

## ITALIAN PARLIAMENT ACTS

### A Vote of 407 to 74 on Bill Authorizing War Measures

A despatch from Rome says: Italy took the first definite step toward her entry into the European war on the side of the allies Thursday when, by a vote of 407 to 74 of the deputies present at the opening of Parliament, full power was granted to the Government to deal with all public matters after the declaration of war against Austria, and authorizing the necessary extraordinary expenditure.

It was reported from Milan that the Austrian fleet at Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, is under steam and waiting only the actual outbreak of hostilities to proceed to Venice and bombard that ancient city. In anticipation of such an action the authorities for several weeks have been engaged in removing the art treasures from the galleries and churches of Venice.

The movement of Italian troops toward the northern and eastern frontiers proceeds apace. Gen.

Cadorna, the chief of staff, is at Vienna to take full command of the 1,700,000 soldiers now in the northern zone. Passenger traffic on the railroads leading to the Austrian frontiers has been reduced to a minimum. Fifty express and slow trains have been suppressed in the South, while in Central and Northern Italy not even freight trains are running, the lines being devoted exclusively to military transport.

Italian refugees from Pola report that the Austrian police broke into their houses and seized their furniture. Practically the entire male population of the port, the refugees said, has been pressed into military service, and the women and children of Italian nationality fear they will be placed in detention camps or in prison. Martial law has been proclaimed all along the littoral. Italian citizens who left Fiume for Venice on May 11 were seen off by a large crowd, who shouted, "Come back soon."

## BOMBS DROPPED UPON PEREMYSL

### Great Battle in the East Is Centered Around the Galician Fortress.

A despatch from London says: Fighting of the greatest intensity is continuing at almost every point on the 200-mile section of the Russian battle front in South Poland and Middle Galicia. The region of Jaroslau, on the San to the north of Peremyshl, continues, however, to be the principal storm center. At this point strong forces of Germans have swarmed across the river and established themselves along the former Russian fortified line. Peremyshl has been bombarded from the air.

The communications of Peremyshl with Lemberg and the main Russian army appear to be still intact, according to the latest official information from Petrograd; the Germans not having succeeded so far in carrying the apex of their wedge across the San into the territory to the east of the fortress. South of Jaroslau, according to the Russian communication, the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas "have pressed the enemy somewhat on both banks of the San," showing that the Russians at least are holding their own in this section. Before Peremyshl itself, and further south, incessant attacks have been made by the enemy, who succeeded in taking several advanced Russian trenches at one point in the northern foothills of the Carpathians.

Beyond the Central Galician battle region, on the Bukovina front, the Austrians have made a series of attacks, all of which have been repulsed with great loss, and the Russians appear to be continuing their offensive with considerable success.

### France Will Settle

#### For Cargo of Dacia

A despatch from Paris says: A law has been promulgated, according to the Temps, opening a credit for the payment of the cargo of the steamship Dacia, formerly of the Hamburg-American Line, but later under American register, which was seized by a French warship on February 27. The cargo of cotton, however, was not confiscated, owing to an agreement existing between the French and British naval authorities.

"The law proposes," says the Temps, "that the value of the cargo be reimbursed to the American owners."

## LEFT AUTOS A TRIFLE TOO SOON

### Heavy Shell Burst Among the Machines, Killing Kaiser's Chauffeur and Destroying Motors

A despatch from Geneva says: The German Emperor and his staff had a narrow escape while watching the operations in a village near the River San, in Galicia. According to a despatch from Budapest, a heavy shell burst 500 yards away. It fell among some automobiles, destroying several machines, including the Emperor's, and killing his chauffeur. The Emperor had left his car only 15 minutes before.

As more Russian shells were falling in the neighborhood, the Emperor and his staff left hastily in machines which they commandeered.

## GERMANS BRING UP RESERVES

### All the Big Guns of the Enemy on the Belgian Coast Transferred to the Canal

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at Amsterdam cables that the Germans have held the allies in check just beyond the east bank of the Yser Canal by bringing up large reserves of men and artillery. He

## GOOD PROGRESS IN DARDANELLES

### Strong Positions Still Bar Allies' Way to the Narrows, However.

A despatch from London says: Steady progress by the allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula is reported, although they apparently have not yet captured the Turkish positions which bar their way to the Narrows of the Dardanelles.

An unofficial despatch reports the landing of fresh troops on the Asiatic side of the straits—a move designed, doubtless, to prevent the Turks from sending any more reinforcements from the eastern to the western side. The despatch reads: "The allies disembarked fresh troops near Kum Kale, on the Asiatic coast of the Dardanelles. It also has been learned there that the Turks on the Gallipoli Peninsula, who for weeks have lacked artillery ammunition, have obtained an abundant supply of shells in the past few days."

