

BATTLESHIP GOLIATH SUNK

British Submarine E-14 Averages By Sinking Two Turkish Gunboats

A despatch from London says: The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles. It is feared 500 lives have been lost. Announcement of the loss of the Goliath was made in the House of Commons by Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill also announced that the British submarine E-14 had penetrated through the Dardanelles and into the Sea of Marmora, sinking two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

The Goliath was torpedoed and sunk by Turkish destroyers last night.

The Goliath was attacked and sunk while protecting the flank of the French troops in their land operations.

Despatches to the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Michael De Ro-

beck, commander of the British fleet in the Dardanelles sphere of operations, said that twenty officers and 160 men of the Goliath crew had been saved. The battleship normally carried a complement of 750 men.

The Goliath was a sister ship of the Canopus, Ocean, Glory, Albion and Vengeance. She was commanded by Captain Thomas L. Shelford.

The Goliath was one of the older British battleships of the pre-dreadnought type. She was built in 1898. Her complement was 750 men.

The Goliath was 450 feet long on the water line and 74 feet beam. Her displacement was 12,950 tons. She was armed with four 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns; twelve 12-pounders, six 3-pounders and two machine guns. She had four torpedo tubes.

TWENTY CANNON, 6,000 PRISONERS

French Official Report on the Booty Captured During the Past Week.

A despatch from Paris says: The offensive of the allies was continued to the south-west of Angres, where two lines of trenches were captured and a strongly fortified wood, in which the bodies of 400 Germans were found after the battle.

Fighting in the village of Neuville St. Vaast continued. More houses held by the enemy were captured, and the losses inflicted by the artillery were extremely heavy, according to captured soldiers.

A German attack in the Ailly wood resulted in the enemy temporarily gaining a footing in the first line of French trenches, but they were repulsed in a counter-attack, and ten taken prisoner.

With a forced lull in the fighting north of Arras on account of the condition of the ground as a result of a heavy rainfall the French army had an opportunity of estimating the extent of the victories of the past week. About 100 officers have been captured since Sunday, and the French have also taken 20 cannons, including eight heavy guns, together with 100 machine-guns and bomb-throwers. The total prisoners taken exceeded 6,000. A conservative estimate places the total German loss at between 50,000 and 60,000.

A fleet of British and French aeroplanes delivered another aerial attack upon the German positions along the Belgian coast, destroying a number of bridges.

Old Roxleigh: "Consent to you marrying my daughter? No, sir. You have no prospects, have you?" Impetuous Suitor: "Well, sir, if that's the way you feel about it, I can't say that I have."

DEATH ROLL IS APPALLING

Enemy Sacrifices Men By Thousands in Effort to Reach Ypres

A despatch from London says: Officers arriving from France tell that the British troops, infuriated over the Lusitania disaster, are fighting with greater vigor and more fiercely than ever before. The news spread quickly through the army, arousing the intensest indignation.

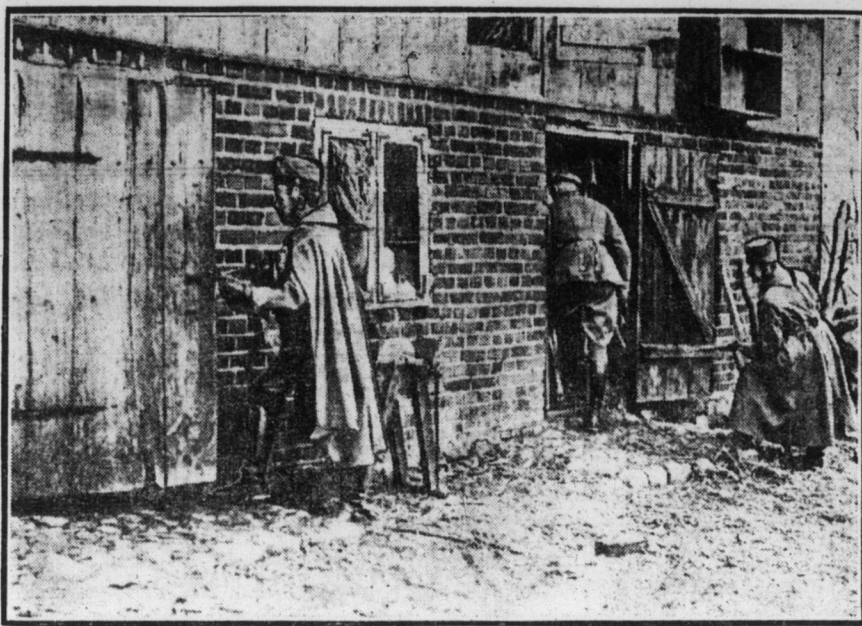
The Morning Post correspondent in Northern France says: "At no time have the Germans displayed greater determination to break through at all costs, sacrificing large numbers of men, violating every rule of God and man, in a desperate, almost despairing effort. The fighting between Ypres and Hill 60, which we still hold, has been of the most desperate description. Despite losses, we have held our own."

