

LUSITANIA SINKS; 1,200 LIVES LOST

GERMAN SUBMARINES SEND TORPEDOES INTO LEVIATHAN NEAR IRISH COAST.

MANY AMERICANS GO DOWN

After Death Blow Boat Lists Quickly and in Eighteen Minutes Plunges to Bottom—Prominent U. S. Citizens Down.

London.—The Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine off the southeast coast of Ireland, near the entrance to Saint George's channel, shortly after 2 o'clock on the afternoon of May 7. She was struck without warning and sank in 15 minutes, within ten miles of land.

Revised lists show that a total of 1,201 persons lost their lives in the disaster. This total is secured from the latest official ship list showing 1,254 passengers and a crew of 665 were on board the steamer.

According to the best available figures here a total of 120 Americans lost their lives when the great liner went down. Latest lists show that a total of 68 out of 138 Americans on board the steamer have been accounted for as rescued. The balance are all missing and are believed lost. Among the identified dead three bodies are those of Americans—Charles Frohman, Mrs. Amelia McDonald and Patrick Gallon.

Officially given up as dead are: Alfred Gwynne and Verblit, multi-millionaire; Charles Klein, playwright; Justus M. Forman, playwright; Elbert Hubbard, writer; Mrs. Hubbard.

The Lusitania was steaming along about ten miles off Old Head Kinsale, on the last leg of her voyage to Liverpool, when about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a submarine suddenly appeared and fired a torpedo without warning at the steamer. She was struck near the bow and in the engine room.

The powerful agents of destruction tore through the vessel's side, causing terrific explosions. Almost immediately great volumes of water poured through the openings and the Lusitania listed.

Boats, which were already swung out on the davits, were dropped overboard and speedily filled with passengers who had been appalled by the desperate attack. A wireless call for help was sent out, and immediately rescue boats of all kinds were sent out, both from the neighboring points along the coast and Queenstown.

But within fifteen minutes, as one survivor estimated, and certainly within half an hour, the Lusitania had disappeared.

Where Great Britain's fastest merchant vessel went down—Old Head Kinsale—is a land that has brought joy to many travelers as it always stood as the sign from shore that the perils of the voyage across the Atlantic were at an end. The line, whose boats has been that it has never lost a passenger in the Atlantic service, has now lost the ship that dodged the lurking enemy off Nantucket light the day after war was declared and later started the world by flying the Stars and Stripes.

When the passengers realized that the Lusitania was doomed they found that most of the boats on the port side were so jammed because of the great list of the vessel that they could not be lowered, and the last seen of them by the more fortunate passengers who had secured places in the starboard boats, or who had jumped overboard and had been picked up, they were lined on the sloping decks awaiting their fate, doubtless even then believing that with land so close they would still be saved.

However, the torpedoes had torn such gaping holes in the liner that she did not remain afloat for more than 20 minutes, and the calls for help which the wireless sent out, although answered quickly, could not bring the rescuing steamers in time to be of any service.

There is much difference of opinion as to how many torpedoes struck the ship and as to whether an explosion of her boilers followed. In fact, after the first torpedo hit the Lusitania forward the crew were busy getting to the stations, and the passengers who escaped in getting to the boats and providing themselves with lifeboats. In shipping circles and among many survivors the impression prevails that more than one German submarine attacked the Lusitania and that two or more torpedoes found their mark.

BERLIN VIEWS DISASTER

Press Hails It As Triumph and Says England Got What She Deserved.

London.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says:

"Berlin newspapers print the news of the sinking of the Lusitania in colossal type and hail it as a new triumph for Germany's naval policy. The general opinion is that England has got what she deserved."

ACCOUNT BY CREW MEMBER

One of the most vivid accounts of the Lusitania disaster was given by John Davis, a member of the crew. He said:

"We had a splendid voyage, but as we were coming near the Irish coast, a sea fog sprang up and the engines were run down to half speed about 5 o'clock Friday morning when the ship was off Fastnet. Later the haze lifted somewhat and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the ship began to shudder, but almost instantly afterwards there was a powerful, if rather dull, explosion. The torpedo had gone home and about 1,000 pounds of explosives had entered and exploded on our port side."

