

Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Maritime: Moderate to fresh winds. Partly fair. Few scattered showers.

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. B., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1917.

TWO CENTS PER COPY

ANNOUNCEMENT ON SUBMARINE LOSSES BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Food Situation in England Showing an Improvement

Successes Against Enemy Submarines Responsible for It Says Lloyd George---Austrians Admit Italian Successes on the Carpo Plateau---Successful Attack by French.

LONDON, May 25.—“The successes against submarines have resulted in a distinct improvement in our food situation,” says Premier Lloyd George today in the House of Commons. The Premier said that more effective blows had been dealt the submarines during the past three weeks than in any corresponding period of the war.

The shipping losses for May, the Premier said, would probably show a reduction from the April figures. In speaking of the success of the anti-submarine methods, he said: “We owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to the great American people for the effective assistance they have rendered and the craft they have placed at our disposal. Now that the American nation is in the war, it is easier to make arrangements for the protection of our mercantile marine than it was before.”

Mr. Lloyd George asserted there was no danger to the country from starvation, but that the utmost economy of foodstuffs was still essential. “The submarine menace need cause no fear that the war is going to be lost for that reason,” he declared.

“If it is true that the Germans are depending mainly upon submarine warfare for success, I am able to say they are doomed to disappointment,” Mr. Lloyd George continued.

“The German submarine warfare is destined to be the greatest miscalculation in the whole series of miscalculations of that hated empire.”

PARIS, May 25.—Part of Chevreux Wood, on the Aisne front, was captured last night by the French, the War Office announced today. The German shelters were found to have been demolished by the French artillery and to be filled with the dead.

LONDON, May 25.—An official statement issued by the Austrian War Office on Thursday admitted Italian successes on the Carso plateau, but claims that the Austrians inflicted severe repulses upon their assailants elsewhere.

MANY LIVES LOST WHEN THE TRANSYLVANIA WAS TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

LONDON, May 25.—Survivors of the torpedoed Transport Transylvania, who are now in England, say that the vessel was struck by the first torpedo at ten o'clock in the morning. The ship was greatly damaged, but the engines were uninjured and the captain tried to reach shore, several miles distant, in the hope of beaching the vessel. A quarter of an hour later a second torpedo hit the engine room, and the ship was brought to a standstill and began to settle.

BRITISH TOMMIES JOKED AND SANG “TIPPERARY” AS THEY PULLED AWAY FROM THE DOOMED SHIP

The first torpedo is believed to have killed a large number of men, while the second caused the death of most of those in the engine room and stokehold, wrecked the machinery, put out the electric lights and tore away a large part of the side of the vessel. It also struck a loaded boat, blowing it to pieces. All the boats were rapidly lowered, the nurses aboard embarking first. The soldiers, who were ranged on the deck, shouted jocular farewells and sang “Tipperary,” and other soldier songs. Destroyers raced to the rescue and worked energetically until crowded to capacity with survivors.

AUSTRIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 25.—A Budapest despatch says the Emperor has summoned Count Aponyi and Andrássy to an audience. The Hungarian newspapers declare that the resignation of the Tisza cabinet means a victory for modern democratic ideas, ideas which Count Tisza did not take sufficiently into account.

MARITIME MEN IN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, May 25.—Casualties among Maritime men are as follows:

Infantry.

Died of wounds—H. E. Jones, Auburn, N. S.

Wounded—P. Mersereau, Doaktown, N. B.; L. Cormier, Campbellton, N. B.

Presumed to have died—P. J. Adams, Campbellton, N. B.

Gas poisoning—J. W. McKenna, Milton, N. S.

Mounted Rifles.

Wounded—F. Knight, Millerton, N. B.

Died of Wounds—J. W. Hagerman, Millville, N. B.

