

1,300 LOST ON LUSITANIA

Fastest Ocean Liner in the World Sent to Bottom by German Pirates

More than thirteen hundred lives were lost when the Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed without warning off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, by a German submarine Friday afternoon, sinking within thirty-five minutes.

Out of a total number of 2,104 persons aboard, passengers and crew, with over 200 Canadians and 189 United States citizens, between 800 and 900 are reported ashore at Queenstown, Kinsale, Galley Head and Clonakilty, but a late bulletin received by the Cunard Company in New York from a chief steward expressed his belief that no more than 500 or 600 were saved.

Among the survivors, it is reported, are many wounded, who have been taken to the naval hospital at Queenstown, thus establishing that the explosion must have been terrific, or there was a second interior explosion.

Loss of Life Enormous.

The very latest bulletins received enumerate so few survivors that it is feared that more than 1,300 have perished.

Out of the 2,104 passengers and crew aboard the ship, 1,254 passengers and 850 crew, there is definite information concerning less than 700 of them, and even the unconfirmed reports of rescues at various ports add very few more to the list.

The latest bulletin comes from Queenstown by way of Liverpool through the Cunard Company. It reads: "Queenstown wires that the Stormcock is landing about 160 passengers and crew. It is reported by the Admiralty that the trawlers Dock and Indian Empire have about 200; the tug Flying Fish 100; three torpedo boats have 45 living and four dead.

"We are putting these up at the different hotels and boarding houses."

London, May 7, 5 p.m.—The Lusitania was sunk at 2.33 this afternoon off Old Head Kinsale by a torpedo. Assistance has been sent to her.

Queenstown, May 7.—The Cunard line steamer has been torpedoed and sunk.

The Lusitania sailed last Saturday from New York.

Cunard Gives Text of Telegram.

New York, May 7.—The Cunard line gave out the following cablegram received from Liverpool:

"Lands End wireless reported distress calls made by Lusitania, as follows:

"Come at once; big list, position ten miles south Kinsale." Subsequently received telegram from Queenstown that all small craft in harbor dispatched to assistance."

The second message read:

"Queenstown.—Old Head Kinsale wire begins, 'About 20 boats of all sorts belonging to Lusitania are in vicinity where sunk.'"

Before the Lusitania sailed some nervousness was caused because of the publication in the papers of an advertisement warning intending travellers that a state of war existed between Germany and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war included the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with notice given by the German Government vessels flying the flag of Great Britain are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk. This advertisement was signed, "Imperial German Embassy."

This warning apparently did not cause many cancellations, for the ship sailed with a very full passenger list.

Charles P. Sumner, general agent of the Cunard Line, was at the pier, and in a statement made then, said that the voyage of the Lusitania would not be attended by any risk whatever, as the liner had a speed of twenty-five and a half knots, and was provided with unusual watertight bulkheads.

In commenting on the report of the torpedoing of the Lusitania, marine men pointed out that in their opinion the Lusitania could not be sunk by a single torpedo.

The Lusitania carried Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard, Charles Frohman, and other well-known people. Just before the steamer sailed away many of the passengers received telegrams from a mysterious source warning

them not to make the voyage as something was going to happen to the big liner.

The Lusitania was commanded by Captain W. T. Turner, Royal Naval Reserve, and Staff Captain J. C. Anderson is his assistant. On board were a number of British reservists going back to join the colors and representatives of many American and Canadian firms who deal in war materials.

The Lusitania carried a crew of about 700 and 1,300 passengers. This included 200 passengers who were taken aboard from an Anchor Line steamer which was commandeered by the British Admiralty.

Hit Without Warning.

There is no doubt that she was hit without warning. Liverpool shipping men have announced that Captain Turner would not think of stopping for any German submarine, but would rely on his speed the moment he saw a periscope in sight. It would only be by chance that a torpedo would strike home unless there were a number of the undersea boats in line, each of which would discharge a torpedo in her path. None could stop her, none could keep up with her. Therefore, it is believed to-night that there was a great loss of life.

A message received from Queenstown by the Cunard Company says:

"Chief Steward Jones thinks about 500 to 600 saved. This includes passengers and crew. In the meantime the injured and the dead are taking up all our attention."

Sent Only One Wireless.

After the early afternoon report of the Lusitania nothing was heard officially at any of the wireless stations until shortly after 2 o'clock, when the wireless operator at Land's End, Ireland, caught this hurriedly: "Come at once. Big list; position ten miles south of Kinsale."