"I may mention here that the bunkers were divided into sections, numbers 1 to 4 being in the forward part of the ship and, of course, well below the water line. The torpedo entered the second section and owing to its frightful power divisions of the sections were torn aside and dust and coal hurled all through the adjacent sections."

"The vessel took a big list to starboard and Capt. Turner tried to swing her around so as to make land, but she filled too rapidly."

"No more of the sea for me. I have finished with it. My place is in the trenches to find and punish that race of hell hounds who are responsible for the most cruel, cowardly and dastardly outrage on record."

"We were ordered on deck and there we found the passengers already assembled. Many attempts were being made by the sailors to lower the starboard boats. These, owing to the great list, would naturally swing far out over the water while the port boats were useless owing to their falling inwards toward the ship and the fact that they would have to slide down the steep side of the hull."

"I got into a boat which would hold about 50 and with William Colewell helped pick up several from the sea. My knowledge was that the boats were lowered which should hold about 50 each, but the one in which I was, when a census was taken had 64 survivors. Of these, 14 were children. Two children had been separated from their father who was lost, while the mother had three babies with her."

"On pulling away from the ship we noticed she was settling fast by the head and listing to port at the same time. The great hull rising into the air assumed an angle which would soon have brought it to the perpendicular. But as the form of the ship seemed to shorten, and just as a quick view, so disappeared the Lusitania."

GERMANS CLAIM VICTORY

Field Marshal French, British Commander-in-Chief, Admits That Allies Were Reputed.

London.—The German official report of May 5 claims victories both over the Russians in Western Galicia and over the British in Flanders. Field Marshal Sir John French, British commander-in-chief, admits he was compelled to readjust his lines in the region of Ypres, but the French commander, far from confirming a German victory in Belgium, declares the German attacks were repulsed and that the Germans, being taken on the flank by French artillery, suffered severely.

A late report from the British war office also says that German attacks were repulsed, although the Germans used asphyxiating gases and by the use of these fumes did get a footing on Hill No. 69, southeast of Ypres, which since the British captured it recently has been attacked repeatedly.

There has been fighting all along the rest of the western front, in all of which the Germans claim successes. The French, however, insist that their advance continues both along the Yser canal, in Flanders, and in the Woevre, where battles have been continuous for weeks on end.

Conflicting reports from the east make it impossible to judge of the position there. The Austrians and Germans say the Russians have been beaten badly in Western Galicia and have commenced to retire from the Western Carpathians, whereas the latest Russian report, while admitting that the Austro-Germans got across the Dunaev river, declares they were checked there.

The county around the East Prussian frontier also has been the scene of battles of more or less importance, while at the other end of the Russian line, in Eastern Galicia, the Russians are attacking the Austro-Germans, despite their reported check in the western part of that province.

Athens credits the allies with further successes in their attacks on the Dardanelles and Smyrna, but the Turks again report the desert of the allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

German submarines seemingly now are diverting their attention to the British fishing fleet.

War in Africa.

Capetown.—The following official statement has been issued:

"Gen. Botha has occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations (German South-west Africa). He expects to occupy Kindubh very soon. Large quantities of rolling stock, including seven locomotives, were taken at Karibib."

"The town was occupied after a forced march of 35 miles over a waterless waste under conditions of heat, thirst and hunger which called for the greatest resolution and grit."

AMERICA SHOCKED BY BIG DISASTER

SERIOUS VIEW TAKEN ON LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES BY WASHINGTON.

WILSON STUDIES SITUATION

President in Seclusion Deliberates on What Action is to Be Taken. Says "Don't Rock the Boat."

Washington.—Torpedoing of the British liner Lusitania, with scores of Americans aboard, shocked all Washington as had no incident since the outbreak of the European war.

The feeling was widespread that if any American lives had been lost the United States, in view of its strong warning to Germany, would be confronted with the necessity of taking protective steps to safeguard the lives of its citizens on the high seas.

President Wilson, upon whom the eyes of the world are focused at the present moment, studied in quiet seclusion the aspects of law and fact in connection with the sinking by a German torpedo of the British liner Lusitania with a consequent loss of many American lives.

