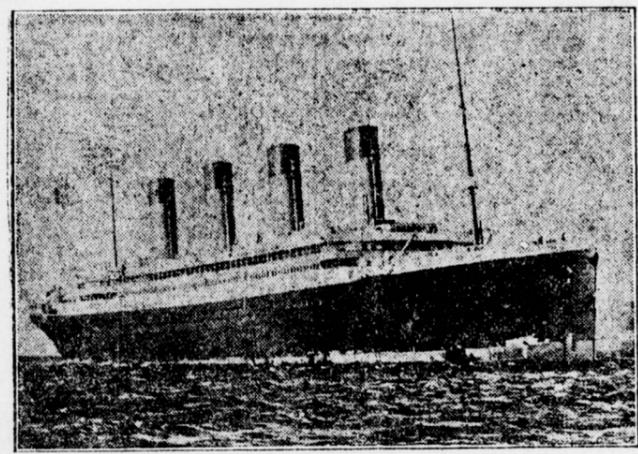


ICEBERG TORE TITANIC'S SIDE

Sank as Band Played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Carrying to the Bottom of the Atlantic 1595 Souls

745 SURVIVORS ENTER PORT

New York.—After 4 days of agonizing suspense the Carpathia arrived at this port bearing all that remains mortal of the thousands of souls who sailed upon the Titanic.



THE LOST TITANIC.

tions told of brief moments of their experience that had to be pieced together to make a coherent narrative.

Titanic Was Running at Full Speed.
The ocean was calm as a mill-pond when the Titanic crashed into the ice berg. It was a quarter of an hour before midnight. Most of the passengers were in their cabins.

Then came the shock of collision—not so violent a crash as had been depicted, for there were many who were not even awakened by it—but enough to disquiet all who felt it. There was a general and orderly exodus to the decks.

Sailors were scurrying hither and thither crying:

"NOTHING TO BE AFRAID OF! THERE'S NO DANGER!"

Some of the passengers even returned to their rooms and prepared to retire. But gradually the cessation of the engines' vibration caused uneasiness and the groups on the decks grew greater and greater. Still the sailors announced that there was nothing to be feared.

Then, with perceptible suddenness, the ship began to list.

"All passengers on deck with life belts," was shouted. Then for the first time the gravity of the situation dawned upon the passengers.

The sailors, working silently and without excitement, yet fast as their hands could move, removed the tarpaulins from the lifeboats and—terse, without excitement—came the order, repeated upon every side:

"Women and children in the lifeboats!"

The sailors helped the nearest women and children into the boats. And—it was the beginning of excitement—other sailors began to lower the boats.

Men Laughed as Boats Filled.

Thus far the men, standing idly by, failing entirely to grasp the significance of the moment, had helped the sailors. Many of the passengers report that the men were laughing.

"We'll be safer here on the ship than in that cockle-shell!" one man cried to his wife as she was helped over the rail.

But the Titanic settled deeper in the ocean and it was difficult for the men to remain on their feet. Then it was that the appalling nature of it dawned upon those men. And then, also it was, that the officers of the ship drew their revolvers.

"Stand back!" they cried. "Only women and children go into the boats."

Some of the men leaned against the rail and looked down over the towering sides of the ship. Others slowly paced the deck as if they were waiting.

Three Steerage Men Shot.

The ship sank lower and lower. Three revolver shots were heard. Three passengers in the steerage had attempted to force their way past the sailors and had been ruthlessly shot down.

By this time the passengers on the deck who remained in possession of their faculties observed the huge masses of ice which the Titanic had

rent from the berg with which it had collided. Of the scene in the bow, where over a hundred and fifty feet of the ship's length had been crushed in, there were no witnesses until an hour afterward, when the lifeboats were all in the water.

Heroism Asserts Itself.

The ship had now listed to a terrible angle. Men, in the throes of panic, attempted to reach the boats and were pushed back. And in that moment the heroism of hundreds asserted itself. It was the passengers who pushed back these panic-stricken few and not the sailors. Of the individual deeds of heroism only a few have as yet been told. But those few are the fore-runners of thousands.

Soon most of the boats had been lowered and still a full realizing sense of the extent of the disaster had not dawned upon all that mass of men.

But, finally, all the boats had been lowered. Then, the sailors, seeing women standing and running about, cried:

"All women to the lower deck!"

