

### COUNTRY FACES GRAVEST CRISIS FOR MONTHS

President Hopes People Will Assume Examining Attitude and Reserve Judgment Until Facts Are Known.

INSTRUCTIONS SENT TO GERARD  
Ambassador Will Ask German Government for Its Report of the Disaster.

137 AMERICANS ARE MISSING

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Appalled by the tragic aspect of the Lusitania disaster as hourly developments disclosed its magnitude and far-reaching possibilities, with the probable loss of 137 American lives, President Wilson and his advisers are waiting for all the facts and for a crystallization of public opinion to aid in laying out the course the United States will pursue in this latest international complication—the gravest the president has faced since the outbreak of the European war.

President Wilson, while seeking the facts, hopes that the country will assume an examining attitude and reserve full judgment until complete information is at hand.

Secretary Bryan cabled Ambassador Gerard at Berlin today to informally ask the German government for its report of the disaster, and to Ambassador Page at London he sent messages urging renewed efforts to aid the suffering and gather information.

Cabinet Members Stay in City.  
President Wilson, while he went to the golf links for his recreation, left strict instructions to be notified of any important dispatches. Cabinet officers who had planned a week-end holiday away from Washington, cancelled their plans.

Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee issued a statement counselling calmness. Chairman Stone pointed out that qualifying circumstances must be taken into consideration because the Lusitania was a belligerent, but he could attach to the American steamer Guilflight a much more serious offense against neutral rights.

The American consuls at Queenstown and vicinity were ordered to render every assistance to the injured and survivors and take testimony.

Women and Children Killed.  
The fact that the Lusitania was a British ship, flying the British flag, and even had contraband of war aboard, did not remove from the minds of officials the ever recurrent thought that a hostile submarine deliberately destroyed the ship with the knowledge that hundreds of defenseless neutrals and women and children were aboard.

Everywhere that aspect overshadowed the legal phases of the case, for, while there is said to be no precedent in international law for the attack without warning on a belligerent merchantman, it was realized that defense might be made on a charge that guns were mounted on the deck. That, however, (Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

**Schwind Named Bryan's Secretary**  
WASHINGTON, May 8.—W. F. Schwind of Lincoln, Neb., has been appointed temporarily as private secretary to Secretary Bryan. He succeeds former Congressman Ferguson of New Mexico.

Mr. Schwind is a lawyer of the capital city, who has devoted his time alternately to the law and to the southern land promotion business. He has been identified with the Bryan campaign at different times. Of late he has spent much of his time at Francis, Tex.

**Child Drowns in Crook.**  
HASTINGS, Neb., May 8.—(Special Telegram)—The 3-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Sybrandt of Glenville, accidentally fell into a ten-gallon crock full of water today and was drowned when found by his parents.

