

# 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 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 Corrias 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 Tegetthof, 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.

## 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 launched 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.

## PLANT TO REFINE NICKEL AND COPPER.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The contract for the construction of a nickel and copper refining plant at Deschênes, Que., for the British-American Nickel Corporation, calls for completion of the job before the snow flies. The buildings and machinery will cost over \$1,000,000. It is understood that both British and Norwegian interests are back of the scheme.

## 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 newsdealers after June 15th, has caused renewed interest in the problem of substitutes. The Controller of Paper Supplies has decided to allow the newspapers of Middlesex, 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.

## 37 PLANES DOWNED 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.

## 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 Asalone 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 Asalone 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.



The above map shows the reasons why both mouths of the Rhine are in Holland and the southern section of Holland forms a barrier between Germany and Belgium.

## Markets of the World

**Breadstuffs**  
 Toronto, May 21.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 do., \$2.20½; No. 3 do., \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½; in store Fort William, including 2½c. tax.  
 Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 80½c.; No. 3 C.W., 77½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 77½c.; No. 1 feed, 74½c. in store Fort William.  
 American corn—No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal.  
 Ontario oats—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—Malt, \$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.

**Provisions—Wholesale**  
 Barrelled Meats—Picked pork, \$49; mess pork, \$47.  
 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, 49 to 50c; backs, plain, 43 to 44c; backs, boneless, 46 to 48c. Breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c.  
 Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.  
 Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30½c; clear bellies, 28 to 28½c; fat backs, 25c.  
 Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 32c; tubs, 31½ to 32½c; pairs, 31½ to 32½c; 1-lb. prints, 33 to 33½c. Shortening, tierces, 26 to 26½c; tubs, 26½ to 26¾c; pairs, 26½ to 27c; 1-lb. prints, 27½ to 28c.

**Montreal Markets**  
 Montreal, May 21.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 92½c; No. 3, 90c; extra No. 1 feed, 90c; No. 3 local white, 84½c. Flour—New standard Spring wheat grade, \$10.95 to \$11.05. Rolled oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.35. Bran, \$35.00. Shorts, \$40.00. Middlings, \$48.00 to \$50.00. Moullie, \$60.00 to \$62.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.00.

**Live Stock Markets**  
 Toronto, May 21.—Extra choice heavy steers, \$14.50 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' cows, choice, \$12.00 to \$13.00; do., good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do., medium, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do., rough, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do., 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; canners and cutters, \$6.25 to \$7.50; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$140.00; do., com., \$16.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$21.00; do., weighed off cars, \$21.25; do., f.o. b., \$20.00.  
 Montreal, May 21.—Choice steers, \$13 to \$14; good, do., \$12 to \$12.50; medium, do., \$10 to \$12; choice butchers' bulls, \$11 to \$12; good, do., \$10 to \$10.50; medium, do., \$9 to \$10; butchers' cows, \$11 to \$11.50; good, do., \$10 to \$11; medium, do., \$9 to \$9.50. Calves—Milk-fed, \$12 to \$14; good, \$8.50 to \$11. Sheep—\$10 to \$13; lambs, \$16 to \$17. Hogs—Choice selects, off cars, \$22; sows, \$20 to \$20.50.

## 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 of 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. The home return shows 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.

## 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 "Eichenlaub", the next highest German decoration to the Ordre Pour Merite, which he designed to bestow upon the general directing the attack. But when the Kaiser left the Yser the Eichenlaub still tinkled in his pocket.

## 172 BRITISH SHIPS ELUDED 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.

## QUEBEC CITY NOW HAS NO DRUNKS

A despatch from Quebec says: Recorder Dry still finds time hanging heavily on his hands since the bars went out of existence. Yesterday not a single case of drunkenness was up for disposal before him and the old court-room seems kind of lonesome. In fact, details have been conspicuous by the absence there since May 1, only one offender having made his bow before the tribunal within 14 days.



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.

## The Doings of the Duffs.

