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The Toronto World

THURSDAY MORNING JUNE 27 1918

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 13,742 TWO CENTS

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND IN NEW ATTACK

ITALIANS NOW HAVE RETAKEN ALL MATERIAL

Complete Recapture of Artillery and Arms Has Been Ascertained.

MUCH ENEMY BOOTY

Deal of Work Necessary Before Quantity Lost by Austrians is Known.

Rome, June 26.—Today's official statement says:

"Yesterday our troops, having completely recaptured the bridgehead of Casso Sile, extended it, provoking and firmly sustaining resolute counterattacks by numerous enemy forces. Eight officers and 371 of other ranks were captured.

"On the remainder of the front there were artillery duels of not very great intensity and activity by small parties.

"Between Mori and Loppio, one of our assault patrols surprised and destroyed an enemy advanced post, and capturing the survivors.

"Our flights dropped several tons of bombs on enemy ammunition dumps on the Venetian plain and on railway establishments at Mattarello.

"Seven hostile machines were brought down. Lieutenant Flavio Baracchini obtained his thirty-first victory.

"In the clearing up of the battlefield, a few hundred additional prisoners were taken.

"The complete recapture of all our artillery, arms and material has been ascertained. Only after long statistical work will it be possible to establish the enormous quantity of Austrian arms and material which remained in our hands."

ITALIANS RENEW FIGHT IN THE HIGHER ALPS

Advantages Secured in Mountains Despite Severe Resistance by the Enemy.

Italian Army Headquarters, June 26.—In the higher Alps there are evidences of renewed activity. Italian Alpini, surprising the enemy on the summit of Cavello, 10,500 feet high, in the Tonale region, took 60 prisoners and captured several machine guns.

North of Monte Grappa detachments of the fourth army, after violent artillery and machine gun preparation, made thrusts and secured advantages, despite severe enemy resistance.

Russians Now Would Welcome Military Action by Allies

Washington, June 26.—John Skokine, a member of the Russian commission sent to the United States by the Kerensky government a year ago, and now back from Paris, said today he had been in touch with sentiment in Russia, and learned that the people would welcome military action by the allies to save the country from Germany, though a few months ago such action would have been intolerable.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS BY BRITISH AIRMEN

Enemy's Airdrome at Belchem Bombed From Low Altitude, and Powder Works Hit.

London, June 26.—The air ministry issued the following report tonight on aerial operations:

"On Tuesday night successful attacks were made by us on the enemy's airdrome at Belchem. Observation was difficult, but much damage is believed to have been done and a fire was started. The bombs were released from a low altitude, and machine guns fired into the hangars. Our planes were twice attacked with machine gun fire by low-flying machines, one of which was brought to a standstill. A large number of bombs were also dropped on railway sidings at Metz-Stablon.

"On Wednesday, a railway establishment and powder works at Karlsruhe were attacked with good results. The powder works, main station and other buildings were hit. Our formations were heavily attacked by hostile airplanes, and three of our machines have not returned."

AMERICANS TAKE 264 PRISONERS AT BELLEAU

French Raid German Lines Near Montdidier, Says Official Statement.

Paris, June 26.—The number of prisoners captured by the Americans in their operation in Belleau wood was 264, according to the war office communication tonight. The French raided the German line northwest of Montdidier, adds the statement, inflicting losses and taking prisoners. On June 25, twenty-two enemy machines were brought down or forced to land in a damaged condition. Three Drachens were burned. German bombing planes in the night and day dropped more than 17 tons of projectiles on aviation grounds, bivouacs, cantonments and munitions depots in the battle zone. Explosions and fires were observed.

7,000 Strike at Bridgeport; Will Be Quadrupled Saturday

Bridgeport, Conn., June 26.—Their wage demands not acceded to, 7,000 machine workers dropped their tools at noon today and walked out of the various manufacturing plants of this city. They here say that 6,000 sympathetic strikers will leave the shops tomorrow and that by Saturday 20,000 men will be on strike.

CHANGES EXPECTED IN THE GOVERNMENT

Ottawa Paper Predicts Them When Premier Borden Returns From Conference.

