

THIRD OF LUSITANIA'S PASSENGERS SAVED

Authentic Figures Compiled By Steamer Line Heads Tell Awful Story.

HALF OF RESCUED BELONG ON STEAMER

Less Than Five Hundred Out of Over Twelve Hundred Travelers Escape.

Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—The coroner's jury, which has been investigating the deaths attendant on the loss of the Lusitania, returned the following verdict today: "The jury finds that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine and the German emperor and the government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—Captain Turner of the Lusitania appeared before the coroner today and was questioned. The coroner asked him whether he had received a message concerning the sinking of a ship off Kinsale by a submarine. Captain Turner replied that he had not. "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 Fastnet?" "The weather was clear," Captain Turner answered. "We were going at a speed of 18 knots. I was on the port side and heard Second Officer Hefford 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. "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."

Queenstown, May 10.—Amdavits made by Miss Jessie Taft Smith of Braceville, Ohio, Dr. Howard L. Fisher, Major F. Warren Pearl and Robert Rankin of New York are the only permanent records of the Lusitania disaster obtained by the United States consulate here. All are brief and none reflects seriously on the behavior of the Lusitania's crew except during what some witnesses consider the life boat fiasco. The amdavits of Miss Smith and Mr. Rankin were cabled to Secretary of State Bryan while those of Major Pearl and Dr. Fisher were sent to Ambassador Page at London.

Bodies Are Collected. Beginning at noon today Consul Frost's orders the bodies of the identified Americans, covered with the stars and stripes, were removed from scattered morgues and placed on the waterfront. As they were carried through the streets by British sailors the crowds uncovered.

Cheap brown coffins contained the bodies of Charles Frohman, Isaac F. Trumbull of Bridgeport, Conn., and others. Mr. Frohman's secretary arrived today to take charge of his employer's body.

One of the survivors tonight identified the body of Mrs. R. D. Shymer of New York, the American widow of an

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WILD REPORT SPREADS

Baseless Rumor Says Wilson Assassinated; Panic in Wheat Pits and the Price Drops.

New York, May 10.—The governing committee and members of the New York stock exchange started an investigation today to determine the source of a persistent rumor that President Wilson had met with harm. The false report caused a violent selling movement which resulted in one of the most severe declines in prices within several days. The decline lasted until an official denial of the rumor was received from Washington shortly after one o'clock.

According to the governors of the stock exchange the rumor, so far as they could learn, had its origin in Pittsburgh. Some of the officials were inclined to believe that it had been deliberately circulated to cause a decline in stocks.

New York, May 10.—The Cunard Steamship Co. today announced the receipts of the following cablegram from Liverpool:

"Up to midnight Queenstown advice total number of survivors 764, including 462 passengers and 302 crew.

"One hundred and forty-four bodies recovered of which eighty-seven identified and fifty-seven unidentified. Identified bodies comprise sixty-five passengers, twenty-two crew.

"Number of persons injured: Thirty passengers seventeen crew."

Stories of the Survivors

Frohman Dies Bravely. London, May 10.—"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life," were the last words of Charles Frohman before he went down with the Lusitania, according to Miss Rita Jollivet, an American actress, with whom he was talking calmly just before he end came.

Miss Jollivet, who was among the survivors taken to Queenstown, said she and Mr. Frohman were standing on deck as the Lusitania heeled over. They decided not to trust themselves to life boats although Mr. Frohman believed the ship was doomed. It was after reaching this decision that he had no fear of death.

Drawn Down With Ship. Cork, May 10.—Lady Mackworth, daughter of D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal magnate, declared in an interview that when she returned from her cabin with a life belt the deck was inclined at a fearful angle, making it impossible to get about. She still was on deck when the vessel sank and was drawn down with it, but came to the surface and seized a board which was floating past.

She offered a corner of her frail support to a man who was struggling in the water but he soon relinquished his hold. Lady Mackworth said she soon began to feel the effects of her immersion and must have lost consciousness, for the next she remembered she was floating with a deck under her. After another long interval she again became unconscious and has no idea how she got aboard the trawler Bluebell, which brought her to Queenstown.

