ITALY TO ENTER THE WAR

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 reopening 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 Vicenza 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."

A Large Motor Truck Which Is to Be Taken to France by the Army Service Corps.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, May 25.—Manitoba 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., 66 3-4c; No. 3 C.W., 64 1-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 64 1-4c; No. 1 feed, 63 1-2c, track, lake ports.

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

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 60 to 61c; No 3 white, 59 to 60c, outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.45 to $1.46, outside.

Peas—No 2 nominal, per car lots, $1.60 to $1.65, outside.

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

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 77 to 79c, outside

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

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $8.10; second patents, in jute bags, $7.60; strong bakers', in jute bags, $7.40, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $6 to $6.10, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots—Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $28; middlings, per ton, $29; good feed flour, per bag, $2.05 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 prints, 32 to 33c; do., solids, 28 to 30c.

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 hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 20c; Spring chickens, 50c; fowl, 13 to 15c; turkeys, dressed, 20 to 21c.

Cheese—The market is firm, being quoted at 19 3-4c for large, and at 20c for twins

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

Provisions.

Cured meats are quoted as follows:—Bacon, long clear, 13 3-4 to 14c per lb. in case lots. Hams—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; boneless backs, 23c.

Lard—The market is quiet, with prices steady; pure lard, tubs, 11 3-4 to 12c; do., pails, 12 to 12 1-2c. Compound, tubs 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 $13.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, May 25.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 82 to 83c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 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, firsts, $8.20; seconds, $7.70; strong bakers', $7.50; Winter patents, choice, $7.90; straight rollers, $7.40 to $7.50; do., bags, $3.50 to $3.60. Rolled oats—Bbls., $7 to $7.15; bags, 90 lbs., $3.35. Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $38. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $19 to $20.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18 3-4 to 19 1-4; finest easterns, 18 1-4 to 18 1-2c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 31 1-2 to 32c; seconds, 30 3-4 to 31c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 24 to 25c; No. 2 stock, 20c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 42 1-2c. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, $13.75 to $14. Pork—Heavy Canada, short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $28.50; Canada short-cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 9 1-2c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs. 11 1-2c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, May 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.58 7-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.51 7-8 to $1.57 7-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.47 3-4 to $1.54 3-8; July, $1.44. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 69 3-4 to 70c. Oats—No. 3 white, 50 1-4 to 50 3-4c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Minn., May 25.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.55 1-2; No. 1 Northern, $1.54 1-2; No. 2 Northern, $1.47 1-2 to $1.50 1-2; July, $1.49 Linseed, $1.94 1-2; July, $1.96 1-2.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, May 25.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.10 to $8.40; do., good, $7.40 to $7.90; do., medium, $6.85 to $7.25; do., common, $6.25 to $6.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.60 to $7.50; do, good bulls, $6 to $6.75; do., rough bulls, $5 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $7.35; do., good, $6 to $6.35; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.75; do., common, $4.75 to $5.25; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6.25 to $7.50; canners and cutters, $4 to $5; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $75; light ewes, $7 to $8; do., heavy, $5 to $6.50; do., bucks, $5.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $8 to $10; calves, $4.50 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $9.40 to $9.45; do., off cars, $9.65 to $9.75; do., f.o.b., $8.

Montreal, May 25.—There were no choice steers on the market, but the demand was good for the best offered, and sales were made at $8.25 to $8.50, and the lower grades sold down to $6 to $6.50, while butcher cows brought from $6.25 to $8, and bulls from $6 to $8.25 per cwt. The offerings of small meats were larger than they have been of late, for which there was a good demand, and an active trade was done in Spring lambs at $4 to $8 each. Yearlings sold at $8.75 to $9.25 per cwt., and ewe sheep at $7 to $7.50. Calves met with an active demand at prices ranging from $1.50 to $10 each, as to size and quality. The tone of the market for hogs was firm, with a good demand from packers, and sales of selected lots were made at $9.75 to $10 per cwt., weighed off cars.

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 havng them officially attached to the passport and stamped by the Unted 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.

Practising apothecaries are exempt from service on juries.

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 Peremysl, continues, however, to be the principal storm centre. At this point strong forces of Germans have swarmed across the river and established themselves along the former Russian fortified line. Peremysl has been bombarded from the air.

The communications of Peremysl 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 Peremysl 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 Bukowina 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.

CORRESPONDENCE FOR PRISONERS.

Instructions Re Addressing Postal Matter to Germany.

1. Letters (letters should be left open), postcards and postal parcels should be addressed as follows:—
   1. Rank, initials, name;
   2. Regiment, or other unit;
   3. British (or Canadian, French, Belgian or Russian) prisoner of war;
   4. Place of internment;
   5. Germany.

Place of internment should be stated always, if possible, and parcels cannot be accepted unless place of internment is stated. All addresses must be in ink.

