

THE NEW BRITISH SHIPPING WILL EXCEED LOSSES

GREAT BRITAIN WILL PRODUCE 4,000,000 TONS OF SHIPS YEARLY

Germans Destroy Allied and Neutral Tonnage of 3,500,000 Each Year—Shipping Losses For April Hardly More Than One-Third of Those of Same Month a Year Ago.

London, May 23.—(via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—The enemy is destroying British, allied and neutral tonnage at the rate of about 3,500,000 tons yearly, while Great Britain and her allies and the neutral countries will very soon be producing tonnage at a rate of about 4,000,000 tons yearly, writes Archibald Hurd, the naval expert in the Daily Telegraph. That favorable situation, he declares should be reached in a few weeks, and then onward the upward curve in favor of the allies proceed in a manner to convince the Germans of their failure.

The April losses. London, May 23.—(via Reuter's Limited)—The naval correspondent of the Daily News, analyzing the shipping losses for April, points out that the total of allied and neutral sinkings was hardly more than a third of that of a year ago, while there is not any likelihood, he says, that there has been any marked decrease in the shipping entering and clearing the ports of the United Kingdom. Although the effect of blocking the bases at Zebrugga and Ostend and the placing of the great new mine field in the North Sea are not yet known, the Germans in the whole first quarter of 1918, the correspondent shows, sank little more shipping than they did last year in a single month, while the output in each quarter from April, 1917, up to

AMERICAN GUNS OUTFIGHT HUNS

BY WILBUR FORREST. (Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.) With the American forces in Picardy, May 23—Everywhere along the Picardy front the American guns have fought the enemy's battery. On one occasion a Dopech battery pulled into the open without any camouflage and began firing on the American rear. American aerial observers easily spotted it and the American guns destroyed the entire battery within two hours. Aerial photos at my disposition today demonstrate the effectiveness of the American gun positions. Many roads and gun positions are shown literally pulverized. Since the firing began the Americans have advanced every shell by four according to today's figures. The two days the enemy guns have been comparatively inactive, but aerial activity has been far above normal. During the past twelve hours 71 enemy planes have been observed over this sector. Fifty of them were fighting machines. Last activity of enemy guns is probably due to willingness to let well enough alone. Before sunrise today the Tribune correspondent accompanied an American officer and spent two hours in positions which hitherto have been almost constantly shelled. During the visit not a single enemy shell dropped in the vicinity, and officers declared the situation to be practically the same for the past two days. The enemy aviators again Monday night, dropped bomb close to an American position. The officers praise the courage of the American aviators who stood calmly by the wounded. This hospital is for the seriously wounded only. Quick evacuation would be impossible.

FAVOR TRIAL OF THE IRISH PRISONERS SOON AS POSSIBLE

British Newspapers Show Relentlessness in Their Attitude Towards Sinn Feiners—Much as Possible of Evidence of German Conspiracy Will Be Published.

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER. (Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.) London, May 23.—Although Ireland remains surprisingly quiet, there are certain sections of the British press which show relentlessness regarding the Sinn Fein prisoners and today for the first time an insistent note has been struck in the comments on the alleged German conspiracy. Unofficially it has been stated that as much as possible of the evidence upon which the arrests were made would be published. In advance most Liberal organs, including The Manchester Guardian, The Gazette, The Star, and The Daily News, declare that an expert statement will not satisfy public opinion here, in America, or in Ireland. Should Be Tried Soon. Even The Times states that the prisoners should be brought to trial as early as possible. The Irish correspondent of The Manchester Guardian doubts whether any of the prisoners are really dangerous conspirators. In all the comments, anxiety as to America's attitude is evident. Although Englishmen profess to consider Ireland as purely a domestic problem, they are anxious to have the favorable opinion of America on their handling of the problem. The Tory organs give the government their unqualified support but the Liberal newspapers seem doubtful of the proper attitude to take. Meanwhile the Sinn Fein party apparently plans to carry on as usual and is now going through a period of reorganization. The Irish Nationalists are not supporting the Sinn Feiners.

