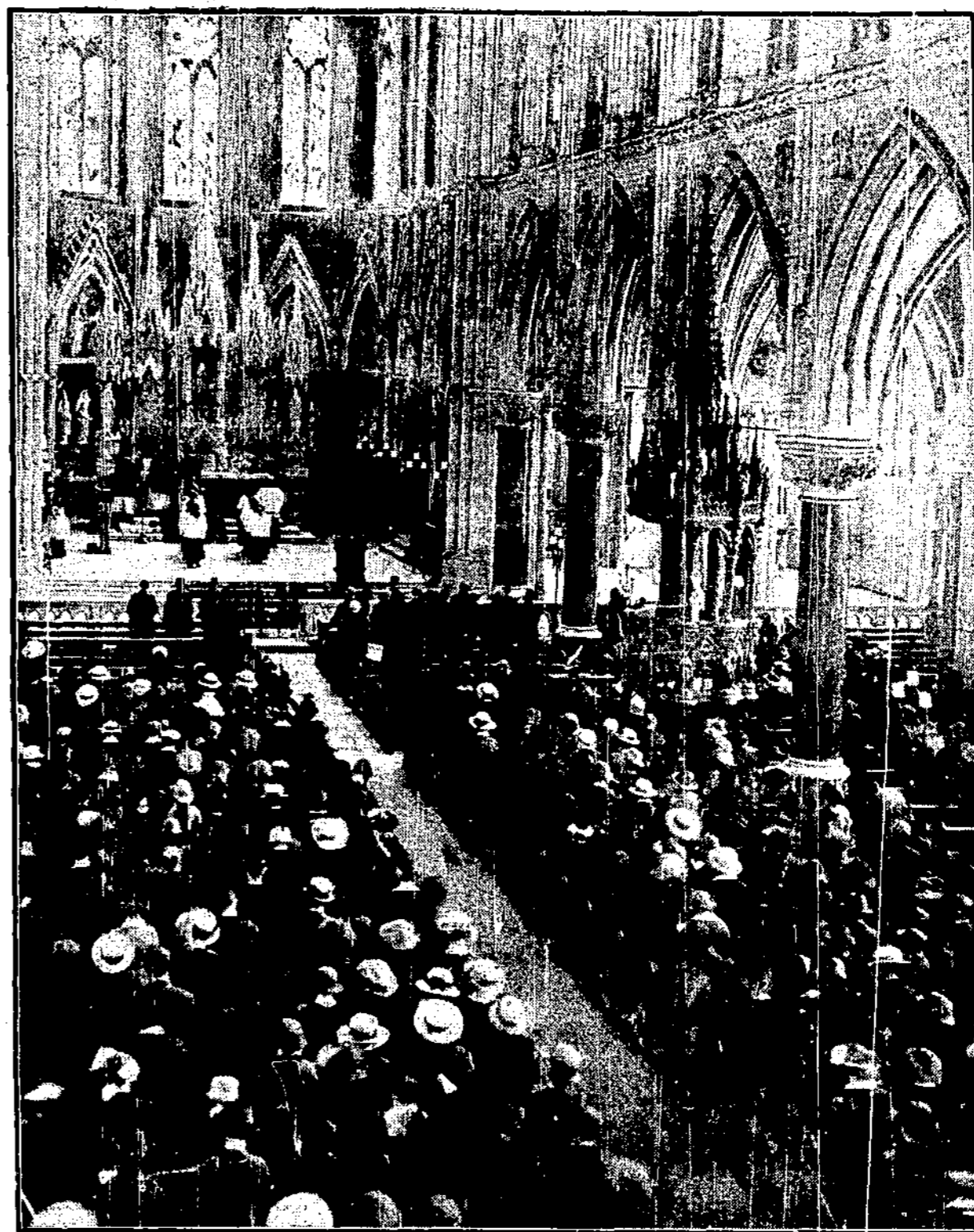


# THE TRAGEDY OF THE LUSITANIA.



The impressive scene at the grave in which the Catholics were interred. The Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, imparting the final benediction.



Scene in the beautiful Cathedral, Queenstown, at the celebration of the Solemn Requiem High Mass for the repose of the souls of the poor victims.

