

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 — Moderate to fresh northerly winds, some local showers, but mostly fair.

VOL. XXI NO 111

FREDERICTON, N. B. FRIDAY, MAY 14 1915

TWO CENTS PER COPY

BRITISH STEAMER RAMS AND SINKS A GERMAN SUBMARINE; A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT IN THE YPRES REGION

AN AMERICAN NOTE SENT TO GERMANY

Uncle Sam Calls Attention to the Grave Situation Which Has Resulted From the Murder by the Huns of Innocent Non-Combatants--Gross Violations of International Law are Pointed Out--Diplomatic Relations May be Cut off.

Washington, May 13--In the note cabled to Ambassador Gerard today for presentation to the German government attention was called "to the grave situation which has resulted" from violation of American rights on the high seas, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than one hundred American lives.

The full text of the note was made public tonight by the state department, as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, May 13, 1915.

"The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

"Please call on the minister of foreign affairs and after reading to him this communication leave with him a copy.

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamer Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over one hundred American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the Imperial German government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

SINKING OF FALABA.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 28, through which Leon C. Thresher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 28 on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1 of the American vessel Gulfight by a German submarine, as a result of which two more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress and amazement.

"Recalling the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German government in matters of international right and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instructions of the Imperial German government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the government of the United States was loath to believe--that these acts so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government.

"It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

AMERICAN RIGHTS AFFIRMED.

"The government of the United

States has been apprised that the Imperial German government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries, in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation that go much beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This government has already taken occasion to inform the Imperial German government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger, to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American ship masters, or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, international or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German government to question those rights.

"It assumes, on the contrary, that the Imperial government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants, whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search, to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is, in fact, of belligerent nationality, or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

DISREGARD FAIRNESS.

"The government of the United States therefore desires to call the attention of the Imperial German government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of commerce without disregarding those rules of fairness, reason, justice and humanity which all modern opinion regards as imperative.

"It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her, to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts, it is understood, the Imperial German government frankly admits.

"We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken, time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given and at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling whatever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas and exercise those rights in what should be the well justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of international law. (Continued on page five.)

Amsterdam, May 13--An increasingly heavy bombardment was audible from the Ypres region all Wednesday and yesterday, says despatches to the "Telegraph" from Sluis. Three British soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Germans on Wednesday, have made their way into Holland after escaping from the guards. They report the German military arrangements disorganized from the supreme efforts which is being made to concentrate troops for assaults which are being delivered daily against the British, French and Belgian fronts.

SUNK GERMAN SUBMARINE

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Blythe, England May 14--The steamer Collairnie reports that she rammed and sunk a German submarine in the North Sea.

BELGIANS DRIVE BACK HUNS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Havre, May 14--The Belgian official report says the German effort to break the Belgian lines near Dixmude was repulsed on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Petrograd, May 14--An official statement says that General Mackenzen's drive toward Przemyśl has been arrested.

PRAISE PRESIDENT WILSON

New York, May 14--The American Press generally praises President Wilson for firm note to Germany protesting against the loss of American lives in the submarine warfare.

RIOTING IN NATAL

(SPECIAL CABLE THE MAIL.)

Durban, Natal, May 14--Anti-German rioting continued here all night. All enemies' shops and buildings have been burned. The damage is a million and a quarter Sterling.

Rome, May 14 Anti-German rioting here and in many other Italian cities followed the resignation of the cabinet. Troops fired on the rioters killing and wounding many. Popular feeling runs high and grave disorder is feared.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS

Bulletin--London, May 14--The Italian cabinet has resigned.

"The council of ministers," says Reuter's Rome correspondent, "considering that it did not possess the unanimous assent of the constitutional parties regarding its international policy, which the gravity of the situation demands, has decided to hand its resignation to the king. An official note to this effect was issued to-night. The king has reserved his decision as to whether the resignation will be accepted.

GERMAN ATTITUDE

IS CHANGING

New York, May 14--The Herald obtained exclusive information tonight of an action of the German embassy which is highly significant of the changing attitude of the German government.

Orders were given to American news papers all over the country to cancel the advertisement which has several times been published from the German embassy warning Americans against taking passage on board belligerent merchant vessels. This advertisement was published a week before the Lusitania was blown up and was again inserted after that tragedy. Its second publication raised a storm of indignation throughout the United States. The German government used this advertisement as justification for its action in destroying the Lusitania.

A STREET RAILWAY

STRIKE IN DETROIT

Detroit, May 13--Twenty-two hundred motormen and conductors of the Detroit Street Railway went on strike today, completely paralyzing the city's industries.