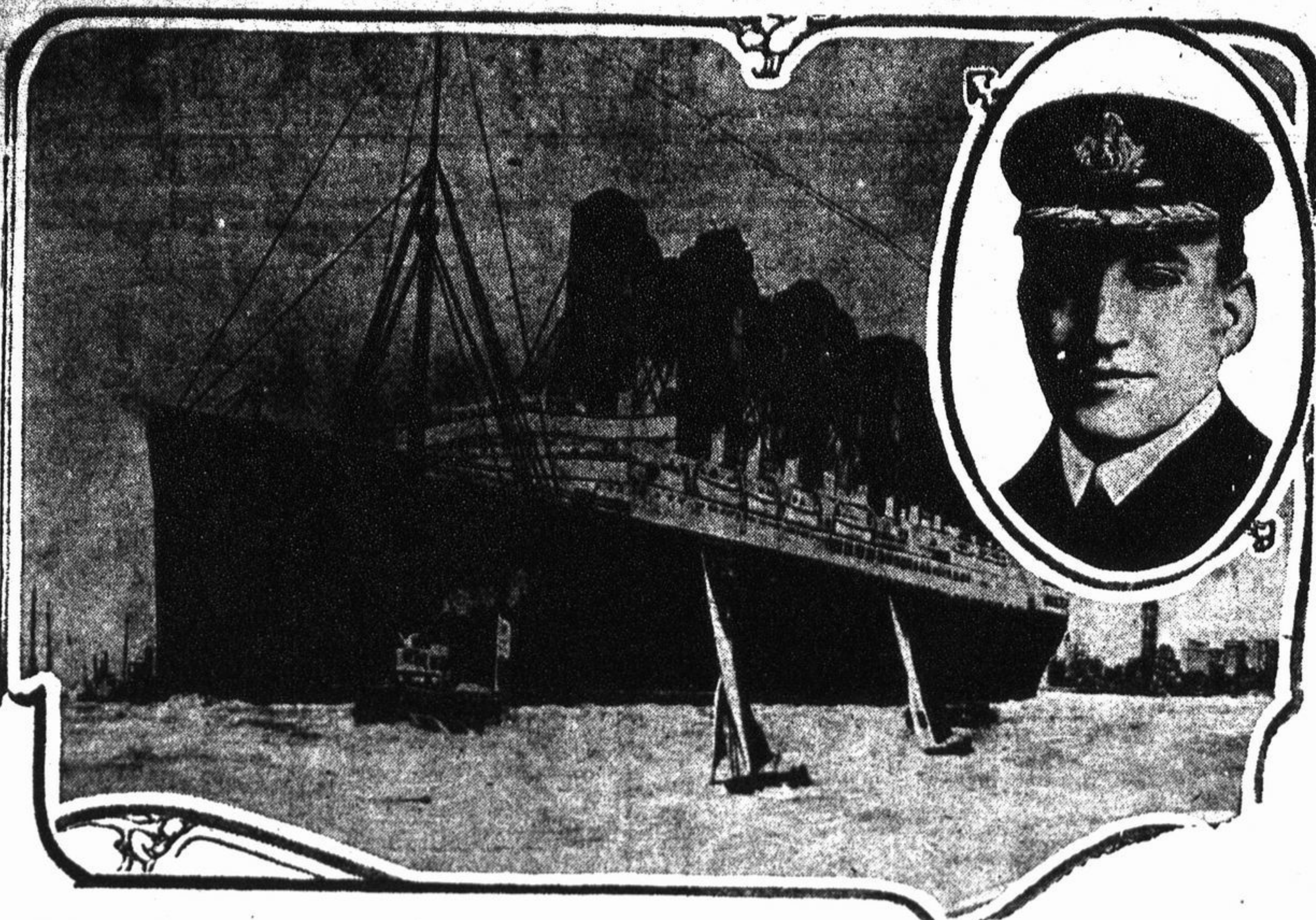


CUNARD LINER LUSITANIA, COST \$7,000,000; CAPT. W. T. TURNER



115 AMERICANS LOST WITH LINER; TOTAL DEAD 1,100

Few First Cabin Passengers on Lusitania Escaped.

VANDERBILT IS STILL MISSING

Charles Frohman, Theatrical Producer, and C. H. Plamondon, Chicago Manufacturer, Were Among Identified Dead

London, May 11.—The British steamship Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine twelve miles off the coast of Ireland shortly after two o'clock Friday afternoon. It sank at 3:33. The Cunard officials assert that the attack came without warning.

There were on board the Lusitania 1,351 passengers and a crew of 815. The liner and cargo were valued at \$10,000,000, on which there was insurance of \$7,500,000.