There began a rush to the lower deck, and there it was that the nearest semblance to a panic began. Some of

362 souls, a semi-hysterical band numbering 745.

All the figures that had drifted in through the air were wrong, and when the truth came it was merely to increase the terrible roll to 1595.

The scenes that were enacted on the Cunard Pier, and outside as the survivors were being hurried away to homes and hotels, will live a lifetime in the memory of those who witnessed them.

Men in hysterics, women fainting, and children almost crushed in the arms of those welcoming them, were the rule, not the exception. Men fell down to kiss the knees of their returning womenfolk. Women shrieked, wept, dashed in madness from one group of friends to another, and finally collapsed in the arms of those who had come to meet them.

The Scenes Repeated.

Outside, as they were led or carried to waiting automobiles, the same scenes were repeated. The sight of a street seemed to fill some of the returned ones with awe, to others it was a cause for emotional joy that could only find relief in extravagant ecstasy.

The precautions taken for the protection of the survivors proved entirely adequate, and, fortunately, all the ambulances and relief corps that had been gathered at the pier were not necessary.

The number of badly injured on the Carpathia was not nearly as large as had been imagined, and cases requiring hospital relief were mercifully few.

It was a joyous occasion for many—a terrible day for some. To the last there had been hope in many breasts that their loved ones would be aboard—and at the last those hopes were blasted with the icy breath of the news the living brought.

How the Titanic sank, what happened when she sank, was told in as many different ways as there were people to tell it. But they agreed on one thing—that Capt. Smith and his officers showed the greatest bravery throughout the terrible ordeal, and that, except in isolated cases the men aboard, from the saloon to the steerage, showed a heroism worthy of the sea.

When the Ship Went Down.

Men were playing cards in the smoking room when the great ship struck the iceberg whose proximity was well known to all aboard, for a bulletin of it had been posted in the saloon, and when the ship went down, most accounts agree, the band was playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," while the lifeboats were pulling away.

But it was difficult to get a connected story from any survivor.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, outwardly none the worse for her awful experience, was among the first to be whisked away to her home. Her stepson, Vincent Astor, and Craig Biddle had come to meet her and the greeting between them was affecting. She went direct to the home of her father, William H. Force, but stayed there only a few moments.

THRILLING ACCOUNTS OF HEROISM AND SACRIFICE BY TITANIC SURVIVORS.

Tales of horror were told by the survivors of the Titanic wreck when they landed from the steamship Carpathia.

Men and women related in detail how the big ship had crashed against the iceberg, but how the jar was so slight that no one was excited until the ship's officers and crew began lowering the lifeboats and rafts and ordering passengers into them.

The Titanic's boilers exploded when water rushed in upon them, and it was the opinion of some of the survivors

ed by the shock of the collision, and went on deck. There was no great excitement, and persons were coming out of their rooms and asking what had happened.

Wouldn't Leave Brother.

"Suddenly from the bridge or from some of the officers came the cry, 'Ladies first.' This was the first inkling that we had that the ship was in danger. We went back to the state-rooms and dressed. Then came the horrifying order that women must leave their husbands and brothers and that no man was to go in the lifeboats.

"I refused to leave my brother, and remained on deck until the next to the last boat was leaving. They looked around and saw that I was the only woman. I told them that I would not go without my brother and then they took him also. Thus I saved my brother.

"We left the ship about twenty-five minutes before it sank. She sank at about 1:50 o'clock Monday morning. At 6 o'clock the same morning the Carpathia put in an appearance and we were picked up. We were probably one mile away from the ship when she went down, and the steward that had given me the first warning that the ship might sink went down with all the others.

Lights Burning, Band Playing.

"As we left the ship it was the most remarkable and brilliant sight I had ever witnessed on the water. All the lights were burning and the band was playing as if at a concert."

Mrs. Schabert was asked in regard to a rumor that Major Butt, military aide to President Taft, had shot eight men to keep them from upsetting lifeboats by crowding into them.

Mrs. Schabert answered that she was unable to either confirm or deny this. She said she had seen no such thing, but that the confusion was such she might not have seen it, even if it had happened.

Col. Astor Died a Brave Man.

Dramatic stories of the death of Colonel Astor were told on the pier by survivors.

