

Hundreds Drowned When Giant Steamer is Torpedoed by German Submarine

London, May 8.—The Cunard liner Lusitania, which sailed out of New York last Saturday with more than 2,000 souls aboard, lies at the bottom of the ocean off the Irish coast. She was sunk by a German submarine, which sent two torpedoes crashing into her side while the passengers were having luncheon.

How many of the Lusitania's passengers and crew were rescued can not be told, but the official statements from the British admiralty up to midnight accounted for more than 650.

A ship's steward, who landed with others at Queenstown, gave it as his opinion that 900 persons were lost.

There were dead and wounded among those brought ashore; some since have died. But not a name of rescued or lost of dead or injured, has been listed.

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 causing terrific explosions. Almost immediately great volumes of water poured through the openings and the Lusitania listed.

The boats, which were already swung out on the davits, were crowded aboard and speedily lowered. 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.

Old Head, Kinsale, where Great Britain's fastest merchant vessel went down, is a landmark that has brought joy to many travelers, as it always has stood as the sign from shore that the perils of the voyage across the Atlantic were at an end.

The Cunard line, whose boast is that it has never lost a passenger in the Atlantic service, has lost the ship that dodged the lurking enemy off Nantucket light the day after war was declared, and later startled the world by flying the Stars and Stripes.

The report that the Lusitania was torpedoed without warning created a profound sensation, for it was the first case in which this threatened procedure has been carried out with Americans on board a belligerent vessel. Aside from the diplomatic phases of the case, which were widely discussed in the capital tonight, the sinking of repeated threats and warnings which have reached high officials for several days past of a plan by the German admiralty to sink the Lusitania for the psychological effect it would have on Great Britain and the terror it might spread among ocean travelers generally.

Information gathered among officials of the government and in diplomatic quarters confirms the belief that plans for the destruction of the Lusitania were made several weeks ago. First, the German embassy was instructed to advertise in the

leading newspapers of the United States warning passengers against traveling on belligerent ships. Anonymous warnings then were sent to individuals who proposed sailing on the Lusitania. Most significant of all were letters received here from officials in Germany by private persons stating that the Lusitania surely would be destroyed.

From the day the ship sailed from New York, officials here have received inquiries from many sources almost daily as to the safety of the vessel. One official was told with much positiveness early today that this was the day selected for the destruction of the vessel. The naval radio station at Arlington has been on the alert for news and from time to time has been reported as having picked up messages saying the vessel was sunk. Inquiries at the navy department each time failed to confirm the reports, and they were not circulated because it was feared they would spread unnecessary alarm.

At the German embassy here, while no comment was made as to whether it was known there that the vessel was to be destroyed, it was said the embassy knew the Lusitania carried arms and ammunition and, being advised of the resolution of the German admiralty to attack ships that carried such contraband, officials had believed she would be attacked. At the embassy and among diplomatists friendly to the German allies there was a general satisfaction

when the early incorrect reports came that no lives were lost. There was a disposition on the part of the Germans to inquire also whether the Lusitania carried any guns or her decks which might place her in the class of a warship and make unnecessary, according to the rules of international law, the giving of warning.

A Modern Inconvenience.

The unfortunate French-Canadian who wrote the following amusing letter must have been puzzled to know why a telephone should be called a labor-saving contrivance. The reader cannot help wondering whether the "agint" was "able for tole him" why it is generally so considered.

"Chicopee Fall, Mass.

Aug. 1st, 1914

"Mr. Agint Telephone Co.

"Dear Mr. Agint. I spose you dont forget mak som contract wid me for telehone on my houses residence. You tole me if I get som of you telehone, she's goin help my bizness. Dose telehone is de only ones aroun my houses and mos all de nabor lak for use heem. So many peoples call up for ax me for go tole somebody he want for spoke to it, I don't was have no times fordo sometin else. I have so many erran for do sine I get dose telehone I dont tam for ten my own bizness. De nodder nite de telehone was ring and somebody was say for go tole Mr. Brown for come spoke on telehone. I start for hunt Mr. Brown an I fall downstair, broke my legs, an brake it out de front doors glass. My axident and de front door damage is add up \$123 and 67 cent. If you can for tole me how much dose telehone is help me I keep dose contract. If you dont be able to tole me, I goin broke de contract.

" ans. LaCroix Fecto."

No Action by United States As Yet

Washington, May 9.—What action the United States Government will take as a result of the sinking of the British liner Lusitania with a loss of more than a hundred American lives is tonight an undetermined question.

President Wilson, during the last 24 hours, has been studying every phase of the case from its legal and humanitarian aspects. That he feels deeply distressed over the incident and realizes the people of the United States expect him to express in some pronounced fashion their indignation was indicated by the statement issued from the White House last night.

