

# LUSITANIA'S DEATH LIST, 1,256 115 OF THESE WERE AMERICANS

## Big Cunard Liner, With 2,067 Men And Women Aboard, Torpedoed Without Warning—Survivors Reach Shore— Some Landed At Queenstown Die In Hospitals.

**FIRST TRANSATLANTIC VICTIM.**

The Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland, ten miles south of Kinsale.

The vessel carried 1,256 passengers, of which 188 were American citizens.

Officials of the Cunard Line in London announced that the ship had been torpedoed without any warning.

Reports indicate that the Lusitania sank fifteen minutes after being struck.

It was the Lusitania, whose flying of the American flag last February on her way from Queenstown to Liverpool, in order to protect her against German submarines, that caused considerable astonishment on both sides of the ocean.

Washington is expected to make strong representations to Germany as a result of the torpedoing of the Lusitania without warning.

The Lusitania's cargo was valued at about \$750,000 and contained a large quantity of war supplies. Her manifest included 280,000 pounds of brass and copper wire, \$68,000 worth of military goods and 5,471 cases of ammunition valued at \$200,024, all of which was contraband of war. The ship itself, Cunard officials said, was covered by \$5,000,000 war risk insurance.

one attacking from the port and the other from the starboard side.

The British Government made the following announcement:

"The statement appearing in some newspapers that the Lusitania was armed is wholly false."

**Given No Warning.**

The Lusitania was steaming along about 10 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 so far as all reports go, fired two torpedoes without warning at the steamer. One struck her near the bows and the other 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 were 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 15 minutes, as one survivor estimated, and certainly within half an hour, the Lusitania had disappeared.

### NEWS STARTLES WILSON.

**Whether Any American Lives Were Lost, His First Concern—Secretary Bryan Awaits Facts.**

Washington.—Destruction of the British liner Lusitania, with the loss of many lives, shocked officials of the United States government and spread profound grief in the national capital.

Although it was not known how many, if any, of those lost were Americans, the view was general that the most serious situation confronted the American government since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

The warning of the United States that Germany would be held to a "strict accountability" for the loss of "American lives," irrespective of whether they were aboard belligerent or neutral vessels when attacked, focused attention on the White House, where President Wilson until late in the night read the dispatches with grave interest. The President made no comment.

Officials said facts and circumstances would have to be obtained by careful investigation during the next few days before any announcement could be made by the American government.

### GERMANY GAVE TIMELY WARNING.

Advertisement That Showed They Had Planned This Would Be the Lusitania's Last Voyage.

New York.—Just prior to the sailing of the Lusitania the German Embassy had warned persons against going abroad, because of the dangers from submarines, and the following advertisement was inserted in American newspapers:

**NOTICE.**

"Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or any of her allies are liable to destruction in those waters, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk."

(Signed)

**"IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY."**

The big Cunard greyhound was commanded by Capt. W. T. Turner, of the British Royal Navy reserve, with Capt. J. C. Anderson acting as his staff officer. Both were rated as the best seamen in the transatlantic trade, daring yet cautious.

Captain Turner and other officials of the great liner did not fear any trouble from submarines upon the Lusitania's present trip. They laughed at the German warning and encouraged the passengers, telling them that the express steamer would be met in the Atlantic by British warships and escorted safely into port.

When Captain Turner's attention was called to the German warning, he said:

"I wonder what the Germans will be up to next? It doesn't look as if they had scared many people with their warning, according to the looks of things on the pier and our passenger list."

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Miss Conner was standing beside Lady Mackworth when they were flung into the water as the ship keeled over. Both women were provided with life belts and were picked up when at the point of exhaustion.

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The situation is considered awkward for some of the foreign legation, especially those whose countries sympathize with the Chinese, but none of them could oppose the entry of the Japanese into Peking.

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### ITALIANS ARE INDIGNANT.