"Mrs. Astor was sent away in the tenth boat," said John Kuhle, of Nebraska. "Just as she was about to be placed within the boat, Colonel Astor embraced her.

Helped to Force Wife Into Boat.
"Astor then freed himself from his wife's embrace and, after helping to force her into the boat, turned away and stood upon the deck."

Colonel Archibald Gracie, U. S. A., declared Colonel Astor's conduct was deserving of the highest praise. Colonel Astor, said Gracie, devoted all his energies to saving his young bride, who was in delicate health.

"Colonel Astor helped us in our efforts to get her in the boat," said Colonel Gracie. "I lifted her into the boat. Colonel Astor then inquired the number of the boat which was being lowered and turned to the work of clearing the other boats and in reassuring the frightened and nervous women."

Col. Astor Joined Mr. and Mrs. Straus.

"John Jacob Astor escorted his wife to one of the lifeboats, kissed her quietly and then went up to deck B and joined Mr. and Mrs. Isador Straus," said Robert W. Daniel, of Philadelphia. "I was almost alongside of them, but not close enough to distinguish anything they said to each other. When the water reached deck B, I jumped into the sea. Neither Colonel Astor nor Mr. and Mrs. Straus made any effort to save themselves. They seemed to realize that it was hopeless. I am convinced that Colonel Astor could have saved himself had he jumped into the water."

"None of us were worried after the crash. Many of the passengers, my-



Magnificent Grand Staircase in the Main Salon of the Ill-Fated Titanic.

that many who had been left on the sinking Titanic were killed by the explosions and not drowned.

Most graphic was the story told by Mrs. Paul Schabert, of Derby, Conn. After telling of how Mr. and Mrs. Isador Straus perished together, because Mrs. Straus would not leave her husband, Mrs. Schabert said:

"It was a terrible experience, but worth going through. I was awaken-

self included, went to bed. I did not rise from my bed until I heard the sound of pistol shots. Then I pulled on a bathrobe and went out on deck. Some of the officers nearest me were shooting into the air—for the purpose, I suppose, of awakening all the passengers who had retired. I did not once catch sight of the iceberg which had ripped our portside from stern to

ROOSEVELT GETS TWO STATES

Ex-President Wins in Nebraska and Oregon Primaries.

CLARK HAS BRYAN'S STATE

Results in Many States—Clark the Democratic Choice in Nebraska and Wilson in Oregon—La Follette's Good Showing in Oregon.

Washington.—Theodore Roosevelt won a sweeping victory in West Virginia, according to information received at the Roosevelt headquarters. In twenty-four counties in which primaries were held Col. Roosevelt, according to their count, got 273 delegates, against 75 for Mr. Taft, to the State Convention.

According to a telegram from Gov. Glasscock, this insures Col. Roosevelt's control of the convention, which will name six delegates at large to the National Convention.

The Roosevelt victories in Nebraska and Oregon brought out the following statement from Senator Dixon, his campaign manager:

"These victories clinch Roosevelt's nomination by the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Six great Republican States have now expressed themselves by Presidential preference primary and every one of them has gone overwhelmingly against Mr. Taft. These six Republican States cast an aggregate of 98 votes in the Electoral College. Without them no Republican candidate can hope to be elected."

Omaha, Neb.—Col. Roosevelt carried Nebraska by a big majority in the Presidential preference primary and it is believed that Champ Clark was the Democratic choice. Returns received show:

Republicans—Roosevelt, 21,151; La Follette, 8,392; Taft, 8,039.

Democrats—Clark, 8,949; Harmon, 6,451; Wilson, 6,435.

Victor Rosewater, acting Chairman of the National Republican Committee, said he believed Roosevelt had polled two to two and a half times the votes of either La Follette or Taft.

Harmon supporters abandoned hope that he might carry the State.

Shallenberger appears to be the Democratic nominee for United States Senator. Norris and Brown ran a close race for the Republican nomination.

Portland, Ore.—Theodore Roosevelt is the preference of the Republican Party in Oregon, and Woodrow Wilson is the Democratic preference. Gen. Selling of Portland is the Republican nominee for the Senatorial candidacy. Senator Robert M. La Follette carried Multnomah County where one-fourth of the population of the State is located. President Taft carried but ten of the State's thirty-four counties.

It was in the "cow counties" that Roosevelt made his strongest run, with La Follette second. Through the thickly populated Willamette Valley district Roosevelt also led.