2. Communications should be limited to private and family news and to necessary business communications, and should not be sent too frequently. No references to the naval, military or political situation or to naval or military movements and organizations are allowed. Letters or postcards containing such references will not be delivered.

3. Friends of prisoners of war are advised to send postcards in preference to letters, as postcards are less likely to be delayed If letters are sent, they should not exceed in length two sides of a sheet of note paper and should contain nothing but the sheet of note paper On no account should the writing be crossed

4. Letters cannot for the present be accepted for registration.

5. Postage need not be paid either on letters or parcels addressed to prisoners of war.

6. No letters should be enclosed in parcels, and newspapers must not on any account be sent. So far as is known there is no restriction on the contents of parcels; tobacco may be sent and will be admitted duty free, but food stuffs of a perishable character should not be sent. Parcels should not exceed 11 lbs. in weight.

7. Remittances can be made by money order to prisoners of war. Instructions as to how to proceed can be obtained from postmasters of accounting post offices. The transmission of coin, either in letters or parcels, is expressly prohibited. Postal notes and bank notes should not be sent.

8. It must be understood that no guarantee of the delivery of either parcels or letters can be given and that the Post Office accepts no responsibility. In any case, considerable delay may take place, and failure to receive an acknowledgement should not necessarily be taken as an indication that letters and parcels sent have not been delivered.

9. So far as is known, prisoners of war in Germany are allowed to write letters or postcards from time to time; but they may not always have facilities for doing so, and the fact that no communication is received from them need not give rise to anxiety.

Demands No Eulogy of the Kaiser

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 Public School speller 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 speller containing the eulogistic text on the Kaiser be cut out, or to have the entire edition of the speller destroyed.

"There will be meetings, resolutions and communications upon the subject, and the Board of Education will be asked to undo the wrong that has been done," said Vladimir Geringer, editor of the Daily Svornotst. "It is not a foreign language question. It is purely an American proposition. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, in the interview, points out that the Board of Education is the place to appeal to, and that is where we will go. We will also ask Mrs. Young to explain why no other ruler is eulogized. Further, in the next few days we will issue the facts regarding the gymnasium and school life of the Kaiser, which will show up something more."

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."

YIELDS BIG RETURN.

Receipts Since War Tax Became Effective Are $171,063.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A further indication of the successful working of the war measures is found in the already heavy collections under the War Revenue Act by the Department of Inland Revenue. The receipts since the war tax became effective in March to May 18 have been $171,063. This by no means represents all the new revenue from the stamp taxes, as in many cases postage stamps have been and are being used. The war stamp revenue in the Inland Revenue Department alone was $46,570 in March and $45,692 in April. The total inland revenue in March was $1,828,794, and in April $1,438,598, a decline of about $420,000.

About 14,400 degrees Fahrenheit is the temperature of the sun.

GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

Customs Officers Have Been Advised to Exercise Vigilance.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Customs officers at all ports of entry in Canada have been notified by the department to exercise greater vigilance toward the exclusion of German publications. The entry of these publications has been prohibited under the proclamations relative to trading with the enemy, but some are finding their way in by mail and express. Special reference is made to a book entitled "Fur Vaterland Und Ehre" or "For Fatherland and Honor," which is said to have been distributed extensively through Ontario by a St. Louis publishing firm.

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.

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 ner 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 Gurkhas advanced over half a mile. The ground thus won was consolidated during the night in spite of very strong counter-attacks.

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."

Government Enquiry Into Crucifixion Story

A despatch from London says: In the House of Commons Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, announced that the Government was enquiring into the allegation that Germans had removed the figure of Christ from a large village crucifix and fastened a wounded Canadian sergeant to the cross.

Bible Names of Battleships.

The custom of giving Bible names to men-of-war at one time prevailed extensively in the British Navy. There is only one vessel, the battleship Goliath, now sunk, with a Biblical appellation. The names are chiefly pagan, like Hercules, or adjectival, like Audacious. In the 17th century, however, the British Naval Fleet included vessels named Abraham, Benjamin, Ephraim, John the Baptist, Jonathan, King David, Ruth, and Solomon. In Nelson's time there was both an Adam and Eve, and an Eden, but by then the use of Biblical names for engines of destruction began to be out of favor. At a still earlier date the practice was very much more common. One warship, commissioned in the time of Henry VIII., bore the name of Christ, and among the fighting fleet of Henry V.'s time were ships named Jesus, Holy Ghost, Peter, Paul and Paternoster.

Quite Remote.

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

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

Beetles will depart like magic if ground borax mixed with brown sugar is laid about the hearth or other haunts.

FAILURE OF THE CAMPAIGN

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 Bukowina, 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 Peremysl 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 Peremysl.

RESERVES BEING BROUGHT UP

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 says that all the big guns of the Germans on the Belgian coast except their aircraft pieces have been transferred to the Yser, while all the Landsturm at Bruges, equipped with new rifles, have gone with them.

THE KAISER HAD A CLOSE CALL

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.