

ITALY'S ENTRY INTO WAR MAY BE ONLY MATTER OF HOURS NOW; AWAIT FINAL REPLY

LUSITANIA CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE CLEARS UP MANY POINTS CONCERNING SINKING OF BIG CUNARD LINER

Had Warning from Admiralty of Presence of Submarines and "To Best of His Ability" Followed Advice—"Wholesale Murder" Jury's Verdict—Absence of Naval Escort Much Discussed Question in Connection With the Disaster.

"WITH JOYFUL PRIDE" WAR-CRAZED GERMANS HAIL LUSITANIA HORROR

Amsterdam, May 10.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "The sinking of the Lusitania is a success of our submarines which must be placed beside the greatest achievement of this naval war. The sinking of the giant steamer is a success of moral significance, with its pride greater than material success. "With joyful pride we contemplate this latest deed of our navy. It will not be the last. "The English wish to abandon the German people to death by starvation. We are more humane. We simply sank an English ship with passengers who at their own risk and responsibility entered the zone of operations."

London, May 10.—The Cunard Line steamer Lusitania, which was sunk last week off Old Head of Kinsale by a submarine, was struck by one torpedo, according to the testimony of Captain Turner, of the steamer, given today at the coroner's inquest at Kinsale. But this missile found a vital spot, and sent the liner to the bottom in less than twenty minutes, carrying with her over a thousand souls. The evidence of Captain Turner, which cleared up many other points concerning the disaster, and that of other members of the crew of the vessel, with a general knowledge of the situation, led the jury to bring in a verdict of "wholesale murder" against the German emperor and his government and the officers of the submarine directly responsible for the sinking of the ship.

It was also disclosed today by Captain Turner and by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a statement in the House of Commons, that the captain had received wireless advices from the Admiralty in regard to the presence of submarines on the liner's course. Captain Turner, in his statement, said he had followed this advice "to the best of my ability."

The character of the advice tendered by the Admiralty was not divulged, and will not be until Lord Mersey opens his inquiry into the loss of the ship. Meantime the cause for the heavy loss of life, the absence of any naval escort for the threatened vessel and the suddenness with which she sank afford room for speculation. Captain Turner, in declaring that one torpedo did all the damage, said the second explosion which the passengers heard was an internal one, and that the engines having been put out of commission it was impossible to stop the Lusitania and permit of her boats being lowered properly.

The idea of an internal explosion is supported by naval experts, who point out that if the torpedo had exploded on contact with the steamer she would have only been disabled, or had one or two of her compartments flooded. It is evident, however, they say, that if the torpedo penetrated the hull, and the charge of 420 pounds of explosive was detonated, it would have created an effect similar to the explosion of a magazine within a ship. There is little wonder, therefore, they say, that the Lusitania sank so rapidly, and that so many persons were killed by the fumes of the explosion.

Question of Naval Escort.

On the question of why no naval escort accompanied the Lusitania, Mr. Churchill explained in the House of Commons that the policy of the Admiralty is that merchantmen must look after themselves. This policy was due to the fact that the Admiralty had not sufficient destroyers to escort all merchant ships, they being required to guard the continuous stream of transports from England to France, and to protect the English east coast from German raids.

Naval observers are of the opinion that the use of destroyer for the protection of shipping is probably what the Germans are trying to force England to give, but they say that the Admiralty, with its eye first on the naval and military needs of the country, will not divert its ships for other purposes. Some of the members of the House of Commons, however, ex-

TO MAKE AMENDS FOR SINKING OF DUTCH STEAMER

Germany Regrets Torpedoing of the Katwyk and is Willing to Pay Damage.

The Hague, via London, May 10.—It is officially announced that the German government has expressed sincere regret for the sinking of the Dutch steamer Katwyk, which was blown up off North Hinder Lightship on April 14 by a German submarine. Germany explains that the act was in no way intentional, and undertakes to make compensation.

"A communication from Berlin," says the official announcement, "states that the German government, after having compared the report of the Dutch crew of the vessel with that of the commander of one of the German submarines, has arrived at the conclusion that the torpedoing was done by a German submarine. The commander of the submarine was of the opinion that he was dealing with an enemy ship, as the distinguishing marks used by neutrals had not been illuminated on the side, which was struck by the torpedo."

AN OUTRAGE AGAINST RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS

Buenos Ayres, May 10.—La Nacion publishes editorially an energetic protest against the torpedoing of the Lusitania without previous warning. It declares that the act was an outrage against the rights of neutrals, and has aroused the conscience of humanity.

GERMAN WOMEN WHO WENT TO PEACE CONGRESS HAVE BEEN BOYCOTTED

The Hague, via London, May 10.—The German delegates to the recent International Women's Congress received notice on their return home that they had been boycotted by the German national council of women owing to their having participated in peace discussions, it is said. The council had refused to join the congress.

Miss Julia Grace, of Wales, Wisconsin has been appointed secretary of the Women's Embassy, which is proceeding to Scandinavia and Russia to intercede with the rulers of those countries to plead for peace.

