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WEATHER
FAIR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,
SOMEWHAT TO WEST WINDS,
TUESDAY, TEMPERATURE:
High, 12, Low, 10.
Full report on page 13.

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SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.

PRICE ONE CENT

In City of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken,
EACH WHERE TWO CENTS.

1,300 Die as Lusitania Goes to Bottom; 400 Americans on Board Torpedoed Ship; Washington Stirred as When Maine Sank

CAPITAL AROUSED, SITUATION GRAVEST YET FACED IN WAR

Washington Determined That Germany
Shall Not Be Allowed to Shirk
Responsibility for Deaths.

GREATLY FEARS LOSS OF AMERICANS

President Shows Nervousness as Bulletins of Dis-
aster Come In—Strongest Protest Yet Made
Planned Even if No U. S. Citizens Were Lost

From The Tribune Bureau.
Washington, May 7.—The news of the heavy loss of life on the Lusitania stirred Washington as it has not been stirred since the sinking of the Maine. The earlier reports that both passengers and crew had been landed safely had quieted apprehensions of an immediate crisis in the relations of the United States and Germany. But when it became clear that Americans—undoubtedly a considerable number of them—were to be counted among the victims of German savagery at sea the full significance of the tragedy of Queenstown struck home.

President Wilson made little effort to conceal his feelings. At 6 o'clock to-night the President received the following dispatch from the United States Consul at Cork:

"Lusitania sank at 2:30 o'clock. Probably many survivors. Rescue work proceeding favorably. Shall I send you list of survivors?"

As soon as he read it he put on his hat and walked out of the White House without the knowledge of the Secret Service men who are guarding him. The President walked up Sixteenth Street to Corcoran Street, crossed over to Fifteenth Street and back to the White House, where he went into his study to await further information and to turn over in his mind the message that it is expected he will send to the German Foreign Office as soon as all the details of the disaster are known.

Official Washington has realized the possibility of a clash between the government and the German government over the State Department's refusal to state that Germany must be held to "strict accountability" for any treatment of American citizens or American property not in accordance with existing rules of warfare at sea.

The transfer case had been accepted as an ominous hint of the lengths to which Germany might go in antagonizing the United States and in violating the accepted law of nations. But nobody thought that Germany would go so far as to attempt to violate the law of nations in such a flagrant manner as to sink a liner.

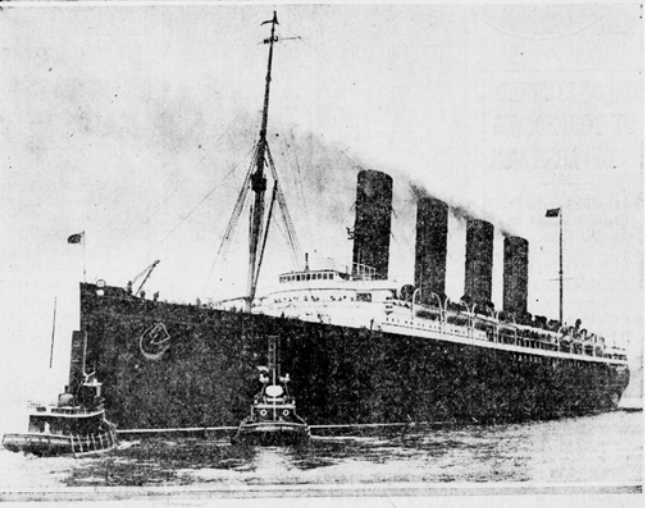
Five Attitude Expected.
That that dignified, bristling and defiant in the extreme, will be met with proper firmness for the sake of the American people. It is expected that the State Department will issue a statement in which it will state that the destruction of the Lusitania is a crime against the United States and that the United States will not permit itself to be treated as a British vassal.

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High officials in the administration are being urged to discuss the possibility of this country being drawn into the war because of the loss of American lives. They are being urged to take an optimistic view of the situation and to state that when the list of survivors is made up few will be found to be missing.

That the situation will be acute when the list of American lives is given is admitted by the government itself. The details of the torpedoing of the Lusitania are given on page 2, column 2.

THE LUSITANIA, SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE, WITH HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.



GERMANS TOAST 'VICTORY' AMID HOCHS IN CAFES

Steins Clink as Celebrators
Predict Downfall of
Britain's Sea Power.

OFFICERS GAY IN CLUBHOUSE

Restaurants Thronged and En-
tire Families Out to Cheer
Kaiser and His Submarines.

