

UNITED STATES LIKELY TO SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

GERARD'S RECALL FROM GERMANY MOST PROBABLE

Declaration of War Unlikely, But Severance of Diplomatic Relations as Protest Against German Barbarism—Note Demanding Full Reparation Likely.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Late today Secretary Bryan said he had not received any official communication from the German government at Berlin on the Lusitania and that he regarded Count Bernstorff's communication this morning as an expression of regret on his own behalf.

President Wilson locked himself in his study in the white house in the forenoon and gave strict orders not to be disturbed. For two days he has consulted no one—even the closest members of his official family—preferring to work out in solitude a policy he may submit tomorrow to his advisers.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Speculation as to what the United States would do as a protest against the torpedoing of the Lusitania with the loss of more than a hundred American lives developed among officials and diplomats today the opinion that President Wilson would express in the policy he pursued a denunciation of the act.

The extent of his action, whether it would go beyond an emphatically phrased note to an actual severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, still was undetermined. Late today the president will go to Philadelphia to address a gathering of 4000 naturalized Americans arranged for by the bureau of naturalization of the department of commerce several weeks ago to launch a systematic course in the instruction of aliens in the rights and duties of American citizenship.

When the cabinet meets tomorrow the president probably will present his ideas of what the government's policy should be.

It is now certain that the president does not intend to call congress in extra session. This disposes, for the present at least, of the suggestion that Germany's action will cause the United States to be drawn into the European conflict.

Considerations such as the military impotence of the United States to affect the course of the struggle abroad and the possibility that the entry of this country into the war would automatically cause a reduction in supplies of ammunition to the allies because of the greater need at home, have influenced many officials to the belief that the disapproval of the United States can be voiced in far

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10.—The trial of William Barnes' suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt entered into its fourth week here today with counsel for the former president gathering in the ends of testimony concerning the printing situation in Albany. A mass of testimony concerning public printing and public money was spread upon the record.

WILFUL MURDER JURY'S VERDICT LUSITANIA CASE

Coroner's Inquest Hold Vessel's Destruction Contrary to International Law and Conventions of Civilization—Captain of Lost Steamer Tells Story of Ship's Destruction.

KINSALE, Ireland, May 10.—The coroner's jury which has been investigating the deaths attendant upon the loss of the Lusitania returned the following verdict today:

"The jury finds that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine and the German emperor and the government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

Captain Turner of the Lusitania appeared before the coroner and was questioned. The coroner asked him whether he had received a message concerning the sinking of a ship off Kinsale by a submarine. Captain Turner replied that he had not.

"Did you receive any special instructions as to the voyage?" "Yes, sir." "Are you at liberty to tell us what they were?" "No, sir."

"The weather was clear," Captain Turner answered. "We were going at a speed of eighteen knots. I was on the port side and heard Second Officer Hefford call out: 'Here's a torpedo.'"

AUSTRIANS CLAIM 70,000 RUSSIANS IN GALICIA PRISONERS

PRESS HEADQUARTERS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY, Western Galicia, May 10.—The first stage of the battle of west Galicia has been virtually concluded. The victorious troops under the lead of the German General August von Mackensen, after successfully breaking through all three fortified lines of the Russian front, are assembling and reforming for a new defensive. They are bringing forward supplies left behind in their rapid advance and also are using the interval to gather the captured Russians behind their present front and seek for abandoned guns and other spoils of war in the mountain forests.

Seventy thousand prisoners have already been brought in. The number of prisoners in this part of the battle in Galicia will be increased, it is estimated here by 30,000. Between sixty and seventy guns have been captured, but as was the case in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes in February, it is believed it is only a small part of the guns left behind in concealed places.

Every advance of the Austro-German troops shortens the battle front thus liberating troops for use elsewhere and at the same time increasing the confusion along the Russian lines of retreat.

"DEEP REGRET" FOR AMERICANS BY BERNSTORFF

German Ambassador Personally Expresses Sorrow Over Sacrifice of Life, But German Government Is Silent—President to Outline Policy in Tonight's Speech.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called on Secretary Bryan today and expressed "deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

After a half hour's conference between the ambassador and Secretary Bryan the following statement was by mutual agreement given out by the secretary:

"The German ambassador called at the state department and expressed his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

When Ambassador Bernstorff came from Secretary Bryan's office he parried on all questions by saying he could not talk, being under a promise to Secretary Bryan that anything should be said by the secretary. His only real response was that he had made no appointment with President Wilson.

Both Secretary Bryan and Count Bernstorff refused to comment upon the state department's announcement, but it was interpreted as meaning that the ambassador had for his government expressed deep regret not only for the loss of life on the Lusitania, but for the Americans lost in the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulfport and for the one American lost on the Paluba.

