



WILSON, SECLUDED, WORKS ON FUTURE POLICY OF AMERICA

BERNSTORFF EXPRESSES HIS REGRET AT LOSS OF SO MANY AMERICAN LIVES

Jury Investigating Cause of Disaster Makes Public Its Finding at Kinsale; Identification of Dead Progresses Slowly; More Bodies Are Being Brought to Shore; Liverpool Cotton Exchange Refuses to Permit Germans or Austrians on Floor.

The eyes of the entire American nation were turned toward Washington to-day, anticipating an early announcement of the policy which the United States will adopt with Germany as a result of the killing of American citizens aboard the ill-fated Lusitania.

Congressmen and men prominent in the life of the nation flooded the national capital to-day with telegrams offering their support to President Wilson during the trying times through which he is passing and while some of them counseled an immediate open break with the Kaiser, the majority of them urged the President to follow a course not designed to draw America into the great European conflict.

President Wilson hopes to see the country come through the present difficulty with honor and credit, but at the same time the policy of the United States probably will include a denunciation of this act of Germany

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U-39 Responsible For Sinking of 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 that the German submarine U-39 was responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania.

FIVE DIE IN BLAZE Pittsburgh, Pa., May 10.—Five persons were burned to death, two were seriously injured and a da number were saved by jumping from third story windows into a lifenet when fire early to-day destroyed an Italian tenement house. The fire started in a barber shop on the first floor.

Tell the paper-hanger you'll Buy-It-Now

"Buy-It-Now." What you pay him will provide more money for him to pay to the manufacturer who will use it to hire more people, who can then have wages to spend for what you have to sell.

This is the time of all time for the U. S. A. to make vast strides. —Let's all get busy.

Buy-It-Now

THE WEATHER

For Harrisburg and vicinity: Fair, continued cool to-night with low temperature about 46 degrees; Tuesday fair and warmer.

For Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair, continued cool to-night; Tuesday fair and warmer; gentle shifting winds.

River: The Susquehanna river and all its tributaries will fall slowly or remain nearly stationary. A stage of about 4.2 feet is indicated for Harrisburg Tuesday morning.

General Conditions: The disturbance that was central north of the Lake Region on Saturday morning, has passed off northward and an area of high pressure from the West now covers the eastern half of the country with its center over the Ohio Valley.

Temperature: 8 a. m., 52. Sun: Rises, 4:56 a. m.; sets, 7:07 p. m. Moon: New moon, May 13, 10:30 p. m. River Stage: 4.3 feet above low-water mark.

Yesterday's Weather: Highest temperature, 55. Lowest temperature, 50. Mean temperature, 60. Normal temperature, 60.

Rich Philadelphian and Children Among the Victims



W. STERLING HODGES AND HIS TWO BOYS. W. Sterling Hodges, who was a passenger on the Lusitania, was the Paris representative of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He was returning to Paris to take up his duties after a short stay in this country. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hodges, and their two small children, Sterling Hodges and Dean W. Hodges. When in Philadelphia the Hodges live at 2925 Lehigh avenue. They closed their home last week.

It is believed that the trip of Mr. Hodges and Harry J. Keiser, had to do with plans for the sale of equipment and possibly other munitions by the Baldwin Locomotive Works to the allies. It was reported the trip of Mr. Hodges was in connection with the sale of locomotives to the Government of France.

Unidentified Victims Carried Along Winding Path to Cemetery on Hill

Affidavits of Survivors Obtained as Permanent Records of Disaster

Queenstown, May 9, via London. May 10, 1:57 A. M.—Affidavits made by Miss Jessie Taft Smith, of Braecliffe, 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.

Beginning at noon to-day at Consul Frost orders the bodies of the identified Americans, covered with the Stars and Stripes were removed from scattered morgues and placed side by side in the Cunard line offices on the waterfront. As they were carried

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250 HARRISBURGERS BOOST CITY IN BIG AUTO PUBLICITY RUN

66 Cars Leave For Three-day Tour of Pennsylvania, Jersey and Delaware Towns

AT ATLANTIC CITY TONIGHT

Receptions Planned in Every City Along Route; Reach Philadelphia at Noon

Gloucester, N. J., May 10.—Warm welcome was accorded Harrisburg motorists in every city through which the route ran to-day. At Reading, Pottstown, Collegeville and Norristown members of commercial bodies, citizens and officials met the tourists and escorted them to the checking stations. Lunch was served by the Norristown Auto Club. At Philadelphia traffic regulations were forgotten in the reception to the Harrisburg visitors.

