

## ITALIANS TORPEDO LARGE AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT AT POLA

One of Austria's Four Big Battleships Sunk by Italian Torpedo Boat—Seaplanes Also Destroyed in Simultaneous Air Fight.

A despatch from Washington says:—The Italian Embassy late on Thursday afternoon received from Rome an official communication confirming the press report of the destruction of an Austrian Dreadnought of the Viribus Unitas type at the Austrian naval base at Pola on Wednesday morning by Italian officers who were able to penetrate the harbor successfully in a small Italian torpedo boat. The message to the Embassy read: "In the early hours of May 14 Captain Mario da Vignola of Medina, Antonio Milani of Lodi, Francesco Anselmi of Syracuse and Giuseppe Corbelli of Cagliari, in a small torpedo boat, with admirable individual spirit of sacrifice and extraordinary military and naval skill eluding the sentinels and searchlights constantly searching the water, succeeded in penetrating the well protected and fortified military port of Pola and successfully torpedoed a large Austrian Dreadnought of the Viribus Unitas type. "Simultaneously, Italian seaplane squadrons attacked Austrian battleplanes over Pola, brought down two

and forced several others down out of control. The Italian machines all returned safely to their bases." There are four Austrian battleships of the Viribus Unitas class, which comprised the largest and most modern fighting vessels completed for the Austrian navy up to the time the European war broke out. The other ships of the class are the Tegethoff, the Prinz Eugen and the Ezent Istvan. The nameship was completed in October, 1912, and the others at intervals between then and the beginning of the war, with the exception of the Ezent Istvan, which was not finished until 1915.

Each battleship of the class displaces 20,000 tons, is 525 feet long over all, 89 feet beam and 28 feet draught. Their armament comprises twelve 12-inch and twelve 5.9-inch guns in the main battery, with eighteen 11-pounders and various smaller guns, and from two to six torpedo tubes. The complement of the battleships ranges from 962 to 988 men. All are heavily armored, and are classed as Dreadnoughts. The Viribus Unitas developed a speed of 20.9 knots on her trial trip.



A British anti-aircraft gun which is playing havoc with German airships in France. Many of these are also in position in England and have been of great value in air raids.

## UKRAINE GRAIN NOT AVAILABLE

Germany Reduces Flour Ration As Expected Grain Will Not Arrive Before Harvest.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The German food department has ordered a reduction of the flour ration from 200 to 160 grams daily per person, commencing June 6, according to advices from Berlin. A gram is 5.6 ounces.

The announcement by the department breaks the news to the German people by saying:

"While the supply of promised grain from Ukraine can certainly be reckoned upon, it is uncertain whether such supplies will reach Germany in large amounts before this year's harvest. The reduction is made in order to be quite certain of meeting the people's needs."

"Only 1,852 tons of grain have arrived in Germany from the Ukraine," said the Koelnische Volks Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here. "This is less than one-fifth of what we ought to have had by now," the newspaper adds.

## 172 BRITISH SHIPS ELUDE U-BOAT ATTACKS.

A despatch from London says: "On the whole, the general trend of the warfare against submarines has progressed quite satisfactorily since January 1st," Doctor Macnamara, financial secretary of the Admiralty has announced in the House of Commons. Macnamara said that 172 steamers were unsuccessfully attacked by German submarines between January 11th and April 30th.

## GERMAN EMPEROR AGAIN IN BELGIUM; PRELUDE OF NEW ATTACK

Enemy Airplanes Show Marked Interest in British and French Back Areas; Endeavor to Discover a Weak Point.

A despatch from the British Armies in the Field says: The German emperor is rumored again to be on the western front, presumably in connection with preparations for the next great attack. He has witnessed several distinct failures of his troops since the advance on the Somme nearly two months ago.

Prisoners taken on the Somme admitted the emperor was present in Flanders when the Landwehr and naval divisions tried to overwhelm the Belgian defenses to the north of Ypres. This attack, it will be remembered, was intended to be the turning movement on the British left to cut off the allied troops in the Ypres salient. It failed completely, thanks to the stout resistance of the Belgians, and the first Landwehr divisions are said to be in disgrace, since this was the second decisive defeat of the German army in the Yser region witnessed by the emperor. He was present when the Wurtemburgers tried to ford the flooded marshes in the Autumn of

## BRITISH RAID GERMAN TOWNS

Factories and Barracks in Cologne Bombed—Other Places Raided.

London, May 19.—A successful raid was carried out Saturday on railway stations, factories and barracks at Cologne. Thirty-three bombs were dropped and were seen to explode on railway sheds. The bombing machines were attacked by several hostile scouts, two of which were driven down out of control. All the British airplanes returned safely, according to the official statement on aerial operations issued by the War Office.