**The Weather**  
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Fair, warmer.

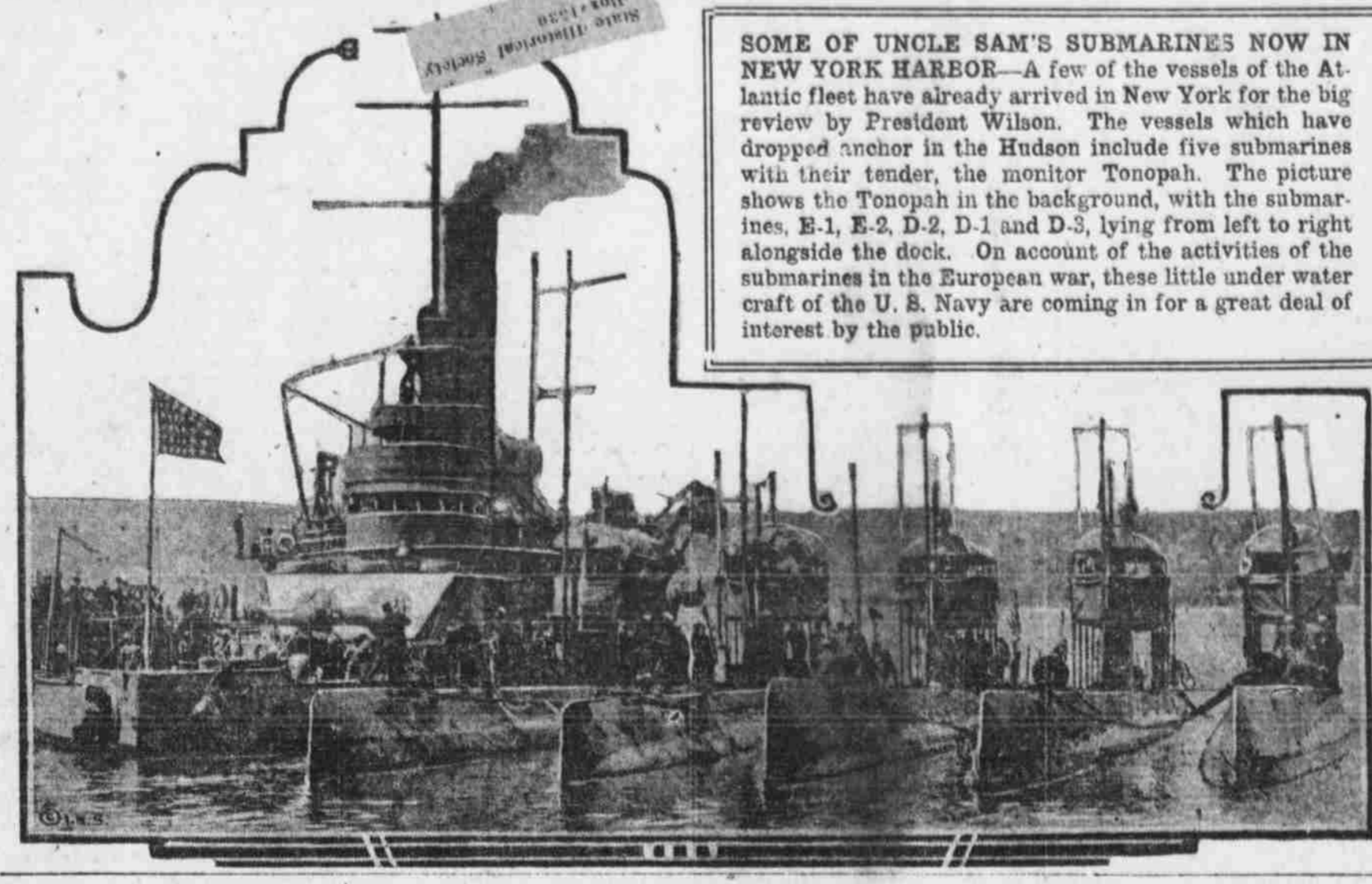
Temperature at Omaha Yesterday	Hours	Deg.
1 P. M.	59	44
2 P. M.	58	44
3 P. M.	57	44
4 P. M.	56	44
5 P. M.	55	44
6 P. M.	54	44
7 P. M.	53	44
8 P. M.	52	44
9 P. M.	51	44
10 P. M.	50	44
11 P. M.	49	44
12 M.	48	44
1 P. M.	47	44
2 P. M.	46	44
3 P. M.	45	44
4 P. M.	44	44
5 P. M.	43	44
6 P. M.	42	44
7 P. M.	41	44
8 P. M.	40	44
9 P. M.	39	44
10 P. M.	38	44
11 P. M.	37	44
12 M.	36	44

Comparative Local Record.  
1915. 1914. 1913. 1912.

Highest yesterday	59	65	77	81
Lowest yesterday	38	49	68	58
Mean temperature	50	52	66	63
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1, and compared with the last two years:

Normal temperature	50
Deficiency for the day	12
Total excess since March 1	30
Normal precipitation	44 inches
Deficiency for the day	34 inches
Total rainfall since March 1	2.38 inches
Deficiency since March 1	41.62 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914	39 inches
Excess for cor. period, 1912	2.12 inches



**SOME OF UNCLE SAM'S SUBMARINES NOW IN NEW YORK HARBOR**—A few of the vessels of the Atlantic fleet have already arrived in New York for the big review by President Wilson. The vessels which have dropped anchor in the Hudson include five submarines with their tender, the monitor Tonopah. The picture shows the Tonopah in the background, with the submarines, E-1, E-2, D-2, D-1 and D-3, lying from left to right alongside the dock. On account of the activities of the submarines in the European war, these little under water craft of the U. S. Navy are coming in for a great deal of interest by the public.

### GERMAN SUBSEAS DEAL MORE BLOWS

Two More British Vessels Sent to the Bottom by Action of the Teuton Submarines.