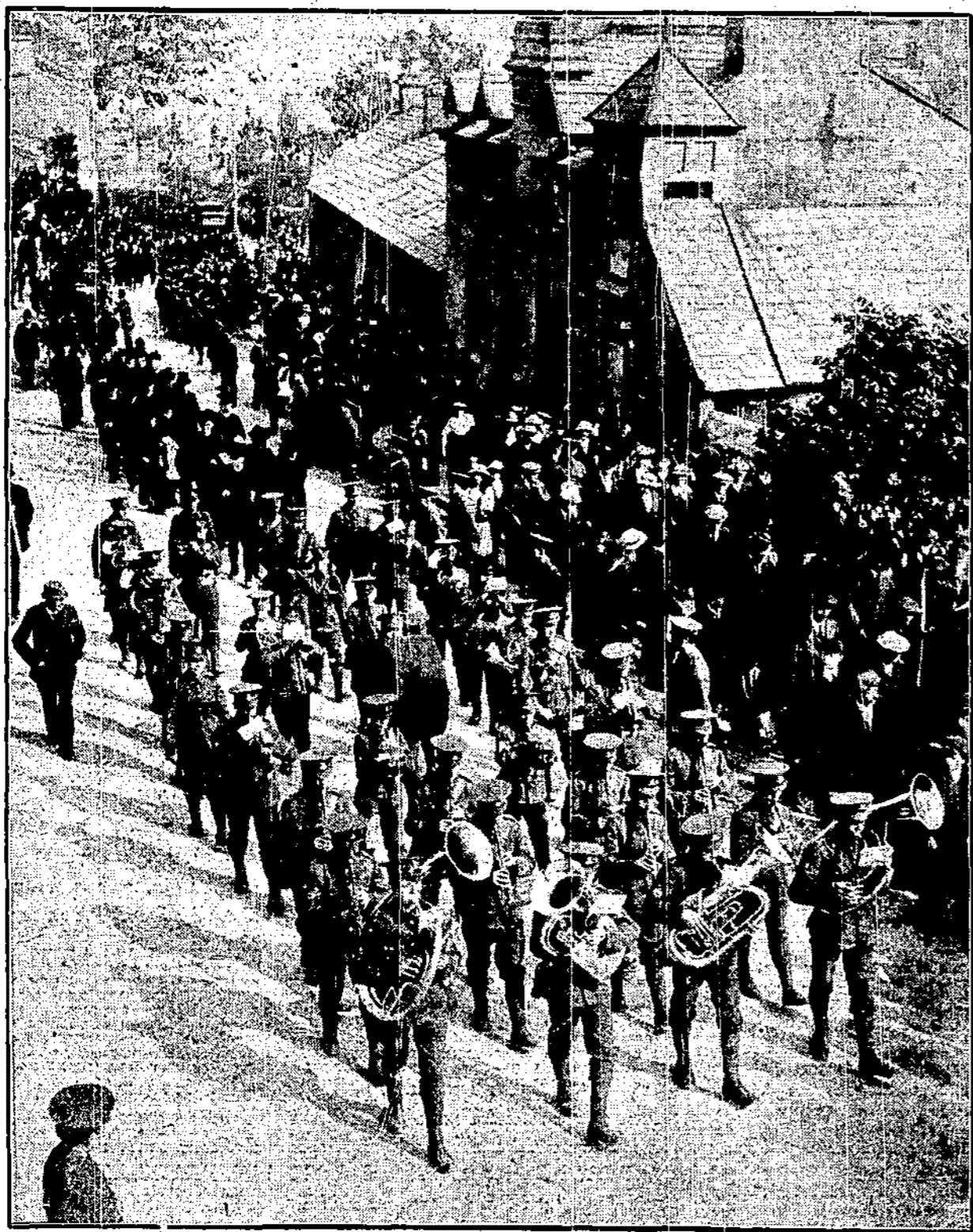
## AMERICAN INDIGNATION INTENSE FEELING OF ABHORRENCE. SCENES AT CUNARD OFFICE. GERMANS' CALLOUS BEHAVIOUR. IRISHMAN STRIKES OUT.