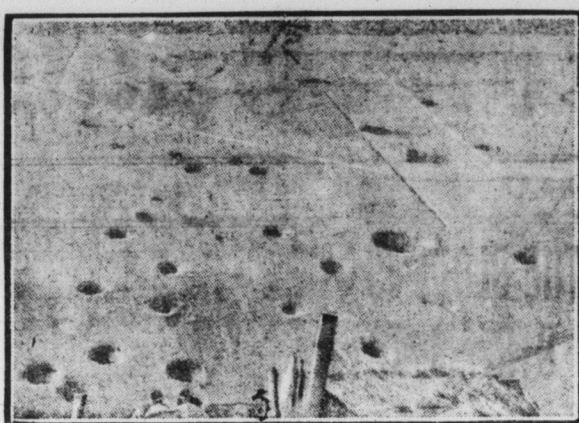
The following has been received from the Mediterranean force: "General Cox's brigade repulsed with heavy loss an attack on his position made on May 12. A double company of Garkhas advanced over half a mile. The ground thus won was consolidated during the night in spite of very strong counterattacks."

The Lancashire territorial division have made considerable progress. Our howitzer battery, with the aid of aeroplanes, blew up the ammunition wagons of the Turkish heavy howitzers, and later made a direct hit on one of the guns in front of the Australian and New Zealand army corps. The enemy trenches and a new gun emplacement were demolished by howitzer fire.

Every day sees an improvement in the Anglo-French position. The enemy are reported as having lost very heavily."

### Willie Barked.

Willie was struggling through the story in his reading lesson. "No," said the captain, "he read, 'it was not a sloop. It was a larger vessel. By the rig I judged her to be a—a—a—a'." The word was new to him. "Barque," supplied the teacher. Still Willie hesitated. "Barque!" repeated the teacher, this time sharply. Willie looked as though he had not heard aright. Then, with an apprehensive glance around the class, he shouted, "Bow-wow!"



Like a Lunar Landscape? Shell-Holes.

Craters made in the ground by the explosion of projectiles of various sizes in a mining district of Northern France. Craters like these are used as graves and as pits for observation officers, and sometimes they are linked together to form parts of trenches.

## ENEMY'S CAMPAIGN IN GALICIA

### Has No Reserves to Support Gen. Eichorn's Army in Extreme North, It Has Been Driven Back

A despatch from Petrograd says: Germany's chief difficulty is lack of men and this now threatens failure of the entire campaign against Russia. She has no reserves to support Gen. Eichorn's army in the extreme north and it has been steadily driven back until now the Russians are fighting near the frontier station of Wirballen. Matters are even worse in the extreme south, near Bukovina, where the Austrian attempt to outflank the Russians and approach Lemberg from the east has been itself outflanked. The Russians are pursuing the enemy, who is making a disorderly retreat across the woods of the lower Carpathians into the flat lands of Eastern Hungary.

Moreover, Dimitrieff's army, which successfully holds the west bank of the San from Peremyshl southward to the woody swamps of the Dniester and has Germany there on the defensive, has enabled Ivanoff to extend his line unbroken from Opatow in South Poland to Kolomea in East Galicia.

Over this 200-mile line the enemy has probably 35 corps, of which 15 are German, which are operating here in a frontal attack. They failed and lost large numbers on the San while attempting to establish themselves on the right bank, they have brought heavy artillery by motor traction against the western sector guns of Peremyshl.

## MARKETS OF THE WORLD

### REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

**Grain.**—Toronto, May 25.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.64 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.61 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.59 1/4. Track, lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 64 1/4; No. 3 C.W., 64 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 64 1/4; No. 1 feed, 63 1/2; track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c; track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c; track, lake ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 60 to 62c; No. 1 white, 59 to 60c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.45 to \$1.55, outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 73 to 75c; feed barley, 65 to 70c; Ontario barley, 77 to 79c, outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, \$1.15 to \$1.17, outside.

Manitoba four—First patents, in jute bags, 88 to 90c; second patents, in jute bags, 87 to 89c; strong bakers, in jute bags, 87 to 89c; weak bakers, in jute bags, 86 to 88c; Ontario four—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, 86 to 88c, seaboard, or Toronto freights, 2 bags.

Millfeed—Car lots—Bran, per ton, \$26; shorts, per ton, \$23; middlings, per ton, \$20; good feed flour, per bag, \$2.65 delivered Montreal freights.

### Country Produce.

Butter—There is a fairly good market, with offerings increasing. Choice dairy, 24 to 26c; inferior, 21 to 23c; creamery, 23 to 25c; do., salted, 23 to 25c.

Eggs—The market is fairly active and easy, with sales at 21 to 23c per dozen, in case lots.

