

GERMANS SINK LUSITANIA; THOUSAND LIVES ARE LOST

Liner Off Irish Coast Attacked Without Warning

STEAMER SUNK NEARING PORT

Two Torpedoes Crash Into Side of Vessel While Passengers Are at Luncheon—Many Injured Die in Hospitals.

London—The Cunard liner Lusitania, which sailed out of New York last Saturday with more than 2000 persons aboard, lies at the bottom of the ocean off the Irish coast. She was sunk by a German submarine Friday afternoon, which sent two torpedoes crashing into her side, while the passengers, seemingly confident that the great vessel could elude the German under-water craft, were having luncheon.

How many of the Lusitania's passengers and crew were rescued cannot be told at present, but the official statements from the British admiralty up to midnight accounted for not more than 500 or 600. It was reported at the Cunard offices, however, that between 500 and 600 had been landed at Queenstown and about 300 at Clonakilty. There were 1251 passengers and 816 in the crew, a total of 2067. It is believed more survivors will be accounted for. Many are reported to have died in hospitals.

A Dublin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that the latest reports indicate a loss of life of about 1000.

There were dead and wounded among those brought ashore; some since have died.

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

Boats, which were already swung out on the davits, were dropped overboard and were speedily filled with passengers who had been appalled by the desperate attack.

A wireless call for help was sent out and immediately rescue boats of all kinds were sent both from the neighboring points along the coast and Queenstown.

Within 15 minutes, as one survivor estimated, and certainly within half an hour, the Lusitania had disappeared.

Many rescued were taken to Queenstown by steamers. Others are reported as having been landed at the ports of Clonakilty and Kinsale. Some dead and injured were taken ashore with the survivors. Several have died in hospitals.

Formal Opening of Cello Canal Witnessed by 10,000 Spectators

The Dalles, Or.—The government Wednesday presented to the people of the Northwest a \$5,000,000 instrument to aid them in developing their resources and delivered to them an emphatic note of warning.

The present consists of the Cello canal, which overcomes the natural barrier in the Columbia river between The Dalles and Tumwater, and which, heretofore, has been the only obstruction to continuous water traffic between the Pacific and the great Inland Empire.

Liner Not Proved Armed.

Liverpool—Scenes reminiscent of the Titanic and the Empress of India disasters were to be witnessed in Liverpool Saturday, when a large crowd, chiefly women relatives of the crew of the Lusitania, gathered outside the Cunard office anxiously awaiting news of their men.

Little was available, however, but the people remained calm, although the strain was terrible.

So far as could be learned here the Lusitania had no guns aboard.

Two Lifeboats Picked Up.

Dublin—The motorboat Elizabeth has arrived at Kinsale and reports that at 3:30 o'clock Friday 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 passengers said that owing to her list to port the Lusitania could not launch many of her lifeboats.

THE TITANIC DISASTER.

The liner Titanic, of the White Star Line, on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York, struck an iceberg at 10:15 p. m., April 14, 1912. She sank in four and one half hours. Of the 2206 persons aboard, 1503 perished.

Of these 1347 were men, 103 women and 53 children. Of the 703 survivors, 315 were men, 336 women and 52 children.

The Titanic was a much larger vessel than the Lusitania, being the largest vessel ever floated up to that time. She was 882 feet 6 inches long, 92 feet 6 inches beam, 64 feet deep, with a registered tonnage of 45,000, but an actual displacement of 66,000 tons.

Sinking of Big Vessel by Germans Greatly Stirs Official Washington

Washington, D. C.—Destruction of the British liner Lusitania with the loss of many lives shocked officials of the United States government and spread profound grief in the national capital.

Although it was not known how many, if any, of those lost were Americans, the view was general that the most serious situation confronted the American government since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

The warning of the United States that Germany would be held to a "strict accountability" for the loss of "American lives," irrespective of whether they were aboard belligerent or neutral vessels when attacked, focused attention on the White House, where President Wilson until late in the night read the dispatches with grave interest. The President made no comment.

Secretary Bryan, Counselor Lansing, senators and members of the house who were in the city, waited up until a late hour for definite news of the passengers and crew of the sunken ship. Earlier in the day they had construed the positive announcements from abroad that no lives had been lost as final, but later advices dashed their hopes.