TWO ENGLISH WOMEN HAVE SOME TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES

With Children They Had Harrowing Escape From Russian Revolution Disorders Only To Be Captured on Island By Germans Who Incarcerated Them With Mad Women.

BY GEO. F. STEWARD. (Special Cable to The N. Y. Tribune and The St. John Standard.) Amsterdam, May 23.—After three months of perilous adventures and great sufferings two English women, Mrs. Butcher and Mrs. Taylor have arrived here with their two children. They have come by way of Russia and Germany from Siberia which they left at the time of the worst Bolshevik chaos. The party began their hazardous journey in a wagon bought for \$150. They persuaded the authorities to mount it in a truck coupled to the train going to Petrograd, it being impossible to obtain accommodation in the ordinary way. In this wagon which was boarded against possible attack the women and children spent four days, never stopping outside and being supplied with water by a soldier whose services as guard they obtained. They arrived in Petrograd when the Russian capital was in the hands of the extremists who took away their passports for Sweden, where they had hoped to find a steamboat going to England. Foiled Again. Cut off from railway communication they hired a sledge on which they crossed the Gulf of Finland to the

island. The journey across the sea lasted for three days. Their scheme of getting a boat from the island was foiled, for they found the island in German occupation. They were arrested by the invaders, who sent them under military guard to Germany where they were at various prison camps. Their worst experience was at Holzwinden, a great mixed camp for soldiers and civilian prisoners of a score of nationalities. Here they were kept from starvation by some kindly French women who gave them food from parcels as they found the black bread and had soup with which all Germans were provided, unobtainable. Mrs. Butcher and her children were put into a small room where there was already a woman whom suffering had driven mad. The unfortunate creature's delirium, terrified the children but Mrs. Butcher's request for other accommodations was refused by a German official, saying: "We have had to put up with this mad woman for a long time and so must you." After several weeks at Holzwinden the Germans relieved them and sent them with other women refugees in a train to the Dutch frontier. Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Butcher's children were ill on arrival and are now in a hospital here.

FAVORS PROHIBITION

Baton Rouge, La., May 23.—The lower House of the Louisiana legislature today adopted a resolution ratifying the federal prohibition amendment. The vote was 70 to 44.

EXPULSION OF CORRESPONDENT MAY HAVE FAR-REACHING EFFECT

Manchester Guardian Admits Premier Clemenceau Had Right To Expel Dell, But It Strongly Protests Against Muzzling of Press in England.

By Arthur S. Draper. (Special Cable to N. Y. Tribune and St. John Standard.) London, May 23.—The expulsion from France of Robert Dell, the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, whose articles on Emperor Charles's letter about last week's debate in parliament in which Balfour discussed Great Britain's attitude toward Alsace Lorraine may have a far reaching effect. In a leading editorial The Guardian discusses the case and admits that Premier Clemenceau was well within his rights in expelling their correspondent, but it strongly protests against any policy calculated to muzzle the press in this country. Though the British press frequently complains of censorship, it is a fact that it enjoys a much greater latitude and freedom than the French organs. Several attempts have been made during the war to control the British press articles and opinions, if they had military facts but practically every attempt failed. Recently The Observer advocated a policy which would have amounted practically to the suppression of any writer or newspaper which criticized the government, singling out Colonel Repington and the Morning Post as striking examples. Policy Failed. But such a policy is so foreign to the British love of freedom and independence that it was stillborn. Dell's expulsion serves to emphasize the freedom that British writers enjoy. The so-called ministerial press is exceedingly limited in number, for today the Northcliffe organs are no longer giving support to every action of the Lloyd George government. The British papers prefer to judge each on its own merits. What Great Britain wants today above everything else is the truth, no matter how unpalatable it may be. The American newspapers are much more fortunate than even the British, for they are permitted to speculate on military events which is forbidden ground to writers on this side.