FOSTER TO RETIRE

Hon. A. K. Maclean Likely to Get a Full Portfolio, and Other Changes Mooted.

Ottawa, June 27.—The Citizen says this morning:

"When Sir Robert Borden returns to the capital rumor has it that a number of changes will be made in the cabinet. It is reported, for instance, that Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, will go to the senate and retire from the department, while Hon. A. K. Maclean, who made good as acting minister of finance, is likely to get a full cabinet portfolio. At present he has none, but is heard of in connection with reconstruction and development.

"The announcement that Mr. Flou-din is to return to the postoffice department suggests the probability of his qualifying with a seat in the senate. It is rumored, for example, that Lieut.-Governor Leblanc of Quebec will resign because of ill-health and be succeeded by Hon. Joseph Bolduc, speaker of the senate, thus creating a vacancy in the upper house for Mr. Flou-din's parliamentary secretary. Mr. Lambton is prominently mentioned.

"Other changes are also mooted. It is to be remembered that the premier is pledged to give Liberals cabinet representation on the fifty-fifty basis, and they are now about three short of it, so the new men are likely to be largely of that political stripe. F. P. Pardee and one or two of the prominent men not in politics may land in the cabinet. If Mr. Crofters retires, Hon. Gideon Robertson, with a seat in the house, would probably succeed him."

SOARING EXCHANGE RATES

New York funds continue to be quoted at the greatest premium ever recorded in Toronto and Montreal. Financiers in close touch with the situation frankly admit that they look for little relief until the new crops are ready to be moved, and, whether or not the strain will then be relaxed, they point out, will depend upon the willingness of the United States to advance credits.

"There will probably be a slight drop in the premium, which is at present virtually 2 1/2 per cent, within the next few weeks, but a trying situation is bound to continue until September or October at earliest. It was stated in The World yesterday. Remittances across the border to meet interest on obligations, and for refunding purposes, in the case of maturing debentures, around July 1, will make a total of eight or ten million dollars. However, the easing of the tension after these payments are disposed of will not materially affect the premium on New York funds.

Some weeks ago, when the premium reached two per cent, an unprecedented height, up to that time, considerable uncertainty was caused in Canadian financial and business circles. This week the record of 27-16 was reached in Toronto and Montreal, following Sir Thomas White's announcement that the placing of a large Canadian loan in the United States was impracticable because of the high rate of interest. It would be necessary to pay, it is not unlikely that a new record will be established before the week is over. As an instance of the abnormal character of the rate now ruling on New York funds, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that a year ago the premium was only one-sixteenth of one per cent.

Will Resign

Dr. von Kuehlmann To Give Up Portfolio of Foreign Secretary.

Basle, Switzerland, June 26.—A rumor has reached here from Berlin that Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, will resign his portfolio.

LIES AS TO ORIGIN OF WAR, SAY PARIS

German Foreign Minister's Speech Bitterly Criticized by the Papers.

Paris, June 26.—The newspapers of Paris devote much space to the address of Dr. von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, and reproach him for repeating "lies as to the origin of the war."

The Petit Journal declares that the orator must "have an abnormal dose of impudence to declare, the day after the German emperor had gloried himself in that he foresaw the war, that Russia and the entente started it.

"In the midst of ambiguities," the newspaper says, "can be seen the deadly uneasiness of the Kaiser." The speech was intended for German consumption, in the opinion of The Excelsior which says that the German people need such "recomforting tonics."

The Petit Parisien sees an economic war after the war, and the Echo de Paris thinks that the daily strengthened economic league of the allies has crushed Germany's political arms, and that the anger of the German leaders was expressed thru the foreign minister.

The Matin declares that such addresses as that of Dr. von Kuehlmann are intended to "deceive us."

They say it is evident that there has been no progress and that the world is no nearer the hour of peace "for which Germany is not yet ripe."

AIR RAID ON PARIS BY GERMAN PLANES

Paris, June 27.—German airplanes penetrated the anti-aerial defences of Paris Wednesday night and several bombs were dropped, causing material damage, says an official statement issued early today. The statement reads:

"At night several groups of enemy airplanes were perceived coming in the direction of Paris. An alarm was given at 11.16 o'clock. The aerial defences went into action and the anti-aircraft batteries threw up a violent curtain of fire. Several bombs were dropped, causing material damage. All clear was sounded at 12.35 a.m. Thursday."