Deutsches, Deutschland, Heber Altes! resounded last night wherever Germans met to discuss and to toast "the day" which, to their mind, sealed the fate of British world dominion on the sea. In the fashionable German club, headquarters of the Teutonic elite and camping ground of German military officers unable to join their color, the sinking of the Lusitania was the principal topic of animated conversation. Everything else was forgotten in the blow struck at Britain, the "arch enemy," through the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

"This is a masterpiece, which will enable us to travel and to trade with Great Britain more effectively than a whole fleet of super-dreadnoughts could possibly accomplish," said a stalwart captain of cavalry. "It's the doom of Great Britain."

Thanks to H. Hoffmann, Mrs. A. F. Witherbe, Lady Mackworth, Mrs. Henry Adams, Boston, Robert Rankin, New York, Samuel Sharp, M. C. Byrne, Los Angeles, Emily Davis, Annie Walker, A. B. Cross, Philip Young, Montreal, W. A. Vassar, London, George Steele, Cyrus Croder, Mrs. Fish and two children, Miss R. Martin, J. Preston Smith, New York, Frederick Buttner, N. L. Boyle, Charles Hutchings, Constance Hartman, Vernar Livermore, Mrs. F. Sullivan, Miss May R. Martin, J. J. Gaultier, New York, Miss May Maycock, Violet Henderson, Uno Mardred.

U. S. OWES IT TO SELF-RESPECT TO ACT, SAYS ROOSEVELT; 'PIRACY ON VAST SCALE'

From a dispatch from the Tribune.
Syracuse, May 7.—After the appalling details of the Lusitania disaster had been told to Colonel Roosevelt late to-night he said: "It seems inconceivable that we should refrain from taking action on this matter, for we owe it not only to humanity but to our own national self-respect."

"This represents not merely piracy, but piracy on a vast scale of murder than any oldtime private ever practiced. This is the warfare which destroyed Louvain and Dinant and hundreds of men, women and children in Belgium; warfare to innocent men, women and children travelling on the ocean, to our own fellow country men and country women who are among the sufferers."

MANY NOTED NEW YORKERS ON LUSITANIA

Alfred G. Vanderbilt Was
on Way to England on
Business Trip.

N. J. REPRESENTED ON FIRST CABIN LIST

Charles Frohman, Lindon Bates,
Jr., Charles Klein and Justus
Miles Forman Aboard.

As usual, a large proportion of the Lusitania's first cabin list was composed of New Yorkers.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was necessarily a prominent figure among the passengers. His brother, Cornelius, was with many others, skeptical when he heard the first rumors about the Lusitania's fate. Captain George C. Day and Commander F. L. Sawyer, both United States naval officers, who are working with Mr. Vanderbilt on the plans for the reconstruction of the Atlantic fleet, were in the liner, too. But when Mr. Vanderbilt learned through The Tribune that the news had been confirmed, he asked the newspaper for telegraphic bulletins.

His brother Alfred expected to be gone for four or five weeks on a business trip. Had it not been for the war, Mrs. Vanderbilt would have accompanied her husband on the Lusitania.

Major F. Warren Pearl and Mrs. Pearl, who sailed with their children, are well known in New York. Both Mr. Pearl, who is a surgeon, was to be attached to a field hospital for the British in England, while Mrs. Pearl hoped to assist in relief work for the injured in England. She is the daughter of Mrs. J. P. Duncan and sister of Mrs. William J. Sanborn.

ACT OF BARBARY, SAYS F. R. COUDERT

"An act of barbarity without precedent," was the expression of Frederick R. Coudert, in referring to the torpedoing of the Lusitania. "I make that statement on the supposition that lives of citizens of the United States were not endangered in any manner as a legitimate result and when the lives of non-combatants depend upon its safety."

Partial List of Survivors of Disaster Reaches Here

- The first names of survivors of the Lusitania disaster received here are as follows:
- Thomas D. Levin.
D. A. Thomas, Cardiff, Wales.
T. J. M. Evans.
W. G. Burgess.
J. H. Charles and daughter, Toronto.
A. R. Clarke.
John Harris.
Miss Lerner, New York.
Miss Holland, New York.
Miss Josephine Brandell, New York.
F. S. A. Perry.
O. H. Grab.
G. G. Mowley, New York.
J. H. Brooks, New York.
A. M. Jeffry.
M. Cairns.
O. H. Hammond, New York.
A. Masler.
R. Neath.
Miss North.
Miss Winter.
George Duguid.
Daniel.
John W. McConnell, Memphis, Tenn.
Miss Sharpe.
Miss Conner.
Mrs. George E. Dancy.
James Bohan, Tennessee.
Mrs. Cyrus Croder.
- Charles Frohman was on his way to England on business when he was picked up by the Lusitania. He is a well known New York actor, who is accompanied by his wife and two children. He is the son of the late Charles Frohman, the actor.
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Dying and Injured Brought In with Other Survivors to Queenstown—Two Tor- pedoes Fired, Says Steward.