"They Have Got Us Now," Vanderbilt Said Before Ship Went to Her Doom

Queenstown, May 10.—Dr. Owen Kenan of Wilmington, North Carolina, who is on the Lusitania's passenger list as coming from New York, was found seriously ill in a hotel late this afternoon.

Dr. Kenan said that as he went down with the ship he saw Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt leaning against a gateway door, and that Mr. Vanderbilt called out to him: "They have got us now."

Mr. Vanderbilt, according to Dr. Kenan, wore what looked like a very heavy overcoat, around which a life belt had been buckled. Dr. Kenan did not see him come to the rail of the steamer.

Dr. Kenan declared that he went down twice. The first time he was submerged it seemed as though he had gone to the bottom. He kept his eyes open and finally saw the light, and then his head protruded from the water but he stayed there only long enough for him to get a couple of

GLOUCESTER GRITS "WORK" ON SUNDAY

Sunday Night Political Talk Fest at Petit Rocher by Turgeon and Veniot.

Bathurst, May 10.—While the Liberal newspapers are loudly declaring that during the war there should be no political feelings, but both parties should work in harmony for the interests of Canada and the Empire, the patriots of Gloucester county, Messrs. C. B. Turgeon, M. P., and J. P. Veniot, co-organizer for the Liberal party, with Mr. Man Friday Carter, have not ceased to do their best to stir up partisan strife and rancour. Their latest achievement was a Sunday night political talk in the Grammar School at Petit Rocher, when the usual Sabbath calm of that portion of the county was disturbed by violent outbursts of partisan politics.

The meeting occurred last Sunday evening and that even the Liberals of Gloucester county are heartily ashamed of the action of their leaders is evidenced by the fact that to date the St. John Telegram has not dared to print an account of it. It was organized some two weeks ago and despite the fact that agents of the party had been industriously trying to drum up an attendance for it the Standard learns that only 100 people were present when the spellbinders of the evening ascended the platform.

Messrs. Veniot and Turgeon bitterly assailed the Dominion government for every action since the election of 1911, but utterly failed to take their hearers into their confidence to the extent of disclosing any of the shameful graft which characterized the Liberal regime prior to that date. They did not even touch on the instances of petty raffle and corruption to be found in their own county under former administrations. This is the second meeting held by Mr. Turgeon and Mr. Calmly Fowler Veniot since the memorable occasion at Tracadie when Mr. Turgeon delivered a notable speech which called for explanation from him in the House of Commons at a later date.

Despite the fact that the Liberals of Gloucester are actively campaigning seven days a week, there is a general belief in that county that Mr. Turgeon's career as a public man will be terminated at the next election.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Bulletin—London, May 10.—The British steamer Queen Wilhelmina of Harlepool, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off Blyth on Saturday. Time was allowed the crew to take to the boats. The men were picked up by a patrol boat and landed at Shields.

The Queen Wilhelmina was engaged in trans-Atlantic trade. She was of 2,307 tons net, and was 363 feet long.

JAPANESE CRUISER RELOADED.

Tokio, May 10.—The Japanese armed cruiser Asama, which ran ashore on the coast of Lower California on February 4, has been reloaded, according to official announcement made here. The Asama will probably be docked and repaired at San Francisco.

ITALY AWAITING FINAL REPLY OF AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

Bulletin, Paris, May 10, 9.30 p. m.—"The government of Italy today awaits the final reply of Austria," says a Rome despatch to La Liberte. "In the interim the publication of important decrees which were signed at the last meeting of the cabinet has been withheld. I learn from an excellent source that unless the Austrian answer arrives before midnight tonight, or if the reply is unfavorable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated."

RUSSIAN RIGHT FLANK FORCED TO FALL BACK THIRTY MILES IN GALICIA

One Division Withdraws from Hungarian Slopes in Carpathians Into Western Galicia as Result of Recent Austro-German Attack

Washington, May 10.—Col. Golejewski, military attache of the Russian embassy here, issued the following statement tonight:

"During the last week of April very considerable Austro-German forces assumed the offensive between the Vistula and the East Beskid range of the Carpathians. "Supported by considerable heavy artillery the Austro-Germans, after a stubborn resistance by our troops on the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth days of May, succeeded in crossing the river Dunajec and in establishing themselves between the latter and the River Wisloka.

"The main Austro-German attack was developed in the direction of

Tuchow-Biecz-Jaslo, which, for a while threatened the flank of some of our detachments to the southwest of Dukla.

"These troops, consisted of the 48th division, commanded by General Kermitoff, after desperate bayonet fighting, cut their way through the enemy and rejoined their corps on May 7.

"The result of the enemy's advance is: The withdrawal of the right flank of our forces in Galicia for a distance of about 30 miles, and the re-crossing of one of our divisions from Hungarian slopes of the Carpathians into Western Galicia. The rest of our line in the Carpathians, as well as in the trans-Carpathian region, is being maintained without any changes."