President Wilson continued his consideration of the Lusitania disaster in seclusion at the white house, but it was indicated that before many days have passed he will let the country know what steps he has decided upon. While officials reiterated that the president would not allow himself to be hurried into a hasty decision, he realizes that public sentiment favors a prompt indication of what the United States will do.

Messages from all parts of the country continued to pour into the white house counselling various courses. Some advocated war, but a majority of them counselled peace.

GAMINETTI REFUSED ANOTHER REHEARING

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Maury I. Diggs and F. Drew Caminetti whose convictions under the Mann white slave act were recently affirmed, were denied a rehearing today by the United States circuit court of appeals. The writ of mandate for the execution of the sentences will be issued within five days. It is understood their counsel will ask for a stay in order to carry the case to the United States supreme court.

HONEST ABE'S SON AS A WITNESS ON LABOR



Robert T. Lincoln testifying before the industrial relations commission in Washington, D. C.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON COAST TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, May 10.—Two Zeppelin airships dropped bombs on Westcliffe on Sea, near Southend, but no fatalities have been reported.

Warning of the approach of hostile aircraft was given Southend at 2 o'clock this morning. Several machines took part in the raid, but whether they were Zeppelins or aeroplanes the residents were unable to state, as the weather was cloudy.

Bombs struck houses in various parts of the town, but no deaths have been reported. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. One resident told of three bombs dropping near his home, none of which caused damage.

KEEPING GERMAN OFF STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, May 10.—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.

VICTORIA UNDER MARTIAL LAW TO STOP RIOTING

Anti-German Demonstration Ends in Destruction of Brewery and German Property—Crowd of 5000 Attacks Stores, Breaks Windows and Loots Establishments.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 10.—Victoria was placed under martial law late last night as a result of renewed attacks upon German establishments by mobs bent upon revengeing the sinking of the Lusitania. After a mob of several thousand men and boys had smashed windows in the Phoenix brewery, the New England hotel, Kill burger's jewelry store, Herms' cleaning establishment and Geiger's plumbing shop, the mayor read the riot act at the corner of Yates and Governor streets and 800 soldiers began patrolling the city. A detachment of troops is expected today from Vancouver to reinforce the local garrison, as further trouble is feared.

The Phoenix brewery virtually was wrecked, the mob doing its work before the soldiers reached the scene. As far as known, no one was injured.

Eight hundred troops patrolled the streets all night. A guard was placed around Government house to prevent any disorderly scenes there, due to the fact that Mrs. Barnard, wife of the lieutenant governor, is the daughter of Mr. Loewen, a German founder of the Phoenix brewery, which was partially demolished last night.

A detachment of troops has been ordered here from Vancouver to reinforce the local force, most of whom depart for the front this week.

The mob last night was made up wholly of civilians, the boldest of whom seemed to be boys. At most of the places only windows were smashed. Schlager and Glass, tailors, suffered smashed windows, as did the Bonnet shop, the crowd evidently mistaking it for a German-owned place of business.

SPRING ADVANCE BEGUN BY ALLIES ON WEST FRONT

LONDON, May 10, 2:45 p. m.—Since the battle of Neuve Chapelle, France, and the German reply to it on the Ypres canal, there has been no such important movement by the British and French armies in the western arena of the war as now is in progress, and according to the official communications of both General Joffre and Field Marshal Sir John French the allies are meeting with success.

LEO. M. FRANK RESENTENCED TO HANG JUNE 22

Condemned Man Makes Eloquent Plea in Own Behalf—Wants to Live Only for Vindication—Legal Arena Closed, Yet No Review of Evidence Has Ever Been Made.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 10.—Leo M. Frank today was re-sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, June 22, for the murder of Mary Phagan. When brought before Judge Hill to be re-sentenced, Frank made this statement:

"Again I stand before you. Again I can but reiterate that I am innocent of the murder of Mary Phagan. I have absolutely no guilty knowledge of that tragic occurrence."

"I am innocent of this charge, and I assert that the record of the evidence conclusively proves this. No appellate tribunal has ever passed upon this evidence. The only judge who has ever heard it stated that he had the most serious doubts as to my guilt."

"My trust is in God, who knows that my protestations of innocence are the truth. At some future date the whole mortal world will realize it. It is knowledge that knows it now and that the world will know it some day that inspires me as I stand before your honor and as I face the future."

"Anything else I might say at this time would be but an elaboration of my words to the court. Yet I am fully alive to the fact that my position is most precarious. It is a situation which is so far removed from anything that my life and mental attitude could have bespoken. It is hideous, but at the same time so unreal, so incongruous."

JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM RECEIVED BY CHINA

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The state department has been advised officially of China's acceptance of Japan's ultimatum, Secretary Bryan said today, but he would not say whether the terms were satisfactory to the United States. The ultimatum he said, however, had eliminated from present discussion the Japanese in group 5, with the exception of one article already agreed to by China before the ultimatum was presented.

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