Lady Mackworth said that while there certainly was some confusion aboard the Lusitania she thought the officers and crew acted very bravely but was unable to understand why they kept shouting there was no need for haste as the ship would not sink, when it obviously was impossible for it to keep afloat many more minutes.

Baby Buried at Sea. London, May 10.—Mrs. Rose Londen and her daughter of Toronto, survivors of the Lusitania disaster, tell the following pathetic story:

One woman had buried her baby at sea. The other, with an infant held tightly to her breast, on be-

ing taken from the sea into the boat, looked for a moment at the child's face, and then said: "Let me bury my baby," at the same time placing the body in the water.

Brother and Sister Dive. Dublin, May 9.—Mrs. C. Murray of New York, a survivor of the Lusitania, who arrived here today, said that she and her brother dived from the steamer when it sank, both being good swimmers. They lost each other after the boat went down but met later in a shop at Queenstown.

Explaining how so many passengers were lost, Mrs. Murray said that the second sitting of luncheon was in progress when the first torpedo struck. The people could not believe there was any danger. Though some of them put on life belts, a majority of them remained in the saloon until it was too late to make their escape. Others were in the cabins packing their baggage when the end came.

Mrs. R. Hill of New York said that soon after the Lusitania sank the submarine came to the surface, the German flag was run up and the vessel remained above water for ten minutes.

Saved Bay's Pictures. Boston, May 10.—"I saved the baby's pictures; they were my mascot," said a cablegram from Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., a publisher of this city, who was a passenger on the Lusitania. The message describing his experiences, was received by Mrs. Lauriat at her home in Cambridge today. It was sent from London at 9:55 p. m., yesterday and told how Mr. Lauriat escaped.

"I arrived from Queenstown yesterday safe and sound," it says, "and am suffering from no after shock, only muscular lameness. "We were struck at eight minutes after 2. After doing all I could on the ship, I jumped and swam at 2:25. I found and got onto a collapsible life boat. I opened her up and took charge. We got 32 in all. Then we rowed for the shore. We were picked up in about two hours and reached Queenstown at 9:30 p. m.

"The town was wide open with hospitality. We brought through four slightly injured. The women showed wonderful courage."

Course to Be Followed By United States Proves Puzzle to Wilson.

SECLUDES HIMSELF TO STUDY PROBLEM

Matter to Be Threshed Out When the Cabinet Meets in Usual Session.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called on Secretary Bryan today and expressed "deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives." He did not mention the Lusitania disaster.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Speculation as to what the United States probably would do as a protest against the torpedoing of the Lusitania with the loss of more than a hundred American lives developed among officials and diplomats today the general opinion that President Wilson would express in the policy he pursues a denunciation of the act as inexcusable under the laws of nations and humanity.

The extent of his action — whether it would go beyond an emphatically phrased note to an actual severance of diplomatic relations with Germany — still was undetermined. Late today the president will go to Philadelphia to address a gathering of four thousand naturalized Americans arranged for by the bureau of naturalization of the department of commerce several weeks ago to launch a systematic course in the instruction of aliens in the rights and duties of American citizenship. It is generally expected that he will refer to the situation produced by the sinking of the Lusitania, though not divulging definitely the course the United States government intends to pursue.

Cabinet to Meet. When the cabinet meets tomorrow the president will probably present to his colleagues his ideas of what the government's policy should be. It is now certain that the president does not intend to call congress in extra session. This disposes for the present at least of the suggestion that Germany's action will cause the United States to be drawn into the European conflict.

Considerations such as the military impotence of the United States to affect the course of the struggle abroad and the possibility that the entry of this country into the war would automatically cause a reduction in supplies of ammunition to the allies because of the greater need at home, have influenced many officials to the belief that the disapproval of the United States can be voiced in a far more effective way without declaring war.