AMERICANS KNOCK OUT 32 HUN GUNS

In Addition Several Enemy Batteries of Four Guns Each Forced To Abandon Positions. By Wilbur Forrest. (Special Cable to The New York Tribune and St. John Standard.) With the American forces in Picardy, May 23.—Since the Americans took over a Picardy sector the American batteries have knocked out approximately thirty-two enemy cannon through excellent battery work. The records show that in addition several enemy batteries of four guns each have been forced to pull out of positions and withdraw across a small stream in the enemy's rear.

STOMACH TROUBLES ARE DUE TO ACIDITY

So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, gas, sourness, stomachache and inability to retain food are in probably nine cases out of ten, simply evidence that excessive secretion of acid is taking place in the stomach causing the formation of gas and acid indigestion. Gas distends the stomach and causes that full, oppressive, burning feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the excess development or secretion of acid. To stop or prevent this "pouring" of the food contents of the stomach and to neutralize the acid, and make it bland and harmless, a teaspoonful of bisulphated magnesia, a good and effective corrector of acid stomach, should be taken in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after eating or whenever gas, sourness or acidity is felt. This sweetens the stomach and neutralizes the acidity in a few moments and is a perfectly harmless and inexpensive remedy to use. An anti-acid such as bisulphated magnesia which can be obtained from any druggist in either powder or tablet form, enables the stomach to do its work properly without the aid of artificial digestants. Magnesia comes in several forms, so be certain to ask for and take only Bisulphated Magnesia, which is especially prepared for the above purpose.

P. E. I. COUPLE HAVE SIX SONS IN KHAKI

Charlottetown, May 23.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bambrick of Bristol village, Lot 4, hold the distinction of having six sons in khaki. Joseph, the youngest of the family, is the latest to enlist. Three sons are in France, one a prisoner in Germany and one in the army of the United States. Another was honorably discharged at Halifax.

Mother and Children Had Awful Coughs.

WERE CURED BY DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

Mrs. Arthur Appleyard, Novar, Ont., writes: "This past winter my children and I had awful colds and coughs which we got by being in drafts. I tried a number of different remedies for us, but got no relief. I thought I would try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and I found it a most excellent and sure cure. It gave relief to the coughs, and with a few bottles we were all cured." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a remedy that has been on the market for over twenty-five years, and we can recommend it as being, without doubt, the best cure for coughs and colds that you can possibly procure. There are a lot of imitations on the market, so when you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get it. Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees for each trade mark; price 50c and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE

Washington, May 23.—A severe earthquake centered about 5,400 miles from Washington and lasting about two hours, was recorded on seismographs at Georgetown University today. The tremors began at 8:40 a. m. and reached great intensity, continuing until after ten o'clock.

SAVE SUGAR By Using CROWN BRAND CORN PURE SYRUP for all Sweetening

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins and 3 lb. "Glass Seal" "Clear Jar."

for making homemade candy—for all baking—as a sauce for desserts—on griddle cakes and hot biscuits—use this delicious table syrup, made from corn—and thus save sugar. Ask your grocer.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORT WILMIAM. 131

PROCLAMATION

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING:

A proclamation calling for reports by the men comprised in the extension of Class 1, authorized by the regulations of 20th April, 1918, under The Military Service Act, 1917.

AND WHEREAS by the regulations approved by the Governor General of Canada in Council on the 20th day of April last, in the execution of the powers conferred by the Military Service Act, 1917, it is among other things provided that Class 1 under our said Military Service Act includes all men, who are by this proclamation required to report as hereinafter described, and that all men included in the said Class 1 by virtue of the regulations shall report to the registrar or deputy registrar under our said Military Service Act, as required by proclamation, and shall be subject to military law as in such proclamation set out, and, in the event of their failing to report, be liable to the penalties specified in our said last mentioned Act and the regulations thereunder;

AND WHEREAS our Governor General of Canada in Council has determined to exercise the power so conferred to require the men of the age and description hereinafter specified, as authorized by the said regulations of 20th April last, to report as hereinbefore provided, by law at the time and in the manner by this proclamation prescribed;

