

WILSON POLICY NOT EXPRESSED

President Declares Philadelphia Speech Was Not Declaration of Policy.

REFERENCES NOT TO RECENT DISASTER

Will Consider Deliberately and Calmly Right Course to Pursue—Cabinet Meets to Consider Position of United States—Count Bernstorff Presents German Note Expressing Regret at Loss of American Lives.

Washington, May 11.—President Wilson said today that his speech in Philadelphia last night was not a declaration of policy in reference to the Lusitania; that he was not thinking of any special matter except the future of the newly naturalized Americans in the audience.

The president used the expression that he was thinking of the "calm" some people were trying to raise.

The president said he would make a decision on the policy to be followed as soon as he had all the elements in mind. For the present, he added, he is "nothing more to say except that he was considering very deliberately and very calmly the right course to pursue. Has Reached No Decision.

The president made it clear that he was expressing a personal attitude and not referring to any special case. That led to the belief that the president had not reached a decision in the Lusitania case and was speaking of his personal feeling as to the position of the United States. It was taken that he was endeavoring to explain broadly that the United States should seek to serve the cause of humanity by using its influence to cause an adherence to international laws wherever they have been contravened.

Also there was surprise as to the limitation which the president placed today on the interpretation of his speech, those who have followed his speeches, pointed out that Mr. Wilson frequently has spoken explicitly. It is believed he was referring specifically to the Lusitania incident, but he indicated today he was not referring to a single event.

Cabinet Takes Up Question.

At the usual hour the cabinet began arriving for the first conference with the president since last Friday.

Chairman Stone, of the senate foreign relations committee, discussed the Lusitania disaster with the president and later said he had no expectation that an extra session of congress would be called.

"I am for peace with honor," he said. "I do not know what the president will do. It is his problem."

He declared he favored the passage of the government ship purchase bill which failed in the last congress. Such a step, he said, would provide American ships to carry American passengers and American goods. He added he took it for granted the United States would find means to protect its own ships.

LaFollette Opposes Break.

Senator LaFollette too opposed the suggestion that diplomatic relations with Germany be broken off.

"I want the United States to take a firm stand but I am opposed to war," he said. "Whatever course the United States takes the United States probably will endeavor to serve the cause of humanity by appealing to Germany to end her undersea warfare on neutral ships."

In some quarters it was suggested the president might forego the usual means of foreign communication and address a message in person to Emperor William.

German Note is Presented.

Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, accepting as authentic the German formal expression of regret of the loss of American lives on the Lusitania, received in dispatches last night, formally presented the statement today to the state department. The official text has not yet reached the embassy.

When the German ambassador left Secretary Bryan's office he said he had delivered the message from the German foreign office.

While the ambassador was talking, Secretary Bryan came from his office with an armful of documents.

"The ambassador has just delivered to me a note from his government, which was printed in the press dispatches last night," said the secretary.

Secretary Bryan was asked if there was any discussion with the ambassador concerning the note.

"Nothing that I can talk about," replied the secretary.

Captain Turner's Testimony Received.

A dispatch from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin was received today and sent to the president. The evidence given by Captain Turner, of the Lusitania, before the coroner's jury, has been reported to the state department, and will be used by officials in their study of the case.

Testimony of Chief Officer Smith, of the American steamer Guilford, was received today by the state department. Both Smith and Consul Agent Bluefield, in a statement cabled within the last week, stated the Guilford had been flying a large American flag when she was torpedoed without warning.

Cabinet Members Appear Worried.

The cabinet was in session nearly three hours, the longest meeting held in several months. None of the members would deny the Lusitania incident had been discussed.

"The discussion was generally of the cabinet members was grave and reserved.

Secretary Bryan, pressed with questions, declared:

"We must not discuss what occurs at cabinet meetings."

Secretary Daniels, asked whether the Atlantic fleet would pass thru the Panama canal in July, said:

"I can not discuss that or any other question now."

He was asked whether the review of the Atlantic fleet in New York next week would be held, and answered:

"I can not discuss that."

At the White House no intimation was forthcoming as to whether the president had decided upon a course, but there was every indication that the president had decided not to allow any of his plans to leak out.

BRITISH INTERPRETATION.

Speech Received in London Too Late For General Press Comment.

