

U. S. WILL NOT DECLARE WAR ON GERMANY

WILSON INTIMATES THIS POLICY WILL BE ADHERED TO

AMERICA MUST BE AN EXAMPLE

President Greeted by Applause and Waving of American Flags at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 10.—President Wilson gave to a gathering of four thousand neutralized Americans tonight the first intimation of the course the United States will probably pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the Lusitania. He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that while the United States would remain in peace it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy.

President Wilson aroused much enthusiasm when he said he felt he ought not to be away from Washington, but after coming he found the gathering renewed his "spirit as an American."

He afterwards returned to the station and entered his private car, leaving at midnight for Washington. Because of the present status of international affairs extraordinary precautions were taken to guard the president. Seven hundred and fifty police were detailed for this duty.

Naval Parade Not Cancelled. Philadelphia, May 10.—Secretary Daniels tonight denied a New York report that the president had ordered cancelled the naval demonstration at New York. He declared there was absolutely nothing to the rumor.

Washington, May 10.—While official Washington waited today for word from President Wilson regarding the United States' policy in the crisis resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania, German ambassador Von Bernstorff called at the state department and expressed to Secretary Bryan "his deep regret that events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

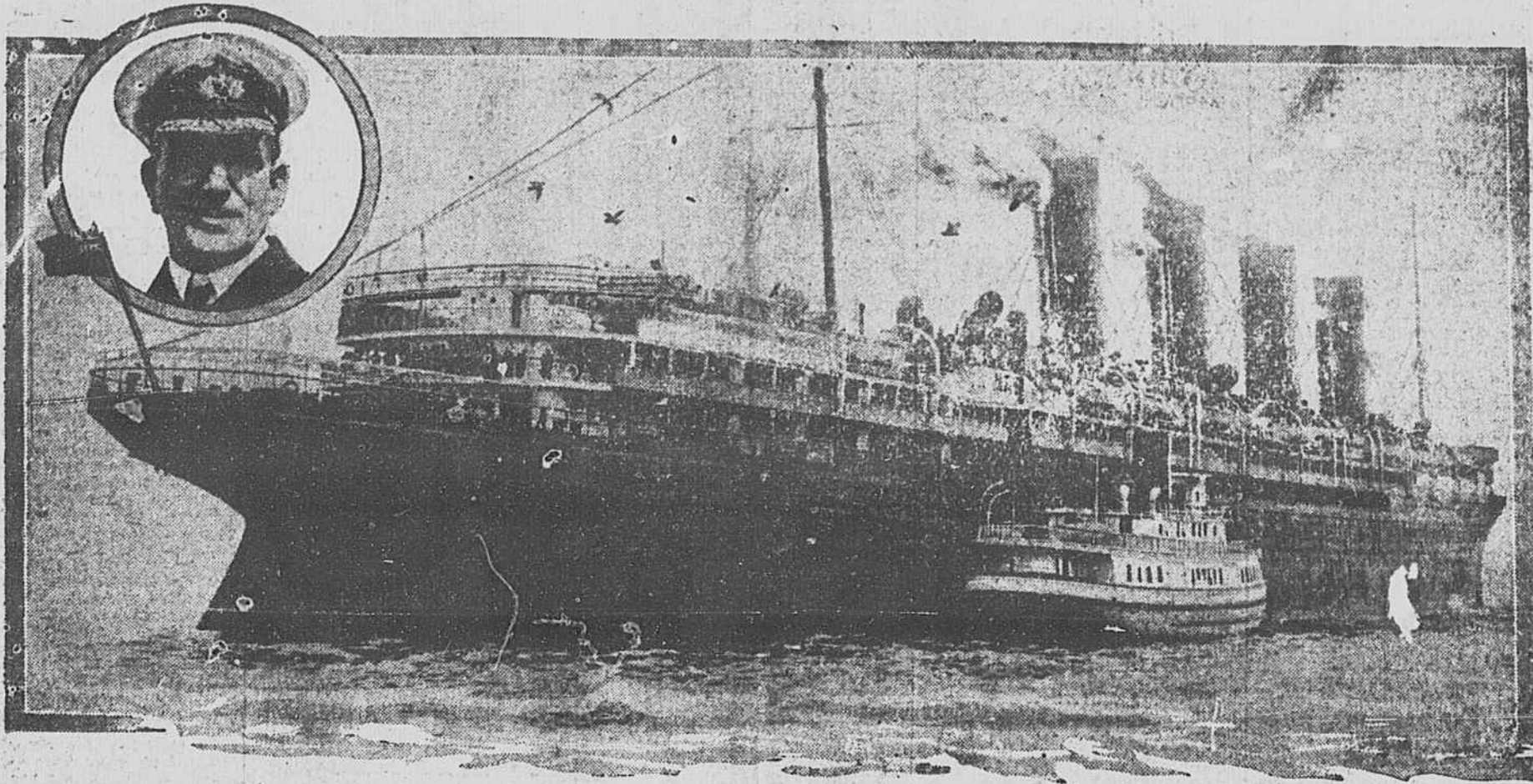
Only One Torpedo Struck Ship. London, May 10.—The Charrier Lusitania was struck by only one torpedo, Captain Turner, her commander, testified at the inquest at Kinsale today. The deadly missile found a vital spot and sent the liner to the bottom in less than twenty minutes.