Nothing more was added today to the few significant sentences of this utterance—that the President was "considered very earnestly, but very calmly, the right course of action to pursue," and that "he knows the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

Until all the official reports are received from Ambassadors Gerard and Page at Berlin and London respectively, it was not expected that any action be taken.

Queenstown, May 9.—A smear of flotsam on the face of calm sea 23 miles from this port marks the grave of the Cunard liner Lusitania, victim of a German submarine.

One hundred and forty nine of the 1,200 persons who perished with the liner lie in improvised morgues in old buildings that line the Queenstown harbor. They either were picked up dead or succumbed after landing.

The 645 survivors of the disaster here are quartered in hotels, residence and hospitals, some too badly hurt to be moved. Two groups left Saturday afternoon and evening clad in misfit clothing for Dublin by rail and thence by boat to Holy Head. The injuries of some are so serious that additional deaths are expected and nearly all are too dazed to understand fully what has happened.

The survivors do not agree as to whether the submarine fired one or two torpedoes. A few say they saw the periscope and many attest to tracing the wake of foam as a projectile raced toward the vessel.

The only points in which all concur is that the torpedo struck the vessel a vital blow amidships, causing her to list almost immediately to the starboard. In this careening fashion she plowed some distance, smashing the life boats' davits as she did so and making the launching the boats well nigh impossible until headway had ceased.

How far the Lusitania struggled forward after being struck and how long it was before she disappeared beneath the waves are points on which few passengers agree, estimates varying from eight to twenty minutes.

New York, May 9.—The Cunard Steamship Company tonight announced the receipt of the following cablegram from Liverpool:

"Up to midnight Queenstown advise total number of survivors 764, including 462 passengers and 302 crew. "One hundred and forty-four bodies recovered, of which 87 identified and 57 unidentified. Identified bodies comprise 65 passengers, 22 crew. "Number of persons injured: Thirty passengers and seventeen crew."

Tornado Kills and Injures Many in Pee Dee Section

The Columbia State, Saturday.

Seven persons were killed, at least 100 were injured and great property damage was inflicted by a tornado sweeping through a section of the Pee Dee yesterday afternoon. The town of Manning, parts of Marlboro county, Ellore and the Pond Hollow section of Darlington county suffered most from the force of the storm.

In Manning Miss Clara Baggett was instantly killed by the falling roof of the store in which she was employed as saleswoman. In the same block Beasley Davis and a negro porter lost their lives in the collapse of a store.

Miss Inez Tart, 15 years of age, and her younger brother, Carl Tart, were killed on the plantation of J. K. Matheson in Marlboro county. Here also an infant was killed. A negro inmate of the Marlboro county home was killed.

A part of the business section of Manning was completely demolished. At least seven persons were injured. The list of injured may be increased by investigation.

In Marlboro the county home was wrecked, including sections for both white people and negroes. Eleven were injured. Ellore suffered much property damage but no loss of life. Two churches and a large warehouse were blown to the ground.

In the Pond Hollow section of Darlington county, near Hartsville, Ed. Dickson was holding the baby of a neighbor, Clarence Gandy, when her house was blown down about her ears. Woman and child were blown 40 yards and both severely injured.

Light tenant houses were blown away in scores and many families find themselves without homes.

849 Raid Made By Charleston Police.

Columbia Record.

Governor Manning has received a communication from John P. Grace, mayor of Charleston, on the campaign being made against lawlessness in the coast city. The chief of police reports that 43 parties and places have discontinued selling liquor since the system of raids was commenced. Chief Cantwell states that 849 raids have been made, and the following amounts of intoxicating liquors have been confiscated and delivered to the dispensary or destroyed: 5,664 bottles of beer, 779 half pints of whiskey, 310 quarts of whiskey, 5 quarts of wine, 6 gallons of whiskey, one half barrel of wine containing 27 gallons, and 66 kegs of beer. He also claims that 60 slot machines have been seized "all gambling has been suppressed."

In addition to the 43 places discontinuing the sale of intoxicating beverage, the chief of police says that all others have been "run to cover;" that "the hip pocket blind tigers" are prevalent, and they keep only a small quantity on hand, their stock being replenished when needed from nearby residences. A continual system of raids, says Chief Cantwell, will eventually drive them out of business. Because of the campaign against lawlessness, Chief Cantwell asks for five additional men for the police department.

Biggest Effort Ever Made By An Army

London, May 6.—The Austrians and Germans are putting forth an effort the extent of which never has been approached in the history of war.

