreign residents are today packing their personal belongings and otherwise preparing for eventualities.

Japan's Many Demands.

The presentation of the Japanese ultimatum is the culmination of the negotiations which have been going on since January and which have represented Japan's endeavor to compel China to accede to twenty-one demands, and subjects entertained to twenty-four, which, if accepted by China, would have greatly increased the influence of Japan, politically and financially, in the affairs of the Chinese republic.

It is understood that the ultimatum expires at 6 p. m. Sunday, May 9.

Recent dispatches from the far east have conveyed the impression that the Chinese cabinet in the event of the presentation of an ultimatum would yield to force.

The Chinese minister at Tokio has been informed by Japan of the probable presentation of the ultimatum and also that if the demands were not accepted, Minister Hiocki would leave Peking.

WASHINGTON MAKES PROGRESS.

Modification of Group 5 of Demands Sought by United States. Washington, May 7.—After a conference with President Wilson early today, Secretary Bryan said the president had received word that the ultimatum of Japan to China "was under discussion" but no notice had been received that the ultimatum had actually been presented at Peking.

Ambassador Chinda called at the state department for a conference with Mr. Bryan.

At its close the ambassador reiterated that he could not discuss it, but added that a "full statement would be made at the embassy soon."

Reports that Japan had altered some of the articles in group 5, renewed hope here today that the negotiations would be concluded peacefully.

Object of Dispute.

It is known that the efforts of the United States, as well as the other powers interested in China, have been directed toward the modification of group 5, which from the Peking viewpoint, seemed to threaten the political and administrative independence of China.

Practically all the other Japanese demands, relating to commercial rights and privileges in specific localities, such as eastern Mongolia, southern Manchuria, Chantung and Fukien, have practically been accepted by the Chinese representatives.

There has been a confidence in some quarters, based on press advices from Peking, that President Wilson had intended to co-operate finally with the Japanese demands, but is anxious about the international situation of China should he yield. It is believed, therefore, he desires to comply only after the presentation of an ultimatum.

The United States within the last twenty-four hours, thru its ambassador, France and Russia, as the ally of Japan, to learn their attitude toward the present status of the Japanese-Chinese negotiations.