The great human tragedy, coupled with the responsibilities of the hour, caused the president to deny himself to all callers, even to members of his official family, while he turned over in his mind the course to be pursued by the United States government in one of the most serious crises in its history.

The only glimpse of the workings of the president's mind was given when the White House issued its first formal comment on the disaster. The announcement was made that the president realized the country expected him to deal with the situation "with deliberation as well as firmness."

The official data upon which formal action will be based had not arrived May 9. The president therefore did not communicate with Secretary Bryan or officials of the State Department. Nor did he consult members of the cabinet or Congress. He has been giving such close personal attention in the last few weeks to the particular questions involved that he was thought to be determined first to sift for himself the various questions and shape a policy to be submitted to the cabinet.

In the meantime public opinion was expected to crystallize and help point the way. Members of the cabinet cancelled other engagements and held themselves in readiness for the president's call. At the State Department, when Secretary Bryan was asked if there was any advice to communicate to the American people at this time, he replied that he did not think that was needed, for the country understood the situation.

"This is no time to 'rock the boat,'" he said.

One important fact was definitely ascertained by the Washington government from the port authorities at New York who gave clearance to the Lusitania—that she carried no guns, either mounted or unmounted, in accordance with the caution of the State Department and British government early in the war. This disposed in the minds of officials of the claim that the German submarine had a right to attack the Lusitania because she was an auxiliary or converted cruiser. The officials of the Cunard Line are understood to have stated that the Lusitania was not convoyed.

ITALY'S DECISION ON EVE

Rome Waits Feverishly as Threat of Neutrality Strains Before Snapping.

Paris.—The Temps has published a dispatch from its correspondent at Rome who says the impression prevails there that Italy is on the eve of a supreme decision. The negotiations with Austria clearly have reached a critical stage. In German circles there is great depression. Every one now is convinced that Italy will not concede and that Austria cannot satisfy her demands.

Rome, the correspondent continues, is waiting in feverish anxiety, as it is known that Germany is making her last effort with Austria. No one hopes for any result from this desperate attempt and the breaking of the thread still holding Italy to the central empires is expected at any minute.

Russian Center Holds.

Geneva.—A Tribune de Geneve dispatch from Vienna says the desperate effort of an Austro-German army of 250,000 men to break through the Russian center at Gorlice has failed.

Murderer Gave Warning.

New York.—New York's chief murderer sought by scores of detectives for slaying five-year-old Leonore Cohn, gave warning by letter recently that he would find a new victim, and within three days kept his word by murdering four-year-old Charlie Murray, found stabbed to death in a hallway near his home on First avenue.

The letter, it was said, was addressed to the mother of Leonore Cohn. It was received May 1, by Mrs. Cohn's uncle, Henry Eckert, who turned it over to the police.

ORIENTAL CRISIS AVERTED

Believed That a Favorable Settlement of Jap-China Controversy Reached.

Washington.—Information from a high official source is that the far eastern crisis has been averted, and that a favorable settlement between Japan and China is in prospect. Secretary Bryan announced on May 6 that the United States had received the substance of the Japanese ultimatum to China, and that it contained important modifications by Japan. He declined to say whether the modifications were satisfactory to the American government.

China's reply to the Japanese note was delivered to the Japanese minister May 8.

The government expects no serious revolutionary outbreak from the people. The military leaders have assured Yuan Shi Kai that their support would continue.

There is good reason to believe that China is prepared to concede everything demanded by Japan, realizing that the situation is hopeless.

This possible outcome to the present tense situation is not generally comprehended in Pekin consequently a number of foreign residents as well as Chinese themselves, are packing their personal belongings and otherwise preparing for eventualities.

MANY INJURED IN WRECK

Two Fatally Hurt When Iron Mountain Engine Crashes into Passenger Train.

Earle, Ark.—A light engine, west-bound, and the Hot Springs Special, east-bound, on the Iron Mountain railway, collided at Grassy Lake May 5, four miles east of here. No one was killed, but several were seriously injured, two of whom may die.

The injured are:

L. L. Page of Memphis, conductor on the light engine; right leg crushed and head badly bruised.

F. M. Ridaway, Hot Springs, express messenger; legs and head bruised.

W. L. Lloyd, Argenta, engineer on the special; badly scalded; may die.

Luther McDermott, Forrest City, Ark., passenger on the special; both feet cut off and internally injured; may die.