Last Obstacle to Lille.

"On the next sector, that of the Aubers ridge, the action has been of a quite different nature. Following our quiet, but steady, progress around Armentieres and Houplines, both of which places are now under heavy bombardment, we were enabled to launch an attack upon the ridge, the last obstacle between us and the plains which lead to Lille, some five or six miles away.

"Swinging around at Fromelles to the left of our old Neuve Chapelle battle ground, the horse shoe ridge here runs in a north-easterly direction and before Fromelles there lies a small wood, similar to Pictet wood, which proved a stumbling block at Neuve Chapelle. This was quickly captured by our Indian troops—Pathans and Gurkhas.

"We opened then upon the ridge



German Hussars Searching a Russian Peasant's Shop for Hidden Russians.

WILL LOCK UP MALE PRISONERS

Those Not of Military Age and Women Are to Be Repatriated.

A despatch from London says: Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that "all male enemies over military age will be repatriated." He also said that women and children in suitable cases will be repatriated, though some might remain. The Government proposes to segregate all adult male enemies for their own safety and for the safety of the country, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons. In announcing the alien policy of the Government the Premier said:

"At this moment some 40,000 unnaturalized aliens, of whom 24,000 are men, are at large in this country. The Government proposes that all adult males of this class should, for their own safety and that of the country, be segregated and interned. If over the military age they should be repatriated. The Government recognizes there may be cases calling for exceptional treatment. Women and children in suitable cases should be repatriated, but there no doubt will be many cases in which justice and humanity will require that they be allowed to remain."

"It would be difficult to find a parallel for the feeling of righteous indignation aroused in all classes in this country," the Premier said.

One result of this, unhappily, is that innocent and unoffending persons are in danger of being made to pay the penalty for the crimes of others.

Anti-German riots in the East End of London were renewed with even greater violence. Wherever a German showed himself he was attacked. The police force has been so thinned by drafts sent to the army that it had difficulty in dealing with the angry crowds. Special constables had to be called out.

A number of German establishments were raided and sacked and their contents scattered over the streets. The Germans themselves were forced to go into hiding. The police in some cases were defied by the angry crowds, and some officers were injured during their endeavors to protect the Teutons. The furniture and fittings of German houses and stores were hurled through windows to the streets. When the proprietors were caught they were severely mauled. In some cases their clothes were torn from their backs.

One German was thrown into a horse trough with the reminder that his compatriots had been spending their time drowning women and children. He was only saved from a similar fate by the intervention of the police.

There were several instances of German butchers trying to escape in their carts. They were racing down the streets at a mad gallop, but in most cases they ultimately were run down and their vehicles smashed.

A number of Russian Jewesses were flocking this morning to the police stations in the East End and pleading for protection, explaining that they were being mistaken for Germans.

GERMANS TERRIBLY EXHAUSTED

Will Abandon Offensive Before Ypres and Begin Attack Against Dixmude

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam forwards a report from Bruges that the German offensive before Ypres is weakening, because of the vigorous counter-attacks of the allies farther south of the city. "The British," he says, "reinforced and encouraged by the suc-

cessful defence, have attacked vigorously and advanced against the Germans east of the city. The Germans are terribly exhausted by their ferocious efforts to win their way to Calais. I learn," he concludes, "that the next ambitious attack of the Germans will be against Dixmude."

