AUSTRIAN SHIPS SUNK IN RAID BY ITALIANS

WEATHER—Fair and Warmer.

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The Evening World.

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NEW AMERICAN ARMY JOINS HAIG TROOPS

CAPT. RESNATI KILLED IN TEST OF BIPLANE

RESNATI IS KILLED IN TEST OF AMERICAN-BUILT PLANE; ENEMY PLOT IS SUSPECTED

Famous Italian Flyer Ascends Only 100 Feet When Machine Crumples Up.

WAS OF CAPRONI TYPE.

Suspicion It Was Tampered With Causes Appointment of Board of Inquiry.

Capt. Antonio Sylvia Resnati of the Royal Italian Flying Corps and the man who has startled the world with flying feats in the monster Caproni airplane during the past year, fell 100 feet with a new biplane of the Caproni type on Field No. 1 at the Army Aviation School at Mineola shortly after noon to-day and was instantly killed.

A sinister mystery surrounded his death which the officers of the school immediately put under investigation. Though Capt. Resnati himself and his expert mechanic gave the new machine a thorough inspection before Resnati left the ground, hardly had the giant flying car cleared the tops of the nearest trees when the left wing crumpled and the ten-seater dropped like a plummet.

Major E. J. Canady, Commandant of the Aviation School, appointed a board of investigation comprising Major Thomas Hitchcock, head of the flying department; Major Canady, commanding officer of the flying field, and three others, to make a rigid investigation into the cause of the accident. This action was taken upon the belief that the new biplane had been tampered with and the defect created by malice, cleverly concealed to escape the preliminary investigation before the flight. Immediately after the accident armed guards were thrown about the camp.

Capt. Resnati was planning to make a non-stop flight between Mineola and Chicago in the machine which dashed him to death.

The fatal accident occurred in the sight of most of the students and the officers in charge of the Army Aviation School. They had assembled to watch the flight, for this was the first test to be given the new machine. The great flying bird, with a wing stretch which made the other machines parked in the flying field look like dragonflies in comparison, was of American manufacture and, with the consent of the Italian Government, had been designed on the Caproni model. It carried two machine guns and racks for more than 800 pounds of bombs, as well as seating capacity for ten.

Capt. Resnati, who had elected to give the machine its first test flight, took his seat in the fuselage and mechanics twirled the two big propellers located on either side of the long projecting snout of the body.

The big car started on a swift "taxi" across the field, then rose slowly. Capt. Resnati brought it around on a slow turn at the far edge of the field and began to climb. Hardly had he finished the turn and when he was not higher than 100 feet

(Continued on Second Page.)

Read "The Sister of a Certain Soldier." Best N. Y. Book Stands and Shows. 25c.—Adv.

RACING RESULTS, Page 2 ENTRIES, Page 13

FAMOUS ITALIAN FLYER KILLED AT MINEOLA BY FALL FROM BIG PLANE

CAPT. RESNATI.

DURAZZO RAIDED BY ITALIANS WITH FLEET AND PLANES

Invaders Sink Austrian Torpedo Boat and Steamer—Fire Military Works.

ROME, May 17.—Italian naval forces torpedoed and sank an enemy torpedo boat and steamer at Durazzo, on the western coast of the Adriatic, Sunday night, it was officially announced to-day.

Italian airplanes bombed and set fire to military works in Lissa and Durazzo, Tuesday. Lissa is on the island of that name, north of Durazzo.

DR. ABBOTT REFUSES TO PRAY FOR KAISER

Tells League to Enforce Peace That Christ Did Not Intercede for Pilate.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—Dr. Lyman Abbott left the League to Enforce Peace in no doubt of his war attitude at last night's session.

"The Archbishop of York has told us," he said, "that we must pray for our enemies, even as Christ on his cross asked of the Father that He forgive His murderers 'for they know not what they do.'

"Yes, for the Roman soldiers who carried out the orders of the Roman Pilate and the Jewish Caiphas, the unwilling instruments of a willing knavery, but he did not pray for Caiphas, he did not pray for Judas, he did not pray for Pilate.