STANDING OF CANDIDATES.

Taft Claims 388, Roosevelt 39, Clark 146 and Wilson 113.

Washington.—The standing of the Presidential candidates according to the latest information received at the respective headquarters was as follows:

REPUBLICANS.	
Delegates in convention	1,076
Necessary to choice	540
Claimed for Taft	388
Instructed for Taft	372
Claimed for Roosevelt	239
Instructed for Roosevelt	206
Instructed for La Follette	36
Instructed for Cummins	6
DEMOCRATS.	
Delegates in convention	1,092
Necessary to choice	728
Instructed for Clark	146
Instructed for Wilson	113
Instructed for Marshall	30
Instructed for Burke	10
Instructed for Underwood	24

FLEE FROM FLOODS.

Fifty Towns and Villages Suffer from Swollen Mississippi.

New Orleans.—News from the flooded area of the Mississippi Valley in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana continued to be increasingly grave. Thousands of those who were compelled to flee to higher places when the yellow flood invaded their homes have been cared for, but there are still many more who are in imperative need of aid.

It is estimated that fifty towns and villages have so far felt the effects of the flood. Some places are from under two to fifteen feet of water, with little prospect of an early recession.

Reports as to the loss of life differ. The known dead totals ten.

40 DEAD IN TORNADO.

Great Storm Sweeps Destructively Over the Middle West.

Chicago.—Forty lives were lost and more than a hundred persons were injured, many of them fatally, in a tornado which swept over the Middle West. Illinois and Indiana were the greatest sufferers, but other States were badly hit. Hundreds of wires are down.

At least twenty of the injured will die. Damage done probably will amount to many thousands of dollars.

OLD AND NEW WORLD BRIEFS FOR THE BUSY

Nine persons were robbed of money or valuables, or both, by three masked hold-up men who went through a sleeper on the westbound Golden State Limited at Sheffield, Ill.

In a speech at Omaha, Col. Roosevelt charged that President Taft was "helplessly acquiescing" in the dirty work of his managers, who were relying on the bosses or success in winning renomination.

The Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs notified Assistant Secretary of State Wilson that the Mexican Government refuses to recognize the right of the American Government to instruct it on its duties in the observance of international law.

General Carrasco has been relieved of his Spanish command, owing to the failure of the recent actions in the Rif country in Morocco.

J. P. Alexander, a former member of the Parliament from Manchester, England, dropped dead at Boissevain, Man., when told of the Titanic disaster.

The baseball season opened with a roar that could be heard from coast to coast. The sport appears to have a stronger and firmer hold than ever, and its popularity is little short of amazing.

THE MARKETS.

(New York Wholesale Prices.)

MILK.—The wholesale price is 31c. per quart in the 26c. zone or \$1.71 per 40-quart can, delivered in New York.

Butter.	
Creamery specials	31 1/2 @
Extras	31 1/2 @
Firsts	29 1/2 @
Seconds	29 1/2 @
Thirds	29 1/2 @
State, dairy, finest	29 1/2 @
Good to prime	28 1/2 @
Common to fair	27 1/2 @

Eggs.	
State, Pa., and nearby	22 1/2 @
White, fancy, new laid	22 1/2 @
State, Pa., and nearby selected	21 1/2 @
White, fair to good	21 1/2 @
Gathered brown, mixed colors	21 1/2 @
Brown, henny, fancy	21 1/2 @
Extra	21 1/2 @
Western gathered, white	21 1/2 @
Duck eggs	21 1/2 @
Duck eggs, Ky. and Tenn.	21 1/2 @
Duck eggs, far southern	21 1/2 @
Duck eggs, western	21 1/2 @
Goose eggs	21 1/2 @

Live Poultry.	
Fowls, via express	15 1/2 @
Fowls, via freight per lb.	15 1/2 @
Turkeys, per pair	10 1/2 @
Turkeys, mixed	10 1/2 @
Geese, per lb.	16 1/2 @
Guinea, per pair	19 1/2 @
Pigeons, per pair	12 @