IN MEMORY CANADIANS

Ottawa, May 25.—A memorandum from the Minister of Militia last night says: “There will be held in Westminster Abbey, London, on July 2nd, a solemn service in memorial of the semi-centennial of the Dominion and also in memory of the Canadians who have fallen in the war.”

The King and Queen have graciously promised to be present and a good many of the Canadian troops in England will be present on that occasion.

Mr. Daniel Mullin, K. C., of St. John, is a guest at the Barker House.

Mr. W. E. Jones of Bangor, Me., is a guest at the Barker House.

Mr. F. W. Benson of St. John, is registered at the Barker House.

Mr. A. R. Wetmore spent the holiday in St. John.

PLEASED OVER RECEPTION TO FRENCH WAR MISSION

Paris Newspapers Discuss It With Great Approval --An American Expeditionary Force Soon to Arrive in France--War Council in Session.

PARIS, May 25.—The council of war met today under the presidency of M. Poincaré, with M. Viviani, Minister of Justice, and General Foch, chief of staff, present, this being the first official participation of M. Viviani since his return from the United States. The French newspapers and people continue to discuss with great approval the reception of the French mission in America and the importance of the results obtained in many directions.

The Temps quotes a member of the immediate entourage of Marshal Joffre on the innumerable ways in which the warmth of American sentiment towards France was manifested, and adds: “Thanks to the intervention of M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre, an American division of from 25,000 to 30,000 men will soon arrive in France.”

SWEDISH STEAMERS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, via London, May 25.—Four Swedish steamers with cargoes of varied character, bound for Russia, have been captured by a German submarine in the Gulf of Bothnia, the official news agency announces. Owing to the presence of submarines, is added, traffic between Finland and Swedish ports has been suspended. A Copenhagen despatch on May 22nd carried a report from Stockholm that three Swedish steamers had been captured by the Germans off Oorikder lighthouse, and taken to a German port.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, May 25.—During the night a local hostile attack against one of our posts in the Hindenburg line southwest of Fontaine les Croisilles, was driven off, says today's War Office report. “A German raiding party north-east of Arleaux also was repulsed, with heavy losses. We had no casualties.”

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

VIENNA, via London, May 25.—The Austrian official communication of today says: In the furious Isonzo battle on a forty kilometer front the enemy only gained ground in the projecting sector of Jamino, where the Austrians maintained their positions victoriously. The struggle continues with undiminished violence.

Married at St. John.

The wedding of Miss May Kilburn daughter of the late Isaac Kilburn, and Mr. Albert T. Smith, both of this city, took place yesterday at St. John. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Neil McLaughlan, late pastor of the Fredericton Methodist church.

Going to Ottawa.

Hon. Josiah Wood, lieutenant governor of New Brunswick, will leave Sackville tomorrow for Ottawa. Mr. J. B. Dickson, private secretary to His Honor will accompany him. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour is to be in Ottawa on Monday next and His Honor will hear him speak.

THE BRITISH MISSION NOW IN CANADA

Washington, May 25.—The British mission left Washington last evening for Canada. Official announcement was made today at the State Department to this effect. The mission will cross the Canadian border some time today. The mission left here very quietly last night on a special train.

Crossed at Niagara.

Niagara Falls, Ont., May 25.—The members of the British mission to the United States crossed into Canada at 11.15 this morning. The Ontario reception party headed by Lieut. Governor Sir John Hendrie, Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, Major Gen. Logie and P. W. Ellis of the Niagara Falls party commission, met the car at the centre of the suspension bridge. The car stopped there for some time while the visitors took in that particular view of the falls. Then the American officials who had escorted the party from Washington to the Canadian border shook hands in farewell and the car moved on.

SAYS WAR WILL LAST THREE YEARS MORE

Copenhagen, May 25.—The Berlin Vorwaerts declares that no German, after the horrors of three years of war, could think of purchasing peace on the terms indicated in the speech of Premier Ribot. The socialist organ asserts that rather than this, the war must last for another three years.