"I would offer up that prayer for ignorant and unwitting criminals; I would not offer it for the Kaiser or for his pals!

"I may be tempted to lie to my fellowmen, but I will not lie to my God.

"Any man who proposes a compromise with Germany or a peace negotiation with this band of brigands is a traitor!"

FORCED MARRIAGES AT 19 PROPOSED FOR ALL GERMANS

Would Punish Childless to Offset 40 Per Cent. Drop in Birth Rate.

LONDON, May 17.—The German Commission appointed to examine the decline in the birth rate in Germany has reported a recommendation for the compulsory marriage of Germans before their twentieth year is passed, according to a despatch to the Daily Express from Amsterdam.

Financial assistance would be granted by the State, according to this plan, which provides penalties for those failing to comply. Provision is also made for the punishment of married couples who remain childless.

A report compiled by the local Government board based on information from German sources shows a fall in the birth rate in Germany during the three years 1915-17, inclusive, equivalent to the loss of 2,000,000 infants. Forty per cent. fewer births occurred in 1916 than in 1913. These figures are compared with a decrease of 16 per cent. in the birth rate in England and Wales.

The infant's death rate in Germany has been kept well down, but nevertheless the report shows, in 50 per cent. higher than in England and Wales.

The infant mortality rate in Germany in 1915, it is shown, was 151 per thousand, as compared with 108 in England and Wales. The rates in 1914 for Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria were, respectively, 164, 173 and 197 per thousand. An abnormal increase in infant mortality during the first month of the war is shown by the fact that in Prussia, in the third quarter of 1915, the rate rose from 128 to 148, in Saxony from 140 to 242, and in Bavaria from 170 to 239.

The records in England and Wales do not show any abnormal increase among infants during the early months of the war.

LOAN PASSES FOUR BILLION; MAY BE $4,250,000,000

Figures Soar, With Complete Totals Still Missing—Full Returns Next Week.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Unofficial reports to-day to the Treasury indicated that the Third Liberty Loan total had gone above $4,000,000,000 and might reach $4,250,000,000. The exact total will not be known until next week.

WILSON ARRIVES HERE.

Will Help Open $100,000,000 Red Cross Drive.

President Wilson arrived here from Washington this afternoon to assist in inaugurating the Red Cross drive for a war fund of $100,000,000.

NO SHIPS TORPEDOED IN WATERS GUARDED BY U. S. NAVY DURING APRIL

This Compares With Thirty-four Such Attacks in October, Says Admiral Wilson.

PARIS, May 17.—There was only one case of torpedoing in waters where American warships are operating during February, compared with thirty-four in October; and in April there were none, Admiral Wilson declared to-day, in an interview published in the Matin.

RED CROSS PARADE WILL OPEN DRIVE FOR $100,000,000

2,000 Nurses and 34 Bands Only Part of Fifth Avenue Demonstration To-Morrow.

Marching down Fifth Avenue to-morrow afternoon, the Red Cross parade, with the accompaniment of thirty-four bands, promises to overshadow anything that has been seen in Manhattan in recent years. Men and women from every walk in life, every creed, will participate in the great demonstration which precedes the opening of the second Nation-wide drive for $100,000,000 to carry on the work of the American Red Cross.

The route of the parade will be from 86th Street, where the more northern units form, down the avenue past the New York Public Library to 14th Street. There all the Red Cross and women's contingents will disperse.