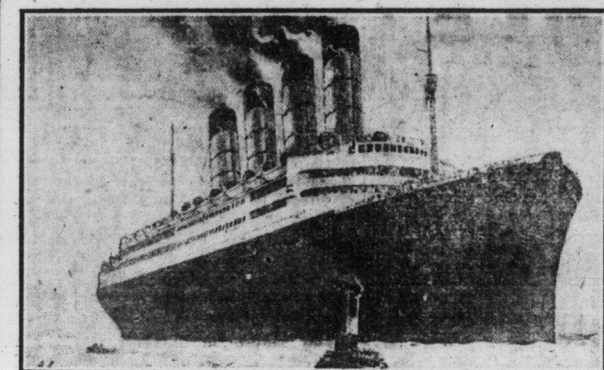
That was all that ever came out of the ship so far as can be learned. It would not have been sufficient to have blown up the boilers to stop the wireless, for the emergency batteries were there to work with. Something snapped the whole thing out. The word from Land's End was out to the world in another two minutes. Every port of the Irish coast was notified and passed the word along. Men on the jump from Waterford cleared down to Cape Clear rushed into small boats and large boats and dashed out to sea.

Old Head of Kinsale was the next to send a little word. A marine observer there with powerful glasses made out the big ship ten miles out, listed to one side almost on the point of turning over. There was only a brief flash of this, and then came the word, "She has gone." As a matter of fact, it is estimated the Lusitania was hit around 2.15 o'clock and was under way by 2.45. Lloyds officially places the time as that.

Then the observer made out the small boats on the spot left when the big ship vanished.

The Daily Mail in an editorial says of the sinking of the Lusitania and the loss of life:

"It was not an act of war; it was a case of sheer cowardly murder. To the American people who suffered this felon's blow equally with ourselves we address no words of impertinent counsel, but we do



The Cunard Liner Lusitania, Sunk by the Germans.

PASSENGER SHIP SUNK BY PIRATES

Danish Steamer Was On Her Way From Copenhagen for China.

A despatch from London says: The Danish steamer Cathay, 2,600 net tons, from Copenhagen for Chinese ports, was either mined or torpedoed late last night in the North Sea. She went down in 20 minutes. Her passengers and the members of her crew, totalling 43 persons, took to the small boats and all were landed safely at Ramsgate.

Says 200 Americans Dead.

New York, Saturday, May 8.—More than 200 Americans are among the dead in the Lusitania disaster, according to a London cable to the Tribune, whose correspondent places the total loss of life at from 900 to 1,400, the latter estimate by First Officer Jones. It is supposed there were 400 Americans on board.

POISONED WELLS BEFORE RETREAT

The Germans in South-West Africa Threw Arsenic Into the Water.

A despatch from London says: In support of charges that the Germans had poisoned wells in the South-west African campaign Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has issued a communication in which he says that when Gen. Louis Botha, commander of the Union of South Africa forces, occupied Swakopmund he discovered that six wells had been poisoned by an arsenical cattle wash.

As a remonstrance Gen. Botha sent a communication to Col. Franke, commander of the German forces. This elicited a response, according to the statement of Mr. Harcourt, that the German troops had been given orders that "if they possibly can prevent it, not to allow any water supplies to fall into the hands of the enemy in a form which allows it to be used for man or beast."

When Swakopmund was evacuated, the reply of Col. Franke continued, the officer in charge had several bags of cooking salt thrown into the wells, but it was found that this "could in a short time be rendered ineffective." Thereafter, Col. Franke's letter said, "we tried the copper dip, and found that by using this material any enemy occupying the town would for some time have to rely on water from elsewhere."

The communication says that despite Gen. Botha's protest the practice continued. A message said to have been from Capt. Kruger, of the German protectorate troops, is quoted in the communication as saying: "The patrol at Gabib has been instructed thoroughly to infect with disease the Ida mine. Approach Swakop and the Ida mine with extreme caution. Don't water there any more."

Since their evacuation of Aus, Warmbad and other places, Gen. Botha says in a letter, "the German troops have consistently poisoned all wells along the railway line in their retirement."

TOOK SPLINTER FROM HEART.

French Surgeons Performed an Operation That Was Unique.

A despatch from Paris says: A young sergeant in the French army, from whose heart a splinter of a hand grenade was extracted by Dr. Beaussant, chief of the military hospital, was presented before the Academy of Medicine last night by Professor Arnaud, of Bordeaux. The patient was wounded at St. Hubert, where the steel fragment of the grenade penetrated his diaphragm, pericardium and cardiac muscles, lodging within the right ventricle.

The splinter remained in the ventricle four and a half months before it was extracted. The operation was declared to have been unique in the annals of surgery. Considerable difficulty was experienced in removing the piece of steel, as it slipped from the forceps several times. Various complications were feared, but everything went well and the soldier now is considered cured, as his heart acts normally.

