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OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1915.

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LESS THAN 700 RESCUED FROM THE LUSITANIA

Sloping Decks Lined with Passengers as Great Liner Sinks from Torpedo Blow Off Ireland.

CONFIDENT OF BEING SAVED
Belief General that More Than One Submarine Took Part in Destruction of Vessel.

FURY OF ENGLAND IS MOUNTING

BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—American Consul Frost at Cork sent the following cable to the State department tonight:

"Please assume that persons not listed as either survivors or identified dead, are missing and almost certainly dead. No news of Vanderbilt, Stone, Shields, Myers Klein Hubbard, Forman nor the bodies.

LONDON, May 9.—Of those who left New York a week ago on the Lusitania, less than 700 survived after that vessel was torpedoed and sunk by German submarines off Kinsale, Ireland, Friday afternoon. There were 1,901 persons aboard the Lusitania.

A full list of the survivors who include very few of the first class passengers, is not yet available, but probably there are not many names to add to those which already have been made public. All the evidence goes to show that the first class and many of the second class passengers had such confidence in the ability of the Lusitania, because of its watertight compartments, to remain afloat after it received the first blow that they did not concern themselves about taking to the boats or even providing themselves with life preservers.

Lined on the Decks.

When the passengers did realize 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 it did not remain afloat for more than twenty minutes, and the call for help which the wireless sent out, although answered quickly, could not bring the rescuing steamer to the spot in time to be of any service.

There is much difference of opinion as to how many torpedoes struck the ship and whether an explosion of its 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 life belts.

Number of Subseas.
In shipping circles and among many of those saved the impression prevails that more than one German submarine attacked the Lusitania and that two or more torpedoes found their mark.
This view is held at the Cunard offices at Liverpool, but officers of the ship will make no statement until the inquiry or an admiralty inquiry brings out their evidence.
The scenes at Queenstown, where the survivors were landed and where there are many bodies of those who were killed or died of exposure, were heart-rending. Many women separated from their husbands have been searching the hotels hoping to find them alive, or, failing in this, have been looking for them in hastily improvised morgues. Others went on to Cork, while still others left yesterday afternoon for London, where they will arrive Sunday morning.

At the London and Liverpool offices of the Cunard company large crowds gathered yesterday, hoping against hope that those whom they had expected to meet on Saturday at the latest, might still turn up, but there was little consolation for those who had

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair.
For Iowa—Unsettled.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.		
Hour.	Deg.	Deg.
5 a. m.	45	45
6 a. m.	45	45
7 a. m.	46	46
8 a. m.	47	47
9 a. m.	48	48
10 a. m.	49	49
11 a. m.	50	50
12 m.	51	51
1 p. m.	52	52
2 p. m.	53	53
3 p. m.	54	54
4 p. m.	55	55
5 p. m.	56	56
6 p. m.	57	57
7 p. m.	58	58

Comparative Local Record.

Highest yesterday	59	1912
Lowest yesterday	35	46
Total since March 1	54	52
Mean temperature	48	47
Precipitation	2.00	3.40
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha since March 1, and compared with the last two years.		
Normal temperature	50	50
Deficiency for the day	7	5
Total excess since March 1	11	11
Normal precipitation	14	14
Deficiency for the day	12	11
Total rainfall since March 1	2.56	3.40
Deficiency for cor. period, 1914	14	14
Excess for cor. period, 1913	2.11	2.11

73 AMERICANS ARE AMONG THE SAVED

Names of that Many Survivors from This Country Reported to State Department.

REST BELIEVED TO BE DEAD

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The names of seventy-three survivors of the 188 Americans aboard the Lusitania had been reported to the State department at midnight tonight, when the task of comparing lists was suspended until tomorrow. Consul Frost at Queenstown said there was virtually no hope that more would be found alive.

In addition, the department has received the names of sixteen identified American dead, Ambassador Page at London having added the name of Arthur Foley to those reported by Consul Frost. Three other Americans were believed to be among the unidentified bodies at Queenstown.

All of the American dead or survivors reported were previously mentioned in press dispatches. There were several cases of seemingly duplications or partial duplications in the message which department officials hoped might add the names of one or two additional survivors when cleared up. Consul Frost has been asked to verify these names.

Of the survivors thirty-three were first class passengers, twenty-one second class, two steerage and seven unclassified.

Names of Survivors.

