

CAPT. FRYATT ANOTHER VICTIM OF HUN SAVAGERY

SHOOTING OF CAPT. FRYATT BY GERMANS A PARALLEL OF EDITH CAVELL CASE

Commander of British Vessel Executed on Charge of Attempting to Ram German "U" Boat—Trial and Execution Even More Hurried than in Case of British Nurse—Violation of all Law—"A Burning Shame which Calls for Vengeance," Dutch Paper Calls it.

Berlin, July 28.—Captain Charles Fryatt, of the Great Eastern Railway steamship Brussels, which was captured by German destroyers last month and taken into Zebrugge, has been executed by shooting after trial before a German naval court martial.

Testimony was presented to show that while he did not belong to the armed forces, he had attempted on March 28, 1915, while near the Mass Lightship to ram the German submarine U-33. Captain Fryatt and the first officer and the first engineer of the Brussels received from the British admiralty gold watches for "brave conduct" and were mentioned in the House of Commons.

The submarine U-33, according to the official account of the trial, had signalled the British steamer to show her flag and to stop, but Captain Fryatt, it is alleged, turned at high speed toward the submarine, which escaped only by diving immediately.

Captain Fryatt, it is said, admitted he had followed the instructions of the British Admiralty. Sentence was confirmed and the captain was executed and shot for a franc-tireur crime against armed German forces.

The trial was held at Bruges, Belgium, yesterday.

The news of the execution of Captain Fryatt caused a painful impression at the British foreign office. Under the instructions of Viscount Grey, the foreign secretary, a note was despatched immediately to the American embassy requesting that James W. Gerard, the American ambassador at Berlin, procure complete details of the affair.

The first intimation of the trial of Captain Fryatt was called to the attention of the foreign office by press reports on July 18 to the effect that he was to be tried as the result of finding on him a watch containing an inscription reciting his efforts to ram a German submarine. From inquiries made of the owners of the steamship "Wrexham," which Capt. Fryatt captained when the alleged incident took place, the foreign office learned the captain had with him neither a watch nor a letter to the effect that he had attempted to ram a submarine with him when he was captured.

Therefore officials here state the charge must have been based on press reports.

When the news that Captain Fryatt was to be tried was received the foreign office immediately sent a note to the American ambassador, Walter H. Page, requesting that American diplomatic representatives take all necessary steps to provide for his defense.

On the face of the details of the report, as received by us, the execution of Capt. Fryatt seems to be a burning shame which calls for vengeance.

Washington interested.

New York, July 28.—An Associated Press despatch from Washington says:

Germany's execution of Captain Fryatt has caused great indignation throughout Holland, says a Reuters despatch from Rotterdam, and it is generally compared with the execution of Miss Edith Cavell.

The execution causes no surprise, but excites horror and indignation at a crime which is as mean as the shooting of the brave English nurse. It is a burning shame which calls for vengeance.

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Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamship Brussels, for an alleged attempt to ram a submarine, is regarded in allied circles here as a brutal violation of international law, likely to result in prompt retaliatory measures by Great Britain. They contend that if a hostile submarine approached the Brussels, it was, in effect, an attack, and Captain Fryatt, in making a counter-attack by attempting to ram, subjected himself only to treatment as a prisoner of war.

The United States government is interested in the incident and what may follow it, particularly as to the bearing it may have upon the difficult problems involved in submarine warfare, which in the past have brought the country to the brink of war. Reprisals by the Allies, it is feared, might be followed by a change in the German submarine policy, which has been satisfactory to the United States since the last assurances that merchant ships would not be attacked without warning or without provision for the safety of passengers and crews.

Authorities on international law agree to presume that he is about to be attacked. Consequently, it is argued, he has the right, in turn, to retaliate that attack by himself ramming or firing to defend himself.

Germany's Own Rules for Such Cases.

London, July 28.—The Captain Fryatt case calls attention to the German prize regulations, which provide that under circumstances similar to the capture of the Brussels, merchantmen are to be treated as prisoners of war. An appendix to these regulations, issued June 22, 1914, reads:

"If an armed enemy merchant vessel is captured, the crew, passengers and cargo are to be treated as prisoners of war. The vessel is to be treated as a prize of war, unless it is proved that it has taken part in the resistance. In the latter case they are to be proceeded against in accordance with the ordinary maritime law procedure."

Five Stewardesses in Prison Camp.

London, July 28.—The British foreign office has been informed that five stewardesses of the steamship Brussels have been confined in a German detention camp. The foreign office has sent a vigorous protest to the German government, and is urging their prompt repatriation.

On July 18, the foreign secretary requested Mr. Page to inquire into the truth of a report that Captain Fryatt, the Brussels, was to be court-martialed, and on the 20th asked Mr. Page to telegraph Berlin and secure a proper defense for Captain Fryatt, and to inform Mr. Gerard confidentially that the British government was "satisfied that in committing the act impugning Captain Fryatt acted legitimately, in self-defense, for the purpose of evading capture or destruction."