**Feeling In Rome One Of Depression Over Disaster.**

Rome, via Paris.—The sinking of the Lusitania has caused a profound impression in Italy. Anxiety is increased by the fact that there were several Italians among the passengers. The feeling in Rome may be described as one of indignation at the killing of neutrals and measures to end such proceedings are being urged on all sides.

# U. S. OFFICIALS MAKE INQUIRY

## Consul Frost and Attaches Interview Survivors.

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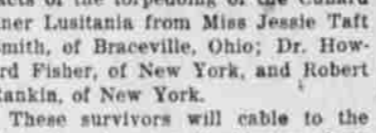
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# REPORTS FROM BATTLE FRONTS

## German Claims of Notable Victories Denied By Allies.

### BRITISH HARD PRESSED

**Persistent Attacks By Germans Aided the British Claim, By Poisonous Fumes Have Forced A Readjustment Of Lines.**

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

A late report from the British War Office also says that German attacks were repulsed, although the Germans used asphyxiating gases and did get a footing by the use of these fumes on Hill No. 60, southeast of Ypres, which, since the British captured it recently, has been repeatedly attacked.

There has been fighting all along the rest of the western front, in all of which the Germans claim to have been successful. The French, however, have another story to tell. They insist that their advance continues both along the Yser Canal, in Flanders, and in the Woerwe, where battles have been continuous for weeks on end.

**Russian Defeat In Western Galicia.**

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

The country 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 defeat or check in the western part of that province.

Athens credits the Allies with further successes in their attacks in the Dardanelles and Smyrna, but the Turks again report the defeat of allied troops who have landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

**Big Battle Beginning.**

While official Petrograd is inclined to treat matters in Galicia with more or less unconcern, private dispatches state that a battle of enormous proportions is beginning.

Indications that the Russian army operating in the Carpathians is inadequately supplied come from Berlin. "Thousands of prisoners were only a cap as a uniform," says a dispatch. "They were in civilian clothing and complained of being insufficiently fed. These prisoners unite in saying that the Austro-German artillery fire was appalling, especially at Gorlice. There the Russians fought stubbornly and endured a terrible fire four hours, during which time divisions dwindled to regiments, and regiments to companies. All the staff officers of one division were killed or wounded. Several generals also were killed or wounded. Gorlice was set afire by the bombardment and totally destroyed. The Russian southern wing was broken through on a front of 24 miles, and the Russians were forced to abandon not only their first line, but villages behind their front which served as quarters for the Russian center."

**\$10,500,000 EACH DAY.**

**Debt Of Great Britain Well Nigh Doubled.**

London.—In one of the shortest budget speeches on record, he being on his feet a little over an hour, David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave the British public further insight into what the war is costing the nation. The expenditure at present, Mr. Lloyd-George said, was £2,100,000 (\$10,500,000) daily, and he added that if the war continued for a year Great Britain's bill would be upward of £1,136,434,900 (about \$5,822,170,000). The debt of the country, according to Mr. Lloyd-George, already had been almost doubled and stood well over the \$5,000,000,000 mark.

**10 TRAWLERS BLOWN UP.**

Five Others Sunk By German Submarines Since Sunday.

London.—To the nine trawlers, the sinking of which by German submarines was reported Wednesday, another victim was added. A Norwegian steamer landed Thursday the crew of the trawler Sceptre, which was torpedoed 40 miles off Peterhead. This brings the total number of trawler victims of German under-water boats since Sunday up to 15. The submarines seem to be making a determined effort to prevent English from procuring fish in the North Sea.

**DR. COOK SEEKS FAME AGAIN.**

Chicago.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the explorer, announced that he would attempt to climb Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, the highest mountain in the world, this summer. He will sail from San Francisco with a party of 15 persons on May 27, he stated, and expects to reach Nepal, in Northern India, in July. The expedition, he said, would require seven months.