The dispatch from Consul Frost names these additional American survivors: Mrs. J. A. McFarquhar, Grace McFarquhar, Mrs. Eldridge Thompson, Mrs. C. H. Lund, Mrs. C. E. Owens. To the list of identified American dead were added Mrs. May Brown, Charles Plamondon, J. Spillman, P. L. Jones, Beale Hare, George Arthur, David Samuel (or Samulecco), F. S. Pearson, T. B. King, W. H. Brown, J. V. Merriman (probably Malpin), Miss McBeth.

Among the bodies recovered, but not fully identified, were supposed to be those of Miss Mary Grunstan and William Robert Buswain, Americans.

American Liner Leaves New York

NEW YORK, May 9.—The American liner Philadelphia, sailing today for Liverpool over the route traveled by the Lusitania, steamed away with full cabins and with berths in the steerage at a premium. The usual scenes of animation at the pier were replaced, however, by an atmosphere more subdued and sober. The Philadelphia had aboard 949 passengers.

Eighty-eight vessels bound from or to American ports were today within the German war zone or due to pass through it on their voyages. Thirteen of them carry passengers, and one, the Cameronia, left New York May 3 for Halifax, presumably to take Canadian troops to England.

U-39 is Reported to Have Sunk Liner

GENEVA, (via Paris), May 9.—A dispatch from Munich, Bavaria, received at Basel, says that the German submarine U-39 sank the Lusitania.

There was great rejoicing during the day today in southern Germany, according to the dispatch. Towns were flagged, especially along the Rhine and the children had a half holiday in honor of the event.

Florence Carman Is Acquitted by Jury

MINEOLA, L. I., May 9.—A verdict of acquittal was returned after a short deliberation late today by the jury trying Mrs. Florence C. Carman on the charge of murdering Mrs. Louise Bailey at Freeport on the night of June 29 last.

The jury was agreed on the first ballot and the verdict was returned in one hour and twelve minutes. Mrs. Carman beamed with happiness when the verdict was announced. She shook hands with all the jurors and left after a few minutes with her husband for their home in Freeport.

U. S. Naval Aviator Falls to His Death

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Ensign Melvin L. Stolz of the navy aviation corps was instantly killed today while making a low altitude flight at Pensacola, Fla., according to an announcement by the Navy department tonight. The message said Stolz fell out of his machine head-first while making a dive.

Ensign Stolz served with the aviation detachment which did scouting work at Vera Cruz during the American occupation.

Sees Lusitania Sunk To Get U. S. Into War

LONDON, May 9.—"I think the Lusitania has been torpedoed deliberately for the purpose of making the United States declare war," said Lord Charles Bessborough today. "I foretold the whole present situation in February and gave my reasons for thinking Germany meant to bring America into the war."

ENGLISH GUNNER WRITING HOME during a breathing spell for his battery somewhere in France.



QUEENSTOWN LIKE ONE BIG MORGUE

Scores of Bodies Laid Out in Market Hall and Other Parts of City.

MOST POIGNANT SPECTACLE

LONDON, May 9.—The lord mayors of London and Liverpool have started relief funds for the Lusitania sufferers. Captain W. A. Castle, accompanied by Captain Miller, American military attaché, have left here for Queenstown to all the survivors.

The London Standard has received a dispatch from Queenstown saying that when the German torpedoes exploded inside the Lusitania they emitted suffocating and stinky fumes, which stupefied many of the passengers.

A dispatch from Queenstown to the Central News says: "It now appears clear that a majority of the Lusitania victims are to be found among the first class passengers and crew. Queenstown impresses one today as a vast morgue."

"Of 150 bodies recovered, some are laid out in the market hall and others remain at the Cunard wharf, the military mortuary, and elsewhere. The bodies of several young American women are among those awaiting identification at the market hall."

"The spectacle at the market hall is poignant beyond expression. Most of the bodies there are of women. Some of them are without shoes, evidence of a hurried attempt to free themselves of hampering attire."

"At the Cunard wharf lies a mother still clasping in her arms the body of her 3-month-old baby. The bodies of several other babies have been found."

Former Son-in-Law Of Bryan Weds Again

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—Announcement was made here today of the marriage last Thursday in Peoria, Ill., of William Homer Leavitt, former son-in-law of William Jennings Bryan, to Miss Clara Kilhus of this city. Mr. Leavitt is an artist and met Miss Kilhus while exhibiting his paintings here. Mr. Leavitt met and married Miss Ruth Bryan in a similar manner. Later they were divorced.

Japanese Cancel Military Program

TOKIO, May 9.—The Japanese government announced tonight that the military and naval preparations in connection with the Chinese situation had been cancelled.

China Has Accepted All Japan Demands

TOKIO, May 9.—The Japanese foreign office announced that it has received official notification that China has accepted the demands contained in the Japanese ultimatum.