Throughout, virtually the entire length of the eastern front the Teutonic Allies are engaged with the Russians, while in the west, in addition to their attacks around Ypres the Germans are on the offensive at many points. At other places they are being attacked by the French, British and Belgians.

Far up in the Russian Baltic provinces, heretofore untouched by the war, the Germans are attempting to advance toward Libau and Riga; on the East Prussian frontier they are engaged in a series of battles and with a big gun are bombarding at long range, as they did Dunkirk, the Russian fortress of Grodno; in Central Poland they have had to defend themselves against a Russian attack; in western Galicia they are attempting with all their strength to smash the Russian flank and compel the Russians to abandon the Carpathian passes, which they gained at such cost during the Winter. In this western Galician battle the Germans claim to have made a still greater advance and to have crossed the Wisloka River, well to the east of the Dunajec River which, until a few days ago, formed part of the Russian front, and to have put their hands firmly on Dukla Pass.

In conjunction with this attack from the west the Austrians are attempting to drive the Russians from Lupkow Pass, west to the east and with success according to the German accounts. In all the Germans claim to have taken 40,000 Russian prisoners since the offensive was undertaken last Saturday night. The Austrians put the number at more than 50,000 and express the belief that the whole Russian Third Army will be destroyed.

Woman Works Novel Trick to Get Morphine

Elizabeth City Independent

A fashionably gowned woman walked into a drug store in a nearby town the other day. She appeared excited and embarrassed and was clutching her skirt in a way that indicated that she was about to lose some of her clothing. She approached the druggist apologetically and told him she was about to lose one of her undergarments and asked him if she might go back of his prescription counter to fix herself up. The druggist politely consented and then gallantly kept away from the vicinity while the lady presumably put her clothes in order. The woman finished her toilet in reasonable time and hurriedly left the store.

About an hour later that druggist had occasion to look for some drug in his prescription department and discovered that a bottle containing 1,000 morphine tablets had disappeared. And then he recalled that the woman he so graciously obliged is addicted to the morphine habit and has had difficulty in obtaining her usual amount of "dope" under the new law.

Mother—I hear that Harry Smith is the worst boy in school and I want you to keep as far from him as possible.

Tommy—I do, ma. He is always at the head of our class.—Boston Transcript.

Germans and Austrians Crushing the Russians

Vienna, May 6.—Via London.

The strategic achievement of rolling up a hostile battle front by a flanking attack, of which Chancellorsville is one of the few successful examples in modern history, is in full progress in West Galicia. Favored by continued good weather, mile after mile after the Russian Carpathian front has been rendered untenable by the steady, unchecked Austro-German advance.

The Austrian cavalry and infantry followed the Gorlice turnpike and already have reached the Wisloka River. The supporting artillery dropped shells on the road from Semigrod to Jaslo one of the principal lines of the retreat for the Russians in the Dukla region.

The Russian forces have been in full retreat since dawn of May 5 and are being closely followed by the Austrian Carpathian army according to official advices reaching here. More than 50,000 prisoners already have been captured by the Austrians in West Galicia.

Field Marshal von Hoetendorf's plan is working out with precise regularity with respect to this section of the front. Headquarters express confidence that the principal portion of the Russian army under General Radko Dimitrieff, which is attempting to defend positions west of Lupkow Pass, cannot make good its retreat.

Detachments of this army may work their way out, but it is declared the bulk of the army, with scarcely an avoid capture, in view of Field Marshal Hoetendorf's rapid advance through the Gorlice breach in the lines.

Progress on the northern half of the front is slower. The Russians are holding desperately to Tarnow and Wal Mountain—a fortified crest 1,500 to 6,000 feet high between the Biala and Dunajec Rivers—to enable them to get quantities of stores accumulated behind Tarnow away and cover the retirement of the armies to the southward.

A Clear, Sensible Decision

One of the clearest and most sensible decisions in regard to the payment of newspaper subscriptions was that handed down recently by Judge George Thomas in Columbus, Neb. In this case the court followed the decision made in a similar case by the district court of appeals of Kansas City, Mo., which said:

"The preparation and publication of a newspaper involves much mental and physical labor, as well as an outlay of money. The common law principle is that when a man receives and uses a paper he is bound to pay for it. He benefits and receives a pleasure from such labor and expenditure of the publisher as if he had appropriated any other product of another's labor, and by such act he is held liable for the subscription price."

Andrew Carnegie, the evening he addressed the Rockefeller Bible class at the Aldine club in New York, had occasion to refer to a cynic.

"Oh, he was a great cynic," declared Mr. Carnegie. "Once, advising me to take a mean advantage of a rival, he said:

"We must profit by other people's mistakes—like the ministers do when they marry us you know."—Ex.