A RECORD IN MAY OF SUNK U-BOATS

London, June 27.—The month of May was really the most favorable we have yet had.

This is the comment of Archibald S. Hurd, the naval writer with the Daily Telegraph, who adds:

"It is common knowledge that, owing to the large number of submarines destroyed, the price has risen to a higher price for every ton of shipping sunk than in any corresponding period since piracy was inaugurated.

"The offensive by sea was still being maintained by the Germans during May with the utmost vigor, but in spite of the unprecedented number of submarines sent to sea only 24,000 tons of British tonnage was lost, as compared with 374,000 in May of last year."

Germans Bluffed With Yarns About Capture of New York

With the American Army in France, June 26.—German prisoners captured by the Americans on storming the Belleau wood section last night now number 250, including 7 officers. One of the officers said the German commanders have been telling the soldiers that the Germans have landed an army in America, captured New York, and are now marching towards Philadelphia. The Germans also are told that submarines have sunk between 40 and 50 ships in Long Island sound.

FIX BUTTER PRICE.

It was announced yesterday in Toronto that the price which the Allied Purchasing Commission has fixed for creamery butter is 45 1/2 per cent. The butter will have to be delivered at Montreal by the wholesalers for this price.

HATS FOR THE HOLIDAY.

Monday next is Dominion Day, when all Canada takes a holiday, and her people enjoy the day fittingly. This is the one day when Summer Hats come out in full force. We invite you to inspect our offerings in Straw and Panama. Our prices will interest, and we feel sure that in our wide variety you will find a style that suits you. Dineen at Temperance and Yonge.

ENTIRE COUNTRY SLOWLY STARVING

Austria-Hungary Said to Be Without Food of Any Kind.

HARVEST OUTLOOK BAD

Grains Are Poor, Potato Yield Small, and There's No Fruit.

Copenhagen, June 26.—The harvest prospects in Bavaria are extremely bad and the Bavarian Agricultural Council is preparing the population for further suffering, according to a Munich despatch to The Berlin Tageblatt. Frosts have affected the crops in the kingdom, and they have also suffered from drought. Rye is in particular had state, the advices add, while the potato yield is expected to be very small, and there is virtually no fruit.

Entire Country Starving.

London, June 26.—The internal situation in Austria-Hungary continues to be disturbed intensely, according to the correspondent of The Daily Mail at Anemasse, on the Franco-Swiss frontier, who claims to have authentic sources of information. Under date of Monday he says that the strikes in Hungary are extending to the country these men are forming robber bands, and in certain parts of the country there are marching into Bohemia to restore order.

Prague is reported to be without bread, meat and potatoes, and Galicia is almost as bad off in the empire.

Saxony Needs Food.

Amsterdam, May 26.—The Dresden newspapers, says a despatch to The Telegraph from the Saxony capital, have published an appeal to the government for relief from the critical food situation in Saxony, which is described as the worst in the empire.

What Soldiers Eat.

Rome, June 26.—An official chemist examination of the black bread eaten by the Austrian soldiers who were in the Italian campaign showed 32 per cent of oat flour, the remainder being ground up wood shavings, straw, hay and other unintended ingredients.

Thousands Courtrai Inhabitants Sent to Sedan for Road Work

Washington, June 26.—An official despatch from France today said that a thousand of the inhabitants of Courtrai have been ordered to leave for Sedan, where they are compelled to work on the construction of roads and trench building. All those condemned to serve in prison by the German courts also have been sent to Sedan to work on military roads.

WANT BOARD TO INVESTIGATE.

London, Ont., June 26.—The members of the Italian Airplane Commission in Washington, with the recommendation that Signor Caproni's offer be formally accepted thru the Italian Government. In his statement to Alan B. Hively, president of the club, Lieut. Belloni pointed out that the machines could be built in American airplane factories in large numbers, and as there were plenty of airmen available for the service, there only remained organization, faith and skill to make transatlantic flying successful.

AVIATION REPORT.

Ten Enemy Planes Destroyed and Four Driven Down Out of Control.