RED CROSS TO RECEIVE MONEY FOR THE VICTIMS

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the relief board of the American Red Cross, announced tonight that the Red Cross would be glad to receive contributions to a fund for relief of destitute survivors of the Lusitania and families of the victims.

GERMANY BLAMES LOSS OF U. S. LIVES UPON SHIP OWNERS

Berlin Official Statement Says Kaiser's Government Left Nothing Undone to Warn Passengers.

RECALLS SNEERS OF ENGLAND

"Let Them Think," Cries Von Bernstorff, When Asked What Americans Will Think.

ENVOY WILL NOT SAY MORE

BULLETIN.
LONDON, May 9.—A Berlin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company by way of Amsterdam says: "The emperor drove to the ministry of marine today (Saturday) for a conference with Admiral von Tirpitz. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed here over the sinking of the Lusitania, demonstrations being held before the government buildings."

BERLIN (via Wireless to London), May 9.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "The Cunard liner Lusitania was yesterday torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk."

"The Lusitania was naturally armed with guns, as were recently most of the English merchantmen. Moreover, as is well known here, it had large quantities of war material in its cargo."

"Its owners, therefore, knew to what danger the passengers were exposed. They alone bear all the responsibility for what has happened."

"Germany, on its part, left nothing undone to repeatedly and strongly warn them. The imperial ambassador in Washington even went so far as to make a public warning so as to draw attention to this danger. The English press sneered then at this warning and relied on the protection of the British fleet to safeguard Atlantic traffic."

Bernstorff Won't Talk.
NEW YORK, May 9.—After remaining in seclusion at his hotel here the entire day, Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, left for Washington at 6:30 o'clock tonight. It was not, however, before he had run a gauntlet of newspaper men who had been awaiting him at the entrance of his hotel, and who pursued him to the Pennsylvania station and into the car in their determination to obtain an interview.

"Let them think," he was quoted as saying, when asked what he thought the American people would think of the torpedoing of the Lusitania. His final statement after refusing to answer a rapid fire of questions was that he would say nothing until proof was furnished that the Lusitania had in fact been torpedoed by a German submarine.

At the railroad station the ambassador was subjected to a battery of interrogations, including the reference to the American public opinion.

"Not one word," he said. "Let them think."

Can't Say Anything.
"I am my government's representative; I cannot say a word," he shouted later to another query.

The newspaper men persisted, however; one of them making reference to newspaper comment on the embassy's action in publishing its war zone advertisement.

"I don't care what the papers say!" was the reply.

Pressed again for a statement, the ambassador asked in a quiet tone: "Do we know that the Lusitania was torpedoed?"

"What proof has been furnished?" asked the ambassador again.

"Does that mean that you will make no statement until it is proved that the Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine?" said an interviewer.

"That's it, exactly," he replied. "I have not sufficient information on which to make a statement."

Justifiable, Says Bernhard Dernberg

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former colonial secretary of Germany, who arrived here today from New York, holds the sinking of the Lusitania to be justifiable because the Lusitania carried contraband of war and because it was classified as an auxiliary cruiser at the disposal of the British admiralty. Warnings given by the German embassy at Washington together with the note of February 15 from Berlin, declaring the existence of war zones, relieved Germany from responsibility for the loss of lives of Americans, he said.

FURTHER GAINS IN VICINITY OF YPRES

German General Army Headquarters Make Claim Many English Are Taken Prisoners.

FRENCH SAY ADVANCE IS MADE

BERLIN (Via London), May 9.—The German general army headquarters staff today gave out the following official statement: "In the western theater: During the continuation of our attacks upon Ypres we drove the enemy out of his strongly fortified positions between the Fortynelle and the Gheluvelt-Ypres roads. We captured the villages of Proesseburg and Verkerhoek and took up important positions which command the heights. We took 800 English prisoners, among them sixty officers."

"French attacks west of Lievin and northeast of the Lovette height failed with heavy losses for the enemy. Near La Basse and Vitry we forced an aeroplane of the enemy to land.

"A partial French attack undertaken with the aid of fog and bombs to the west of Herthes was beaten off by hand grenades.

"In the Argonne between the Meuse and the Moselle and in the Vosges the day passed without anything of note. Take War Supplies.

"In the eastern theater: In Libau we have taken a large stock of war material.

"Before strong forces composed of all arms which the enemy has collected before Mitau our advance divisions went out against this town are avoiding the enemy.

"Northeast of Kovno the railway line between Vilna and Saarlé was destroyed after we had wiped out a Russian battalion.