(P. A. Foreign Special).  
New York, May 9.  
The news and the articles in the newspapers this morning describe the feelings of the citizens here on the subject of the Lusitania as combined rage and horror. Every American seemed to think that he personally was outraged. "I hate to talk of war," declared one, "but this morning I wanted to grab a gun and go after those responsible for this thing." On all sides Germany is referred to as the madman of Europe, and the desire is expressed that neutral Powers should combine in subduing further violence.

Many financial houses to-day were flying flags half-mast high. Crowds gathered at the Cunard Office, many with tears streaming down their cheeks, as they knew that the absence of news meant almost certainly their death. Scarcely less demonstrative crowds watched the bulletin boards of the newspaper offices. At the "Herald" office some Germans mingled with the crowd and tried to start the "Wacht am Rhein," but an Irishman put a stop to this with a blow of his fist to the jaw. His act was generally approved. The only elements of the population venturing a feeble apology for the German policy are recently-arrived Germans and a few Irishmen, unlike the hero of the above encounter, whose sympathies hark back to the Fenian days. These were made to feel that their explanation were not wanted. Even Count Bernstorff seems conscious that he is hopelessly unpopular. He was met by reporters as he entered his automobile, and was asked what he had taken into consideration what the American people would think. "Let them think," he replied, and then with an oath he hid his chauffeur drive on.

A despatch from Washington quotes Mr. Bryan as giving the advice "Don't rock the boat," which is only a re-echo of the admonition Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, yesterday. As for President Wilson, he refused to make a statement at present, but went glowing and then morning yesterday, as an example, so it was intimated to the people of the United States not to become unduly excited. Political opponents were not slow to seize the opportunity to criticize. Their newspapers have been sending editorial articles, comparing the conduct of the President with that of Nero fiddling while Rome burned. The "World" newspaper, probably the best exponent of Mr. Wilson's policies, declares the American people and the American Government owe it to their ideals, traditions and responsibilities, as the greatest of the neutral nations, to make one last effort to bring Germany to reason. All the injuries that hostile armies and hostile navies can inflict upon Germany are reparable. What raw menaces her is injury of her own conceiving which if not instantly checked is bound to be irreparable. Can the President of the United States save Germany from Germany? A service so great demands the utmost effort which the Administration can exert.

Perhaps the best newspaper statement of the public opinion of the United States is an editorial written by Colonel Matteson in the "Louisville Courier." The journal, under the heading "The Heart of Christ, The Word of the Lord and Gideon" asks indignantly: "Must we sit and see our people down like dogs and see our laws defied, our flag trampled, our protests whistled down the wind of this lordling's majestic disdain? (referring to the Kaiser) must we, as a nation, emulate at once the impetuous and docility of China, and before such a proof of the contempt in which we are held by him and his, throw up our hands in entreaty and despair, saying to the insatiable authority, to the insatiable vanity, "This will, I fear, be the end of us." The writer adds—Count Bernstorff should be severely rebuked for existing in the heart of our country a reasonable recognition to support the German foray into Belgium and France and control our own domestic policies. Herr Bernstorff ought never to have been let past Philadelphia and the usual stopping-places for immigrants for examination. Bernstorff should be expelled from Congress and driven back to Hesse, where he belongs. The article concludes—Civilization should abjure neutrality and should rise as one mighty God-like force, and, as far as its moral and physical force can be made prevail, forbid the riot of the debauch of blood like that of a madman