German Military Attache Justifies Act of Sinking Ship by Submarine

New York—Captain Franz von Papen, military attache of the Imperial German embassy, is quoted by the New York World as making the first official German statement regarding the sinking of the Lusitania. He says:

"It is deplorable, if true, that so many lives have been lost. I am shocked to hear the news, especially that American lives have been sacrificed.

"But it was absolutely criminal for the Cunard company to carry, and for the British government to allow the line to carry, neutral passengers in a ship which was transporting explosives and munitions of war to be used by Great Britain and her allies.

"The ship's manifest will show that she carried a large amount of picnic and other explosive materials. They certainly were not intended for peaceful uses. They were to be used against Germany and Germany had to defend herself against them. The best way was to destroy the ship, and such destruction was amply justified under the rules of war."

Manifest Shows Ammunition Valued at \$200,024 on Lusitania

New York—One of the items of the Lusitania's cargo was ammunition, valued at \$200,024. The ship carried 5471 cases of cartridges and ammunition, according to the ship's manifest.

Such a passenger ship, it was explained, would not carry high explosives, for those articles are shipped on the British cargo ships. The Lusitania had a cargo of 1200 tons, which is practically all she could carry. Its value was put at \$850,000.

Jitneys Lose Test Case.

Seattle—The test case, brought in the Superior court to obtain a decision on the constitutionality of the new state law imposing burdensome regulations on 5-cent motor buses, was decided against the bus owners. Notice of appeal was given. This decision removes the protection given by the prosecuting attorney to the 500 motor bus drivers, few of whom have taken out the state bond. Agents of the Traction company have obtained the names of all unbonded motor bus drivers, and all will be arrested.

Starving Campers Found.

San Bernardino, Cal.—Marooned in the mountains nearly a week by snow-blocked roads and on the verge of starvation, 18 campers in Little Bear valley were rescued by a searching party sent out by county officials. Two of the rescued, G. W. Allen, of Milwaukee, and Mevin Case, of Fenton, Mich., were seriously ill when found. The campers had kept themselves alive for several days on bacon rinds and coffee.

PEACE IS TONE OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S PHILADELPHIA TALK

Philadelphia—President Wilson gave to a gathering of 4000 naturalized Americans Tuesday night the first intimation of what course the United States government 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 will 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 nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example and 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 a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and patriotic enthusiasm emphasized by waving of small American flags. The President made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy, but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement.

The sentiment expressed by the President's speech was epitomized later by one of his closest advisers as "humanity first." While it had not yet been determined, he said, exactly what steps would be taken by the United States in the present crisis, the idea uppermost in the President's mind was to show that whatever course is adopted, no matter how vigorous, it will have as its objective the good of humanity.

Introduced by Mayor Blankenburg, who spoke in distinctly German accent, a welcome and an appeal for a simple allegiance to the United States, the president carried forward the idea of the welding of foreign blood in the makeup of Americans by pointing 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 their spirit, but not looking over your shoulder and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to 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 and another thing to dedicate yourself to the place where you go. You can't 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 into jealous camps."

German Members Ousted.

London—Between 200 and 300 British members of the Stock Exchange have mobilized to prevent, forcibly if necessary, the entry of any Germans who might be brave enough to attempt to make their way into the house in disregard of the warning issued by the Stock Exchange committee advising them to remain away.

Excitement ran high around the exchange and a huge crowd collected in the vicinity in the expectation of disorders. Only a handful of naturalized Germans appeared in the neighborhood, however, and they did not attempt to enter the exchange. They were hustled away and warned not to return.

Texas Resolutions Are In.

Austin, Tex.—Six resolutions were introduced in the Texas legislature on the Lusitania, one senate resolution suggesting the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. The others simply express confidence in President Wilson. The senate, in which five resolutions were introduced, including that for diplomatic severance, compromised by adopting a resolution pledging support to President Wilson "in any course he sees fit to take to uphold the dignity and honor of the United States."

False Rumors Stir Pit.