Fourteen persons were killed and more than 40 others were injured when the Entente allied airplanes raided Cologne on Saturday, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency. Six allied aviators participated in the attack. Much damage was done in the center of Cologne, especially in the market place.

The weather on Friday again favored operations in the air. Over 22 tons of bombs were dropped on Tournai, Courtrai and the Chaulnes railway station, as well as on several hostile airbases and billets all along the front.

## TO JOIN PALESTINE AND CAIRO BY RAIL.

A despatch from Cairo says: The Suez Canal has been completed, affording direct railway communication from Cairo toward Palestine.

## Markets of the World

**Wheat**  
Toronto, May 21.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23 1/2; No. 2 do, \$2.20 1/2; No. 3 do, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 do, \$2.10 1/2; in store Fort William, including 2 1/2% tax.

**Manitoba oats**—No. 2 C.W., \$0.40; No. 3 C.W., 77 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 77 1/2; No. 1 feed, 74 1/2; in store Fort William.

**American corn**—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.

**Ontario wheat**—No. 2 white, 80 to 81c; No. 3 white, 79 to 80c, according to freights outside.

**Ontario wheat**—No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22; basis in store Montreal. Peas—Nominal.

**Barley**—Malting, \$1.50 to \$1.51, according to freights outside. Buckwheat, \$1.84 to \$1.86, according to freights outside.

**Rye**—No. 2, \$2.30, according to freights outside. Manitoba flour—War quality, \$10.95; new bags, Toronto.

**Ontario flour**—War quality, \$10.65; new bags, Toronto and Montreal freights, prompt shipment.

**Millfeed**—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, per ton, \$40.

**Hay**—No. 1, per ton, \$16.00 to \$17.00; mixed, \$14.00 to \$15.00, track Toronto.

**Straw**—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.00, track Toronto.

**Country Produce**—Wholesale Eggs, new-laid, 41 to 42c; selected new-laid, 44 to 45c; cartons, 45 to 46c.

**Butter**—Creamery, solids, 44 to 45c; do, prints 45 to 46c; do, fresh made, 46 to 47c; choice dairy prints, 41 to 42c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 36 to 38c; oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

**Cheese**—New, large, 23 1/2 to 24c; twins, 23 1/2 to 24c; spring made, large, 25 1/2 to 26c; twins, 26 to 28 1/2c.

**Beans**—Canadian, prime, bushel, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Foreign, hand-picked, bushel, \$6.75 to \$7.00.

**Comb Honey**—Choice, 16 oz., \$3.50 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3 per dozen; seconds and dark comb, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

**Maple Syrup**—Imperial gallons, \$2.25; 5-gallon tins, \$2.10 per gallon. Maple sugar, per pound, 24 to 25c.

**Provisions**—Wholesale Barreled Meats—Picked pork, \$4.00; meat, \$4.07.

**Green Meats**—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

**Smoked Meats**—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 37 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 40 to 42c; backs, plain, 43 to 44c; backs, boneless, 25 to 48c. Breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

**Dry Salted Meats**—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30 1/2c; clear bellies, 28 to 29 1/2c; fat backs, 25c.

**Lard**—Pure, tierces, 31 to 32c; tubs, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2c; pails, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2c; 1-lb. prints, 33 to 33 1/2c. Shortening, tierces, 26 to 26 1/2c; tubs, 26 1/2 to 26 3/4c; pails, 26 1/2 to 27c; 1-lb. prints, 27 1/2 to 28c.

**Montreal Markets**  
Montreal, May 21.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 92 1/2c; No. 3, 90c; extra No. 1 feed, 90c; No. 2 local white, 84 1/2c. Flour—New standard Spring wheat grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats—Basis, 90 lbs, \$5.25 to \$5.35. Bran, \$35.00. Shorts, \$40.00. Middlings, \$48.00 to \$50.00. Mouille, \$60.00 to \$62.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.00.

**Live Stock Markets**  
Toronto, May 21.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$14.60 to \$16.00; choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14.00; good heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$13.25 to \$13.75; do, good, \$12.00 to \$12.25; do, medium, \$11.65 to \$11.85; do, common, \$11.00 to \$11.25; butchers' bulls, choice, \$12.00 to \$13.00; do, good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do, rough, \$7.50 to \$8.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$12.00 to \$13.00; do, good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do, medium, \$10.25 to \$10.50; stockers, \$9.50 to \$11.25; feeders, \$11.25 to \$12.00; camers and cutters, \$6.25 to \$7.50; milkers, good

## ITALIANS LAUNCH STRONG OFFENSIVE ON THE ASIAGO PLATEAU

Take Initiative With View To Break Up Arrangements For Teutonic Assault—British Troops Also Defeat Austrians.