Two of the armies already at the front are under General Sir Douglas Haig and General Smith-Dorrien, while another is in the operations against the Dardanelles under General Sir Ian Hamilton. Of those armies not yet in action Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter commands the first "Kitchener" army and Generals Rundle and Bruce Hamilton the remaining two.

All soldiers in the German Army are taught the history of the Prussian Royal Family.

DEVOTE EFFORTS TO TRAWLERS

Fifteen Fishing Steamers Submerged Without Loss of Life, Despite Shell Fire.

A despatch from London says: To the nine trawlers, the sinking of which by German submarines which have been reported, another victim has been added. A Norwegian steamer landed the crew of the trawler Sceptre, which was torpedoed forty miles off Peterhead.

This brings the total number of trawler victims of Germany underwater boats to fifteen. The submarines seem to be making a determined effort to prevent England from procuring fish in the North Sea.

None of the trawlers, according to the stories told by their crews, surrendered while they had the slightest chance to escape. Generally the fishermen did not take to their boats until bullets or shells were flying about them. Despite these statements no loss of life among the crews of the trawler has occurred.

Several trawlers which were challenged by submarines made their escape by putting on a full head of steam and outfooting the Germans.

No Demonstrations On King's Birthday

A despatch from Ottawa says: A message from Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been received by the Government in regard to the celebration of the King's birthday. The cable states: "It is His Majesty's wish that on the occasion of his Majesty's birthday this year flags should be flown, but no dinners, reviews, salutes or other celebrations should take place."

Instructions have been sent out by the Militia Department to officers commanding divisions and districts to carry out the King's wishes throughout their respective commands.

Resolution to Ratify Uses of Gases in War

A despatch from London says: The suggestion that Great Britain adopt measures in retaliation for the use of gases in battle by the Germans has taken concrete form. Joseph King, representing the North District of Somerset in the House of Commons, announced his intention of introducing a resolution on this subject.

The resolution sets forth "that this House agrees to such measures of retaliation as is essential to prevent success attaching to such gross and unparalleled violation of the rules of war; subject, however, to the condition that in the preparation of any gas used by his Majesty's military forces the utmost regard be paid to the dictates of humanity."

It is much easier to be saucy than to be sarcastic; but there are a lot of people who will never discover the difference.

PETROGRAD IS NOT ALARMED

Temporary Success Can Do No More Than Delay the Russian Advance Into Hungary

A despatch from London says: The battle now progressing between the Vistula and the Carpathians is thus described by the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Petrograd:

"For the moment masses of German and Austrian troops who for some weeks past have been concentrating at Cracow have, by mere weight and superiority of numbers, forced the Russians along the Dunajec to draw back. The operations in this region began a week ago when an Austrian force approached the Biala River south of Tarnow. At first they were held in check, but soon German reinforcements arrived, including many first line troops not before used in the Carpathians. At the same time at Krasnov, on the upper Vistula, a very vigorous offensive began. Six times the Russian positions were attacked and each time the enemy was driven off. Finally, the enemy being greatly weakened, a battalion of Russians was ordered to charge, and did so with complete success, a whole regiment of Landwehr troops being put out of action and 400 survivors being made prisoners. Then came the movement of the

enemy for which these attacks had been preparatory. A very large force of Germans crossed the Dunajec and under cover of a heavy and concerted artillery fire made an advance. No sooner had they gained the right bank, however, than they were stopped by the fire of the Russian gunners. Orders were then sent to the Russians to retire on their strong second line defences, and this was done after a fierce engagement in which the enemy's losses were very heavy.

"In connection with this movement other attacks were made by German and Austrian forces on the Nida, south of Lohuchno, and in the Gorlice district. The first venture failed, all attempts to cross the Nida being repulsed and the enemy being driven back on the left bank, which he had occupied for some time. At Gorlice the advance was more serious. The object of the Germans here is to compel the Russian armies in the Carpathians to retreat by threatening their line of communications.

"No anxiety regarding the result is felt here, and it is not believed that the new Austro-German offensive can do more than delay the Russian advance into Hungary."

Heat and Thirst Fail to Stop Botha

A despatch from Cape Town says: "Gen Botha has occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations (German Southwest Africa). He expects to occupy Windhoek very soon. Large quantities of rolling stock, including several locomotives, were taken at Karibib.

"The town was occupied after a forced march of 35 miles over a waterless waste, under conditions of heat, thirst and hunger which called for the greatest resolution and grit."

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

READ THE LABEL

CONTAINS NO ALUM

SMYRNA CUT OFF FROM STRAITS

British Aviator Drops Bombs on Panderma Bridge, Destroying It.

A despatch from London says: Desperate fighting is in progress on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Turks have been reinforced by a division, and the allies are now endeavoring to prevent this force from joining the other bodies of Turkish troops.