Chicago—President C. H. Canby, of the Chicago board of trade, has posted a notice saying officers of the board would "hold to strict accountability any members found guilty of originating or disseminating false rumors." The notice was inspired by rumors, first spread among brokers, that President Wilson had been assassinated. The rumor, while promptly denied, accelerated a decline in the wheat market.

Dutch Get Pay for Ship.

The Hague, via London—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 24 by a German submarine. Germany explains that the act was in no wise intentional and undertakes to make compensation.

MORE SHIP VICTIMS ARE LIKELY TO DIE

Lusitania's Survivors Quartered In Hotels and Residences.

FIRST LIFEBOAT CAPSIZES; ALL DROWN

Stokers Save 40 Women by Plunging Overboard, Recovering Boat and Floating Victims.

Queenstown—Twenty-three miles from this port, as the crew flies, an irregular smear of flotsam on a calm sea marks the grave of the Cunard Lusitania, first trans-Atlantic liner sunk by a German submarine.

One hundred and forty-nine of 1200 souls who perished with her lie in improvised morgues in old buildings bordering Queenstown harbor.

The 645 survivors here are quartered in hotels, residences and hospitals, some too badly hurt to be moved. Two groups left town Saturday, clad in misfit clothing, bound for Dublin by rail and thence by boat to Holyhead. 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 periscopes.

Many attest to tracing the wake of foam as a projectile came 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 forward some distance, smashing the lifeboats' davits as she did so and making the launching of 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 likewise points on which few passengers agree, estimates of the time she remained afloat ranging from eight to 20 minutes. The list to starboard so elevated the lifeboats on the port side as soon to render them useless.

It is said only two on that side were launched. The first of these was filled with women and children. It struck the water unevenly, capsizing and throwing its 60 occupants into the sea. The Lusitania was even then making considerable headway, and the women and little children were swept to death in spite of the attempts of two stokers to rescue them. These heroic men, according to the passengers, were drowned.

Two stokers, seeing a drifting boat, dived overboard, recovered it and pulled in nearly 40 persons, mostly women. The Lusitania's crew meanwhile adhered to the letter to the instructions which had been given them and the discipline was rigid.

Full Reparation Will Be Demanded for Loss of All American Citizens

Washington, D. C.—A forecast of the impending note of the United States to Germany holding that government to "a strict accountability" for the loss of life in the Lusitania, Gulfight and Falaba disasters is given thus:

1—Full reparation, which necessarily must be in the form of a cash indemnity, for every American who went down with the Lusitania, Gulfight and Falaba.

2—A pledge by Germany that this method of submarine warfare, so shocking to the humanitarianism of modern civilization, shall cease at once.

Germany is prepared, according to the high authority with whom the subject was discussed:

1—To express regret that so many Americans were drowned, especially in view of the repeated warnings given neutrals not to take passage on allied merchant ships.

2—To make such financial reparation as is proper, where such action is especially required, because under the treaty between the United States and Prussia Americans specifically have the right to traverse freely the waters of nations with which Germany is at war.

3—To propose the cessation of submarine operations on condition that the United States induce Great Britain to permit foodstuffs to reach Germany freely.

The grave question is, what shall be done in view of this certain reply?

Explosive on Ship Denied.

New York—Hermann Winter, head of the passenger department of the Cunard Steamship company, declares that the Lusitania carried no guns, mounted or unmounted, and no ammunition of any kind. "It is true," Mr. Winter said, "that she had aboard 4200 cases of cartridges, but they were cartridges for small arms and packed in separate cases and could not have injured the vessel by exploding. The Lusitania had 1250 shrapnel cases, but they were empty. There was no explosive of any sort aboard."

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland—Wheat: Bluestem, \$1.31; fortyfold, \$1.27; club, \$1.26; red Fife, \$1.23; red Russian, \$1.19.

Millfeed—Spot prices: Bran, \$25.50 @ 26 ton; shorts, \$27.50 @ 28; rolled barley, \$28 @ 28.50.