Vegetables.	
Asparagus, dozen bunches	1.00 @ 1.60
Artichokes, per dozen	5.00 @ 6.00
Bush beans, sprout per quart	2.00 @ 2.50
Beans, Florida, per basket	75 @ 1.50
Beets, S. C., fancy, per 100 lbs.	4.00 @ 5.00
Beets, old, per barrel	1.25 @ 1.75
Bermuda, per crate	2.50 @ 3.00
N. O., per barrel	1.00 @ 3.00
Carrots	2.00 @ 3.00
S. C., per 100 bunches	2.00 @ 3.00
New Orleans, per 100 bunches	2.00 @ 3.00
Old, per barrel or bag	1.50 @ 2.50
Cauliflowers, Fla., per basket	2.00 @ 3.00
Cabbages	2.00 @ 3.00
S. C., new, per crate	2.50 @ 3.50
Old, red, per ton	25.00 @ 30.00
Red, per bbl.	1.50 @ 2.00
Old Danish seed, per ton	50.00 @ 60.00
Old Danish, per bbl.	3.00 @ 3.50
Flax, new, per crate	3.00 @ 3.50
Flax, new, red, per crate	2.00 @ 2.50
Flax, new, red, per basket	1.00 @ 1.50
Chicory, per barrel	1.00 @ 2.50
Per basket	2.50 @ 3.50
Eggplants, Fla., per box or bskt.	2.00 @ 3.00
Escarol, N. O., per barrel	1.00 @ 2.25
S. C., per basket	3.00 @ 3.25
Horseradish, per 100 lbs.	3.00 @ 4.00
Kale, per barrel	2.50 @ 3.00
Kohlrabi, N. O., per 100 lbs.	3.00 @ 4.00
Lettuce, per basket	75 @ 1.00
Leeks, N. O., per 100 bunches	3.00 @ 4.00
Lima beans, Fla., per basket	2.00 @ 3.00
Onions	2.00 @ 3.00
Bermuda per crate	2.50 @ 3.50
Texas per crate	2.50 @ 3.50
Domestic, old, crate or bag	1.50 @ 2.50
Okra, per box	4.00 @ 5.00
Oyster plant, per 100 bunches	2.00 @ 3.00
Pea, Florida, per basket	2.00 @ 3.00
Pa. pea, N. O., plain per barrel	2.50 @ 3.00
O. O., curly	2.00 @ 3.00
Peppers, bibb, boxes or barrels	1.00 @ 2.00
Parsnips, per bbl.	2.50 @ 3.00
Romaine, per basket	1.00 @ 1.50
Per barrel	1.00 @ 1.50
Per box	1.00 @ 1.50
Radishes, per basket	75 @ 1.00
Spinach, 100 bunches	2.00 @ 2.50
Scallions, per basket	2.00 @ 3.00
Shallots, per barrel	3.00 @ 4.00
Spinach, Va., per basket	75 @ 1.25
Flax, new white, per box	2.00 @ 2.50
Turnips, Ratabaga, per bbl.	1.00 @ 1.50
Old, white, per barrel	1.00 @ 1.50
Tomatoes, Fla., per crate	4.00 @ 5.00
Watercress, per 100 lbs.	2.00 @ 3.00

Hothouse.	
Beef tops, per box	75 @ 1.00
Cucumbers, No. 1, per dozen	1.00 @ 1.25
No. 2, per box	1.00 @ 1.25
Culls, per box	2.50 @ 3.00
Letting, per strap	1.00 @ 1.75
Mushrooms, 4-lb. basket	75 @ 1.25
Butterbeans, 4-lb. basket	4.00 @ 5.00
Mint, per dozen bunches	50 @ 75
Radishes, per 100 bunches	1.50 @ 2.25
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	3.00 @ 4.00
Rhubarb, per dozen bunches	50 @ 75
Tomatoes, per lb.	10 @ 25

Potatoes.	
Bermuda, new, No. 1, per bbl.	7.00 @ 7.50
Bermuda, new, No. 2, per bbl.	6.00 @ 6.50
Florida, new, No. 1, per bbl.	6.00 @ 7.00
Florida, new, No. 2, per bbl.	5.00 @ 6.00
Long Island, per bag	2.50 @ 3.00
State, per 100 lbs.	4.00 @ 4.25
State, per bag	4.00 @ 4.15
Maine, per bag	4.00 @ 4.50
European, No. 1, per 168-lb. bag	2.50 @ 2.75
European, undergrades, per 168-lb. bag	1.50 @ 2.25