A despatch from London says: Among the rugged peaks of the Asiago Plateau, east of the Brenta River, the Italian front has again flamed up into violent action. The aggressive has been taken by the Italians, however, and the Austro-German forces, instead of launching their long-expected assault on the Italian lines, have been compelled to fight hard to maintain the positions where they have stood since last November.

The fighting seems to have centered on the comparatively short section of the battle-line between Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica. These two heights, about three miles apart, rise to an altitude of about 5,000 feet, while between them there is a sort of "saddle" on which the Teuton forces have taken up strong positions. Both the Vienna and Rome officials' statements tell of bitter fighting on this particular front, the latter stating that the Italian soldiers have entered Austrian trenches on Monte Asolone in two places.

The fact that the Italian armies have taken the initiative in the fighting would seem to indicate that they have sought to carry the fighting to the enemy in such a way as to break up any arrangements for the launching of a strong Teutonic assault. While the fighting has been fierce east of the Brenta, the whole Italian line from Lake Garda to the Piave and thence to the sea has been marked by patrol engagements, in which the British participated, and which appear to be isolated actions, but which may be component parts of a plan of campaign in that theatre of the war. Nowhere have the Italian lines been reached by attacking parties of Austrians.

## AUSTRALIANS CAPTURE VILLAGE AND TAKE 400 PRISONERS IN MIDNIGHT RAID

Ville-sur-Ancres on Amiens Front Recaptured—New Enemy Blow Imminent and Allies Are Ready For It.

London, May 19.—The village of Ville-sur-Ancres, north of Morlan-court, on the Amiens front, has been recaptured by the British, the Australian troops making a successful raid during the night, in which they took 360 prisoners and 20 machine guns. According to Field Marshal Haig's report to-night, the casualties on the British side in this operation were light.

The enemy's new offensive against the western front is deemed here to be imminent. The French and British are fully prepared to meet the new onslaught, which they know will have the same character as the offensive launched on March 21.

The wonderful work and activity shown by the aviation services of both belligerents seem to predict an approaching German attack in big style.

## WEST GETTING NEEDED RAINFALL

General Showers Relieve Anxiety Regarding Crops.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Rains have been fairly general over northern Alberta, northern and central Saskatchewan and western Manitoba, while heavy rains in southern and central Alberta have been followed by a snowstorm. There are indications that the precipitation area will cover southern Manitoba, where it is badly needed. With all the wheat in and a good start on seeding of coarse grains, nothing could be more propitious than a general heavy rainfall. Owing to the very early spring and the dry March the land needed moisture to an extent unusual at this time, for although there is plenty in the ground, the top soil was very dry and on light land there had been considerable drifting. Any anxiety on that score is now relieved.

Brandon, Man., May 16.—"The rainfall last night was very beneficial for the crops," declared Superintendent McKillop of the Experimental Farm to-day. "It came at a time when it would do the maximum amount of good."

An electrical storm of about an hour's duration raged over this city and district just before midnight. The rainfall was about three-tenths of an inch and the moisture was heartily welcomed.

## OVER \$12,000,000 FOR THE RED CROSS

1,917 Subscriptions More Than Doubled Those of 1916.

A despatch from London says: According to Reuters, Limited, the report of the British Red Cross fund for 1917, just issued, shows that the response to the appeal from overseas and at home resulted in a gross amount of £2,577,888, as compared with £1,210,037 in 1916. With the exception of enemy countries, virtually every country in the world figures in the list.

The collection throughout the Indian Empire realized £280,000, an increase over 1916, being more than £700,000, as against £400,000. The result in Ireland was particularly good, the total, £111,307, being nearly five times the amount collected in 1916.

**322 GERMAN AIRPLANES, FRENCH BAG IN TWO MONTHS**  
A despatch from Paris says:—French airmen have brought down 322 enemy airplanes during March and April as compared with 96 French airplanes lost in the same period. The inferiority of the German air service is causing the general staff grave anxiety.

## GERMAN PLOT IN IRELAND DISCOVERED; MANY PERSONS ARRESTED

General French, the Lord-Lieutenant, Calls on All Loyal Irishmen to Stamp Out the Conspiracy.

A despatch from London says: Evidence that the Sinn Feiners are in direct communication with the German Government has now been obtained by Great Britain.

A proclamation issued on Friday night says a German plot in Ireland has been discovered. In the proclamation General French, the Lord-Lieutenant, calls upon all loyal Irishmen to defeat the conspiracy.