Reports are reaching the police that private houses belonging to wealthy Germans in the fashionable West End are liable to be burned.

Large placards in the windows of almost all business houses and markets bear the words: "No business transacted with Germans."

Anti-German outbreaks of particular severity occurred in the neighborhood of the East India docks. Sixty or seventy German shops were wrecked. Germans in the vicinity are uniting for self-defence and police reinforcements are being rushed to the scene.

Feeling in Johannesburg.

"Anti-German feeling is running high as the result of the Lusitania tragedy. Extraordinary scenes are being enacted in front of the town hall, where crowds of citizens wait patiently for an opportunity to sign petitions to the Mayor, requesting him to call a mass meeting to voice protests against Germany's action."

"A large German flag is spread on the ground, where the petitioners stand while writing their names. Another German flag was publicly burned in front of the town hall. Placards have been displayed urging a boycott of German goods, and a Stock Exchange committee has adopted a resolution asking members of Teutonic birth to avoid the exchange during the war."

"The Mayor has consented to comply with the request that he call a mass meeting."

BOTHA OCCUPIES CAPITAL.

Chief City of German South-West Africa Has Been Captured.

A despatch from London says: An official statement made public at Cape Town and received by the Reuter Telegram Company says that Windhoek, capital of German South-west Africa, was captured without resistance by Union of South Africa forces under Gen. Botha. The population of the town consists of 3,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives. Gen. Botha's troops took a considerable quantity of railway rolling stock. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Gen. Botha, addressing his victorious troops, declared that the capture of the capital of German South-west Africa was of the "utmost importance to the Empire and the Union of South Africa, as it means practically complete possession of German South-west Africa."

Continuing, the General dwelt upon the responsibility of the army of occupation to care for German women and children in Windhoek, saying in this connection:

"I rely on your honor to perform this responsible work well and faithfully."

Kept from Calais.

A despatch from London says: Donald MacMaster, K.C., informs us that a friend of his who has just returned from Germany says the feeling of hatred among the Germans is now stronger against the Canadians than the rest of the British forces. They say: "If it had not been for the Canadian rats we should have been through to Calais."

To the end of his days Lord Roberts always slept in a camp bed.

No correct rhyme has even been found for the word "month."

It takes 2,300 silkworms to produce one pound of silk.

MUST ABANDON PIRATE POLICY

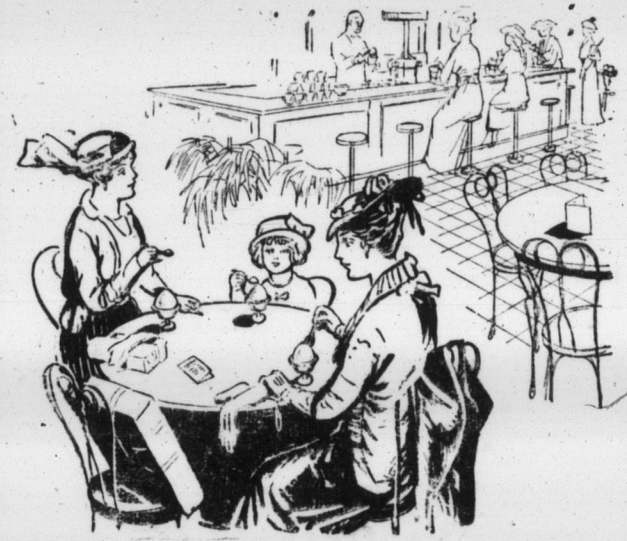
Wilson Expects Germany to End Submarine War on Merchantmen

A despatch from Washington says: Germany must abandon her entire submarine programme against merchant vessels if she is fully to satisfy the stand taken by President Wilson in the note sent to Berlin. She must disavow the Lusitania and other outrages upon American life and property of which the United States complains. She must make reparation "so far as reparation is possible for injuries which are without measure," and she must take "immediate steps" to prevent a recurrence of the attacks on the American flag and on American lives and American vessels.