The latest information obtainable indicates that 1,100 men, women and children perished in the destruction of the Lusitania by a German submarine. Of this number 115 were American men, women and children.

There were 1,917 persons aboard the ship when the submarine smashed two torpedoes into the starboard side, literally tearing two great sections of the hull in pieces.

Few in First Cabin Escape. There were 230 first cabin passengers, of whom 106 were Americans. Only 79 of these have been reported alive.

The death list will be added to because some of the survivors in the hospitals are not expected to survive the shock of their experiences.

Plamondon and Frohman Dead. Among the bodies of Americans which have been recovered and identified is that of Charles A. Plamondon of Chicago. No report has been received in regard to Mrs. Plamondon.

The body of Charles Frohman, the New York theatrical producer, has been identified in the temporary morgue at the Queenstown town hall. There also lies the body of Dr. F. S. Pearson of New York, noted scientist and explorer.

No trace has been found of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt of New York, and he is supposed to have been lost.

Among other Americans of whom no trace has been found and who now are practically given up as dead are: Albert Hubbard, editor of the Philistine, author of essays and publisher at East Aurora, N. Y. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hubbard.

Charles Klein, one of the best-known American playwrights.

Justin M. Forman, playwright and actor.

which transatlantic vessels pass on their way to Liverpool.

The Lusitania was seen from the signal station at Kinsale to be in difficulties at 2:12 p. m. At 2:33 p. m. it had completely disappeared. This indicates that the liner was afloat 21 minutes after what evidently was the beginning of her trouble.

Wireless Calls for Help. The Queenstown wireless station caught the Lusitania's wireless calls for help. A call for assistance was received there at 2:15 o'clock.

Kinsale reported by wireless that about twenty boats from the Lusitania had been launched and that fifteen other boats were hastening to the stricken vessel's assistance.

Then came word that "a large steamer (a Greek vessel) just arrived in vicinity. Apparently rendering assistance. Tugs, patrols, etc., now on the spot taking boats in tow. Motor fishing boats with two Lusitania boats bearing probably for Kinsale."

The tug Stormcock brought into Queenstown about 150 survivors of the Lusitania, principally passengers, among whom were many women, several of the crew and one steward.

Steward Tells of Disaster. Describing the experience of the Lusitania, the steward said: "The passengers were at lunch when a submarine came up and fired two torpedoes, which struck the Lusitania on the starboard side, one forward and the other in the engine room. They caused terrific explosions."

"Captain Turner immediately ordered the boats out. The ship began to list badly immediately.

Ten boats were put into the water, and between 400 and 500 passengers entered them. The boat in which I was seated approached the land with three other boats and we were picked up shortly before four o'clock by the Stormcock.

The Lusitania sailed from New York for Liverpool last Saturday with 1,383 passengers, the largest number carried east bound by any transatlantic liner leaving New York this year.

Survivors Tell of Disaster. Queenstown, Ireland, May 11.—In four morgues pitiful bodies of victims of the Lusitania wreck are gathered, their limbs drawn and on their faces expressions of fright, of agony, and, strange to say, sometimes of perfect peace.

In various places of refuge are others, more fortunate, alive, but in nearly every instance dazed by an experience that has brought many of their number to the point of insanity.

Pitiful Scenes in Morgue. Germany's war toll has fallen heavily not only on its admitted enemies but on many subjects of neutral nations. There are many scenes that would try the fortitude of the sternest individual. In the morgue are two little children, babies, clasped tightly in each others' arms, united in death.

There are mothers clasping tightly to their still forms their babies—nursing babies—that they clung despairingly to as the undertow from the sinking liner carried them down to a death in the cold waters of the ocean at the very entrance of St. George's channel at a time when they felt certain that in a few hours they would greet their loved ones.

Town Cares for Survivors. There are pitiful scenes also among the survivors, who are in great suffering and left without clothes or food except on the charity of the Irish seaport.

Clad in rough garments loaned by the townfolk, Mrs. J. S. Burnside, sister of J. C. Eaton of Toronto, Ont., one of the leading merchants of Canada, sat sobbing pitifully in the crowded office of the Cunard company. She

THE IDENTIFIED DEAD

New York, May 11.—Following is the complete list of identified dead in the Lusitania tragedy, compiled from official dispatches sent through London from Queenstown, where most of the bodies recovered to date remain:

- George Arthur. C. T. Broderick, Harvard university geologist. Mrs. May Brown. W. H. Brown, Buffalo, N. Y. Hugh Crompton, aged seventeen; son of Booth's line president, New York. Marie Depage, wife of the director of Belgian Red Cross. Edward Ellis, New York. J. Fellman. Charles Frohman, New York. Arthur Foley. Bessie Hare. Rev. Orr Jacobus. P. L. Jones. T. B. King, New York. Miss McBright, New York. Mrs. Amelia McDonald (or McDono). J. V. Merriman (Mainman?). Miss McBeth. Charles A. Plamondon, Chicago. Dr. F. S. Pearson, New York. David Samuel. J. Spillman. Mrs. R. D. Shymer, Chicago and New York. J. B. Turnbull, Bridgeport, Conn. W. Walker, presumably of New York.