DESTROYER IS SUNK BY MINE

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Hull says the Wilson line steamer, Truro, was sunk this afternoon by the German submarine, U-39, off Day Island. No lives were lost. The crew of the steamer was landed at Rosmyth castle, Scotland. The Maori was 280 feet long and had a 1,305 tons displacement. It was built in 1909 and its complement was seventy-one men. It was armed with two four-inch guns and two torpedo tubes.

The British Admiralty announced tonight that the destroyer, Maori, had been blown up by a mine. The British steamer, Don, of Goole, was hit and torpedoed by a German submarine off Coquet Island, near the Northumberland coast. The crew was rescued.

### Americans to Blame for Their Fate, Says Cologne Gazette

AMSTERDAM, May 8.—(Via London)—A dispatch received here from Cologne quotes the Cologne Gazette on the Lusitania incident as follows: "There is no German living, who will not regret this incident and pity the travelers drowned. They, however, are responsible for their own ruin, since they trusted their fate to vessels which would pass through waters that was the scene of war. Americans, and some Americans of high position, suffered by the destruction of the Lusitania, we are doubly sorry, but it was their own fault."

### Tumulty Resents Belligerent Talk by A. P. Gardner

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—Representative A. P. Gardner, while at the White House today getting permission for some constituents to visit the parlors of the mansion, issued a statement on the Lusitania disaster urging that President Wilson deal firmly with Germany and giving his ideas of what Colonel Roosevelt would do.

### Causes Sensation in the Netherlands

AMSTERDAM (Via London), May 8.—The news of the sinking of the Lusitania has caused a tremendous sensation in Holland. The Amsterdam newspapers published numerous extra editions and the keenest interest was displayed as to whether any Dutch passengers were among the missing.

### STEAM TRAWLER PENNINGTON IS SUNK

LONDON, May 8.—(6:15 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Central News from Aberdeen says the steam trawler Pennington, one of three which escaped from a German submarine Sunday, was sunk by shell fire from a submarine off Aberdeen at 4 o'clock yesterday (Friday) afternoon. The crew was saved by a Norwegian steamer.

### Lusitania Hit by Three Torpedoes; Boats Blown Off Ship by Explosion

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—A cabin steward of the Lusitania today gave the following account of the sinking of the vessel: "The passengers, a large number of whom were seriously injured by the explosion of the torpedoes and by splinters from the wreckage, were all at luncheon. The weather was beautifully clear and calm. We were going at about sixteen knots and were seven or eight miles south of Galley Head when we were struck by one torpedo and in a minute or two afterward by two more. "The first explosion staggered us and the others finished us, shattering the gigantic ship. The Lusitania disappeared in twenty minutes after the first torpedo struck. "The passengers were surprisingly cool. "Nearly all the first class passengers were drowned. Most of those saved were second and third class passengers. "We did not get a moment's notice from the submarine. It appeared suddenly above the surface on our starboard bow and discharged a torpedo at us. The submarine disappeared as suddenly as it came into view. "We saw the track the torpedo made in the water and we got it fairly close. The Lusitania listed forward and started to settle. Then the submerged submarine discharged two more torpedoes, which also struck us, and our ship sank in twenty minutes. "After the submarine dived, it was not seen again. It went off after accomplishing its work and did not attempt to save men, women or children, but left them to drown like rats in a trap. "The scene was frightful as the ship went down. A great many persons were carried down at once by the suction of the big vessel. About 100 persons jumped overboard and clung to floating wreckage or upturned boats which were blown off the ship by the explosion.

### TRAVELERS AGAIN WARNED OFF SEAS

German Advertisements Once More Appear in New York Newspapers. SAME AS RECENTLY PLACED

NEW YORK, May 8.—There were frequent mentions during the day of the fact that the advertisement placed by the German embassy in New York newspapers the morning of the Lusitania's sailing, has reappeared in the newspapers today. "Simultaneously with the reappearance of this advertisement the Lusitania's name was stricken from the advertisements of the Cunard line. "Revision of List. "At the offices of the line it was announced at noon that it was known that seventy-nine of the first cabin passengers had been saved, according to lists compiled from their own advices and other sources. A revision of the passenger list placed the total number of passengers aboard at 1,254. The crew numbered 955, making a total of 1,249 persons on the ship.