The proclamation, signed by Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, asserts that certain persons in Ireland have been in communication with Germany, "reflecting on Ireland's fair name." The proclamation calls upon all loyal subjects to aid in defeating the manœuvres. It urges voluntary recruiting so that compulsion may be avoided.

London, May 19.—The Government has adopted the policy of the iron hand in dealing with sedition in Ireland.

All the leaders of the Sinn Fein Society who were implicated in the plot with Germany have been arrested by a swift comprehensive dragnet drawn by the police and soldiers during Friday night and the early hours of Saturday morning. The movement was apparently a complete surprise, and most of those arrested were quickly and quietly placed aboard ships.

The dragnet swept all over the country, and there was no possibility of resistance. The majority of those arrested were taken from their homes while abed, and only a few scuffles and a little revolver-play took place. According to latest reports 500 arrests were made.

Documents of great importance in connection with the conspiracy have fallen into the hands of the Government through the arrest by coast guards of a man with certain evidence upon him.

## PAPER FROM SALT MARSH GRASS

If Britain's Experiments Prove Successful Good Supply Will Be Available.

A despatch from London says:—The new regulations limiting the supply of news-print paper and forbidding returns by newspaper after June 15th, has caused renewed interest in the problem of substitutes. The Controller of Paper Supplies has decided to allow the newspapers of Middlessex, Kent and Surrey to collect waste paper from subscribers for the purpose of tapping a new source of supply.

The Controller also is interested in experiments which are being made with sawdust with the design of re-making old paper with a large percentage of sawdust. Experiments are also being made in the manufacture of paper from salt-marsh grass, which is abundant in the estuaries of the south coast. If these experiments are successful a plentiful supply of material will be available.

## FIRST AIRPLANE MAIL SERVICE

Inaugurated Between Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

A despatch from Washington says: The first regular air mail service in the world has been successfully inaugurated between Washington, the nation's Capital; Philadelphia, the cradle of American independence, and New York, the metropolis of the nation.

Three of the four airplanes utilized in the inauguration of the service delivered safely, and on time, the mail entrusted to their care, one of three—that which left the Polo grounds in Washington in the presence of President and Mrs. Wilson, Postmaster-General Burleson, and other high officials—failed only because of a broken propeller, which forced the machine to land in Maryland after it had made a brilliant flying start from Washington.

**KAISER TOOK DECORATION BACK WITH HIM.**  
A despatch from British Headquarters in France says: A German non-commissioned officer captured lately throws light on the disappointment the Germans sustained in their unsuccessful attack on the Belgian front on April 17th. He says the operation was designed to develop into a great flank-turning movement. So certain was the high command of success that the Kaiser came to the Yser to witness the battle, having in his pocket the "Eicheublaus," the next highest German decoration to the Order Pour Merite, which he designed to bestow upon the general directing the attack. But when the Kaiser left the Yser the Eicheublaus still tinkled in his pocket.

## 37 PLANES DOWNED IN ONE DAY.

BY BRITISH IN ONE DAY.

A despatch from London says: Thirty-seven German airplanes, 25 of which were destroyed, were accounted for by British airmen on Wednesday. The official statement on aerial operations on Thursday night reports a marked increase in the activities of both aerial forces on the western front. The British continue to bombard railway stations and billets behind the German lines.

## ARMY OF 1,500,000 BEFORE END OF 1918.

A despatch from Paris says:—The United States has promised to have 1,500,000 fighting men in France by the end of 1918, says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper. These troops, it adds, must have their own organization and services, which will mean at least 2,000,000 specialists, workers, men in the quartermaster's department and others.

## MUSSELMANS AND BOLSHIEV IN DEADLY CONFLICT AT BAKU

Moscow, May 19.—Muslims and Bolshevik forces are engaged in a deadly conflict at Baku on the Caspian Sea. According to despatches to the Moscow newspapers two thousand persons have been killed and three thousand wounded. Various parts of the town, including entire districts, and the Persian Bazaar are burning.

## GERMANS OCCUPY ISLAND 30 MILES FROM PETROGRAD

Petrograd, May 19.—German troops have occupied Bjorko, an island in the Gulf of Finland, south of Viborg and 30 miles north-west of Petrograd.

## Half of Russia to Remain Untilled.

A despatch from Samara, Russia, says: Less than half the tillable land of European Russia, remaining in control of the Bolshevik Government will be cultivated this year. General unrest among the peasants, the unsettled conditions of land distribution, and shortage of seed, horses and agricultural implements are responsible for this condition of affairs.