Partly Identified: Willis Robert Buswine. Miss Mary Grunstan.

went down with the Lusitania, but was miraculously saved.

Mrs. Burnside, who had left New York with her daughter and a maid, lost everything she had. When she was brought ashore her garments were torn and soaked.

"I am afraid that I am the only one of our party to survive. I went down and thought the world had come to an end. Soon I found myself on the surface again clinging to a rope. I cannot swim and I was only partially conscious. Finally I grasped the side of a capsized boat and later—I don't know how much later—I was picked up and brought ashore."

Two Saw Torpedoes Coming. Robert Rankin of 116 Schuyler place, Ithaca, N. Y., a mining engineer, says:

"I was standing on the deck talking to Thomas Bloomfield of New York, a New York insurance agent, and Isaac Lehman, a Canadian, when I saw part of a conning tower and periscope of a submarine. I exclaimed: 'That looks like a torpedo.' Bloomfield said: 'My God! It is a torpedo.' Almost before he had the words out of his mouth an explosion followed.

"The vessel was deluged with black smoke and a rain of debris fell about us. I jumped overboard and swam to starboard. There I was picked up."

The youngest survivor is Billy Dougherty, a two-months old baby, who was brought here. His parents are believed to have been drowned. He was picked up floating on the sea by a woman who later was rescued.

One of the most dramatic stories told was that of Fred J. Gauntless of Washington. He was bitter because of the lack of warning given the victims.

"I saw the first boat launched over the port side of the sinking Lusitania. It was filled with women and little children. It was dashed to pieces against the listing side of the ship just before the davits could be cast loose. These women and little children were drowned before my very eyes.

"When the first explosion took place I was in the saloon. Dishes, rattled to the floor. I rushed to the port boat deck. After seeing the first boat over the side, which capsized, I helped line

up the women in that vicinity to be loaded in the next boat. I then ran to my cabin and, kicking off my shoes, attached the life belt to my body. By the time I was able to get back on the deck the Lusitania was in its death throes.

"I jumped into the water. The ship seemed to be literally falling on me. I swam rapidly while I watched the final plunge. The liner seemed to shudder for a minute, and then its bow disappeared and, slowly turning over to starboard, it went down bow first.

"I grabbed some of the wreckage and held on for a time. Finally I was able to get into one of the collapsible boats. With the aid of two men whom I picked up, I rowed around and collected 32 persons, including Charles E. Lauriat of Boston and several women. We stayed afloat until we were picked up by a fishing boat."

Capt. W. T. Turner, commander of the Lusitania, was rescued by a member of the liner's crew as he was going down with his ship. He was almost exhausted when saved.

Just prior to the sailing of the Lusitania, the German embassy had warned persons against going aboard, because of the dangers from submarines, and the following advertisement was inserted in New York newspapers:

"Notice: Travelers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or any of her allies are liable to destruction, and that travelers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

Statement From White House. Washington, May 11.—The first formal comment from the White House on the sinking of the Lusitania was issued in the following statement:

"After a conference with the president at the White House this evening Secretary Tumulty said: "Of course, the president feels the distress and the gravity of the situation to the utmost, and is considering very earnestly, but very calmly, the right course of action to pursue. He knows that the people of the country wish and expect him to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

Defends Sinking of Liner. Berlin, via wireless, May 11.—The following official communication was issued:

"The Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed by a German submarine and sunk. The Lusitania was armed with guns, as were recently most of the English merchant steamers. Moreover, as is well known here, she had large quantities of war material in her cargo.

"Her owners, therefore, knew to what danger the passengers were exposed. They alone bear all the responsibility for what has happened.

"Germany, on her part, left nothing undone to repeatedly and strongly warn them. The Imperial ambassador in Washington even went so far as to make public warning so as to draw attention to this danger. The English press sneered then at this warning and relied on the protection of the British fleet to safeguard Atlantic traffic."

"Lusitania Not Armed." London, May 11.—The British government made the following statement: "The statement appearing in some newspapers that the Lusitania was armed is wholly false."