Telegrams from abroad telling of the safety of passengers, or saying their fate was unknown, were received here today by relatives of those aboard. Captain Isaac Emerson, father-in-law of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, made public a brief cablegram received today from the Vanderbilt agent in London. The agent estimated the number of survivors at 900 and said Mr. Vanderbilt was "still missing." Mrs. Vanderbilt is with her father here. "Coal King Safe. R. M. Bryan received a cablegram telling of the safety of D. A. Thomas, the so-called British coal king, who was rescued, with his daughter, Lady Mackworth, and his secretary, Reese Evans. C. W. Bowring of Bowring & Co., owners of the Red Cross line, was in the water four hours, according to a cablegram received by his wife. The message, dated Queenstown, May 8, read: "Torpedoed without warning, port side. Jumped overboard starboard side. In the water four hours. No ill effects." Mr. Bowring is president of the St. George's society here.

### AMERICAN VICE CONSUL AT CHEMNITZ MISSING

LONDON, May 8.—E. Kilbourne Foot, American vice consul at Chemnitz, is missing, according to an announcement made here today by the Central News. This organization says Mr. Foot left his post a month ago for America. Nothing has been heard from him since, and it is thought that he has been stopped by the German authorities. Mr. Foot is a native of Ohio.

### Turkish Batteries Far Up Straits Are Reported Silenced

PARIS, May 8.—A dispatch from Tenece to the Havas Agency says that although the bombardment of the Dardanelles fleet is being continued by the allied fleet, all of the Turkish batteries far up the straits at Nagara, at the end of the narrow nearest Constantinople, have ceased firing and apparently have been destroyed.

### DENIES REPORT LUSITANIA ARMED

Government Says it Carried No Guns and Company Says No Explosives in the Cargo.

STATEMENTS ARE MADE PUBLIC

LONDON, May 8.—The British government today made the following announcement: "The statement appearing in some newspapers that the Lusitania was armed is wholly false. "NEW YORK, May 8.—F. P. Gaskell, in charge of the outbound freight of the Cunard line, denied a report that there had been peric acid aboard the Lusitania. Mr. Gaskell said there were no explosives, ammunition or inflammable material on the ship. "Telegrams by the hundreds poured into the Cunard offices here today making inquiries regarding survivors of the Lusitania. "As the day wore a crowd gathered at the Cunard line office and by noon the offices were filled with men and women, many of them crying, who waited for word of relatives and friends aboard. Several hundred more, unable to crowd into the offices, crowded the sidewalks. Lists of survivors issued were scanned anxiously. "Hundreds Are Missing. Every clerk in the line's employ, except those charged in making out lists of survivors as they dribbled in from Liverpool was put to work answering inquiries. The walls of the offices and the counters were placarded with passenger lists showing all aboard. "A check mark in ink was placed opposite the names of those reported saved. There were many white gaps between the check marks. "Most of the inquiries were for passengers in the second cabin—in which there were more than 600—and the staterage. Many women begged beseechingly for word of relatives. "A message indicating that the survivors landed on the coast of Ireland was received shortly before noon. It read: "The Queenstown wires all passengers for Liverpool now at station waiting for 3 o'clock connection for Holyhead. Will send you complete list as soon as we can get it ready."

### TEUTONS ANNOUNCE CAPTURE OF LIBAU

German War Office Reports Russian Port on Baltic Sea Taken.

BERLIN, May 8.—(Via London.)—Official announcement was made at the German war office today that the city of Libau in the province of Courland, Russia, had been captured by the Germans. "The text of the communication follows: "On the greater part of the front there were yesterday the usual artillery duels, in which places, namely at Ypres, north of Arras, in the Argonne and in the hills of the Meuse increased violence from time to time. "Fight in Vosges. "An infantry battle took place in the Vosges. Only in this section did the French attack our positions. At Steinbrunn, on both sides of the valley of the river Fecht, they attacked after a preliminary fire of artillery, which lasted for hours. All these attacks resulted in failure, with heavy losses to the French. "In the eastern theater of the war the troops we sent against the city of Libau took possession of this town yesterday. Sixteen hundred prisoners, eighteen cannons and four machine guns fell into our hands. "Southeastern theater: The pursuit of the defeated enemy by the army under General Mackensen and such troops of our allies as joined this army, was continued steadily throughout yesterday. Our advance forces crossed the river Wisloka in the neighborhood of Kroano yesterday evening. "Russ Cut Off. "The joint action of all parts of the enemy engaged in this advance led to the cutting off of not inconsiderable Russian forces. Consequently the total number of prisoners taken in the Galician arena since the end of April should go far have been increased to about 7,000 men. Thirty-eight cannons, including nine of heavy caliber, have been taken from the Russians."