London, June 26.—The official communication dealing with aviation issued this evening says:

"The weather conditions on June 25 were unfavorable for artillery observation, but some hostile batteries were located and reported by our machines. A number of reconnaissances also were carried out and photographs taken.

"In air fighting, ten enemy airplanes were destroyed and four driven down out of control. Seven of our machines are missing.

"The total of bombs dropped during the day and night amounted to ten tons."

Belgian Armored Motor Corps Has Arrived Safely in France

Washington, June 26.—Major Osterrieth, chief of the Belgian military mission, announced today the safe arrival in France of the 250 members of the Belgian Armored Motor Corps, who passed thru the United States last month en route from Russia to the Belgian front. They visited many cities in this country, and assisted in the Red Cross hundred million dollar war fund campaign.

BRITISH FRONT IS QUIET.

London, June 26.—"Beyond artillery activity on both sides in the different sectors," Field Marshal Haig announced from headquarters in France tonight, "there is nothing of special interest to report."

KERENSKY REACHES LONDON IS SEEKING AID FOR RUSSIA

Former Premier is Combating Spread of German Influence and Intrigue, and Will Visit the United States.

Washington, June 26.—The unheralded appearance in London today of Alexander Kerensky, former provisional premier of Russia, together with his announcement that he is on his way to America, and that he is certain Russia soon will be fighting again with the forces of democracy against German domination, furnished the subject for a discussion in official and diplomatic circles that covered a wide range.

As there apparently had been no intimation of Kerensky's intended visit to this country, speculation naturally centred around his purpose in coming. The belief seems to be general that he not only will seek to enlist the support of his own people in this country in his efforts to rehabilitate Russia and cast off the German yoke, but will discuss the subject with officials as well.

His Many Possibilities. Appearing as he does at a time when both the United States and the entente governments are earnestly considering how they may best aid Russia to rid herself of German influence and establish a stable government, the visit of the one-time dictator of that stricken nation is regarded by officials as having many and far-reaching possibilities.

Coincident with the appearance of Kerensky in London, John Bookin, a member of the Russian commission sent to the United States by the Kerensky government a year ago, and now just back from France, announced today that he had learned from intimate reports from Russia that the people would welcome military action by the allies to overcome German domination.

A few months ago, Mr. Bookin said, this action would have been intolerable to the people, but German aggression in spite of the Brest-Litovsk treaty has caused so much suffering and privation that allied intervention now would be hailed with relief.

Mr. Bookin's statement and that of former Premier Kerensky concerning the change in the sentiment of the Russian masses served to bear out reports received at the state department. It is known that for some time powerful forces have been gathering within Russia itself to restore order and establish a government in accord with entente governments.

Hiding in Moscow. It developed today that Kerensky actually has been in Russia most of the period of eight months since his government suddenly was overthrown by the Bolsheviks. Also undoubtedly sought by the Bolsheviks, he is understood to have been hiding in Moscow and in the Caucasus, directing his agents in combating the spread of German influence and intrigue. However, it has not yet been made clear to what extent Kerensky represents the elements seeking to set up a strong government in Russia and to what use he will be put in the allied plans for rehabilitation of that country.

Additional reports of resentment among the people of Russia of German domination continue to reach the Washington Government. An official said today that latest news shows the country still in chaos, with the masses beginning to understand that Germany is largely to blame for conditions.

Reports from Moscow to Washington are that workmen in the Ukraine are in open revolt and that efforts are being made to form a new government at Kiev. Grave disorders are foreseen by officials here in the districts where the peasants are being robbed of their land and where the workmen's control of the factories thru their committees has been overthrown and lower wages and longer working hours put into effect.

Spoke in London. London, June 26.—The appearance of M. Kerensky before the labor council today was merely preliminary to a speech which he had expected to make tomorrow. He had planned to address the delegates at greater length.

M. Kerensky expects to go to Paris, perhaps before the end of the week, and a few days later to sail for America. He left Russia less than three weeks ago, by way of Mourmansk. Between the days of his disappearance from public affairs and then, he spent the time in Novgorod, Petrograd and Moscow. His wife remains in Russia, in hiding with their children.