London, May 11.—The words "too proud to fight" cover in large letters the placards today in advertisement of the newspapers.

President Wilson's speech of last night reached here too late to be generally commented on as yet. One paper says:

"President Wilson is a high minded man and we can understand what he meant by his rather unpolitical remark. Unfortunately Germany does not understand this kind of righteousness."

Cardinal O'Connell Praises Speech.

Boston, May 11.—Cardinal O'Connell, in an address before the state convention of the Knights of Columbus today, warmly recommended the views of the president in his Philadelphia speech last night.

"That address," he said, "ought to be read in ringing tones at your convention and every gathering in America. It makes our love of America greater, because it finds itself on the natural love of every human heart for justice and truth and eliminates sectional jealousy and discord."

Stock Market Recovers.

New York, May 11.—Positive buoyancy prevailed today at the opening of the stock market, the list showing gains of from two to six points.

The president's Philadelphia address was a factor in the overnight change in sentiment, which found its first reflection in the higher range of American stocks in London.

Reactions of a point or more in representative stocks and as much as four in specialties followed the early outbursts of bullish enthusiasm. Foreign news was a restraining influence. Reported cancellation of the sailing of the Mauretania from Liverpool also national laws wherever they have been contravened.

AGAIN DEFENDS ACT.

Germany Sends Official Communication Explaining Attack on Lusitania.

Berlin, May 11.—The following dispatch has been sent by the German foreign office to the German embassy at Washington:

"Please communicate the following to the state department:

"The German government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government, which thru its plan of starving the civilian population of the Lusitania, caused the Lusitania to resort to retaliatory measures."

"In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible."

"They can not, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British parliament by the parliamentary secretary in answer to a question by Lord Charles Berkeley, stated that the boats present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades."

"Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war materiel. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of the cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband."

"If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that the boats ran no risk and thus lightly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a seamer which, owing to its armament and cargo, was liable to destruction, the German government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot regret that the Americans felt inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side."

"FOREIGN OFFICE."

SOUTHERN MILLS OPPOSITORS OF LAW

Witness Before Industrial Relations Commission Declares Children of the South Are Labor Slaves—Show Mills' Hide True Situation.

Washington, May 11.—Dr. A. J. McKelway, southern secretary of the national child labor committee, told the industrial relations commission today that the mills of the south were "the chief opponents of child labor legislation."

He declared that the chief mills of the south were maintained as "show mills," with schools, churches and welfare organizations.

"Behind these mills," he said, "all the other mills hide. What amounts to feudalism prevails in the mill towns. The companies own the houses, the streets, the schools and the churches—even, in some cases, the graveyards."

Dr. McKelway presented figures to show that many operatives, both children and adults, got an average wage of less than \$2 a week. Negro children he said, were not employed to any great extent.

"It is a fact," he said, "that negro children have better opportunities for education than white children of the south."

"The children were grave and reserved.

SAILINGS NOT TO BE CANCELED

Ships Bound For Europe to Leave New York as Scheduled.

PASSENGERS NOT CANCELING TICKETS

Increase Shown in Popularity of Vessels Flying Neutral Flags—Mauretania, Sister Ship of Lusitania, Not to Sail on May 29—More Bodies Recovered and Taken to Irish Village—Complains of Unsystematic Search.

New York, March 11.—No general cancellation of the sailing of steamers or passages of those bound for Europe has followed the sinking of the Lusitania. It is said, however, that there has been an increase in the popularity of vessels flying neutral flags.

The fact that the American line has stopped booking third class passengers for St. Louis, leaving her Friday, is cited as evidence of this.

The agent for the Cunard line said the sinking of the Lusitania would not prevent the company from sending steamers across as usual.

Agents of the White Star line said the Cedric would sail from New York for Liverpool next Friday, according to schedule. Forty cabin and 300 steerage passengers already are booked for that steamer.

At the Cunard offices it was said no instructions had been received from Liverpool and there had been no cancellation of tickets. Of the bodies passengers are on steamships bound from American ports for foreign destinations.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Ten Dead at Baltimore, Ireland, Reported as at Present Identified.

Queenstown, May 11.—The number of bodies of Lusitania victims at Baltimore, a small seaport on the southern Irish coast, was increased this morning to ten, two other bodies having been brought ashore at Castleknock, near Dublin, yesterday.