On the 25th Secretary Grey again asked Ambassador Page to inform Ambassador Gerard that should the allegations on which the charge against Capt. Fryatt is understood to be based be established by evidence, His Majesty's government are of the opinion that his action was perfectly legitimate. This communication continued:

"His Majesty's government consider that the act of a merchant ship, in steering for an enemy submarine and forcing her to dive, is essentially defensive, and precisely on the same footing as the use by a defensively armed vessel of her defensive armament in order to resist capture, which the United States government holds to be the exercise of an undoubted right."

Known as "Pirate Dodger."

In the cross channel service Captain Fryatt was known as a "pirate dodger" because on several occasions he had succeeded in eluding German submarines by skilful navigation.

When the capture of the Brussels was reported the Daily Chronicle said, in reference to Captain Fryatt:

"For a particularly brilliant exploit in March, 1915, he was presented with a gold watch, suitably inscribed, by the lords commissioner of the admiralty, together with their thanks on vellum."

On another occasion, some 12 months before he surrendered the Brussels, according to the Chronicle, his vessel was chased for over an hour by a submarine while he was outward bound from Harwich to Rotterdam, but he succeeded in getting safely away. A few days later, when on the North Hinder Lightship, a torpedo was fired at his vessel, missing it by only a few feet."

Dutch Nation Indignant.

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CANADIAN GIRL WINS HER FIGHT FOR CHILD

Chicago Judge Declares Margaret Ryan the Real Mother of "Baby Irene."

Chicago, July 28.—Margaret Ryan, a Canadian working girl, was today declared by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court, to be the mother of a year-old child that also has been claimed by Mrs. Anna Dollie Ledgerwood Matters, and a dispute which caused a half dozen lawsuits was settled. As a result of the decision Miss Ryan is given custody of "Baby Irene," the child that had been presented to the probate court here by Mrs. Matters as the posthumous heir to her husband's \$200,000 estate.

Miss Ryan claimed that the father of the baby is a soldier of the Canadian forces, who is now fighting in France. Judge Landis, in announcing his decision said that "where the question of maternity is involved the real mother will not stand mute."

The decision today by Judge Landis does not effect the estate of Fred Matters, late husband of Mrs. Matters, as the probate court previously held Baby Irene not to be the child of Mrs. Matters.

At the time of the decision, the child was in the custody of Mrs. Matters, who had been declared the legal mother of the child by the probate court.

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SUSSEX MAN IS WOUNDED

Ottawa, July 28. INFANTRY. Missing, Believed Killed in Action. John C. McKinnon, North Sydney, N. S.

Stanley F. Brown, Sussex, N. B. Lance Corporal Edgar Cormier, Moncton, N. B. John McDermott, Halifax, N. S. Wm. Richards, Lill Cove, Nfld.

Sergt. Lucas Woolley, Halifax, N. S. MOUNTED RIFLES. Previously Missing, now Officially Prisoner of War. Foster H. Doyle, Bedford, N. S.

INFANTRY. Killed in Action. Percy P. Adams, 35 Queen street, Halifax, N. S.

ARTILLERY. Previously missing, now officially prisoner at Stuttgart. Wm. Grimshaw, 48 Cornwall street, Halifax, N. S.

Wounded. Gunner R. E. Fry, Brigs, Nfld. Gunner Robert H. Nicholson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

FROM WAR OFFICES OF THE ENEMY

From Berlin.

Berlin, July 28, by wireless to Sayville—Attacks by two Russian army corps on German positions east of Gorodische in the Baranovich region, were delivered yesterday, but failed to gain ground, the war office announced today. The battle is still in progress.

The text of the German official statement follows:

"Western theatre: A German patrol in the district of Neuve Chapelle brought in two machine guns and thirty prisoners, of whom three were officers."

"North of the Somme the English fire was increased to its greatest strength. In the afternoon strong attacks were launched near Pozieres and at Fourcaux Wood, and to the south-east of it. They broke down in front of the German positions."

"At Longueval and in Delville Wood there was hand-to-hand fighting, but there also the enemy gained no successes."

"South of the Somme the artillery of both sides continues active. Other there were very attacks of hostile hand-grenade troops near Soyecourt, which were repulsed."

"To the east of the Meuse French enterprises against Thiaumont Wood failed."

"Eastern theatre: Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. The situation generally is unchanged."

"Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The Russians have renewed their attacks in this region. Since yesterday afternoon they have attacked six times in vain with two army corps on the front of Skrobova and Vygod, to the east of Gorodische. Further attacks are in progress."

"The attacking waves of two divisions ebbed back and forth several times before our Shara positions to the northwest of Liachovitch. The losses of the enemy were the heaviest."

"Armies of the Russian front line: Russian attacks northwest of Svinichy at first gained ground, but were repulsed. Counter-attacks are in progress."