Must Not Use Force. Atlanta, May 10.—The police have been instructed to stop the Decatur street merchants from their time-honored custom of standing on the sidewalk and "persuading" customers into their stores, either by verbal blandishments or main force.

Requision Honored For Three. Columbia, May 10.—Governor Manning today honored extradition papers for the return to Georgia of Bill Willis, wanted on the charge of assault with intent to kill.

La Touraine Is Safe. New York, May 10.—The French liner La Touraine, which left here April 27, arrived at Bordeaux Saturday, according to a cablegram received by the New York office for the line.

Lusitania Leaving New York Harbor Before She Was Sunk Off Irish Coast



Captain Turner.

The steamship Lusitania, the fastest vessel on the ocean, was sunk by the Germans threatened before she left New York on her last trip across the Atlantic. This photograph shows the steamer as she was straightening out in the North River with the help of tugs before she pointed her nose down the channel on her last voyage. In the air above her scores of sea gulls, which follow every ocean liner many miles into

the sea, are seen flying. The German Embassy at Washington published an advertisement a day before the Lusitania sailed that she might be attacked and that travel on her was dangerous. Many prominent passengers got telegrams while they waited on her decks as she remained at the pier before sailing that their lives were in danger. The question has not arisen if there was not some communication between German agents in the United States and the German naval office to warrant these announcements. If so there

will be an investigation to see whether or not the wireless was not improperly used between Berlin and the United States. The Lusitania was the one big ship which had been kept in service since the outbreak of the war. On every trip east and west bound she carried large crowds of passengers and on almost every trip newspapers headings read: "Lusitania's passengers laugh at submarine peril."

suddenly requisitioned by the British government and did not sail as scheduled for Liverpool and Glasgow. The Lusitania was 785 feet long and came out in 1907, with her sister ship, the Mauretania, both intended to make twenty-six or twenty-seven knots and to wear the speed laurels of the seas from the German fleet. For a long time the Lusitania held the speed championship, making a crossing from Queensdown to Sandy Hook in a little less than 4 days 16 hours.

among her passengers, at one time or another, almost all the prominent folk who made a habit of crossing the Atlantic. The Lusitania came into prominent notice about two months ago when, on a voyage from the port to Liverpool, she flew the American flag when entering the latter port. Capt. Turner had been in the Cunard service thirty years and had commanded its ships from cargo boats up. He was regarded as a very skillful navigator, and when the great new Cunarder Aquitania came out in June of last year he was appointed her commander.

GERMANS COMMITTED WHOLESAL MURDER SAYS CORNER'S JURY

ASSERT SINKING OF LUSITANIA WAS CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CONVENTIONS OF CIVILIZED NATIONS—CAPTAIN TURNER SAYS ONLY ONE TORPEDO STRUCK LINER

Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—The verdict of the coroner's jury which investigated the deaths resulting from the torpedoing of the Lusitania follows: "We find deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea Friday, May 7th, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine. We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations. We also charge the officers of said submarine, the emperor of the government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world. We desire to express sincere condolence and sympathy with relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company, and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on the unarmed liner."

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PEACE PACT IN ORIENT BRINGS GREAT RELIEF

CHINESE ACCEPTANCE OF JAPANESE DEMANDS CLOSES CRITICAL INCIDENT

GENERAL RELIEF AT PEACEFUL END

London Paper Gives Credit for Settlement to Japanese Diplomats.

Tokio, May 10.—Premier Okuma is quoted as having stated that China's acceptance of Japan's demands has removed "the roots of much trouble." He voiced satisfaction in the success that was gained by diplomacy as a result of which Japan found it unnecessary to go to war.

The press rejoices at the policy and the conclusion of the negotiations but expresses the fear that additional trouble may be brewing because of the dissatisfaction of Japan's opposition. The foreign office denied the statement that during the negotiations Japan declined China's request to be permitted to take minutes of the conference on the Japanese demands. Denial also was made that China had never demanded the restoration of Kiaochow.