### Italy Decides Upon War Against Turkey And Teutons Leave

GENEVA, Switzerland (via Paris), May 8.—The Tribune publishes a dispatch from Rome saying the Italian government has decided, owing to the recent uprising in Tripoli, to notify Turkey that it considered void the treaty of Lausanne. Such a notification, the Tribune says, would amount to a declaration of war. "Passenger trains from Italy are crowded with Germans and Austrians. A number of German correspondents from Milan and Turin have arrived at Lugano. "After the uprising of rebels near Misza, Tripoli, last month it was reported from Rome that the insurgents were being led by Turks.

### Yankton Doctor Among Survivors

YANKTON, S. D., May 8.—(Special Telegram)—Dr. D. V. Moore, a prominent Yankton physician, on board the Lusitania cables that he is safe in Queenstown after a terrible experience and is attending the injured. "SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 8.—Dr. D. V. Moore of Yankton, on his way to England to enlist in the British hospital corps, cabled the Journal that he saved his life by clinging to a keg. He was picked up by a patrol boat.

### STILL BRINGING IN SURVIVORS TO LAND

Many of Those Rescued from Doomed Liner Are Women, According to Reports.

NUMBERS ARE SERIOUSLY HURT

QUEENSTOWN, May 8.—(Via London.)—The various craft that yesterday afternoon went out from here to the scene of the Lusitania disaster returned to Queenstown last night and early this morning. All of them brought survivors in greater or lesser number. It is now estimated here that 600 will be the outside number of those saved. No trace has been found here of either Alfred G. Vanderbilt or Charles Frohman. "The latest rescue boats to arrive are bringing mostly bodies of the dead picked up from the water at the scene of the disaster. The dead now here number 124, and many of them are women. "The naval and military authorities of Queenstown are rendering every assistance possible in the removal of the dead and in assisting the injured to hospitals. The manager of the Cunard line has taken ample hotel accommodations as well as rooms in lodging houses, and here the survivors are being sent. "Many Seriously Injured. Queenstown has never witnessed such a scene before. The dead are being conveyed to morgues and undertaking establishments and a number of motor cars have been brought into service to take the injured to hospitals. The less serious injured are being helped ashore by sailors and soldiers. Both men and women rescued, if they are able to walk, refuse to remain in their hotels. They haunt the docks, waiting and watching for friends and relatives. "Many of the survivors are still bewildered from their terrible experience and their accounts of the sinking of the Lusitania are not entirely clear. It is to be noted, however, that one and all unite in eulogizing the manner in which the ship's officers behaved. "Ship Lists Quickly. Five minutes after the Lusitania was hit with the second torpedo amidship it had listed to such an extent that the lifeboats on one side could not be launched at all. The work of getting as many people, for the most part women and children, into the lifeboats that could be got clear, was at once undertaken by the captain and officers and men of the Lusitania and performed efficiently and with heroism. "The scene as the big liner went down is described by the survivors as heart-rending beyond words. Battling for life, the passengers called to relatives and friends or bade each other good-bye. "Many Placed Up. The small boats which had gotten away from the side of the liner picked up a good many survivors, who with life belts or clinging to wreckage were floating on the surface of the water. But soon the boats all were crowded. These boats were in turn picked up by rescuing steamers coming at full speed from shore points, but in many cases (on or more hours) elapsed before the rescuers reached the scene. In many cases the only work left for the rescue workers to do was to collect from the water the floating bodies of the dead. Several passengers were taken aboard travelers severely injured, only to die before they could be transferred ashore.

### Lusitania Delayed at Dock, Says Note Passenger Writes

MEDFORD, Ore., May 8.—"The Lusitania is now being held up and there is a report the captain has lost his nerve, but I think we will get off all right." "This is an exaggerated statement received here from New York from Miss Dorothy Conner, one of the Lusitania's passengers. She wrote just before the vessel sailed. "Miss Conner is a daughter of Mrs. John Conner, a wealthy ranch owner residing near here. She was accompanied by her brother-in-law, Dr. Fisher of Washington, D. C., and she intended to join her sister who lives in England and engage in Red Cross work in Belgium.