Reported Sunk by U-39. Geneva, via Paris, May 11.—A dispatch from Munich, Bavaria, received at Basel, says that the German submarine U-39 sank the Lusitania.

Dr. F. LeBLANC Physician and Surgeon Office and residence 27 North Forest Avenue, Downers Grove, Illinois Office Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m. Telephone 27

J. H. ROBINSON, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON Office Farmers & Merchants Bank Bldg. Phone 106-M

EDGAR D. OTTO Engineer-Contractor Surveys, Plans, Estimates Building Construction Phone 108 W 1 Downers Grove, Ill.

MARY S. DIENER Graduate Nurse Ev. Deaconess Hospital PHONE 98-M. DOWNS GROVE, P. O. Box 21 Res. 109 Ross Ct.

Cut Flowers Sweet Peas, Roses, Bouquets for Weddings and other Occasions Set Pieces for Funerals C. V. WOLF Tel. 126-J 153 Prairie Ave.

L. KLEIN Meat Market Fresh or Salted Meats Fish or Game in season Imported and Domestic CHEESE Phone 16 32 S. Main St.

MARTIN F. POZDAL Painter, Paper Hanger and Decorator By Day or Contract Country work a specialty My figures are right and my work is Guaranteed address P. O. Box 349 Res. 235 E. Franklin Street Downers Grove, Illinois

T. E. BROOKS Auto Moving, Packing STORAGE Tel. 15, Res. 196 13 W. Railroad St.

LOANS CONVEYANCING W. H. BLODGETT Fire and Tornado Insurance, Companies the Best—100 years in business. Agent for the Traveler's Insurance Company Life, Accident and Health. RENTING TELEPHONE No. 7

A. P. Mehren Electrical Contractor Heating Apparatus, Lamps, Fixtures. Houses Wired. 19 Railroad St. Phone, office 62-R; res. 70-w

To Reach Home People Advertise in The Reporter

DOWNS GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB—Meets every Wednesday, beginning second Wednesday in October and closing last Wednesday in April. Mrs. H. F. Jones, President; Mrs. I. G. Hearty, Corresponding Secretary.

VICTORY COUNCIL, No. 118 Royal Legion—Meets every second and third Tuesdays in each month in Morris hall. Carl Stalger, Archon; George Stalger, Scribe.

DOWNS GROVE CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution—Hold a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the homes of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Regent, Mrs. E. H. De Groot; Mrs. E. W. Babcock, Secretary.

MAPLE GROVE LODGE No. 529, K. of P. Meets first and third Wednesday nights in Morris hall. John Gof-lan, Chancellor; Commander; H. F. Legenhansen, Keeper of Records and Seal.

DOWNS GROVE H. V. E. Ladies of the Mac-cabees. Meets in Morris hall every second and fourth Friday. Mrs. Sam Hoffer, Com-m-ander; Mrs. La-v & F. s. Hannum, Record Keeper.

MAPLE CAMP NO. 228, M. W. A., meets the second Thursday of each month in Morris hall. W. E. Cheesman, V. C.; A. H. Barnhart, W. A.; R. O. Miller, Clerk.

NAPER POST, No. 463, G. A. R.—Meets the second Saturday, 2:30 p. m., of each month in G. A. R. hall. Captain T. S. Rogers, Commander; P. A. Rogers, Senior Vice-Commander; Geo. T. Hughes, Junior Vice-Commander; E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day; E. W. Bond, Adjutant; Geo. B. Hearty, Quartermaster.

GROVE LODGE NO. 224, A. F. & A. M.—Stated meetings, a s e o o d and fourth Friday, 8 o'clock p. m., at Masonic hall, Curtis and Main streets. B. C. White, Secretary; T. H. Blusser, Worshipful Master.

GROVE CHAPTER, No. 230, R. A. M.—Stated meeting first Thursday of each month in Masonic hall, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting companions always welcome. John Gollan, Secretary; Delbert Austin, E. H. F.

VESTA CHAPTER, No. 32, O. E. S.—Meeting second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Laura Heintz, Worthy Matron; Walter Chessman, Worthy Patron; Ona Lower, Secretary.

DOWNS GROVE LODGE No. 250, I. O. O. F. Meets every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall, corner Main and Curtis streets. P. H. Kenyon, T. G.; W. H. Heidehman, Secretary.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA—Honor Camp, No. 203—Meets the third Thursday evening of each month in Morris hall. Miss Carrie Burmore, Orator; Miss Agnes Venard, Recorder.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Meets every first Thursday in the month in the Library, Mrs. J. M. Burns, President; Mrs. L. P. Naramore, Secretary.