The losses on both sides are heavy. The allies at other points on the Peninsula are strongly established, and are advancing slowly but steadily, overcoming the Turkish resistance everywhere.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says that as a result of the destruction of the Panderma bridge by a British aviator communication between Smyrna and the Dardanelles is interrupted, and that both the movement of Turkish troops and the transport of supplies from the interior of Asia Minor have been rendered difficult.

The Turks, considerably reinforced, attacked the allies' camp at Kithia, but were repulsed, leaving 1,500 dead, according to advices from Mytilene. Kithia is about three miles up the Gallipoli Peninsula from Seda-el-Bahr at the tip, and is an important point. The allies have advanced into the interior, the despatch says, and now occupy positions of great strategic importance.

A report from Tenedos says that British warships continued their bombardment of Turkish positions in the Dardanelles, and also of Smyrna.

Boom in Recruiting.

A despatch from Sydney, N.S.W., says: The details of the operations of the allies against the Dardanelles have been received with enthusiasm. Recruiting shows no signs of diminution.

Premier Fisher, replying to the question whether, in view of the fighting, the Commonwealth, intended sending an increased number of men to the front, said today: "Our offer is unlimited. We shall train and equip men to the best of our ability, and provide means for getting them speedily to the front."

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, May 10.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at \$3.15, in late bags; second patents, \$2.60; strong bakers', \$2.40. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, quoted at \$5.45 to \$5.45, cash, and at \$5.50 to \$5.60, Toronto freight.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.70 1/2; No. 2 at \$1.68, and No. 3 at \$1.66. Ontario wheat is nominal at \$1.65 for No. 2 at outside points.

Oats—Ontario quoted at 60c, outside, and at 62c, Toronto. Western Canada No. 2 quoted at 67 1/2c, and No. 3 at 66c, c.i.f. Bay ports.

Barley—The market is nominal. Good malting grades, 75 to 78c, outside. Rye—The market is dull at \$1 to \$1.05, outside.

Peas—The market is quiet, with No. 1 quoted at \$1.55 to \$1.65, outside. Corn—No. 2 new American quoted at 60c, c.i.f., Bay ports, and No. 3 at 61 1/2c. Bay ports.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 80 to 85c, outside. Bran and shorts—Bran is quoted at \$2 a ton, shorts at \$2 to \$3. Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., \$3.40.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 24 to 26c, inferior, 21 to 22c; creamery prints, 32 to 35c, 27 to 30c, 29 to 30c. Eggs—The market is steady, with sales at 52c per dozen, in case lots.

Beans—The market is quiet at \$3.15 for prime, and \$2.20 to \$2.25 for hand-picked. Pastry—Chickens, dressed, 18 to 20c; ducks, dressed, 15 to 17c; fowl, 13 to 15c; turkeys, dressed, 20 to 25c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with new quoted at 17 1/2c for large, and at 17 3/4c for twine. Old quoted at 19 to 19 1/2c. Potatoes—Ontario, 10 to 65c per bag, out of store, and 50c in car lots. New Brunswick, car lots, 60c per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 13 1/4 to 14c per lb. In case lots. Hams Medium, 17 1/2 to 18c, heavy, 17 1/2 to 18c; rolls, 14 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 13c; backs, 21 to 22c; boned hams, 23c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices steady, pure lard, tubs, 11 1/4 to 12c; do, 12 to 12 1/2c; compound, tubs, 9 1/4 to 10c; do, pale, 10 to 10 1/4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at \$7.50 to \$8 a ton in car lots delivered on track here. Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at \$17 to \$17.50, No. 2 at \$14.50 to \$15.50, and No. 3 at \$12 to \$13.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, May 10.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, \$1 to \$1.05; Canadian No. 2 yellow, \$1 to \$1.05; extra No. 1 feed, \$0.90; No. 2 feed, \$0.85; No. 3 feed, \$0.80; No. 4 feed, \$0.75; No. 5 feed, \$0.70; No. 6 feed, \$0.65; No. 7 feed, \$0.60; No. 8 feed, \$0.55; No. 9 feed, \$0.50; No. 10 feed, \$0.45; No. 11 feed, \$0.40; No. 12 feed, \$0.35; No. 13 feed, \$0.30; No. 14 feed, \$0.25; No. 15 feed, \$0.20; No. 16 feed, \$0.15; No. 17 feed, \$0.10; No. 18 feed, \$0.05; No. 19 feed, \$0.00; No. 20 feed, \$0.00.

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Buckwheat—No. 2, 80 to 85c, outside. Bran and shorts—Bran, \$2 a ton, shorts, \$2 to \$3. Rolled oats—Car lots, 60c per bag.

Country Produce.

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