The bodies are those of nine men, five women and a boy and a girl. They were floating with life belts twenty miles east of the scene of the disaster. Because of the condition of the bodies, identification will be difficult.

ALLOWED TO SHOW BARNES' ACTIVITIES

Testimony Presented in Libel Suit, in Endeavor to Connect "Rotten Business and Rotten Politics" to Remain in Record.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 11.—Justice Andrews, presiding in the trial of William Barnes against Theodore Roosevelt, remarked in refusing to strike from the record testimony concerning Mr. Barnes' connection with direct primaries legislation, race track legislation, the franchise tax and his opposition to the international institute of agriculture, who had returned to resume his post after a leave of absence, was sent home by the next train by the police, who are said to have learned that he is connected with the German general staff.

Air Bomb Wounded Five.

Paris, May 11.—A German aeroplane of the Taube type flew over St. Denis, a suburb of Paris, this morning, and dropped two bombs. One missile wounded five persons.

The German aeroplane passed over St. Denis shortly after 7 o'clock this morning and dropped five bombs. One bomb dropped thru an apartment of Mme. Dubecker and near a bed where a 9-year-old son was sleeping. Fragments of the bomb slightly wounded the boy.

Another bomb slightly wounded five men sleeping in a shed.

German Official Sent Home.

Rome, via Paris, May 11.—Andreas Hermes, head of the section of plant diseases in the international institute of agriculture, who had returned to resume his post after a leave of absence, was sent home by the next train by the police, who are said to have learned that he is connected with the German general staff.

Captain Turner Tells of Sinking of Liner Lusitania in Irish Sea

Kinsale, Ireland, May 11.—Captain Turner of the Lusitania told the story of the sinking of his vessel Friday by a German submarine at the coroner's inquest, which was completed yesterday.

Captain Turner testified briefly. The coroner asked him:

"You were aware threats had been made that the ship would be torpedoed?"

"We were," the captain replied.

"Was it armed?"

"No, sir."

"What precautions did you take?"

"We had all the boats swung when we came within the danger zone, but the passing of Eastnet and the time of the accident."

When asked whether he had received a message concerning the sinking of a ship off Kinsale by a submarine, Captain Turner replied that he had not.

Received Special Orders.

"Did you receive any special instructions as to the voyage?"

"Yes, sir."

"Are you at liberty to tell us what they were?"

"No, sir."

"Did you carry them out?"

"Yes, to the best of my ability."

"Tell us, in your own words, what happened after passing Eastnet?"

"The weather was clear," Captain Turner answered. "We were going at a

ders given to submarines be handed over to English juries to be tried charged with murders on the high seas.

Shipbuilder Hopkins Lost.

Philadelphia, May 11.—A cablegram addressed to him with the name of a passenger on the Lusitania, today informed her of his safe arrival in London.

Alfred L. Hopkins, president of the Newport News Ship Building Company, was with Mr. Knox. The latter in his message says:

"Am convinced Hopkins is lost."

NINETY-TWO VICTIMS BURIED.

Find Last Resting Place on Irish Soil—Military Bands Play.

Queenstown, May 11.—Ninety-two passengers of the Cunard Line Steamer Lusitania, who formed part of that pitiful handful of maimed, dead and dying brought ashore with the survivors of the disaster that followed the attack on the vessel by a German submarine last Friday, were buried Monday afternoon with services that have no parallel in history.

Under a sky in which not a single cloud floated and to the strains of hymns played by British soldiers they were laid to rest two miles behind Queenstown in a cemetery dug with spades and shovels and tucked between hills flaming with gorse. The services at the graves began at 4 o'clock and at 4:30 the sod of Ireland was being shoveled upon the coffins.

Queenstown never sensed the full horrors of the Lusitania disaster until Monday. At the time that the long stream of coffins began to disappear over the hill behind the town there was about the affair, what with the continued searches for survivors and the bustle about the morgue, something of the unusual and theatrical. But the scene, which started the realization came that each of these cheap coffins held a body and that in the Atlantic, less than twenty miles away, there were over a thousand more—all victims of a German submarine.