Gen. George R. Dyer will be grand marshal, leading the parade with his staff and the band from Sherry's Palace Theatre. A German Red Cross, composed of women gowned in red and white, will follow. Then in line will be William G. Choate, Chairman of the Women's Committee of New York; Gerhard R. Dean, of the Atlantic Division; Cornelius and H. Dodge, Chairman of the National War Finance Committee; Howard Pratt, Chairman of the National Recreation Commission, and Robert W. De Forest, President of the New York Chapter and Vice President of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross will be represented in the next subunit, led by its Chairman, Henry P. Davison. In this unit will appear Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., John D. Ryan, William H. Taft, Henry Clay Frick, James W. Gerard, Charles M. Schwab, Nicholas M. Butler, Ogden Mills, Felix M. Warburg, Abram I. Elkus, Right Rev. David H. Greer, Robert Fulton Cutting, Henry Morgenthau, Theodore N. Vail, Alton B. Parker, and former Gov. Charles E. Hughes.

Two thousand nurses and 1,000 members of the Community Chorus will march and sing as they go. In addition to the naval contingents, the 71st Infantry, the 7th Infantry, the 69th Infantry, the 12th Infantry, 1st Field Artillery, Squadron A, 1st Signal Battalion, 15th Battalion, the 009 Guard, the Police Reserve, the Boy Scouts and many other civic and auxiliary organizations.

"Rain or Shine" is Chairman Davison's reply to questions regarding possible postponements.

Simultaneously at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when the march begins its march from the starting point at 86th Street, 14 other parades in every part of the United States will swing into line. These will aggregate in all 5,000,000 persons. In addition Brooklyn and the Bronx arranged street demonstrations.

The striking feature of the parade will be the large number of women to participate. More than 20,000 are to be an active worker. Even in the opening shots are fired Monday, many have volunteered. Of these 1,000 women will carry yarn and knitting needles and knit articles for men who are fighting and who will fight.

A prominent New York woman offered to donate 20,000 camp stools for the marching women during rest periods, but the offer was refused.

New York's quota in the drive is $35,000,000, or one-fourth of the total.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU. Astor Pulitzer (World) Building. 63-65 Park Row, New York. Telephone Beekman 4000. Check room for baggage and parcels open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale, at reasonable rates.

PERSHING'S DAILY REPORT TELLS OF LORRAINE BATTLE; GERMAN BATTERIES BLOWN UP

Artillery Fire Again Increases in That Sector, and There is Very Active Patrolling.

[AMERICAN REPORT]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 17.—The following official communique was issued at American Headquarters at 9 o'clock last night:

"In Lorraine there was active patrolling, and artillery fire was again increased. Otherwise the day was quiet at points occupied by our troops."

The enemy hurled high explosives along the villages and roads in the Montdidier region last night and to-day. American guns responded, concentrating their fire upon Cantigny, Fontaine-sous-Montdidier and the roads in the vicinity. New Boche dugouts were located and blown up.

At least two enemy batteries also were destroyed. There are indications that the enemy has been forced to withdraw several light batteries further to the rear.

The American artillery this morning laid down a heavy counter-barrage, frustrating an attempted enemy raid.

RICKENBACKER DOWNS ANOTHER PLANE IN BATTLE WITH THREE

Former American Automobile Racer Had Already Been Decorated for Winging German Machine.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 17 (Associated Press).—American aviators in the section northwest of Toul brought down another German airplane this morning.

Full details of the action have not been received. It appears that Lieut. Edward Rickenbacker of Columbus, O., answering an alarm shortly after daylight, encountered three enemy planes. He attacked them and shot one down three kilometers inside the enemy lines.

Lieut. Rickenbacker, formerly an automobile racer, was decorated with the French War Cross on Wednesday. He assisted in bringing down a German airplane in enemy territory two weeks ago.

BOLSHEVIKI CAPTURE WORLD'S OIL CENTRE

Crossed Caspian in Gunboats and Took Baku, Says Turkish Report.

AMSTERDAM, May 17.—Bolshevik forces are reported to have captured Baku, the centre of the greatest oil producing district in the world, according to a despatch from Constantinople to-day.

The Bolsheviki are said to have crossed the Caspian Sea in gunboats. Baku is on the west coast of that sea, about 50 miles east of Batum.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION REPORTED FOUND IN SUGAR

Credit Given To Discoverer That May Revolutionize Treatment.