London, May 10.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says: "A private message from Berlin states that Italy yesterday called to the colors all infantry classes from 1876 and that many trains loaded with troops are proceeding to the front."

London, May 10.—The British press expresses relief at the peaceful adjustment of the Chinese-Japanese difficulty and congratulates Japan on the settlement. The Times says editorially that it does particular credit to the Japanese ministers and that it justifies once again the worldwide reputation of the elder statesmen.

The Daily News considers the relief as great in Japan as among the western nations. It says there is little danger of Japan overriding the European or American rights in China, because she must obtain capital from the white nations for whatever she undertakes.

ITALY IS PREPARED TO ENTER THE WAR; AUSTRIANS LEAVING

HALF MILLION ITALIAN TROOPS FULLY EQUIPPED FOR SERVICE MASED AT VERONA, ONLY TWENTY FIVE MILES FROM AUSTRIAN FRONTIER—GERMANS AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS LEAVING ITALY

Geneva, Switzerland, May 10.—An Italian army of 600,000 fully equipped and ready on the field, has been concentrated at Verona.

Verona is a fortified Italian city at the base of the Tyrolean Alps, 25 miles from the frontier of Austria-Hungary.

Austro-Germans Fleeing Italy. Paris, May 10.—A Bellinzona, Switzerland, dispatch to The Temps says: "Austrians and Germans are fleeing from Italy. All trains in the direction of the frontier are packed."

Notice has been given of the suspension from today of telephone service across the frontier and of the suppression of many passenger trains. "All German and Austrian journalists have left Italy."

London, May 10.—The situation in Flanders and the Carpathians, where critical battles of the present phase of the European war are being fought is still obscure. On the western front both the Germans and their opponents claim considerable gains. In the Carpathians a similar situation exists. While the Russians admit reverses, they concede no such serious defeats as indicated by statements from German and Austrian sources and assert that the Teutonic forces are now being checked.

Call For Troops Issued. London, May 10.—Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says: "A private message from Berlin states that Italy Saturday called to the colors all infantry classes from 1876 and that many trains loaded with troops are proceeding to the front."

STOP SWEDISH SHIP. Carolina Taken in Charge by British. London, May 10.—The Swedish steamer Carolina, Charleston, S. C., for Stockholm, with a cotton cargo, has been brought into Gineby by British naval authorities. Another Swedish steamer, the Marie from Galveston for Malmo last Wednesday has arrived at Clyde in charge of a naval crew. The Marie was stopped by a warship on suspicion regarding the destination of her cargo.

RESPONSIBILITY WITH ENGLAND SAYS GERMANY

DECLARES PLAN FOR STARVING GERMAN CIVILIANS CAUSED ACTION

OFFERED TO STOP SUBMARINE WAR

Regrets Americans Chose to Trust England Rather Than Heed Warning.

Berlin, May 10.—The German foreign office sent the following dispatch to the German embassy at Washington: "Please communicate the following to the state department: The German government desires to express its deepest sympathy in the loss of lives aboard the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government, which through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures. In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels, being generally armed with guns, repeatedly tried to ram submarine, so that previous success was impossible."

The statement adds that the Lusitania carried ammunition and, says if England, after warning, considered herself able to declare the Lusitania didn't run a risk, the German government in spite of its sympathy for loss American lives, "cannot but regret Americans felt more inclined to trust the English promise rather than pay attention to warnings from the German side."

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

Both the secretary and ambassador steadfastly refused to comment on or interpret the state department's announcement, but it was interpreted by the officials generally as meaning that the ambassador has by his government expressed deep regret, not only for the loss of life on the Lusitania, but for the Americans lost in the torpedoing of the American steamship Gulfair and for the one American lost on the Falaba.

London, May 10.—The passengers, arriving on trains from Southend and Essex, seaside resorts, report a serious air raid there. Valuable property was destroyed and some lives lost. Southend received the warning of the hostile air craft's approach early this morning. Several machines participated in the raid. It was too cloudy to tell whether they were Zeppelins or air planes. The bombs struck houses in various parts of the town. One man and his wife were badly burned when an incendiary bomb fired their residence. It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh, near Southend. Four Zeppelins are reported to have dropped 50 bombs there. Two Zeppelins are reported to have dropped bombs on Westcliff on the sea near Southend. No fatalities are reported.

HOSTILE AIRCRAFT BOMBARD SOUTHEND

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Belgium Annexed to German Empire

London, May 10.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam says a proclamation has been posted in Antwerp declaring that Germany has annexed Belgium. The proclamation is dated May 5.

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