The townspeople stood hatless nearly all forenoon as the coffins were conveyed to the cemetery on carts. The process required hours and it was not until 3 o'clock in the afternoon that the funeral procession proper left the Cunard offices at the waterfront. There were only three bodies, one each in a coffin, and a small number of the eighty-nine already having been placed in the graves.

With the British army band playing Chopin's funeral march, the funeral procession marched thru the crowded streets, past the cathedral, which was the highest point in the town and then took its course along an undulating country road, now rising and now sinking, between green hills.

Bodies Found Twenty Miles Away.

Sixteen bodies were brought in to Queenstown this afternoon by a tug chartered by the Cunard line. None has been identified.

The bodies are those of nine men, five women and a boy and a girl. They were floating with life belts twenty miles east of the scene of the disaster. Because of the condition of the bodies, identification will be difficult.

Danish Steamer Detained.

London, May 10. (Delayed in Transmission.)—The Danish steamer Oskar II, from New York, April 29, put in at Kirkwall, Scotland, May 9. She will be detained pending an investigation of her cargo.

Russians Admit Reverses.

Continue to Fall Back in Western Galicia But Will Resume Offensive.

London, May 11.—The Russians continue to fall back in western Galicia before the Austro-German thrusts and the German allies have now crossed the upper reaches of the Wisloka river and are within fifty miles of the fortresses of Przemyśl.

This morning the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, but is spoken of in a matter of fact way which does not show much perturbation and couples with reserve the claims of having recommenced a successful offensive movement.

It is anticipated in Berlin that the allied force on the western front will help to reduce the pressure on the Russians. Despite the German concentration in Flanders and France, the British and French forces find themselves strong enough to attack on a wide front. Confirmation of yesterday's statement that heavy reinforcements have reached the allied front, are found in the Berlin communication, which numbers the reinforcements at four fresh army corps.

The recruiting fervor in Great Britain continues.

BRITONS DENY GERMAN STORY

Official Statement Issued From Berlin Tells of Damaged Ships.

ADMITS TEUTON NAVY WAS NOT PRESENT

Explains Alleged Incident by Surmise That English Naval Vessels Fought Among Themselves in Dark, Inflicting Great Damage to Fleet—British Admiralty Officially Denies Truth of Berlin Statement.

London, May 11.—The British official press bureau today issued the following:

"The following statement, issued in Berlin May 9, has been officially circulated and received by the Marconi company:

"The main headquarters reported some weeks ago that a large number of reports were current which originated in Norway to the effect that near Bergen on the Norwegian coast, during the night of April 7 and 8, heavy fighting between German and British ships had taken place. On the night in question, by the aid of illuminating rockets, gun fire had been noticed."

"With regard to these reports some light now has been thrown on the matter by the commander of the submarine A.E.-2, which was destroyed in the Danes. According to a letter regarding the North Sea fight, which is said to have taken place, the British battleship Superb is said to have been sunk and the cruiser Warrior is said to have been sunk without the German navy suffering any loss. On Friday, April 9, the cruiser is said to have arrived in the harbor. Official reports say nothing of all this."

Says They Fought Among Selves.

"Similar reports have come from neutral sources that a number of badly damaged and slightly damaged ships have reached British ports. An especially large number of damaged ships ran into the Tyne. A damaged cruiser was towed into the Tyne. A ship of the Lion class with a starboard list and with her aft funnel missing, was towed into the Firth of Forth."

"The silence of the admiralty on all this is easily to be understood. As the German navy is said to have arrived in the harbor the night in question and as a fight with neutral ships is out of the question, the only explanation is that British ships engaged in a fight with themselves in the dark."

The secretary of the admiralty says there is no truth in the statement whatever.

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T.-R. BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

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Telegraphic News: Wilson Denies Policy Declaration. German Explanation Delivered. Ship Sailings Not Canceled. Italy Loses Hope For Peace. Britons Deny Berlin Story of Sea Fight.

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News: State Can Not Lose Title to Land. Jones Gets Trewin's Job. Cosson Admits He is Candidate. Jim Good Raps Postal Politics. Mystery in Attack on Glet. To Honor Veteran College Instructors. Naturalized Citizens Must Be Americans.

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Story: The Boy Farmer.

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Editorial: Iowa Will Farm Argentine. War Is Not Aiding Business. Where Shall the Children Go? Topics of the Times. Looker-On in Iowa.

Page Seven.