# STATE LAW MAKERS

## Attorney's Lien Bill Made Law.

### HARRISBURG—APPROVAL

Harrisburg.—Approval was given by Governor Brumbaugh to the House providing that an attorney shall have a lien for his compensation upon the client's cause of action, claim or counter-claim which shall attach to an award, verdict, order or other form of judgment. The bill also provides that the lien shall not be affected by any compromise or settlement before or after judgment.

The Governor also signed the bill prohibiting the use or sale of any balloons made or intended to contain gas for purposes of ascension. This measure will not apply to any balloon in which a person ascends, but is intended to forbid the paper balloons frequently used at night.

The Governor approved the Graham House bill amending the Superior Court Act of 1895 so that the rank and seniority of the judges shall be determined by "continuous length of service" as a member of the court. The bill also provides that the court may at its discretion designate two of its members to write opinions during the sessions and that these members shall not be required to sit at hearings and remove the mandatory provision that the court must meet at least once a year in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Scranton and Williamsport, providing that the place of sitting may be optional with the court. Any other provision is that compensation of protonotaries shall be authorized by the Act of 1909.

Regulations for insurance in Pennsylvania on the Lloyds plan are provided in the bill approved by Governor Brumbaugh. It places the control of associations or individuals engaged in such business under control of the Insurance Commissioner, who is required to ask bonds to be filed with his department. The Governor also signed the Senate bill providing that policies of life insurance or annuities taken out for the benefit of or assigned to wife, children or other relative shall be exempt from all claims of creditors.

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Regulating sale of chicory mixed with coffee.

Regulating method of practicing veterinary medicine and issuance of licenses for its various branches.

Senate bill providing a chief bookkeeper for the Auditor General's Department, at a salary of \$2,500; an assistant chief bookkeeper, at \$2,000; two bookkeepers and an additional traveling auditor, at \$1,800 each.

Senate bill supplementing Act of 1906 by providing that debt of municipalities consolidated shall be paid by the consolidated city and by the levying of a uniform tax to pay it.

These House bills were approved:

Fixing salaries of Associate Judges not learned in the law at \$5 per day, employed, \$600 a year being established as the minimum.

Establishing method of registration of master plumbers in first-class cities where plumbers failed to register under Act of 1911.

Providing for schools for education of female children under jurisdiction of Juvenile Courts of Allegheny county.

Requiring County Commissioners to furnish first-class townships duplicates of adjusted valuations for taxation.

House bill authorizing payment from State funds of cost of transferring insane persons on orders of the State Board of Charities or Committee on Lunacy.

House bill making any person, firm or corporation liable for cost of extinguishing fires which may occur in second-class cities through their criminal intent or willful negligence or where they have not complied with any ordinance or regulation.

**Correspondents Dine Governor.**

The semi-annual dinner given by the Pennsylvania Legislative Correspondents' Association to Governor Brumbaugh was held Thursday night. The guests of honor in addition to the Governor were Lieutenant-Governor McClain, Speaker Ambler and James S. Hiatt, secretary to the Governor.

The Senate passed finally the following bills:

Appropriating \$250,000 for the improvement of the port facilities of Philadelphia.

Providing that mercantile corporations that pay a mercantile tax shall pay only one mill on the dollar on their capital stock instead of five mills.

House bill authorizing the Department of Health to accept private donations for the erection of union chapels at tuberculosis sanatoria No. 2 and No. 3, located at Creshion and Hammondsburg.

Giving power to cemetery companies to improve cemeteries and to assess a pro rata share of the cost to lot holders.

House bill increasing the salaries of clerks, tellers and employees in the County Treasurer's Office, Philadelphia.

House bill providing for the reporting, quarantining and control of certain communicable diseases.

Authorizing county commissions to use funds collected from bicycle license taxes in constructing and repairing public roads.

House bill to permit farmers to peddle their products in any borough without a license.

A bill was introduced by Senator Crow, Fayette, amending the Public Service Company law so that permission shall not be necessary where crossings are to be made by telephone and telegraph wires or by sewers, unless complaint is made.

The workmen's compensation bill, which was read the second time in the Senate, were recommitted to the Committee on Corporations. They will be amended and reported out again this week for final passage.