O. W. Lamb of Denver, Col., representative of the Paragon Film Company.

Practically every person on the Hot Springs Special was shaken up and many received severe cuts and bruises.

The injured were brought here and given medical attention. Wrecking trains and physicians from Wynne and Memphis were soon on the scene and the work of rescue begun.

It is considered a miracle that no fatalities did not result, as the passenger train was traveling at a rapid rate of speed when, on rounding a curve, the light engine was seen too late to prevent disaster.

Emergency brakes were applied and members of both train crews jumped. The passenger train fortunately did not leave the track, but both engines were demolished.

BIG STORM HITS SOUTH

Killed and Injured Are Numbered by Score in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Jenning, La.—Fifteen persons were killed and more than a score were injured by a tornado here May 6 which passed through the western part of Acadia Parish, in the southern portion of the state. Of the known dead, Adam Thiabedoux, killed by flying timbers on a farm near Mermentau, was the only white person to lose his life. The remainder were negroes.

Mississippi Storm Swept.

Clarksdale, Miss.—Probably a half dozen lives were lost and damage to property amounting high up into the thousands of dollars was caused by a cyclone which swept a path from a point eight miles east of here through to the vicinity of Jonestown, on the afternoon of May 5.

The greatest damage done in this locality was on three plantations owned by Messrs. King and Anderson of Clarksdale. Twelve tenant houses were destroyed and one negro killed on what is known as the Cannon place, eight miles east of here. Serious damage and probable loss of life was incurred on the Eldhorn and Pratt plantations, both owned by the Messrs. King and Anderson. Wires are down throughout Osahoma county, and details of the damage done are difficult to obtain.

Entering the county at Canmack place, the cyclone early in the afternoon swept through the community of Clover Hill, Bayard and Coahoma. It is reported that 35 white people are seriously injured at the latter place and one negro killed.

On the George Maynard place near Jonestown, two negroes are reported killed.

Estimates of property loss are hard to obtain, but fields of growing crops were swept bare and heavy losses sustained throughout the entire section surrounding this place.

Snow and Frost in Texas.

Kansas City.—Snow fell in the Texas Panhandle, Northwest Kansas and at Denver, Colo. during the storm on May 6, securing to reports to the local weather bureau. Killing frosts prevailed over Nebraska, the Dakotas,

STATE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS MEET

PROMINENT MEN ADDRESS SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF MISSISSIPPI MOTHERS.

HEAVY RAIN AT JACKSON

Overflow Waters Drive Score From Homes as House are Submerged. Total Precipitation Was over Three Inches.

Jackson.—The seventh annual session of the Mississippi Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association is being held in Jackson.

One of the features of the opening session was an address by Prof. W. H. Smith, state superintendent, on "Modern Movements in Education in Mississippi." Another noted educator on the program was Prof. H. L. Whitfield, president of the industrial institute and college, whose theme was "Home Life and the Citizens of the Future."

Water Overflow Houses.

The high winds of May 8, which did little damage here, except blowing down several trees in residence sections, was followed the next morning by a torrential rainfall, resulting in the overflow of Town creek, which flows through the heart of the business section.

About 50 blocks were under water, mostly sections occupied by negroes. It is estimated 75 small houses and negro stores are partly submerged, hundreds of occupants being compelled to flee from their homes. The rainfall was 3.24 inches.

Postmasters Will Meet.

Miss. Sibyl Stratton of Liberty, secretary of the Mississippi League of Postmasters, is in the city arranging the program for the annual convention to be held here on May 25 and 26.

Among the speakers who will appear during the two-day convention are United States Senators J. K. Vardaman and John Sharp Williams, Congressman Percy Quinn, Col. R. H. Henry, Mr. Frederick Sullivan, and others.

It is expected that fifty two hundred postmasters will attend the session.

Mississippi College Wins.

The annual Mississippi Intercollegiate football contest between representatives of Millsaps College, the University of Mississippi, Mississippi College and A. & M. College was held here May 6 before a crowded house. The contestants were W. A. Sullivan of Mississippi College, who was awarded first medal; Lake Hayes of the University of Mississippi second medal.

