ruary 2, 1915, a torpedo was fired by a German submarine at the British hospital ship *Asturias*, while it was still daylight. The torpedo missed owing to the skilful seamanship of the captain. The fact was not denied by the German Admiralty, but it pretended that the torpedo was fired in the dark. On November 21, 1916, a German submarine torpedoed or sank by a mine the hospital ship *Britannic;* on November 24, 1916, the hospital ship *Braemar Castle.*

Murder of Captain Fryatt.—On June 23, 1916, the British passenger steamer *Brussels*, Captain Charles Fryatt, was captured by German torpedo craft off Zeebrugge. He was separated from the other British subjects on board the ship, tried by court-martial on July 27, and sentenced to death on the charge that he had been guilty of acting as "a franc-tireur." He was shot after the German Emperor and the German Headquarters Staff and Admiralty at a council had determined to put him to death.

The offence imputed to him was that on March 28, 1915, he had tried to ram a submarine which was attempting to sink him. That he had done so is not denied : he was acting under the instructions of the British Admiralty, which acted on the immemorial and undisputed law of the sea, an element on which the Germans were newcomers.

In Article 2 of the Appendix to the German Naval Prize Regulations, issued in Berlin on June 22, 1914, for the purpose of this war, it