### DISCOVERED!



WELL I DECLARE! THEY'RE JOHNIES

### BRANDED AS FAKE BY COL. ROOSEVELT

**Alphaud, French Interviewer, Put in Ananias Club.**

Expected Ultimatum From Japanese Government.

Former President Represented As Wishing United States To Join Allies In War—Whole Interview Wrong.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt followed the example of President Woodrow Wilson by repudiating an alleged interview attributed to him by Gabriel Alphaud in the Paris Temps, in which the Colonel was represented as saying that had he been President of the United States at the beginning of the European war he would have protested the German violation of Belgium's neutrality and would have asked the United States to take its place with the Allies.

"The whole interview is a fabrication," Colonel Roosevelt said. "The last phrase particularly is of a kind I never did use and one which I would be incapable of using."

"The Alphaud interview," continued the Colonel, "does contain statements I did make, all of which are to be found in my book and in my war articles."

"I am not responsible for anything in the Temps interview except what is contained in that book and those articles."

### CHINA PREPARING TO DEFEND PEKING

**Couping of Ultimatum Authorized By Elder Statesmen After Hearing Explanation Of Situation From Premier.**

Peking.—Military preparations are being made for the defense of Peking. According to Chinese officials, whose statements have been corroborated in other circles, the Government is making no preparations elsewhere than at the capital for defense, considering that the Chinese will be unable to oppose the Japanese should they make an attack.

It is asserted in high quarters that 100,000 troops have been concentrated in the environs of Peking, but with sufficient ammunition for only a brief resistance.

Special police and military precautions have been taken throughout the city, especially around the Winter Palace, where President Yuan Shi Kai resides. The officials declare that they are suspicious that the Japanese may attempt a repetition of the Korean coup d'etat.

**Japs Warned To Leave.**

The Japanese Legation, it is said, notified the Japanese to prepare to leave Peking, and that many women and children are getting ready to depart. Many of the Japanese men probably will take refuge in the legation quarter if hostilities break out.

The situation is considered awkward for some of the foreign legation, especially those whose countries sympathize with the Chinese, but none of them could oppose the entry of the Japanese into Peking.

Telegrams received here from Mukden say that the Japanese bank and postoffice there have suspended business, that the Japanese reservists have been called to the colors and that other civilians are concentrating in the railway zone.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the U. S. Minister here, expressed the opinion that the missionaries and other Americans in the interior are in no danger whatever. He says the Chinese Government will preserve order in the regions over which the Chinese hold control.

### INCOME TAX ROLLS IN.

**Likelihood Of Bond Issue Is Now Past, Say Treasury Officials.**

Washington.—All danger of necessity for a bond issue to forestall a threatened Treasury deficit is believed by Government officials to be past. The first substantial receipts from the income tax are beginning to come in. The net balance in the general fund of the Treasury, which has been falling off at the rate of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a day since the first of the year, has remained stationary at about \$18,000,000 for the past three or four days, and even increased by \$100,000 one day this week. Early returns from the income tax come from small taxpayers. The payers of large tax hold off until the last two or three days in order to reap the benefit of their interest. The interest on some income tax payments amounts to as much as \$100 a day, according to the Treasury. The large taxpayers, however, pay the bulk of the income tax. There are 101,718 persons who pay an average of \$30 a year tax, making a total tax of \$3,051,540. There are 44 taxpayers who pay an average of \$100,000 a year, or \$4,400,000.

### AID TO SOUTHERN CHURCHES UP

**Methodist Extension Board Discusses Plans.**

St. Louis.—An executive session to discuss plans for aiding churches in the Southern States was held here by the Church Extension Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The report of the Rev. W. F. McMurray, corresponding secretary, showed a capital fund in the hands of the board of \$671,000, an increase of \$120,000 during the last year. The total receipts last year were \$295,000. The College of Bishops took part in the deliberations of the board.

### FIRE AT POT