

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Northwesterly winds fine and moderately warm to-day and on Wednesday.

VOL. XXI NO 125

FREDERICTON, N. B. TUESDAY, JUNE 1 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

ZEPPELIN RAID ON SUBURBS OF LONDON; MORE HEAVY FIGHTING NORTH OF ARRAS; ITALIAN TROOPS ARE BESIEGING TRENT

TO SEND ANOTHER NOTE TO GERMANY

The United States Will Speak and if Necessary Will Act for the Cause of Humanity---Germany Will be Held Responsible for the Violation of American Rights on the High Seas---The Situation is Tense.

Washington, May 31—President Wilson intends to shape the course of the United States government in the international crisis which has arisen, as to leave no doubt abroad of the country's purpose not only to speak, but if necessary, to act for the cause of humanity.

Two things were practically determined upon by the president today, in the solemn atmosphere with which Memorial Day enveloped the national capital.

First, that Germany's avoidance of the larger questions of humanity and the spirit of international law, by a technical argument on a hitherto undisputed point in the statutes of nations—the exercise of the right of visit and search by war craft when encountering merchantmen, whether carrying contraband or not—must be met promptly, with a note again setting forth briefly the facts as found by investigation of officials here as to the cargo and peaceful equipment of the Lusitania, and reiterating the earnest intention of the United States to hold the German government to a "strict accountability" for all violations of American rights on the high seas.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has been granted an interview with the President for Wednesday noon, but unless he brings some proposal from his government, answering the demands of the United States differently from the note just received from Dr. von Jagow, the German foreign minister—a circumstance which is doubted in well informed quarters—the President's course, as framed by him in consultation with his cabinet tomorrow, will not be materially affected.

NOTICE IN MEXICO.

Second, that notwithstanding the critical situation with Germany, there shall be issued tomorrow the statement which has been in preparation for several days, to be communicated to the leaders of all factions in Mexico, serving notice that unless they themselves bring to an early end the deplorable conditions which their warfare has wrought, some other means will be found by the United States, in the interest of humanity, to save the millions of non-combatant Mexicans from starvation and further devastation of property.

Tomorrow the President will lay before the cabinet both questions. The effect of the warning to Mexico, the President hopes, will be the coalition within the next few weeks of the best elements in the southern republic to form a provisional government, to which the United States and other countries can accord early recognition.

The tense situation produced by the receipt of an unyielding reply from Germany to the request of the United States for reparation for the one hundred American lives lost in the sinking of the Lusitania and guarantees against the destruction of American lives or property in the future, overshadowed all other governmental activities today.

Just what the President will propose to his cabinet tomorrow was a matter of wide conjecture tonight in official quarters. There was a noticeable confidence, however, that Germany, having failed to yield in principle or fact to the American point of view, the President would suggest a course following logically the strong expressions in the note of May 13.

FACTS ALREADY KNOWN.

Some of those familiar with the position of high officials said the note to be sent by the United States would probably be very brief and would be dispatched by Thursday, or before the end of the present week. The German government's request for an agreement on the facts—as to whether the Lusitania was armed or unarmed, and whether the vessel's owners violated American law by taking passengers on ships carrying munitions of war, it was said, would be answered with the statement that an official investigation showed the ship carried no guns, either mounted or unmounted, and that it is not a violation of the federal statutes to carry small arms and ammunition on passenger ships.

Reiterating that the Lusitania, therefore, was a peaceful merchantman entitled to the right of visit and search and the transfer of her passengers and crew to places of safety, previous to any attempt to destroy any contraband of war aboard her, in accordance with prize law, it is believed, the United States will insist upon a disavowal of such acts and a guarantee that German submarine warfare will be conducted in the future along humane lines, assuring Americans of the safety of their lives and their ships on the high seas.

Proposals on the part of Germany to protract the argument with affidavits alleged to be in the possession of the German embassy here to prove that the Lusitania carried guns, will not be considered, in view of official knowledge here that the ship was unarmed. Moreover, the government is expected to point out that during the present discussion the American steamer Nebraskan has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

The admission of the German admiralty, announced officially today in a report from Ambassador Gerard, that the commander of the submarine which torpedoed the Gulfight did "not notice the American flag" on the Gulfight until after he had fired the torpedo, is another circumstance to which it was thought probable the United States would advert in the second note to Germany, as proof of the dangers to which American vessels were subjected by the reckless methods of German submarine commanders.

GRANTED INTERVIEW.

Washington, May 31—President Wilson has granted a request to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, for an interview at the White House Wednesday afternoon. It is understood that the ambassador desires to discuss questions pending between his country and the United States.

FAILED TO NOTICE FLAG.