Corn—Whole, 35 ton; cracked, \$36. Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$14 @ 15 ton; valley timothy, \$12 @ 12.50; grain hay, \$10 @ 12; alfalfa, \$12.50 @ 13.50.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, Oregon, \$1.25 @ 1.50 dozen; artichokes, 75c; tomatoes, \$5 crate; cabbage, 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 pound; celery, \$3.50 @ 4 crate; cauliflower, 75c @ \$1.25 dozen; head lettuce, \$2.25 crate; spinach, 5c pound; rhubarb, 1 @ 1 1/4; asparagus, 90c @ \$1.25; eggplant, 25c pound; peas, 7 @ 8c; beans, 10 @ 12 1/2; potatoes, old, \$1.75 @ 2 sack; new, 6 @ 7c pound; carrots, \$1.50 sack; beets, \$1.50; parsnips, \$1.25; turnips, \$1 @ 1.50.

Green Fruits—Strawberries, \$1.25 @ 2.50 crate; apples, \$1 @ 1.75 box; cranberries, \$11 @ 12 barrel; cherries, \$2.25 box.

Onions—Oregon, selling price, 75c sack; country points; California, jobbing price, yellow, \$1.75; white, \$2.25 crate.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 18 1/2 @ 19c; candled, 19 1/2 @ 20c.

Poultry—Hens, 13 1/2 @ 14c; broilers, 28 @ 30c; fryers, 18 @ 20c; turkeys, dressed, 22 @ 24c; live, 18 @ 20c; ducks, 10 @ 13c; geese, 8 @ 9c.

Butter—Creamery, prints, extras, 25c pound in case lots; 4c more in less than case lots; cubes, 21 @ 22c.

Veal—Fancy, 10 @ 10 1/2c pound.

Pork—Block, 10 @ 10 1/2c pound.

Hops—1914 crop, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2c; contracts, 10 @ 10 1/2c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, medium, 25 @ 26c pound; Eastern Oregon, fine, 16 @ 18c; valley, 23 @ 28c; mohair, new clip, 32 @ 33c.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4 @ 4 1/2c.

Cattle—Best steers, \$7.50 @ 7.90; choice, \$7 @ 7.50; medium, \$6.75 @ 7; choice cows, \$6.25 @ 6.65; medium, \$5 @ 5.75; heifers, \$5 @ 6.75; bulls, \$3.50 @ 5.75; stags, \$5 @ 6.50.

Hogs—Light, \$7.50 @ 8.10; heavy, \$6.50 @ 7.35.

Sheep—Sheared wethers, \$5.50 @ 7; sheared ewes, \$4 @ 5.75; sheared lambs, \$6 @ 7.50. Full wools \$1 higher.

Tacoma—Apples: Winesaps and Yellow Newtown Pippins, \$1.55 @ 1.75.

Comb Honey—Yakima, \$3.50 crate; strained honey, \$5.50; Idaho, \$3.50; Nevada, \$3.50.

Strawberries, \$1.35 @ 2.25 crate, according to size.

Cabbage—Winnigstadt, \$3.

Carrots—\$1.75.

Beets—Home grown, \$1 @ 1.25.

Turnips—\$1.25 sack.

Potatoes—Yakima, \$38 @ 40 ton; Idaho, \$38; sweets, \$4 cwt.; new potatoes, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2c pound.

Tomatoes—\$4.50 @ 5.50 a case.

Onions—Green, 20c dozen; Walla Walla, \$1.50 cwt.; Oregon Yellow Danvers, \$1.50; Bermudas, \$1.75 @ 2.25 crate.

Garlic—30c pound.

Radiates—Local, 20c dozen bunches.

Lettuce—Head, \$2.25 crate.

Spinach—Local, hothouse, 50c @ \$1.25.

Celery—\$4 @ 4.50.

Rutabagas—\$1.85 sack.

Artichokes—75c dozen.

Rhubarb—Local, 3c.

Asparagus—Washington, \$1.50 box.

Green Peas—8c.

Green and wax beans—10 @ 12c.

Fresh Meats—Steers, 12 @ 12 1/2c; cows, 12c; heifers, 12 @ 12 1/2c; wethers, 14c; dressed hogs, 11c; trimmed sides, 15c; combinations, 15c; Diamond T. C., 16c; yearlings, 15c; ewes, 13c.

Poultry—Ducks, live, 10 @ 12c; hens, dressed, 16 @ 18c; live, 16c; springs, 25c; live, 12 @ 15c; squabs, live, 18c; dressed, 28 @ 30c; geese, 14c.