FEW FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS SAVED

Attack Made About Eight Miles from Irish Coast in
Broad Daylight and in Fine Weather—Surv-
ivor Tells of Bravery of Cunard Officers.

Washington, May 8.—A dispatch to the State Department early to-day from American Consul Frost at Queenstown stated that the total number of survivors of the Lusitania was about 700.

London, May 8, 3 a. m.—At least 1,300 lives were lost when the Lusitania was torpedoed without warning in broad daylight yesterday afternoon by a German submarine, according to estimates by survivors. The estimate of First Officer Jones puts the total nearer 1,500.

Only a few of the first class passengers were saved. Most of them remained aboard, thinking the ship would float. Travelers arriving at Queenstown have a hundred bodies or more.

The "Times" Queenstown correspondent says that some of the survivors who have arrived there report that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was drowned.

At Queenstown there have arrived 647 alive, 40 dead; at Kinsale 11 alive, 5 dead. All boats which went out from Queenstown have now returned, except one trawler. Fishing boats may be bringing more survivors to Kinsale, and that the few minutes that it is believed here that there were about 2,000 persons on board, 1,254 passengers and between 700 and 800 in the crew.

Survivors of the Lusitania who have arrived at Queenstown estimate that only about 650 of those aboard the steamer were saved.

Of the dead more than two hundred are supposed to be Americans, as it is believed there were about 400 on board. Lady Mackworth, daughter of David A. Thomas, the Welsh "Coal King," and a noted militant suffragist, went down with the ship, and was saved by a life preserver she wore, and later was picked up.

Twenty-two of those landed at Queenstown have since died of their injuries. Nearly all the officers, except Captain Turner and the first and second officers, perished.

A dispatch from Queenstown sent out at midnight says: "Up to the present 520 passengers from the Lusitania have been landed here from boats. Ten or eleven boats came ashore, and others are expected."

The Central News says that the number of the Lusitania's passengers who died of injuries while being taken to Queenstown will reach 100. This is believed to indicate that the ship sank much more quickly than was expected, and that the few minutes that were used in getting into the boats those injured by the explosion.

The motor boat Elizabeth has arrived at Kinsale and reports that at 3:30 p. m. she picked up two lifeboats containing 63 and 16 survivors of the Lusitania, respectively. A cork tug took the rescued to Queenstown. They were mostly women and children.

The Lusitania could not launch many of her lifeboats, owing to her list to port.

The tiny hospitals at Kinsale and Clonakilty, and the institutions at Cork and Queenstown are jammed with survivors from the ocean horror, those not actually wounded suffering terribly from shock. The giant Cunarder now rests on the bottom of the ocean, about eight miles off Kinsale Head and twenty miles from the entrance to Queenstown Harbor.

ADMIRALTY GIVES OUT NEWS.

Telegrams have been filtering into London last night and early this morning stating that the rescued are being brought to Queenstown by three steamers. The Admiralty says between five and six hundred have already been landed at Clonakilty and Kinsale, coming into the latter port in a string of boats towed by a Greek steamer. Motor fishing boats hovered near the scene of the wreck, picking up what boats they could and turning them over to the powerful ocean going tug Stormcock.

Huge crowds fill Cockspur Street near the Haymarket, storming the Cunard offices for news. The women, who had been weeping so bitterly, paused for a moment when an agent of the line belled through a megaphone the following dispatch:

"Our Liverpool office says First Officer Jones writes from Queenstown he thinks between five hundred and six hundred have been saved. This includes passengers and crew, and is only an estimate."

A steward in the first boat which landed at Kinsale said he feared that 900 lives had been lost.

PASSENGERS WERE AT LUNCHEON.
The tug Stormcock returned to Queenstown, bringing about one hundred and fifty survivors, principally passengers, among whom were many women, several of the crew and one steward. Describing the experience of the Lusitania, the steward said: "The passengers were at luncheon, when a submarine came up and fired two torpedoes, which struck the Lusitania on the star-