SEDITIONOUS TALK BY ARMAND LAVERGNE AT QUEBEC MEETING

Nationalist Agitator Says He Will go to Jail or Hang Before He Will Accept Conscription---Hits at Nationalists in the Borden Cabinet.

QUEBEC, May 25.—In a heavy downpour of rain at Montcalm Market last night, Armand Lavergne addressed Quebec's second anti-conscription meeting, after which a crowd marched to the offices of the Quebec Chronicle and L'Evenement and smashed the windows, after jeering at the buildings, shouting down with conscription, and singing “O Canada.”

About three thousand people braved rain and cold and gathered on the Market Square just outside St. John's gate, and while waiting for the arrival of the speakers they sang French Canadian folk songs, shouted “Down with conscription,” “Down with Borden, we shall strangle him,” “Down with L'Evenement,” etc.

Prolonged cheers greeted Armand Lavergne on his arrival and another ovation was accorded him when he advanced to speak. He said that for 18 years he had been treated as a fool and a demoniac but the meeting which he was addressing was proof conclusive that his preachings had been right. If the people of Quebec were facing conscription in 1917 and were obliged to go overseas, it was not Bourassa and Lavergne who would be responsible for the tears of their women and children. The people of this province had preferred to be red or blue, and now they could strike their breasts and say it was their own fault.

The South African War.

He held that the conscription of 1917 had its origin in 1899, when Canada had sent men to assist in crushing a small nation, the Transvaal, who only wanted the right to live. England, of course, was strong enough to accomplish it herself, but she only wanted to establish the principle of Canada's participation in the wars of the Empire.

He was not against the obligation to serve, the speaker said, but only for defence of the country. (Cheers.) He denounced the right of any government to oblige the men of Canada to fight in outside wars.

Some Alleged Reasons.

He then went on to give a series of reasons why Canada owed nothing to England. Among them were because Canada was conquered by England; because England dispersed the Acadians; because England had provoked the siege of Quebec in 1775; for the revolution of 1837; for the sacrifice of territory to the United States, for having inaugurated the policy of Japanese immigration into British Columbia, and a host of other reasons.

The Unholy Alliance of 1911.

If the Canadians had any battle for France, it was on the banks of the Ottawa river, where the French language was forbidden and German was permitted. England maintained she was fighting for liberty. Let her begin, then, by giving it to Ireland and India. The Canadian government was receiving its orders from London. It did not represent the people. Its mandate had expired two years ago. One-third of the present cabinet was elected against Canada's participation in the wars of the empire, and he knew it because he had helped to have them elected.

For his part, the speaker said, he would not accept conscription, whether passed or not passed by parliament. He would go to jail or would be hanged or shot before he would accept. Before he accepted conscription there would have to be a general election or a referendum.

HEAVY PENALTIES FOR THOSE WHO DAMAGED PROPERTY IN MONTREAL

Montreal, May 25.—Summary justice was meted out in the police court this morning to the four men who were arrested last night for damaging property, assaulting the police and creating a disturbance following the anti-conscription meetings. Recorder Semple lectured the men and warned them that such actions would be punished by the severest penalties the law allowed. He also intimated that the speakers who incited men to commit such actions were not guiltless.

The sentences pronounced on the men were as follows: Mederic Laflamme, aged 54, was fined \$50 or three months in jail; Frank Blanchard 37 years, was fined \$100 or six months and George Lemare, 43 years, had to

furnish a bond of \$500 to keep the peace for one year, and to pay costs or serve a month in jail. Henry Nadeau, 19 years, who pleaded guilty to breaking the window of a street car, was fined \$40 and costs or two months in jail.

STATISTICS OF FRENCH TONNAGE

Paris, May 25.—One French merchantman of more than 1600 tons and two under that tonnage were sunk by mines or submarines during the week ending May 2. Three ships were unsuccessfully attacked, while 991 entered French ports and 1,016 sailed in the same period.