Washington, May 31—United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin has been formally notified that the American steamer Gulfight was sunk through a mistake.

The German submarine commander reported that he failed to notice the Gulfight's American flag and took her for a British vessel.

TICKETS FOR SALE

The tickets go on sale for Hdwatha at Ryan's Drug Store tomorrow morning.

EX-PREMIER FLEMMING IS IN POOR HEALTH

Woodstock, N.B., June 1—Mr. J. K. Flemming, who is suffering from gall stones, has been ordered to bed for two weeks by his physician. His condition is serious, but it is hoped he will respond to treatment.

YORK COUNTY COURT IS ADJOURNED TO JUNE 15

The County Court opened this morning with His Hon Judge Wilson presiding and adjourned until June 15 when the case of Peter S. Watson vs. James W. Smith will be heard. This case was on the docket for this sitting of the court. F. St. John Bliss for the defendant read his own affidavit that the defendant was adjudged by his physician Dr. B. M. Mullin to be ill to attend court and applied for an adjournment until the next sitting. For the plaintiff P. J. Hughes opposed the application which he claimed was irregular. His Honor adjourned the case until June 12.

The case of Lemuel Kitchen vs. The Hibbard Company and the case of The Computing Scale Company of Canada, Ltd., vs. Hazen Chase and Harry Elliott were found to be outside the jurisdiction of the court being supreme court cases.

The case of the King on the information of the Poor Commissioners of the City of Fredericton vs. James Daly was discharged. His Honor will decide concerning costs at the next sitting.

The petit jury was as follows: William McMullen, Blaney Ridgway, Elwood Allen, Marysville; Lemon Stone, William J. Southern, James McKelligan, William Illingsworth, L. L. C. Coleman, Norman Hallett, Glasier Currie, Archibald Sterling, Fredericton; Claude Clayton, Marysville; William Graham, Mouth of Keswick.

COLLECTIONS OF DUTY SHOW INCREASE FOR MAY

The customs returns for the month just closed show a substantial increase in the total value of goods imported and of duty collected. The returns as furnished by Collector L. C. Macnutt are as follows:

MAY, 1915.

Free goods,	\$16,813.00
Dutiable,	32,497.00

Total value,	\$49,310.88
Duty collected,	\$66,733.73

MAY, 1914.

Free goods,	\$21,544.00
Dutiable,	19,891.00

Total value,	\$41,435.00
Duty collected,	\$ 4,761.41

Increase in duty collected in May, 1915, over same month last year, \$1,972.32.

INTEREST IS KEEN.

A plebiscite of the ratepayers of the villages of Gibson and St. Mary's on the question of incorporation, is taking place today and public interest in the result of the contest is very keen. Both sides are well organized and a big vote is being brought out. There are about four hundred qualified voters and up to two o'clock about two hundred had been polled.

London, June 1—The nature of the Zeppelin raid on London suburbs this morning and the extent of the damage inflicted, has not been disclosed. Little is known except that the aeronauts flew over the outlying districts and many fires occurred from bombs which were dropped.

Paris, June 1st—The official reports state that there has been violent fighting north of Arras and gains by the French near Sanchez and Notre Dame, De Lorette. German attacks in Vosges repulsed.

AUSTRIAN CITY THREATENED

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, June 1—The Austrian city of Rovereto, whose elaborate defenses are relied on to check the Italians from pushing up the Adige River valley and besieging Trent, is now threatened by invaders. Rovereto lies 13 miles south of Trent, the capture of which is one of the great objectives of Italy. An official statement from Rome says the Italians have occupied the important height of Zugna which dominates Rovereto.

RUSSIANS ON OFFENSIVE

Petrograd, June 1—Heavy fighting along the River San in the vicinity of Przemsyl is proceeding. The Russians are on the offensive and the Austro-German armies are threatened with enormous losses.

RUSSIANS ARE DOING WELL

London, May 31—The Great battle on the San, to which the Russians fell back after retreating over half of Galicia, still rages, but the Russians assert that they have assumed the offensive. This statement is taken in London to mean that another mighty German effort has expended itself.

Through the fate of Przemsyl is still uncertain, it is contended in Allied circles that the Austro-Germans have failed of their purpose to crush the Russians in Galicia, and that their rush forward, costing, as it did, thousands of lives, has fallen short, just as it did the repeated thrusts at Warsaw and Calais.

The official statement issued tonight by the Austrian war office makes no claim of any noteworthy advances in the east, dismissing the Przemsyl region with the brief declaration that "the fighting continues," and asserting that there has been no serious engagements elsewhere on the eastern front.

The English Press is following the German and American exchanges on the Lusitania tragedy with the keenest interest and there is much speculation as to probable American action.