May Sever Relations. The withdrawal of Ambassador Ge-

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CHINA ACCEPTS JAPAN'S TERMS

Concessions Demand By the Mikado are Allowed By Chinese Government.

Tokio, May 10.—China has acquiesced in the demands for concessions made by Japan, and danger of war in the far east between Japan and China seems averted. The terms of an ultimatum handed to China by Japan forced the Chinese government to make known its decision yesterday, and it did so within the stipulated time. The concessions received by Japan greatly increase that nation's sphere of influence in China.

Premier Okuma is quoted as having said that China's acceptance of Japan's demands has removed the "roots of much trouble."

The press rejoices at the peaceful conclusion of the negotiations, but expresses fear that additional trouble may be brewing because of the dissatisfaction of the Japanese opposition.

England Pleased. London, May 10.—The morning papers express relief at the peaceful conclusion of the negotiations, but express surprise and congratulate Japan on the settlement reached.

The Times says editorially that it justifies once again the world wide reputation of the elder statesman. The Daily News considers the feeling of relief will be as great in Japan as among western nations.

The Chronicle exonerates Japan from any charge of bad faith towards her allies and says there is little danger of Japan over riding European or American rights in China because she must obtain capital from white nations for whatever she undertakes.

U. S. Is Notified. Washington, D. C., May 10.—The state department has been advised officially of China's acceptance of Japan's ultimatum, Secretary Bryan said today but he would not say whether the terms were satisfactory to the United States. The ultimatum, he said, however, had eliminated the demands in Group 5, except one article, agreed to by China.

PERISHES TRYING TO SEE HER SON

Chicago, May 10.—Desire to see her son before he left to join the Belgian colors at the front led Madame Marie DePage, wife of the surgeon general of the Belgian army, to take passage on the Lusitania and so lose her life, her friends said here today.

Madame De Page came to the United States in February to seek financial aid in equipping field hospitals for the Belgian army. Most of her time was spent in Chicago.

FIRST AID IS SENT TO SEA SUFFERERS

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The Needle Guild of America, which has just closed its annual conference in Philadelphia, today forwarded \$1,000 to the Red Cross for relief of the Lusitania sufferers. It was the first donation received for sufferers from the sea tragedy. The guild also sent \$4,000 for relief work in Poland and \$1,000 for work in Serbia.

HURRYING EVIDENCE IN DAMAGE ACTION

Syracuse, N. Y., May 10.—The trial of William Barnes' suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt entered into its fourth week here today with counsel for the former president gathering in the ends of testimony concerning the printing situation in Albany. A mass of testimony about public printing and public money was spread on the record. It was plain that court and counsel were endeavoring to expedite matters so that the defense might quickly rest its case.

BRITONS VERY BITTER

Liverpool, May 10.—The board of directors of the Cotton association passed a resolution today setting forth that no naturalized German or Austrian shall henceforth be permitted to enter the cotton exchange.

Dardanelles, via Constantinople, April 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—History has duplicated itself on the plains of Troy, for by a ruse as ingenious as the wooden horse which gave the crafty Greeks entrance into the city of Troy, the British succeeded in getting their first landing party ashore for the land operations against the Dardanelles.

On the day preceding the landing the Turkish patrols noticed a huge collier, her decks piled high with coal, drifting in apparent helplessness towards the shoals lining the shores near the plains of Troy. Finally the big boat struck bottom and in the twilight which was falling the crew was seen to take to their boats and row hastily towards the sea where other ships were evidently cruising.

Latest View of War Situation

An aerial raid within forty miles of London was made early today. Various conflicting reports were received from the Essex coast, one of which said serious damage to property and some loss of life had been caused by bombs dropped by the raiders. It was reported also that four Zeppelins took part in the raid. Another dispatch, however, said that while several air craft took part it has not been established whether they were Zeppelins or aeroplanes. The towns of South End, Westcliff-on-sea and Leigh appear to have been attacked.