Beans—The market is quiet at \$3.10 to \$3.15 for prime, and \$3.20 to \$3.25 for handpicked.

Poultry—Chicken, dressed, 30c; Spring chickens, 30c; fowl, 15 to 16c; turkeys, dressed, 20 to 22c.

Cheese—The market is firm, being quoted at 19 1/4 to 19 1/2 for large, and at 20c for twine.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45c in car lots; New Brunswick, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

### Provisions.

Cured meats are quoted as follows:—Beef, long cut, 12 1/2 to 14c; corned, 12 1/2 to 14c; ham, medium, 17 to 17 1/2c; do., heavy, 14 1/2 to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 20c; backs, 21 to 22c; boned backs, 23c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices steady: pure lard, 11 1/2 to 12c; do., 12 to 12 1/2c; Compound, tube 9 3/4 to 10c; do., pails, 10 to 10 1/4c.

### Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.50 a ton in car lots delivered on track here.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at \$17.50; No. 2 at \$15.50, and No. 3 at \$13 to \$15.50.

### Business in Montreal.

Montreal, May 25.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 83c; Oats—Canadian Western, No. 1, 67 to 67 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 67 to 67 1/2c; No. 2 local white, 66 1/2 to 67c; No. 3 local white, 66 to 66 1/2c; No. 4 local white, 64 1/2 to 65c; Barley—Malting, 88c; Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, 88 to 90c; second, 87 to 89c; strong bakers, 87 to 89c; weak bakers, 86 to 88c; straight rolls, 87 to 89c; do., bags, 85 to 87c; Rolled oats—Bills, 87 to 87 1/2c; bags 50 lbs., 83 to 85c; Bran, 82c; Shorts, 82c; Middlings, 83 to 84c; Moulins, 83 to 85c; Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$19 to \$20.50; Chees—Finest western, 18 1/4 to 19 1/4; Finest eastern, 18 1/4 to 19 1/4; Butter—Choice, creamery, 31 1/2 to 32c; second, 30 1/4 to 31c; Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 24 to 25c; No. 2 stock, 20c; Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 42 to 43c; Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$13.75 to \$14; Pork—Heavy Canada, short mess, 35 to 40c; do., 32 to 35c; Canada short-cut back, 35 to 40c; do., 32 to 35c; Lard—Compound, tierce, 37 1/2c; 5 lb., 3 1/2c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10c; pure, tierce, 27 1/2c; 11 1/2c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12c.

### United States Markets.

Minnesota, May 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.58 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.57 1/4 to \$1.58 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.56 1/4 to \$1.57 1/4; Corn—No. 2 yellow, 50 1/4 to 50 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 50 1/4 to 50 1/2c; Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Minn., May 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.55 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.54 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.53 1/2 to \$1.54 1/2; July, \$1.49 1/2; Lined, \$1.34 1/2; July, \$1.31 1/2.

## NEW REGULATIONS AS TO PASSPORTS

### Must Contain the Portrait of the Wife of the Man to Whom It Is Issued.

A despatch from London says: The Home Office is enforcing new regulations regarding passports. Heretofore it has only been necessary for a man to have his own portrait on his passport. The new requirements call for the portraits of wives and children over 14 years of age.

The new requirements were first enforced at Liverpool, where several passengers had difficulty in securing the necessary photographs and having them officially attached to the passport and stamped by the United States Consul, so that they might be permitted to sail.

The Embassy has investigated and found that in the future the new requirements must be strictly adhered to. Through the press the American Embassy has called the attention of all Americans in the United Kingdom to the new rules, and urges them, if the regulations have not been complied with, to take the necessary steps without delay by calling at the Embassy or at the nearest Consulate with the photographs.

### You May Not Know.

A coating of a flashlight composition on the face of a target will ignite on being struck and show where a bullet has entered.

The Turkish Empire is composed of many mixed races. It includes Greeks, Slavs, Albanians, Armenians, Jews and Circassians.

Portugal's navy consists of half a dozen small protected cruisers, in conjunction with a dozen torpedo craft and three submarines.

A recently patented merry-go-



round revolves and travels laterally as it floats on a small body of water, controlled by an overhead cable.

Rice flour is used in France as a binder in the manufacture of fuel briquettes by a new process from coal dust, lignite, peat or sawdust.

Resembling a pistol and controlled by a trigger is a new pneumatic tool for cleaning dirt from inaccessible parts of machinery.

The city forest of Zurich, Switzerland, adds to the town's revenues \$7.20 per acre a year, reducing the amount needed to be raised through taxation by more than \$32,000. Of the total world production of commercial cotton in 1913 the United States contributes 60.9 per cent. Next to corn, cotton is the most valuable crop grown there, and it is the largest single item of export.