Altho Kerensky's evasion of the police agents of his own country was facilitated by a monastic and long beard, which he grew in his long months of hiding, he did not think this sufficient to disguise himself, and added the dress of a soldier servant. A friend procured for him the pass and other papers of an orderly, and finally he began to move more publicly about the streets of Moscow. Finally he risked passage on the railway and got out of the country.

One man with whom he has conferred much since his arrival here is M. Stachovich, his own appointee as ambassador to Spain, who was summoned to London a few days before

BRITISH SEAPLANES ACTIVE SINKING MINES AND U-BOATS

Naval Air Force Contingents Have Also Carried Out Day Bombing Raids on Bruges and Ostend Docks.

London, June 26.—The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued by the admiralty this evening:

"During the period from June 20 to June 25 air force contingents with the navy carried out day bombing raids on the Bruges and Ostend docks. About four tons of bombs were dropped on quays and sheds. An enemy drone at Mariakerke was bombed.

"In home waters during this period, in spite of unseizable weather, anti-submarine escort duties were maintained by airplanes, seaplanes and airships. Enemy mines were located and sunk and submarines were attacked.

"It has now been ascertained that the pilot of a large seaplane who was forced to alight near the coast of Holland June 4, shot down another enemy seaplane, making a total of three destroyed on that occasion."

GRAIN GROWS FAST AS RESULT OF RAIN

Regina, June 26.—Wheat is in the short blade in the province, according to reports received by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, from their representatives from all parts of the province, and made public tonight. The reports also show that crop conditions have greatly improved during the past week as a result of local showers, which have fallen almost everywhere.

Slight hail seems to have accompanied rains in many parts of the province, but from no districts was extensive damage from this source reported. Avonia, south of Regina, reports wheat 12 inches high, but backward owing to drought. As a result of heavy rains the grain is growing rapidly, and crops have much improved.

PEMBERTON BILLING ON THE WRONG SCENT

Is Told in Commons Sir Albert Stanley's Name is Not Nuttmeyer, But Knatteries.

London, June 26.—Noel Pemberton Billing, member of parliament for the east division of Hertfordshire, whose activities include a crusade against all persons of German origin, attacked Sir Albert Stanley, president of the board of trade, in the house of commons this afternoon. He elicited the reply that Sir Albert's family name was Knatteries, that he was from Derbyshire, and had no foreign blood.

Mr. Pemberton Billing put the following question to Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman in the house: "Is the president of the board of trade a German of the name of Nuttmeyer, and does he hold his position thru the influence of a German who is now working in Derbyshire, and had no foreign blood?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied that he knew Sir Albert Stanley and no German blood or connections.

Sir Albert promptly explained the matter to the house. He said that his father and mother were born in Derbyshire, that the family was English for many generations back, and had no trace of foreign blood. Knatteries was an old English name, but very difficult to pronounce; hence his parent had changed it after he had resided for some years in America. This statement was greeted with cheers and laughter.

Total Captures by Italians Nearly Eighteen Thousand

Italian Army Headquarters, June 26.—With the capture yesterday of between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners, the total captures by the Italian forces during the counter-offensives are brought up to the neighborhood of 18,000 men.

Wage Question Has Been Settled in Port Arthur Shipyards

Port Arthur, Ont., June 26.—The wage question at the Port Arthur shipbuilding plant, which has been threatening trouble for some time, was settled this evening by the adoption of a schedule of nine hours' work for not less than ten hours' pay.

TEASPOONFUL A MEAL U. S. SUGAR ALLOWED

Order Issued by Food Commissioner Which Will Be Effective for Six Months.

Washington, June 26.—The restriction of the American people to one and a half ounces of sugar a day for each individual during the next six months was ordered today by Food Commissioner Herbert Hoover. The amount is about one teaspoonful of sugar in this country, together with the absence of mercantile vessels to import hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar from the Philippine Islands, Java and other sugar-producing countries, mentioned as the reason for the curtailment.

Mr. Hoover's allotment is three pounds a month to each person. This is at the rate of 16 ounces for each 30 meals, or about one-half ounce to each meal. The reduction is estimated to amount to 25 per cent, below the normal consumption of sugar.

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