Government Control Of the Liquor Trade In Certain Districts

Amended Bill Passes Second Reading in British Commons—Committee Will Inquire Into Charges of Drunkenness Among Workingmen.

London, May 10, 10.30 p. m.—The House of Commons this evening passed the second reading of Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George's bill to amend the Defense of the Realm Act. The bill originally was designed to place a heavy surtax on wines, spirits and beer, but under pressure from the Irish party its provisions were amended to giving the government control of the sale of liquor in areas where munitions of war are being made.

Under the bill a central committee will be set up for Scotland and England. It will act on the recommendations of local committees of employers and workmen in the districts affected.

Mr. Lloyd George has promised to appoint a committee to inquire into the charges of drunkenness among workmen, and all parties, including the Laborites, have expressed their satisfaction with the bill.

The government will absolutely control the sale of liquor in selected districts, including that dispensed in clubs and grocery stores. A commission under the chairmanship of Lord Dunsedin will deal with the question of compensation to the liquor dealers for their licenses.

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President Gives First Intimation of Course U.S. Likely to Pursue

While States Will Remain at Peace, Will Seek to Convince Germany of Injustice to Mankind of Friday's Tragedy.

Philadelphia, May 10.—President Wilson gave to a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans tonight the first intimation of the course which the United States government probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania. He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his

remarks as meaning that, while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy of last Friday.

"America," said the President, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches elbows, and touches heart, with all the nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example. It must be an example not merely of peace, because it will not fight, but because peace is a healing and elevating influence of the world, and strife is not.

"There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

The president made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement. The President pointed out the true goal of right American citizenship to be loyalty, not to the country of one's birth, but to the land of one's adoption.

"While you bring," he said, "all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving all other countries behind you—bringing what is best of your spirit, but not looking over your shoulder, or seeking to perpetuate what you leave in them. I would not, certainly, be one who would suggest that a man cease to love the place of his origin. It is one thing to love the place where you were born, and

SEARCH FOR LOVED ONES AMONG DEAD

Friends and Relatives Seek Their Dear Ones Among Un-identified Dead at Queens-town.

Queenstown, May 10.—An early morning train today brought nearly a hundred friends or relatives of passengers of the Lusitania to Queenstown from various parts of the British Isles.

Among those who arrived was W. L. Griffiths, of the Canadian office in London, who desired to extend aid to the Canadian survivors.

The coffins of the sixty-four unidentified dead were filed past by weeping men, women and children, who sought the last opportunity to see if there were among the dead those for whom they were searching. This delayed the funeral procession, the entire forenoon being devoted to last efforts to make identifications.

The churches in Queenstown, both Protestant and Catholic, all held memorial services this morning. Assisting the bishop at the cathedral was Father Cowley Clark, of London, a survivor of the disaster. Participating in the Protestant service was the Rev. Mr. Swan-Mason, chaplain of the battleship Ocean, which was sunk recently in the Dardanelles.

SUSSEX MAN IS KILLED IN ACTION

Ottawa, May 10.—Casualty lists issued by the Militia Department at nine o'clock and at midnight tonight greatly augment the number of members of the Canadian division killed in action in the recent battles in Flanders.

Particularly heavy losses are recorded in the first, second and third battalions of the first infantry brigade, and in the fourth battalion there is a large list of wounded. The fifth and eighth battalions also have lengthy lists of losses.

The lists includes among those killed in action the name of Thomas J. Decourcy, of Sussex, Kings county, N. B.

FIRST BATTALION.

Wounded.
John Marr, 76 Chesley avenue, London, Ont.

Killed in Action.

Lance Corporal William Palmer, Goderich, Ont.
Chas. Polley, 510 Downie street, Stratford, Ont.
Ernest J. Rowe, 31 Hopton street, Galt, Ont.
Edwin Gardfield Wilson, Concession street, Ingersoll, Ont.
Corporal Hugh Somerville, 96 Wellington street, St. Thomas, Ont.

SECOND BATTALION.

Killed in Action.
Lance Corporal Edwin Ernest Hayden, Middlesex, Eng.
William Nairn, London, Eng.
Percy Wines, Somerset, England.
John Swift, Peterboro, England.
John Meadcroft, England.
Edward Gray, London, England.
Edgar Brown, London, England.
John Carpenter, England.
William Gray, Aberdeen, Scotland.
Alfred John Oxley, London, Eng.
Geo. H. Cameron, Glasgow, Scotland.
James Gordon Newell, Spencerport, N. Y.
Geo. Elliott Minorgan, Beaverton, Ont.

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another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You cannot be an American if you think of yourself in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who considers himself as belonging to a national group is not yet an American. "My advice to you is to think first, not only of America, but to think first of humanity, and you do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity in jealous camps."

There was a tremendous ovation as the President finished his speech. Afterward he returned to the station and entered his private car. He is due to leave for Washington at midnight, and will arrive in Washington early tomorrow.