Millsaps College was represented by K. M. Broom and Mississippi A. & M. College by J. Hurst. The topic discussed by Mr. Sullivan was "The Challenge of the Rural Problem."

The judges were Congressman S. A. Witherspoon of Meridian, Marcellus Green, Sr., and Oscar Newton of Jackson.

Passenger Officials See Jackson.

Hereafter each and every passenger official on the Illinois Central and Y. & M. V. system will be enthusiastic boosters for Mississippi. In addition to looking after their routine work they will put in a good word at every opportunity in behalf of this commonwealth.

The special train bearing the passenger officials of the two systems reached here May 5. They remained in the city over two hours.

Gov. Brewer Speaks.

New Albany.—Gov. Earle Brewer spoke here at the courthouse to a packed audience assembled to hear him. The governor was in good health. In his half hour speech he compared the planks of his platform to what he had accomplished as governor.

Millsaps Wins Game.

The final game of the series between Millsaps College and Mississippi College was staged here May 4, and won by the Millsaps Majors, three to one.

Columbus Gets New Bank.

Columbus.—Columbus is to have another national bank. The Columbus Insurance and Banking Company, one of the oldest banking institutions in the state and regarded as one of the strongest, has recently made application for admittance into the federal system. Recent advice being the information of favorable action on the application, and steps are now being taken to formally come under federal control.

Under its new name the bank will be known as the Columbus National bank.

Undertakers Adjourn.

The tenth annual convention of the Mississippi Funeral Directors' association came to a close here May 5. Lynn Bradford of Biloxi was elected president, and Horace C. Smith of Meridian, secretary and treasurer.

held by Federal Officers.

Ralph Vile was arrested on a warrant from the United States marshal's office May 4 on the charge of sending an obscene letter through the mails. The evidence was furnished by Postmaster Thomas P. Barr.

News Items of Mississippi

Petitions are being strenuously signed to pass upon proposed amendments to the proposed constitution form of government.

At a meeting of the chamber of commerce and business men, held May 7, Greenville decided to make a strenuous effort to secure the signal campment of the Mississippi State National Guard here in August.

A large crowd of citizens and the Philadelphia escort band met a train on which Vice-President Thomas H. Marshall was a passenger on his way from New Orleans to Pontotoc. The vice-president responded to the gratification.

In the concluding sessions of their convention at Vicksburg May 7 the United Daughters of the Confederacy agreed upon Galtport as the next meeting place, and officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Mrs. Sarah Dabney Eggleston of Raymond; president, Mrs. Virginia Ridditt of Carrollton.

Federal officers have arrested Dr. W. J. Anderson and Dr. W. R. Card, two prominent physicians, on charges of violating the Harrison anti-narcotic law at Meridian. Both are held under \$500 bond. Three young white men have also been arrested charged with having morphine unlawfully in their possession.

Fourteen negroes were killed in a cyclone that swept several large plantations near Clarksdale on May 6. Property damage is heavy, King & Anderson alone suffering \$10,000 loss by destruction of tenant houses, barns and outbuildings. On this plantation the cyclone cleaned a path through a stretch of forest a mile wide.

Will Swoops, a planter of the prairie section east of Columbus, met with a serious accident recently, when a bridge spanning a ravine 30 feet in depth collapsed. One of the horses was killed outright and the other fatally injured. While Mr. Swoops's injuries are severe, they will not prove fatal. A negro driver was also injured.

A special train will bring a thousand students in Columbus from the A. & M. College at Starkville for the annual track meet and baseball games between the Mississippi institution and the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa. The Alabama institution will send a large contingent of rooters and track men for the meet. The occasion is an important one in collegiate circles.

Robbers blew open the safe at the postoffice at Coldwater May 5 and secured over \$1,000 in stamps and about \$25 in small change. Money orders from No. 50980 to 50290 were also taken, and 208 postal saving certificates, ranging from \$1.50 to \$50 in value. Three suspicious characters were arrested, but two of them proved to be traveling painters and were released. The other was carried to jail and will be held until the investigation is completed.