The Italian government is now expected to reach shortly its decision for or against war. In this connection Rome regards as of significance the visit to the capital of Signor Giolitti, former premier and a member of the neutralist group. It is reported in Rome that if Italy decides to enter the war she will do so by declaring war on Turkey.

The situation in Flanders and the Carpathians where the critical battles of the present phase of the war are being fought is still obscure. On the western front both the Germans and their opponents claim considerable gains. In the Carpathians a similar situation exists; for though the Russian admit reverses at the hands of the Austrians and Germans, they concede no such serious defeats as are indicated by the statements from Berlin and Vienna, and assert that the Teutonic allies are now being checked.

WILSON BLAMED FOR LOSS OF LIFE

GERMAN-AMERICAN ORGANIZATION SAYS PRESIDENT SHOULD HAVE WARNED.

St. Louis, Mo., May 10.—Congressman Bartholdt, in discussing the sinking of the Lusitania before the American Neutrality league of St. Louis, last night, blamed England and the individual passengers on the ship for the loss of life resulting from its destruction by a German submarine.

The league, composed largely of German-Americans, blamed President Wilson, in addition to England and the passengers, for the calamity. A statement issued by the league said it was the duty of the president officially to warn Americans against sailing on any British ship. Mr. Bartholdt said: "The loss of American lives brings the European war to our very doors, but furnishes no valid reason for our participation in that war. The American citizen, who, during times of war, boards a ship of the belligerents, withdraws himself for the time being from American jurisdiction and personally assumes all the risk of such an adventure, the same as if he would take a walk between the French and German trenches. I believe when we call on Germany for explanation, a note also should be sent to the British government asking why it failed to give American passengers protection."

Two of the rescued may die of exposure. The Junior, unaided by lights, was feeling for the entrance when she struck. She sank almost immediately. The boat was on its way from Fairport to Cleveland.

QUARREL RESULTS IN DEATH OF THREE

Devils Lake, N. D., May 10.—The bodies of Alex Herman, 30, his wife and Roy Hinley, 11, were discovered on Herman's farm three miles from here yesterday. The coroner believes Herman strangled his wife after a quarrel and then went to the barn where he choked young Hinley, an orphan, to death with a strap. Herman then committed suicide by hanging. Beside the body of Mrs. Herman was her six months' old infant, unharmed.

GERMANS LEAVE ITALY

Berne, Switzerland, May 10.—(Via Paris, 3:30 p. m.)—It is estimated that 10,000 Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier Saturday and Sunday. Four thousand arrived at Lugano alone.

ITALIAN ARMY MOBILIZED

Soldiers Fully Equipped and Ready to Fight Are Massed on Austrian Frontier. Geneva, Switzerland, May 10.—An Italian army, 600,000 strong, fully equipped and ready for the field, has been concentrated at Verona. Verona is a fortified Italian city situated at the base of the Tyrolean Alps, twenty-five miles from the frontier of Austria-Hungary.

London, May 10.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company sends the following: "A private message from Berlin states that Italy yesterday called to the colors all infantry classes from 1876, and that many trains loaded with troops are proceeding to the front."

GERMANS PRESS FLEEING ENEMY

First Stage of Battle in Galicia Over; Russians in Hasty Retreat.

SEVENTY THOUSAND REPORTED CAPTURED

Victors are Now Searching for Guns Believed Left Behind By the Foe.

Press Headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian Army, Western Galicia, May 10.—The first stage of the battle of West Galicia has been virtually concluded. The victorious troops under the lead of the German General August von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and reforming for a new offensive. They are bringing forward supplies left behind in their rapid advance and also are using the interval to gather the captured Russians behind their present front and seek for abandoned guns and other spoils of war in the mountain forests.

Seventy thousand prisoners already have been brought in. The number of prisoners in this part of the battle in Galicia will be increased. It is estimated here, by 30,000. Between 60 and 70 guns have been captured, but as in the February battle of the Masurian lakes it is believed it is only a small part of the guns left behind in concealed places.