"Austro-Hungarian troops near Postovoy repulsed the Russians from their advanced positions."

"Balkan theatre: Northwest and north of Voden there were minor engagements in the foreground of the Bulgarian positions. The losses of the enemy were considerable."

Austrian Report.

Vienna, July 28, via London, July 29.—An official statement given out by the Austro-Hungarian war office says:

"Russian war theatre: On the upper part of the Czarny Czeremosz river, several Russian attacks failed."

"In the region north of Brody, the enemy continued yesterday during the whole day till late in the afternoon his assaults, but he was again repulsed and gained no ground."

"A fresh attack was undertaken in mass during the evening, and the Russians succeeded in penetrating our positions along the Brody-Leshnow road. Our troops continue the battle on the southern border of Brody."

"Near Pustomyr, in Volhynia, Austro-Hungarians chased back the enemy, who advanced to their entrenchments. Northeast of Svinichy the local invasion of the Russians was repulsed by a counter-attack."

"In the middle of July the enemy resumed the offensive in Volhynia, after a pause of four weeks."

Turks' Report.

Constantinople, July 28, via London, July 27.—The war office today issued the following statement on military operations:

"Our airmen flew over the island of Tenedos and successfully dropped bombs on hostile ships. On July 24 the enemy, under the protection of the guns of their warships, landed more than 100 bandits on the north bank of the Tugladere, west of Aevad."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE COUNT TIZA

London, July 29.—An unsuccessful attempt was made recently to assassinate Count Tiza, the Hungarian premier, according to a report from Budapest, says a Vevey, Switzerland, despatch to the Daily Mail.

HOW FORMER UMPIRE CLEANED UP "PILE" ON THE CORBETT-SULLIVAN FIGHT

E. H. Wood, former umpire and showman, still chuckles when he recalls his experience at Little Rock, when Jim Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan on Sept. 7, 1892, in 21 rounds.

Wood happened to be running a theatre there during the year Jim Corbett fought John L. Sullivan at New Orleans. He booked both Sullivan and Corbett to appear at his house as big attractions.

Sullivan disappointed him by staying over at Memphis and having a rousing time with some friends. Jim Corbett, however, went through with his date and appeared as scheduled.

The two men became great friends, and Wood decided to lay some wagers on Pompadour Jim.

A fellow named Bamberger was running a book at Little Rock at this time, and Wood always went to him when he wanted to lay a small bet. Bamberger got to kidding Wood about everything—his clothes, appearance and disposition.

Whenever he saw Wood come into the door he would immediately settle the odds on Corbett—knowing Wood would bet on him. If the price was 3 to 1, Bamberger would change it to 5 to 1.

The moment Wood left the room, after betting a dollar or two, he would put the odds back to the original figure. Wood soon heard of this, but he kept on buying tickets until he had a good sized pile of them.

On the day of the big battle Wood had the returns of the rounds flashed to him and he displayed them in his theatre. It looked like Sullivan at first, and Wood, still confident Corbett would win, took up such small wagers as the fellows wanted to bet.

In fact, Wood laid all the gate money on Corbett, accommodating every customer who had a dollar or two to stake on John L.

Finally Sullivan was knocked down. "Even money Corbett wins," yelled Wood from the stage, and some more spectators came across.

He cleaned up a nice little pile when his favorite finally knocked out the champion. Wood gathered in all his bets except those he had laid with Bamberger.

Every day or two after the battle he would go into Bamberger's place, fish out one of the tickets and hold it up.

"Is this any good here?" he would ask. Then he would cash it.

A day or two later on he would go again. After chatting with Bamberger and others for a while he would suddenly go down in his jeans and come out with another ticket. "By golly, I forgot all about this place of pastebored," he would remark. "By the way, is it any good here?"

It got hot and hot, but Wood kept it up until he had cashed in every one, and it took him weeks to get his revenue.

His troops drove them back to their positions.

"In the meantime our airmen attacked the ships with bombs and machine guns, inflicting losses."

"On the Egyptian front there have been patrol skirmishes near Katta. In the Caucasus, on the right wing, our reconnoitering patrols drove back those of the enemy, killing many soldiers, including an officer. On the center and left wing nothing of importance has occurred."

Charlotte, N. C., July 27.—John Francis Champion who died recently in Denver, Colo., was born near Souris, P. E. I. He was worth ten million dollars and was largely interested in mining besides industrial enterprises, banks, etc. Foundation of his fortune was laid by mining ventures in Colorado, Nevada and California.

Sydney, N. S., July 27.—The case of Gabre Fehr, accused of treason of subscribing to an Austro-Hungarian war loan, was taken up today before Judge Chisholm at the adjourned sitting of the Supreme Court. Counsel for the defence contended that the indictment was faulty. The judge concurred in the plea and the indictment was quashed.

New York, July 27.—The Journal has the following despatch from Athens:

"Reports received here today from Smyrna state that a Turkish