In the most spirited contest since the opening of the United Daughters of the Confederacy convention on May 5 at Vicksburg the battle royal was still raging between the followers of the two candidates for the office of president. The candidates over whose names the ladies have been much interested are Miss Virginia R. Price of Carrollton and Mrs. J. T. Saunders of Swan Lake. There are present 150 delegates.

The New Orleans Creamed Wood Block Paving company has filed a suit for the federal court at Oxford against the city of Grenada for \$10,000 damages because the company was not allowed to do certain paving there.

Gen. E. T. Sykes of Columbus, adjutant-general and chief of staff of the Army of Tennessee department, United Confederate Veterans, has issued general orders naming the members of the general and personal staff of Lieutenant George P. Harrison, commanding officer, to take part in the Richmond reunion.

The many relatives and numerous friends of Judge James Monroe Liddell throughout Mississippi and other southern states will be deeply grieved to learn of his death, news of which has just been received from Manila, Philippines Islands. Report of it was made to Manila by the governor of Mindoro, stating that he had fallen a victim to cholera. He has made his home in the Philippines since the Spanish-American war.

Burglars entered the general merchandise store of Marshall Rowden at Ashland and secured \$15 in small change which had been left in the cash drawer. A negro servant at one of the hotels was arrested and charged with the theft.

Jesse Hatch, a negro, held on the charge of attacking a white woman, was lynched by a mob near Fulton May 2. A sheriff's posse was empowered while taking the negro to jail. The negro is said to have been identified by the victim of the attack.

UNITED STATES TO REMAIN AT PEACE

PRESIDENT FOR FIRST TIME, MAKES KNOWN POLICY REGARDING LUSITANIA.

GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

"There is Such a Thing as a Man Being Too Proud to Fight," Says President Wilson.

Philadelphia.—President Wilson gave to a gathering of 4000 naturalized Americans the first intimation of the course the United States probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than 100 American lives on the British liner Lusitania. He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy.

"America," said the President, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows and touches hearts with all nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example and it must be an example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world and strife is not."

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and patriotic enthusiasm attended by a waving of thousands of small American flags. The president made no direct reference to the Lusitania, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement.

Introduced by Mayor Blankenau, who spoke in distinctly German accent, a welcome and an appeal for a single allegiance to the United States, the President carried forward the idea of the welding of foreign blood of the make-up of America by pointing out the true goal of right American citizenship to be a loyalty not to the country of one's birth, but to the land of one's adoption.

"White you bring," he said, "all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them. I certainly would not be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born, and another thing to dedicate yourself where you go. You can't be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not yet an American."

"My advice to you is to think first not only of America, but to think first of humanity, and you do not love humanity, if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps."

The President was constantly interrupted by spontaneous outbursts of applause. He spoke clearly and so quiet was his audience of 15,000 that he could be heard distinctly in all parts of the hall. Everywhere red, white and blue flags and bunting were displayed and a band during the evening played patriotic airs.

Some of the passages in the President's speech which the crowd applauded most loudly were these:

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow man. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by the passions that lift and unite and not by the passions that separate and debase mankind."

"The man who seeks to divide man from man, group from group, interest from interest in the United States, is striking at its very heart."

"I was born in America. You dreamed of what America was to be, and I hope you brought the dreams with you. No man who does not see visions will ever realize and high hopes or undertake any great enterprise."

There was a tremendous ovation as the President finished his speech. Afterward he returned to the station and entered his private car.

The sentiment expressed in the President's speech was epitomized later by one of his closest advisers as "humanity first."

While it had not yet been determined, he said exactly what steps would be taken by the United States in the present crisis, the idea uppermost in the President's mind was to show that whatever course he adopted—no matter how vigorous—it will have as its objective the good of humanity.

FRANK TO HANG JUNE 22.

Man Convicted of Murder of Mary Phagan is Resentenced.

Atlanta.—Leo M. Frank was resentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, June 22, for the murder of Mary Phagan, a factory girl. Sentence was passed by Judge Ben H. Hill of the Fulton County Superior Court. Mary Phagan was killed on April 26, 1915. Before sentence was pronounced Frank made a statement to the court reiterating his declarations of innocence.