On a peace footing the Portuguese army consists of 32,000 men. When fully mobilized the army should have 105,000 first-line troops and 145,000 of the second to put into the field.

## JOFFRE AND FRENCH AT WORK

### DAILY ROUND OF DUTIES OF THE TWO GENERALS.

### Commanders of Allied Forces Live Simply and Are Extremely Methodical.

A correspondent sends a first hand impression of Gen. Joffre and Sir John French and the conditions under which the French and British commanders of the allied lines are working.

Gen. Joffre has his headquarters, the correspondent says, in a hotel well known to English tourists. He received the correspondent punctually in a tiny room with a long, narrow table—most likely part of the servants' quarters when the hotel was used for its regular purpose.

"He arrives in this room at 6.30 o'clock every morning," the correspondent says, "and at 7 o'clock he has a conference with the six leading officers of the General Staff. . . . All the reports and despatches of the night are gone through and discussed, and orders are given for the day. Lunch is served at 11 o'clock, and always consists of the same articles of food—eggs and cutlets—after which, at twelve o'clock, there is another conference. At 1 o'clock the General goes out till 4. He either walks or drives, generally in the adjacent woods. At 3.30 there is the third conference, attended by the same persons, and at 9 punctually, no matter what happens, the General goes to bed."

The French commander, the correspondent continues, spends all his time at his headquarters except for a trip of inspection to the front once a week.

As an illustration of Joffre's methods the correspondent says that all the

Orders Written by Himself

were already drawn upon August 27 for the action which began on September 5. "He pondered them all over, and then pieced the whole battle together, bit by bit, like a delicate bit of mechanism, which when the time came ran like clockwork," the correspondent adds.

Joffre wears a pale blue tunic, with no decorations except three gold stars on the sleeve and cuffs, and the red trousers with a black stripe. The impression made on the interviewer was one of massive-ness—a great, gray head, iron chin, kind and rather sad eyes. The daily round of duties pursued by Sir John French is very similar to that of Gen. Joffre. The British commander, like Joffre, is extremely methodical. He occupies the unpunctual dwelling of the leading lawyer of a small French town and lives the life of a simple English country house. There is breakfast without formality; luncheon, often sandwiches eaten in a motor car near the trenches, and a good dinner quickly disposed of, with bed at ten o'clock, after a day of incessant work. Sir John French is idolized by the British in Flanders, as Gen. Joffre is idolized by the French.

### Prisoners' Exchange

#### Revoked by Germany

A despatch from London says: Correspondence between the British Minister at the Vatican and the Foreign Office discloses the fact that Germany has revoked the agreement made at the request of the Pope for the exchange of British and German civilian and incapacitated prisoners independently of the question of military age.

The Prussian Minister at the Vatican has explained that the action was taken because Great Britain was not treating German submarine prisoners as ordinary prisoners of war.

### The Scene Which Followed.

"Somewhere in Scotland" (one may not be more precise) a soldier named, say, Robinson, died in a military hospital. News of his death was wired to his wife and brother in the South of England, and railway passes sent for them to attend the funeral in Scotland; the War Office orders on such occasions are liberal. The wife and brother duly went north and accompanied the remains to the cemetery. As they stood by the side of the grave the wife happened to cast her eyes to the mourners on the other side, and lo! there was her husband! The scene which followed can be easily imagined. It seems there were two men of the same name, and the intimation of the death had been sent to the wrong individuals.

### Quite Remote.

"Shure, then, you are related to Barney O'Brien?"

"Very distantly. Barney was me mother's first child—I was the sixteenth."

Over 400,000 unaddressed letters, postcards, and packets are posted in the United Kingdom every year.

Scented blooms when cut should be laid in cold water for an hour. When transferred to vases they give off a stronger and more lasting fragrance.

## EULOGY OF KAISER MUST GO

### Public Appeals to Board of Education to Eliminate It From Chicago School Books

A despatch from Chicago says: Mass meetings and public appeals to the Board of Education to eliminate the eulogy of the German Kaiser from the Chicago school books are being planned. With the exception of the German newspapers the various other foreign language newspapers of the city are uniting in a demand that the Board of Education either cause the page in the spelling containing the eulogistic text on the Kaiser be cut out, or to have the entire edition of the spelling destroyed.

"There will be meetings, resolutions and communications upon



### TORONTO'S MOST POPULAR SUMMER DISSIPATION IS CITY DAIRY ICE CREAM

—the demand has spread from year to year until it is now on sale in nearly every town in Ontario. There seems to be something about the climate of Canada that makes it the confederation that everybody craves in warm weather—infants, invalids, children or grown-ups, it makes no difference what your state or station. City Dairy Ice Cream is most refreshing, nourishing and digestible.

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