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Leo M. Frank Is Again Given Sentence to Die

Atlanta, Ga., May 10.—Leo M. Frank today was resentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, June 22, for the murder of Mary Phagan.

Frank, when brought before Judge Hill to be resentenced, made this statement: "Again I stand before you. Again I can but reiterate that I am innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan. I have absolutely no guilty knowledge of that tragic occurrence."

"I am innocent of this charge and I assert that the record of the evidence conclusively proves this. No appellate tribunal has ever passed upon this evidence. The only judge who has ever heard it stated that he had the most serious doubts as to my guilt. "My execution will not avenge Mary Phagan's death. A life will have been taken for a life, but the real culprit will not have paid the penalty. I will suffer for another crime."

"My trust is in God, who knows that my protestations of innocence are the truth. At some future date the whole mortal world will realize it."

Wants U. S. to Send Ships to Take Part in Search

Washington, May 10.—The State department to-day cabled Consul Frost to get in touch if possible with the captain of the American liner St. Paul and ask him to report that the St. Paul passed floating bodies.

T. P. Littlepage of New York, attorney for the Pearson interests, conferred at the White House and at the State department today to ask if the United States could not send some ships to co-operate in a search for the bodies. He was told that the nearest government vessel, the Mediator, was met by Consul Frost and asked if the use of private craft seemed warranted.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SCRANTON

Philadelphia, May 10.—The State Supreme Court to-day affirmed the Lackawanna decision. Only a handful of Scranton. The decision means that a large manual training school will be built in Scranton under the terms of a bill signed by Governor Johnson.

GERMAN FORCES REPULSED

London, May 10, 2:47 P. M.—The Exchange Telegraph Company publishes a dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent declaring that the German army met a severe check to the westward of Milau, capital of the Russian province of Courland. Numerous forces of Russians in strong positions compelled them to retreat.

SAFFORD GETS 9 MONTHS

New York, May 10.—Frank D. Safford, the 60-year-old hotel clerk who was convicted of perjury because of testimony given in connection with the \$50,000 breach of promise suit of Ruth T. Safford against James W. Osborne, was sentenced by Federal Judge Hough to-day to nine months imprisonment.

ANOTHER CUNARDER SAILS

New York, May 10.—Announcement was made to-day at the Cunard office that the Anchor Line Tuscania, with 421 passengers, sailed from Glasgow on Saturday and from Liverpool Sunday for New York. This is the first passenger steamer identified with the Cunard line to sail from the British Isles for the United States since the sinking of the Lusitania.

\$1,000 FOR SUFFERERS

Washington, May 10.—The Needle Guild of America, which has just closed its annual conference in Philadelphia, to-day forwarded \$1,000 to the Red Cross for relief to the Lusitania sufferers.

ENTIRE NATION TURNS EYES ON WASHINGTON

President Wilson Has the Support of the Country in Present Crisis

OUTLINING POLICY OF U. S.

Germany's Act Denounced as Inexcusable Under Laws of Nations and Humanity

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 to-day 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 to-day the President will go to Philadelphia to address a gathering of four thousand naturalized Americans. 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.

When the Cabinet meets to-morrow the President will probably present to his colleagues his ideas of what the government's policy should be.

NO EXTRA SESSION

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 importance 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.

The withdrawal of Ambassador Gerard without actually severing diplomatic relations has been suggested in some official quarters as one way of indicating the feeling of the American people.

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ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS DROP MORE BOMBS

Houses in Various Parts of West-cliff-on-Sea Struck Early This Morning

NO FATALITIES ARE REPORTED

Forty Explosive Shells Are Said to Have Been Dropped on One Town

London, May 10, 10:15 A. M.—Two Zeppelin airships are reported to have dropped bombs on Westcliff-on-Sea, near South End, but no fatalities have been reported. Warning of the approach of hostile aircraft was given South End at 2:52 o'clock this morning. Several machines took part in the raid, but whether they were Zeppelins or aeroplanes the residents were unable to state, as the weather was cloudy. Bombs struck houses in various parts of the town, but no deaths have been reported. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. One resident told of three bombs dropping near his home, none of which caused damage. It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh, a town near South End. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped forty or fifty bombs there.