"On the Niemen, near Sreduki, we attacked what remained of four Russian battalions, which apparently belonged to troops who were beaten on May 6 and 7 near Roselaje.

"Renewed Russian attacks on our positions on the Pilica were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

Russians Retreat Farther.
"In the southeastern theater: In pursuit of the beaten enemy, the troops under General von Mackensen after the fight crossed the Wisloka river between Belke, east of Kymanow, and Vryzakat.

"Under pressure of the Austro-German forces, the enemy is retreating toward Mieloc and over the Vistula.

"On the vacillating Russian-Carpatian front, other German troops drove the enemy out of his positions on the railway between Meso-Labores and Sanok. The number of guns and prisoners taken by us increases."

German Requisitioned.
PARIS, May 9.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Between Neufort and the sea, the Germans made an attack, but were repulsed. They suffered heavy losses.

"The British troops have gained ground in the region of Fromelles.

"To the north of Arras we made important progress and also in the direction of Loos and to the south of Carvenac. In the latter sector we captured at many places two and at other places three lines of trenches extending over a front of seven kilometers (about four and one-third miles), which were very strongly fortified.

"We have established ourselves in the village of La Targette and in half of the village of Neuville-St. Vaast. The conquered ground at some places is four kilometers (about two and one-half miles) in width. We took more than 2,000 prisoners and six cannon.

"In the Champagne we repulsed an attack near St. Thomas on the edge of the Argonne forest. At Bagatelle we were able to verify the extent of the losses sustained by the enemy in yesterday's attack. The Germans had used without success apophyzing bombs and burning fluids.

"On the rest of the front, notably in the forest of LePretre and at Sillakerwasen, artillery engagements took place.

English Gain Ground.
LONDON, May 9.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, sends the following report of the operations on the western line: "Last night the enemy continued his attacks east of Ypres and made further attacks today, which have all been repulsed with heavy losses. Our line there is firmly established.

"This morning our first army attacked the enemy's line between Bois Grenier and Feutbert, and gained ground south and east towards Fromelles. The fighting in this area continues.

"Our armies made successful attacks on the St. Andre railway junction north of Lille and on the canal bridge at Dok Furnes. Herles, Hiles, Marquelles and LaBasse were also bombed."

WORLD AWAIT'S VOICE OF EAGLE OVER ITS SLAIN

Eyes of Universe on Wilson as He Studies Course to Be Pursued in Regard to Sinking of Lusitania.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS MADE

President Says He Knows People Expect Him to Act with Deliberation and Firmness.

BRYAN PLEADS FOR CALMNESS

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Wilson, upon whom the eyes of the world are focused at the present moment, studied in quiet seclusion yesterday the aspects of law and fact in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania with a consequent loss of many 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 statement. The only glimpse of the workings of the president's mind was given when the White House at night 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 announcement was as follows:

"After a conference with the president at the White House late evening, Secretary Tamm said: 'Of course, the president feels the distress and the gravity of the situation to the utmost and is considering very earnestly but very calmly the right course of action to pursue. He knows that the people of the country will end expect him to act with deliberation as well as firmness.'"

The official date, upon which formal action will be based, had not arrived. 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.

Setting It for Himself.
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 to sift for himself the various questions and cabinet, probably on Monday or Tuesday.

If the meaning 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 this was needed for the country understood the situation.

"It is no time to rock the boat," he said. It was the same sentiment which Chairman Hone of the senate foreign relations committee had expressed earlier in the day. "The single phrase expressed the desire of the Washington administration that prejudices and passions be not thrust into the unstable equilibrium while the government endeavored to join all the details.

One important fact was definitely ascertained by the Washington government yesterday from the port authorities New York, who gave clearance to the Lusitania—that it carried no guns, other 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 the claim that the German submarine had a right to attack the Lusitania because it was an auxiliary or a converted cruiser. Officials of the Cunard line are understood to have stated that the Lusitania was not converted.

These facts, in the opinion of law officers of the American government, left the German submarine no excuse under law or reason for an attack without warning on a ship with hundreds of non-combatants on board.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

Free Coupon Good for 25 cts. or 50 cts.

By special arrangement with the management for the benefit of Bee's readers. Observe strictly the conditions and limitations stipulated in the coupon.

This Bee Coupon Entitles Bearer to one 25c or 50c Seat For the performance of "Little Johnny Jones" At the Boyd Theater, Monday Evening, May 10. Present at Box Office any time prior to performance and get a free admission ticket in addition to the ticket you buy at the regular price. You must have a Bee coupon for each extra ticket you ask for.