running amuck among the innocent and the unprotected.  
The "New York Times" argues that if the United States had known at the beginning of the war what it now knows it would have taken a different course regarding the cruel spoliation of Belgium and would have shown less forbearance in the cases of the Frye, the Cushing, the Falaba, and the Guilflight. "The time for protest has passed," it adds; "it becomes now our duty as a nation to demand that Germany shall find the means to carry on her war without putting our citizens to death. It is a demand in which other neutral nations have a right to join. For on board the Lusitania were misanthropes, the meaning of the German spirit, the true measure of German humanity, then all the neutral nations are on notice that the complete defeat of Germany and the eradication of the military spirit of Germany are essential to their peace and safety. They will feel that they have tenfold greater reason for desiring, and in an extreme urgency helping, to bring about that saving consummation."  
The Opposition organ, the "Tribune," is even more outspoken. It demands that the practice of murder and the policy of assassination be renounced, as otherwise no American should be associated with the meaning of the present crisis. "We shall not make war to avenge those who have been murdered," it says. "We shall curb our anger in the presence of our dead; but we shall not continue to avenge those who are dead, but of defending those who are still alive."  
An important indication of popular feeling is contained in a letter to the "New York Times" from an ex-Attorney General, Mr. George W. Wickersham (whose Republicanism may be partially responsible for his opposition to the present Governmental methods). In a letter he appeals to the people of the United States to abandon their present senseless policy. He advises the cancelling of all diplomatic relations with Germany, the appro-

prization by Congress in an extra session of \$250,000,000 dollars to put the country in a condition to protect our rights as a neutral civilized Power.  
A despatch from San Francisco says that the California Legislature has adopted a resolution conveying to President Wilson a message that the "people will endorse whatever action, no matter how severe he may deem warranted," and recommending immediate steps to increase the strength of the navy, for the adequate protection of the honour of the nation and the lives of its citizens.  
New York, Saturday.  
Like a prairie fire indignation is sweeping the American Continent. Since the destruction of the *Albatross* no American Government has been faced with a situation so difficult. On all sides are heard expressions of abhorrence and detestation of this latest crime of Germany. This universal feeling of horror may, it is felt, force the Government into a declaration of war. There are, however, many who counsel calmness. Few indeed can predict what will be the outcome.  
Washington, Sunday.  
Indignation would have been hardly less profound had not American life been lost. But more than a hundred Americans are among the murdered, and the question upon every body's lips is will the United States go further and join the Allies in their efforts to crush the madman of Christendom. Judging from the Press utterances from England and Canada, disappointment and misunderstanding will be avoided if at the outset of what may prove to be a long drawn incident it can be made clear that in the opinion of sober observers in Washington neither the bulk of reasoned opinion nor the instincts of the nation as yet deem any immediate action.

### CORK TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The fortnightly meeting of this committee was held yesterday at 3.30 at the Crawford Municipal Institute, Emmet Place. Mr. A. F. Sherman-Crawford presided. There were also present—Rev. Canon Nicholson, Ald. H. Dale, Messrs. Denis O'Mahony, T.C.; Wm. Ellis, T.C.; John Good, James Horgan, John Murphy, T.C.; T. A. Conroy, M.A.; J. L. Fawcitt.  
The committee had under further consideration a letter from the Department, dated 16th ult., intimating a reduction in the grant from £25,000 to £22,000, and to the endowment grant, for the triennial period beginning 1st ult., and to consider in connection therewith a letter from Mr. Conroy, dated 3rd inst., stating that he is of opinion that the Department, with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction, have power to reduce the contribution to the county boroughs of the portion of the £25,000 provided by the Act of 1909. Both letters have been already published.  
In connection with the matter, Mr. Conroy moved the following resolution—"That we, the members of the Cork Technical Instruction Committee, protest against the present reduction of distribution of the annual sum of £25,000 referred to in Section 11 of the Agricultural and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1909, as a result of which the Cork Technical Institute receives only one-fourth of the sum paid to the Dublin Technical Institute notwithstanding that the number of pupils attending that institute is practically equal, and we respectfully request the Department to reconsider the matter, and to amend the Act, 1909, so that the Cork Technical Institute receives in proportion to the number of pupils on the rolls of the respective County Boroughs, etc., amended so as to read: "One shall be distributed in proportion to the number of pupils on the rolls of the respective County Boroughs, etc., and that copies of the resolution be forwarded to Mr. Birrell and all Irish members of Parliament."  
Mr. Conroy, in submitting this motion, pointed out that the grant was divided into two classes—namely, a general grant and an endowment grant. On going into the figures he found that their school had 1,965 students, an 1,878 of whom earned the grant, the amount which they secured for



Clergymen taking part in the funeral cortege.