General News: Fencing Hurts Railroads. Miscellaneous Matters. PAGES EIGHT, NINE, TEN, ELEVEN City News: Women Report on City Inspection. Find Conditions Far From Satisfactory. Plans of Three Events Before Commencement. Muskies Take Last of Series. Real Estate Market Good. General and Brief City News.

Page Twelve.

Markets and General: Wheat Rises on General Buying. Corn Shows Sympathy. Cattle Strong. Hogs Unsettled.

speed of eighteen knots. I was on the port side and heard Second Officer Heford call out: 'Here's a torpedo.'

"I ran to the other side and saw clearly the wake of a torpedo. Smoke and steam came up between the last two funnels. There was a slight shock immediately after the first explosion there was another report, but that may possibly have been internal."

Ordered Boats Lowered.

"I at once gave the order to lower the boats down to the rails, and I directed that women and children should get into them."

"I also had all the bulkheads closed," Captain Turner continued. "Between the time of passing Eastnet, at about 11 o'clock, and of the torpedoing I saw no sign whatever of any submarines. There was some haze along the Irish coast, and when we were near Eastnet I slowed down to fifteen knots. I was in wireless communication with shore all the way across."

Captain Turner was asked whether he had received any messages in regard to the presence of submarines off the Irish coast. He replied in the affirmative and stated the nature of the messages he received.

"I respectfully refer you to the admiralty for an answer."

"I also gave orders to stop the ship," Captain Turner continued, "but we could not stop. We found that the engines were out of commission. It was not safe to over haul them until the speed was off the vessel. As a matter of fact, there was a perceptible headway on it up to the time it went down."

Goes Down With Ship.

"When it was struck it listed to starboard. I stood on the bridge when it sank and the Lusitania went down under me. It took about fifteen minutes after the torpedo struck. My watch stopped at 2:36. I was picked up from among the wreckage and afterward was brought aboard a trawler."

"No warship was conveying us. I saw no warship, 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?" he was asked.

"An ordinary times," answered Captain Turner. "It could make twenty-five knots, but in war times the 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 hitting the water."

Watched For Submarines.

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

"Yes, we had double lookouts."

"Were you going a zig-zag 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."

JUDGMENT WORRIES HATTERS.

Love & Co. Demands Payment and Organization Has No Funds.

New York, May 11.—How to satisfy the \$258,000 judgment obtained by Love & Co., of Danbury, Conn., in its suit against the Danbury union, was the chief business for the convention of the United Hatters of America in session here. The judgment with interest now amounts to about \$300,000. Three hundred members pledged their home at the time of the hearing. Love & Co. have given warning that the judgment must be met but the organization is said to have no funds for that purpose.

Kills Self in Highway.

Special to Times-Republican.

Clarinda, May 11.—Samuel E. Whitney, aged 40, stood in the road in front of the home of I. E. Nelson, a farmer near here, and fired a bullet thru his heart. He had lived in Iowa twenty years and had reared a family from whom he had become estranged.

ITALY LOSES HOPE OF PEACE

Hostilities With Germany and Austria Appears Inevitable.

TEUTONIC ALLIES MA MOVE FIRST

Paris Rumors Indicate Action of Italy Be Anticipated and Declaration War Made—Unconfirmed Report Says Italy Has Promised Allies to Enter Conflict by May 20—Might End War by Mid-Summer.

Paris, May 11.—It is being persistently rumored in Paris that Germany and Austro-Hungary have declared or are about to declare war on Italy, in anticipation of such action on her part directed against themselves. This report, however, has received no confirmation.

Another rumor current on the bourse today was that the Italian government has signed an agreement with Great Britain, France and Russia to take part in the war not later than May 26. This rumor also is without confirmation.

Nation Now United For War.

French observers of the situation infer from the audience between the Italian king and former minister Giolitti that the non-intervention party in Italy has determined to withdraw all opposition to the war. Consequently the Italian parties would be united in support of the war, based on two considerations, namely, that wrongs have been done to Serbia and Belgium, and that the racial aspirations of the Italians on the eastern shores of the Adriatic and Mediterranean now can be satisfied.

Military writers say war for Germany and Austria on a third frontier will make the resistance of the central empires on that other fronts so feeble that victory over Germany is set for the middle of summer.