The second stage of operations is beginning further to the east, the second Austro-Hungarian army having stormed the crest of the Carpathians and the northern slopes between Lupkow and Usok passes and driven before it was the bayonet the eighth Russian army under General Brusilov.

Every advance of the Austro-German forces shortens the battle front, thus liberating troops for use elsewhere and at the same time increasing the confusion along the Russian lines of retreat.

German Force Defeated. The German advance in the Baltic provinces of Russia was reported at Copenhagen to have been checked. Strong Russian forces operating from Mitau were credited with having compelled the retreat of the Germans who penetrated 100 miles or more into Russian territory. No mention was made of the fate of Libau, capture of which the German war office announced on Saturday.

LAKE BOAT SINKS AND TWO MAY DIE

Cleveland, O., May 10.—Five men are missing and six were rescued after drifting about for hours when the sandsucker The Junior struck the breakwater in an attempt to enter the harbor off East Seventieth street last night.

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SEARCHERS HELD AS GERMAN SPIES

AMERICANS ENGAGED IN LOOKING FOR BODY FROM LUSITANIA JAILED FOR TIME.

Queenstown, May 10.—Lindell T. Bates, son of Lindon W. Bates of New York, vice chairman of the American commission for the relief of Belgium, was arrested at Kinsale yesterday on a charge of espionage while searching for the body of his brother, Lindon W. Bates, Jr., who is believed to have perished on the Lusitania. Newton B. Knox, an American mining engineer, who was with Mr. Bates, was taken into custody at the same time.

The sergeant who made the arrests accused them of being officers of a German submarine. After being taken before a captain they were detained at the barracks a half hour until United States Consul Frost at Queenstown vouched for their innocence. Their search of the coast revealed no trace of L. W. Bates, Jr.

The body of Mrs. Anthony Watson of New York has been added to the list of identified American dead, while the name of John Williams, nine years old, has been included in the list of survivors.

William Webb, the representative of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, wanted to send out a tug last night to continue the search for Mr. Vanderbilt's body, but the admiralty and Cunard line officials discouraged the plan, which was abandoned. There is no indication when the search for bodies will be resumed.

Submarine Crew Makes no Effort to Aid Survivors

London, May 10.—The statement that three torpedoes were fired at the Lusitania was made to the Fishguard correspondent of the Daily News on the authority of Rev. Guvler of the Church of England's Canadian railway mission, who said the third found its mark while the last boat was being lowered.

When the Lusitania sank, Mr. Guvler said, a submarine rose to the surface and came within 300 yards of the scene. "The crew stood stolidly on the deck," he said, "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."

CARNEGIE HIRES PEACE ADVOCATES

New York, May 10.—Representatives of the Carnegie endowment for international peace announced today that the endowment will undertake during the next few months a widespread campaign to disseminate throughout the United States international information in the interest of peace. Special efforts will be made to cover the southern and middle western states.

A dozen skilled debaters from colleges have been engaged to deliver peace addresses from 1,600 chautauqua platforms to audiences which, it is estimated, will aggregate four million persons.

GERMANS GLOAT OVER NAVY'S ACT

PROMISE IS MADE THAT MORE BIG ENGLISH PASSENGER BOATS WILL BE SUNK.

Amsterdam, May 10.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "The sinking of the Lusitania is a success of our submarines which must be placed beside the greatest achievements of this war. The sinking of the giant English steamer is a success of moral significance which is still greater than material success. "With joyful pride we contemplate this latest deed of our navy. It will not be the last.

"The English wish to abandon the German people to death by starvation. We are more humane. We simply sank an English ship with passengers who at their own risk and responsibility entered the zone of operations.

SUBMARINE IS IDENTIFIED

News Comes From Germany in Roundabout Way That U-39 Sank the Steamer Lusitania.

London, May 10.—The Central News has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Genoa, who says a telegram received there from Munich declares it was the German submarine U-39 which sank the Lusitania.