No doubt exists here of the difficulty of the position in which this note places Germany. Nothing less than a repudiation of all she has done and abandonment of practically all she hopes to do with submarines against merchantmen and an admission that she has violated the laws of nations and humanity will enable Germany entirely to meet the views so earnestly communicated to her by the United States.

Stripped of its diplomatic dress, the President's note carries not only the demands, but a threat. Stress is laid upon the expectation of the United States for prompt action, and as regards the most important demand, that of guarantee for the future, "immediate steps" are required.

Finally, the plain intimation is conveyed that the note itself is not all Germany must expect if any action is not forthcoming.



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City Dairy
TORONTO.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Brasilsul.

Toronto, May 18.—Flour—Manitoba first patents quoted at \$8.10, in jute bags; second patents, \$7.60; strong bakewell, \$7.40; Ontario wheat flour, 50 per cent. patents, quoted at \$6.10 to \$6.15, seaboard, and at \$6.15 to \$6.20, Toronto freight.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern quoted at \$1.67; No. 2 at \$1.64 1/2, and No. 3 at \$1.62 1/2. Ontario wheat is nominal at \$1.48 for No. 2 at outside points.

Oats—Ontario quoted at 60 to 65c, outside, and at 58c, Toronto. Western Canada No. 2 quoted at 60c, and No. 3 at 65 1/2c, c.i.f. Bay ports.

Barley—The market is nominal. Good malling grades, 75 to 75c, outside.

Rye—The market is dull at \$1 to \$1.05, outside.

Peanut—Prices are nominal.

Corn—No. 2 new American quoted at 85c, c.i.f. Bay ports, and No. 3 at 80 1/2c, 18 1/2c.

Buckwheat—No. 2 quoted at 80 to 82c, outside.

Wheat and shorts—Bran is quoted at \$25 a ton, and shorts at \$25.

Rolls—Oats—Car lots, per bag of 50 lbs., \$3.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Offerings are fairly large, and prices steady. Choice dairy, 24 to 26c; inferior, 21 to 22c; creamery prints, 32 to 34c; do, solids, 29 to 30c.

Eggs—The market is steady, with sales at 22c per dozen, in case lots.

Beef—The market is quiet at \$13.10 for handpicked.

Poultry—Chicken, dressed, 18 to 20c; ducks, dressed, 15 to 17c; fowl, 13 to 15c; turkey, dressed, 20 to 22c.

Cheese—The market is steady, being quoted at 18 1/4c for large, and at 19 to 19 1/4c for twine.

Potatoes—Ontario, 60 to 65c per bag out of store, and 50c in car lots. New Brunswick, car lots, 60c per bag.

Provisions.