### CORK RECRUITING.

#### CORK CITY AND COUNTY SUB-COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the above was held on Thursday, 6th inst., at the Hotel Imperial, Mr. D. J. M. O'Connell in the chair. Present—Colonel W. A. Barry, Colonel Surgeon Colonel Fitzhugh, Capt. Roberts, Mr. Webber, F. Lyons, J. F. O'Riordan, Mr. C. J. Lane, Mr. Dr. Winder, Mr. L. D. W. Kelleher, B. Buckworth, Professor Barry, J. Pickering, J. McSwain, J. O'Connell, P. Hallinan, T. J. O'Mahony, Hon. Sec.  
Mr. Buckworth submitted a poster which had been drafted to be hung in shop windows, and which was signed by prominent employers in the city. The poster was read by Mr. O'Mahony, and approved by the Committee.  
Captain Roberts undertook to see Mr. Russell, Sec. of the Cork Motor Cycling Club, to find out if Mr. Russell would allow some members of the Recruiting Committee to be present at the next meeting with a view to getting recruits for the mechanical transport.  
Mr. O'Mahony reported that the meeting in Midleton last Sunday had been very successful, and that the Committee had been very successful in securing recruits for the mechanical transport. He wished to thank the Midleton gentlemen for their kindness and support on that day.  
This was agreed to.  
Mr. O'Connell suggested that a meeting be held at the Cork Park Races on next Wednesday, at three o'clock p.m.  
This was agreed to.  
Mr. Hallinan suggested that a Hurlers' Battalion be formed, in which none but hurlers could

join, and where these men could go to the front together.  
Captain Roberts said that the Chums' Company, 9th Battalion Munster Fusiliers and the 7th Leinsters) were the battalions in which sportsmen joined. With regard to the question of separate alliances, a new committee had been formed at the Recruiting Office, Rath Street, to deal with all matters of separation allowances.  
Colonel Barry was unanimously elected a member of the committee.  
A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Good for lending his motor car on the occasion of the meeting in Midleton.

### BOYS' BRIGADE AND CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

#### INSPECTION AND PUBLIC MEETING.

The annual inspection and public meeting of the Boys' Brigade and Church Lads' Brigade took place in the City Hall. The function was a marked success. It was largely attended, and consequently financially well supported, while the various items on the programme, which was a copious one, were gone through in thorough fashion. The items were more or less of a military nature—Rifle exercises, St. Nicholas' Co. C.L.B.; marching and counter-marching by the brass band, St. Nicholas' Co. C.L.B.; bugle band, 1st Cork Co. B.B. and Pipes' 2nd Cork Co. B.B.;

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bar-bells, 1st Cork Co. B.B.; ambulance display, 1st Cork Co. B.B.; selection "Sandringham" (W. Tidwell), brass band, St. Nicholas' Co. C.L.B., conductor, Mr. T. Butler; parallel bars, 1st Cork Co. B.B.; signalling, 2nd Cork Co. B.B.; camp scene, 4th Cork Co. B.B.; company drill, 2nd Cork Co. B.B.; and anthem, "Who is the King of Glory," by the brass band, St. Nicholas' Co. C.L.B. All through the boys displayed wonderful precision in their exercises and the musicians exhibited marked capability. The items, "Ambulance Display" and "Camp Scene," deserve special mention. They were items which varied what would otherwise be a monotonous programme. In the first the scene is laid in a street; an airship appears, a policeman telephones the authorities, lights are ordered out, bombs are dropped, and several casualties follow. Then the ambulance corps come into play. In the second a camp party enter, erect a tent, have a sing-song, last post is sounded, and the party retire to rest, when they are disturbed by an unexpected fire, and the place is transformed into a miniature pandemonium. The unexpected is a donkey. The hostess was under command of Capt. A. J. Darragh, 1st Cork Co. B.B., and he is to be commended for the manner in which the several items were performed. The platform was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the boys were dressed in their best uniforms. The function was presided over by Dr. A. W. Sandford and Major J. MacGillivuddy, 3rd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, honoured boys by inspecting them. It is justly to be hoped he will be represented himself highly pleased with them.

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