

"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

EXTRA
8:30 A. M.

VOL. LXXV., NO. 34861. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1915.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE CENTS.

LUSITANIA SUNK BY A SUBMARINE, PROBABLY 1,260 DEAD; TWICE TORPEDOED OFF IRISH COAST; SINKS IN 15 MINUTES; CAPT. TURNER SAVED, FROHMAN AND VANDERBILT MISSING; WASHINGTON BELIEVES THAT A GRAVE CRISIS IS AT HAND

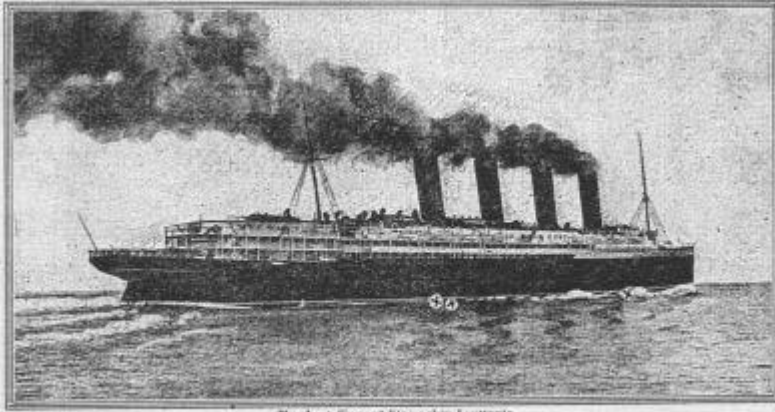
SHOCKS THE PRESIDENT
Washington Deeply Stirred by the Loss of American Lives.

BULLETIN AT WHITE HOUSE
Wilson Reads Them Carefully, but is Silent on the Nation's Course.

SENATE OF CONGRESS CALL
Loss of Lusitania Revivifies First Steps of Our First Warning to Germany.

CAPITAL FULL OF RUMORS
Reports First Loss Was in the Irish West Coast Before Actual News Came.

Reaction in the East Coast
WASHINGTON, May 7.—News of the sinking of the Lusitania today caused a great commotion in this city. The ship was reported to have been sunk by a submarine off the coast of Ireland. The early reports said that there had been no loss of life, but the latest news states that over 1,200 people were killed and 600 were saved.



The Lost Cunard Steamship Lusitania
X Where the First Torpedo Struck. SS Where the Second Torpedo Struck.

SOME DEAD TAKEN CARE OF
Several Hundred Survivors at Queenstown and Kinsale.

STEAMBOATLIFERS REPORT
One Torpedo Crashes Into the Lusitania's Bow, Another Into the Empty Stern.

SHIP LISTS GIVEN TO FBI
Master is Responsible for Loss Many Wrecked, He Warns Must Have Gone Down.

ATTACKED IN BROAD DAY
Passengers at Queenstown Hoped Boat Would be Damaged in Sea on Trip to New York.

Only 650 Were Saved, First Cabin Passenger
QUEENSTOWN, Scotland, May 7, 7:20 A. M.—Survivors of the Lusitania who were rescued here said today that about 650 of those aboard the great liner were saved, and that

The sinking of the Cunard ocean liner RMS *Lusitania* occurred on May 7, 1915 during World War I, as Germany waged submarine warfare against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The ship was identified and torpedoed by the German U-boat *U-20* and sank in 15-18 minutes. The vessel went down 11 miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, killing at least 1,198 and leaving 761 survivors. The sinking turned public opinion in many countries against Germany, contributed to the American entry into World War I and became an iconic symbol in military recruiting campaigns of why the war was being fought.

Lusitania had the misfortune to fall victim to a torpedo attack relatively early in the First World War, before tactics for evading submarines were properly implemented or understood. The contemporary investigations both in the UK and the United States into the precise causes of the ship's loss were obstructed by the needs of wartime secrecy and a propaganda campaign to ensure all blame fell upon Germany. Argument over whether the ship was a legitimate military target raged back and forth throughout the war as both sides made misleading claims about the ship. At the time she was sunk, she was carrying a large quantity of rifle cartridges and non-explosive shell casings, as well as civilian passengers. Several attempts have been made over the years since the sinking to dive to the wreck seeking information about precisely how the ship sank, and argument continues to the current day.



Photo Selected by SIRS Staff