Cured meats are quoted as follows: Bacon, long clear, 13 1/4 to 14c per lb. in case lots. Ham—Medium, 17 to 17 1/2c; do, heavy, 14 1/2 to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 18 1/2c; hams, 19 to 22c; boneless hams, 23c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices steady; pure lard, tubs, 11 1/4 to 12c; do, pale, 12 to 12 1/2c. Compound, tubs, 9 1/4 to 10c; do, pale, 10 to 10 1/2c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Dealers are paying as follows for car lot deliveries on track here: Straw is quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.50 a ton in car lot deliveries on track here. Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at \$17 to \$17.50; No. 2 at \$14.50 to \$15.50, and No. 3 at \$12 to \$13.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, May 18.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 25 to 26c. Oats—Canadian Western No. 3, 66 1/2c; do, extra No. 1 feed, 64 1/2c; do, No. 2 local white, 66c; do, No. 3, 65c; do, 4, 64c. Barley—Malt, 80c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, first, 80c; do, second, 77c; do, strong baker, 87c; do, Winter patents, choice, 87c; do, straight rollers, 87c to 87 1/2c; do, bags, 85c to 85 1/2c. Rolled oats—Barley 87 to 87 1/2c; do, bags, 90 lbs., 83 1/2c. Bran, 25c. Shorts, 25c. Middlings, 25 1/2c. Do, No. 1, 18 1/2c. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$20.50. Cheese—Finest western, 18 1/2 to 19c; do, finest eastern, 18 to 18 1/2c. Creamery, 31 to 31 1/2c; do, second, 30 1/2 to 31c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 24c; do, selected, 21 to 22c; do, No. 2 stock, 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 60 to 65c. Dressing hogs—About 100 lbs., \$13.50 to \$13.50. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45c; extra, 45c. Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 50c. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37 1/2c; do, wood, 37 1/2c; do, pure, 37 1/2c. Lard—Compound, tierces, 37 1/2c; do, wood, 37 1/2c; do, pure, 37 1/2c. Wood, 20 lbs., net, 12c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, May 18.—Cash quotations: Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.61; No. 2 Northern, \$1.58; No. 3 Northern, \$1.54 1/2; extra No. 4, \$1.50; No. 5, \$1.45; No. 6, \$1.40. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 63 1/2c; No. 3 C.W., 60 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 60 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 58 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 57 1/2c. Barley—No. 3, 70c; No. 4, 65c; feed, 63c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.A., \$1.82; No. 2 C.W., \$1.75.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, May 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.51 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.50 1/4; No. 2, \$1.49 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.48 1/4; No. 4, \$1.47 1/4; No. 5, \$1.46 1/4; No. 6, \$1.45 1/4. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 71 1/4 to 71 3/4c. Oats—No. 3 white, 51 1/4 to 51 1/2c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Minn., May 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.60 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.59 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.58 1/4 to \$1.58 1/2; No. 3, \$1.57 1/4; No. 4, \$1.56 1/4; No. 5, \$1.55 1/4; No. 6, \$1.54 1/4. Lard—\$20.12 1/2. New York, May 18.—Flour steady. Rye quiet. Leather firm.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 18.—Butchers' cattle, choice, \$5.25 to \$5.65; do, good, \$5.00 to \$5.40; do, medium, \$4.75 to \$5.00; do, common, \$4.50 to \$4.75; butchers' cows, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.00; do, good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; do, medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; do, common, \$5.00 to \$5.25; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$4.50; hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$5.00; milk cows, choice, each, \$60 to \$80; do, common and medium, each, \$35 to \$45; springers, \$50 to \$75; light ewes, \$7 to \$8; do, heavy, \$5 to \$6; do, bucks, \$4 to \$5; yearling lambs, \$6 to \$10; spring lambs, \$8 to \$11; calves, \$5 to \$9; hogs, fed and watered, \$9.15 to \$9.20; do, off cars, \$9.40 to \$9.50.

Montreal, May 18.—The best steers offered sold at \$8, and the lower grades from that down to \$6 per cwt., while butchers' cows brought 8 to 8 1/2, and bulls from \$4.50 to \$7 per cwt., all to quality. The trade in cheap and lamb was quiet, on account of the continued small offerings, but the demand was good at prices ranging from \$2 to \$9 each, as to size and quality. The market for calves was easier, but the demand was good at prices ranging from \$2 to \$9 each, as to size and quality. The market for dressed hogs was firm, with a good demand for all offerings, and sales of selected lots were made at \$9.50 to \$9.75 per cwt., weighed off cars, and in one or two instances as high as \$10 was paid for a small lot.

Why Adam and Eve Were Happy.

The teacher in one of the London slum schools was talking about the delights of the Garden of Eden, its fruit trees and bright flowers; and the placid life our first parents led in it. She then asked the question: "And, children, why was it that Adam and Eve were so happy, so perfectly happy there?" "Please, madam," answered the child promptly and eagerly, "'cause they was always in the country."

Stating the Question.

"Bobby, you must go to church with me this morning."

"Mamma, why don't you say, 'Bobby, wouldn't you like to go to church with me?'"

"Well, Bobby, wouldn't you like to go to church with me this morning?"

"Nope."

You can get a lot of things for nothing that nobody wants.