Butter—Washington creamery, 24 @ 25c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 17 @ 20c.

Bluestem is quoted at \$1.31; fortyfold, \$1.28; club, \$1.27; red Fife, \$1.25; red Russian, \$1.22.

Hay—Clover, \$16 @ 17; wheat, \$14 @ 15; Idaho timothy, \$19 @ 20; Ellensburg, \$17 @ 19; mixed, \$17 @ 18; alfalfa, \$16 @ 16.

Feed—Corn, \$37; wheat, \$48; whole barley, \$33 @ 34; rolled barley, \$34 @ 35; shorts, \$21; bran, \$29; oats, \$37; rolled oats, \$38.

Seattle—Wheat: Bluestem, \$1.31; fortyfold, \$1.26; club, \$1.25; red Fife, \$1.24; red Russian, \$1.18.

Barley—\$24 ton.

Despatch Comes for Cargo.

Reaching Seattle from Southeastern Alaska, after having gone through the stormiest passage recorded this season, the steamer Despatch discharged cargo and reloaded part of her outward freight, sailing from there at midnight Monday for Astoria, where she takes on cannery supplies for the North. The vessel belongs to the Border Line Transportation Co., which operates also the Alki and Northland. Bids are to be opened for supplying 2,000,000 feet of lumber for government railroad construction in Alaska.

Wheat Moves Along Snake.

To move between 60,000 and 70,000 bushels of wheat from the Snake river country, the steamer Lewiston, of the O. W. R. & N. fleet, has been ordered into service by "Captain" Budd, superintendent of the water lines of that company. It is said that considerable wheat has made its appearance from where growers had it cached, awaiting higher prices, the recent status of the market having drawn small lots from cover.

WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News From All Around the Earth.

UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items From All Nations, Pacific Northwest and Our Own Commonwealth Condensed for Our Many Busy Readers.

Berlin newspapers view pessimistically Italy's attitude on the war.

Ex-president Taft commends President Wilson's policy of strict neutrality.

A Pennsylvania labor leader says he advised his followers to learn to shoot, to resist constabulary.

Portland makes arrangements for the usual Rose Show to be held during the coming Rose Festival.

Bryan issues a statement reiterating this country's intention to adhere to the open-door policy in China.

Germans report driving allies from the Ailly forest, with heavy losses in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Fighting in the Dardanelles is being pressed by the allies with satisfactory results, reports the British commander.

Germans prepare to attack the Russian ports of Libau and Riga and threaten communications with Petrograd.

Abbas Hilmi Pasha, deposed as khedive of Egypt when Turkey entered the European war, believes he will regain the throne.

Two women suffragists besieged President Wilson all day in the White House, but were unable to gain an audience with him.

Vienna dispatches declare the Russian army in the Carpathians is in a trap from which it cannot escape, and is doomed to capture or annihilation.

The locks around the falls of the Willamette at Oregon City were turned over to the government and dedicated to the free use of the people.

Japan insists that her "national dignity" is of more importance than the observance of her treaties with other nations regarding the independence of China.

Portland will vote at the coming June election on the question of installing water meters for all consumers, the project involving an outlay of about \$1,000,000.

Upon receipt of a dispatch from Berlin, the German school in Rome was closed and the teachers, with a number of German residents, left immediately for Germany.

The left front wheel of a Portland jitney bus came off and the machine overturned on the streetcar tracks, killing one of its passengers instantly. The driver was injured but the three other occupants of the car escaped with a slight shaking up.

The steamer Undine returned to Portland, Or., Thursday, after successfully making the round trip from that city to Lewiston, Idaho, and return, through the Cascade locks and Celilo canal, demonstrating the completion and great importance of the latter project.

Forest fires in Washington state are reported serious.

A German aeroplane sinks a British submarine in the North Sea.

W. J. Bryan's brother, C. W., has been elected mayor of Lincoln, Neb.

Associate Justice Hughes denies being a candidate for the presidency.

Two resolutions, one memorializing congress to seize the nation's food supply for the purpose of preventing its exportation to the belligerent countries, and the other a request that President Wilson use his influence to end the war, were adopted in the lower