Now, therefore, know ye that we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin every man who is a British subject resident in Canada, and who is included in the categories mentioned in the schedule to our said Act, or since the 1st day of June, 1917, who has attained the age of nineteen years, but was born on or since the 1st day of June, 1916, or is a widower, or a widower without children, shall, on or before the first day of June, 1918, report in writing by registered post to the registrar or deputy registrar under our said Military Service Act, 1917, for the registry district within which he resides, his name in full, the date of his birth, and place of residence, giving his usual post office address; wherein our loving subjects affected by our command and injunctions afore-said are especially charged not to fail, since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest any of our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time hereby prescribed, we do hereby forewarn, and admonish them that any one who shall be in default of compliance with the provisions of our said proclamation, shall be liable to report as aforesaid shall thereby commit an offence for which he shall be liable on summary conviction, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall, nevertheless, be liable to be compelled to serve immediately in our said Military Service Force.

Note: The men required to report by this proclamation should address their reports as follows:—

ONTARIO—To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, London, if they reside in the County of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Pelee, Middlesex, Oxford, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Huron, or Bruce.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Toronto, if they reside in the County of Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Westwinds, Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, or in the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Algonquin, and Nipissing north of the Mattawa and French Rivers including the Townships of Ferris and Rosfield.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Kingston, if they reside in the County of Durham, Northumberland, Victoria, Peterborough, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Haliburton, Carleton, Dundas, Glengarry, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont, Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Prescott, or the District of Nipissing south of Mattawa River exclusive of the Townships of Ferris and Rosfield.

To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Districts of Kenora, Rainy River, or Thunder Bay.

QUEBEC—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Montreal, if they reside in the County of Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Vendreuil, Soulanges, Napierville, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Laprairie, Argenteuil, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Montcalm, L'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Three Rivers, St. Johns, Beville, Missisquoi, Bromont, Richelieu, Yamaska, Nicolet, Vercheres, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Drummond, and St. Jean.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Quebec, if they reside in the County of Wolfe, Richmond, Compton, Beauce, Bochimane, Bonaventure, Duchesne, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Montmagny, Quebec, Portneuf, Saguenay, Lotbinière, Montserrat, Matane, Memphig, Rimouski, and Terrebonne.

To the Deputy Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the County of Wright, Lunenburg, or Pictou.

NOVA SCOTIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Halifax, if they reside in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW BRUNSWICK—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, St. John, if they reside in the Province of New Brunswick.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Charlottetown, if they reside in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Vancouver, if they reside in the Province of British Columbia.

SASKATCHEWAN—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Regina, if they reside in the Province of Saskatchewan.

ALBERTA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Calgary, if they reside in the Province of Alberta.

MANITOBA—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Winnipeg, if they reside in the Province of Manitoba.

YUKON—To the Registrar under the Military Service Act, 1917, Dawson, if they reside in the Yukon Territory.



There what one of our... named 'the town and... It's a tweed. You... in grays and browns... shades.

ATURE ALMANAC.

PHASES OF THE MOON.	Mer. 3rd	Thu. 26m.	p.m.
10th	10h.	1m.	a.m.
17th	5h.	14m.	p.m.
25th	7h.	32m.	p.m.

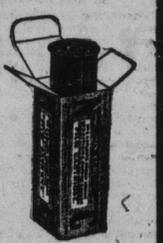
Water a.m.	Water p.m.	Water a.m.	Water p.m.
1.750	11.42	23.59	5.84
7.51	12.21	24.36	6.13
19	7.52	12.59	6.51
19.11			

THE WEATHER.

Ont., May 23.—Showers general today in the Maritimes and have occurred to west; otherwise the weather has been fine.

Min.	Max.
52	68
56	72
62	74
48	68
44	62
42	54

Moderate to fresh north-westerly winds fine; a little higher temperature.



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50 cts. (postal with any 6 boxes) of Bism, for 2 A Brownie, we will finish 1 pictures (2 of all good)

smaller rolls 40 cts.

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one picture only with any 6 boxes 36 cts., 42 cts., 50 cts. per roll.

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EXPLOSIVE ONLY for a 6-Expos. roll. 20 cts. for posture roll.

25 cts. and per dozen.

Drug Store John, N. B.