BRITISH MOBILIZE TO KEEP GERMANS FROM EXCHANGE

London, May 10, 1:13 P. M.—Between 200 and 300 British members of the Stock Exchange have mobilized to prevent, forcibly if necessary, the entry of any Germans who might be brave enough to attempt to make their way into the house in disregard of the warning issued by the Stock Exchange Committee advising them to remain away.

Excitement ran high around the exchange and a huge crowd collected in the vicinity in the expectation of disorders. Only a handful of naturalized Germans appeared in the neighborhood, however, and they did not attempt to enter the exchange. They were hustled away and warned not to return.

10,000 GERMANS LEAVE ITALY

Berne, Switzerland, May 10, via Paris, 3:40 P. M.—It is estimated that 10,000 Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier Saturday and Sunday. Four thousand arrived at Lugano alone.

REACH PHILADELPHIA WITH CLEAN SCORES

Philadelphia, May 10.—With perfect scores sixty-six cars, in the three-day run of the Motor Club of Harrisburg, arrived here shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Heading the cars was the pathfinder in which were seated J. Clyde Myton, and V. Grant Forrer, referee. The first car to arrive at the Hotel Walton was that of I. W. Dill and following closely was that of Conover and Mehring, which started sixth in the race. No serious accident occurred during the first leg of the run excepting, just below Reading, where one of the cars collided with a trolley. The close of the run will be at Atlantic City.

ST. PAUL PASSES FLOATING BODIES

Steamship St. Paul, via wireless to London, May 10, 4:20 A. M.—Many floating bodies were passed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning twenty miles west of Kinsale.

UNFILED TONNAGE DECREASES

New York, May 10.—The unfiled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation on April 30 totalled 4,162,244 tons, a decrease of 93,505 from March.

Chicago, May 10.—President C. H. Canby, of the Chicago Board of Trade, posted the following notice to-day: "The officers of the Board of Trade will hold to strict accountability any member found guilty of originating or disseminating false rumors." The notice was inspired by rumors, first spread among brokers for the purpose of causing declines that President Wilson had been assassinated.

New York, May 10.—At the offices of Austin Baldwin & Company, exporters, it was said to-day that all hope had been abandoned for Henry Bradley Baldwin, head of the firm, and Mrs. Baldwin, who were first cabin passengers on the Lusitania. Fifty-eight cablegrams detailing efforts to find Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin had been received by the firm since last Friday.

London, May 10, 3:52 P. M.—The First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that Captain Turner of the Lusitania had acknowledged receipt of messages from the admiralty giving him warning and directions for the course he was to take.

John Henry Meyer and Anna Mae Gruber, Campbelltown. Frank Oliver Jackson and Beale Lee Thomas, city. Jacob F. Schiefer, Londonderry, and Martha Mary Selway, Steelton.

LUSITANIA DEAD ARE BEING BURIED

Unidentified Victims Carried Along Winding Path to Cemetery on Hill

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GERMAN AMBASSADOR EXPRESSES REGRETS

Sorry of Loss of So Many Americans, He Tells Secretary Bryan

Only Real Response Was That He Had No Appointment With President

Washington, May 10.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called on Secretary Bryan to-day and expressed "deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

After a half hour's conference between the ambassador and Secretary Bryan the following was, by mutual agreement, given out by the secretary: "The German ambassador called at the State Department and expressed his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

While neither the ambassador nor Secretary Bryan's statement mentioned the Lusitania disaster by name it was known that the two officials talked of it specifically. It was the ambassador's first visit to the department

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DISASTER DOMINATES MARKET

New York, May 10.—The Lusitania disaster to-day continued to dominate the local stock market, prices falling away soon after a firm opening. Declines were moderate at the outset, but gained in breadth and extent during the first hour. War specialties, particularly Bethlehem Steel and Westinghouse Electric were weak from the start, losing 3 to 5 1/2 points.

Greatest Achievement of War, Say Germans

Amsterdam, May 10, via London, 12:25 P. M.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "The sinking of the Lusitania is a success of our submarines which must be placed beside the greatest achievement 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."