### Strong Feeling Manifested Against Germans in London

LONDON, May 8.—The feeling of resentment against Germany over the torpedoing of the Lusitania was so strong on the Stock exchange this morning that the British members united and turned all their fellow members of German origin and also all German clerks bodily out of the house. "The British members have arranged to have petitions put up in every market on Monday, asking the committee to exclude all such members from the house, and this in spite of the fact that the members of German origin all have naturalization papers. "Mrs. M. M. Pappadopolis, who was on her way to Athens with her husband, swam for a long distance toward shore before she was picked up. She believes her husband was drowned. "Julian De Ayala, Cuban consul general at Liverpool, although one of his legs was badly injured, swam about for a long time and came ashore wearing only his underclothing. He climbed into three different boats, but apparently the first two overturned.

### Workmen Pay Only Cent and Fourth a Copy for Paper

DAVID CITY, Neb., May 8.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice in your paper May 5 a statement that the grand lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, are paying 14 cents per copy for their official paper. This statement is false. We pay 14 cents per copy. Please insert this statement in your paper. A. M. WALLING, Grand Master Workman.

### Count Von Bernstorff Stays in Seculsion

NEW YORK, May 8.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, who reached this city last night, remained in seclusion today. At the hotel where he was staying it was said he had gone to Washington. It is understood that he left orders not to be disturbed. At the entrance of the suite usually occupied by Count von Bernstorff a guard was stationed today.

### LUSITANIA DEATH LIST ESTIMATED NOW AT 1,198

Many of the Dead Reported to Be Women. Numbers of Them Being Unidentified.

PROMINENT AMERICANS MISSING

Alfred Vanderbilt, Charles Frohman, Charles Klein and Elbert Hubbard Unaccounted For.

### HEAVIEST LOSS IN FIRST CABIN

The latest estimate of lives lost as a result of the torpedoing of the Cunard liner Lusitania by a German submarine off the Irish coast yesterday is 1,198. It is believed that almost all, if not all, the survivors have been brought ashore, and there is little hope of recovering any other passengers alive. "Of the dead many are women. The stories from Queenstown describe the bringing in of the bodies of a great number of women, many of them unidentified. The Queenstown docks are the temporary resting places also of the bodies of several children. One dead mother still is clasping in her rigid arms the body of her 3-year-old boy. "When the Lusitania left New York on May 1, it had on board 1,901 persons; 1,251 passengers and 650 crew. The passengers were made up of 291 in the first cabin, 599 in the second and 361 in the staterage. The list of survivors shows so far that about ninety first class and seventy-five second class passengers were saved. It is now probable that comparatively few first class passengers were saved. "Small Hope More Saved. LONDON, May 8.—"The press bureau is informed by the admiralty that no more reports regarding the Lusitania have been received and that the number of survivors already given may be regarded as approximately correct. "Inquiries are being made along the coast, but there is little hope of news of further survivors. "This statement was given out by the admiralty today. "The latest available information sets forth that the Lusitania had on board 1,251 passengers and a crew of 616. This gives a total of 2,967 souls on board the liner when it was torpedoed. "An admiralty statement this morning placed the number of survivors at 658. Later a report from Ireland said forty-five more had been brought in, making 703 known survivors. "Prominent Americans Missing. The work of compiling the list of those saved is progressing slowly because of the indescribable confusion at Queenstown, but apparently few first class passengers are among the survivors. The United States consul at that port can account for only fifty-one Americans saved out of 188 who were aboard. His roll does not include the names of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Charles Frohman, Elbert Hubbard, Justis Miles Foreman, the author, or Charles Klein, the playwright. Of the Americans 195 were in the first cabin, sixty-five in the second and seventeen in the staterage.

### Lifebelts Save Many Survivors

DUBLIN, May 8.—Many of the Lusitania's survivors who landed at Queenstown were only partly clad, having cast aside as much clothing as possible when they donned life belts. Most of the men, women and children helped ashore by local bluecoats still wore these belts. One woman more than 70 years old was taken from the water after having been kept afloat for some time by her life belt. "I was talking with Mr. Winters of the Cunard line when the ship was hit," said Charles C. Harwick of New York, who has crossed the Atlantic sixty-one times. "Winters got into boat No. 17, which overturned, and then swam to boat No. 19. Most of the saloon passengers were at luncheon and the proportion saved was small. "Mrs. M. M. Pappadopolis, who was on her way to Athens with her husband, swam for a long distance toward shore before she was picked up. She believes her husband was drowned. "Julian De Ayala, Cuban consul general at Liverpool, although one of his legs was badly injured, swam about for a long time and came ashore wearing only his underclothing. He climbed into three different boats, but apparently the first two overturned.

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