[illegible]

VENUS PENCILS set the standard of the world for quality.—BUY VENUS.—Adv.

BRITISH AVIATORS FLY 200 MILES TO RAID SAARBRUCKEN

Battle With 25 Machines but Reach Objective—88 Planes Downed in a Day.

LONDON, May 17.—Eighty-eight airplanes were shot down Wednesday, according to the official reports from Berlin, Paris and London. The French claim to have brought down eighteen planes and four captive balloons. The British shot down thirty-seven, twenty-five of which were destroyed. Eleven British machines are missing. Berlin claims German flyers winged thirty-three Allied airplanes, fourteen of which were shot down by the "Richthofen" formerly commanded by Baron Richthofen, who has been killed by a British aviator.

Following is the official British statement on activities in the air:

"Enemy aircraft was active in the early morning and again in the evening (Wednesday), hostile scouts attacking our bombing machines with particular insistence. Twenty-five German machines were brought down and twelve driven down out of control. One was shot down by machine gun fire from the ground. Eleven of our airplanes are missing.

"After dark our night flying airplanes dropped over fourteen tons of bombs on the railway station at Valenciennes, Lille and Douai, on the enemy's military at Peronne, Bray and Albertine and on the docks at Bruges. One of our machines did not return.

"Early Thursday our airplanes set out to bomb the railway station at Saarbruecken in Germany, covering a front of 200 miles. On crossing the lines they were encountered by the hostile troops and a running fight took place along the entire way to our objective. In the vicinity Saarbruecken was reached by two hostile machines that pursued and were attacking our airplanes at the highest speed. In spite of these attacks twenty bombs were dropped on our objective. Several bombs were seen to explode and a fire was started.

Having attained their objective our airplanes concentrated their efforts on fighting the numerous machines, five of which were brought down. One of our machines was seen to be shot down. All of the others returned."

FRESH TROOPS FROM AMERICA HELP BAR WAY OF GERMANS IN DRIVE TO CHANNEL PORTS

Cheered by British Troops on Reaching Front—Led by American General Who Has Already Commanded Men in Trenches—Not Detached From Pershing's Forces

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 17 (Associated Press).—Troops of the new American army have arrived within the zone of the British forces in Northern France and are now completing their training in the area occupied by the troops which are blocking the path of the Germans to the channel ports.

Their commander already has commanded American forces in trenches on the French front. The British officers and men who are training the new force say the Americans are of the finest material and are certain to give a most excellent account of themselves when they meet the Germans.

The British troops greeted the Americans not only as comrades in arms, but as warm friends, and the work of instruction is being continued in that spirit.

The American forces on arriving within the British zone were cheered to the skies by the sons of Britain, many of whom bore unmistakable signs of battle. They had not seen the Americans before, but they knew they were coming.

The Americans gained all the more enthusiasm by the heartiness of the greeting which they received from their battle-scarred comrades in arms.

The last stages of their training before entering the line was begun almost as soon as they reached their destination. From that point they could hear the rumble of the not distant guns.

How long the American troops have been with the British, when the news that they are making their presence felt along the line may be expected, and where the homes of the men are cannot be disclosed. It is enough to say that men speaking almost every language, descendants from almost every nationality, are working day and night to fit themselves to enter the line as quickly as possible.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The American troops referred to as "the new American Army" are the forces being brigaded and trained with the British, probably on the Flanders battlefront.

They are not troops detached from Gen. Pershing's present forces, but are part of the new movement of troops from the United States forecast by Premier Lloyd George some time ago.

The arrival of American troops at the British front places United States forces in at least three, and probably four sectors of the western offensive front. They have already been officially announced as brigaded with the French between Hattles and Hangard on Sanjerre, and just west of Montdidier. Both of these sectors are south-east of Amiens.

The French and British lines are supposed to converge at Villers-Bretonneux, north of Hangard en Sauterre, and just south of the Somme.

BIG GUN BATTLES RENEWED ON TWO FLANDERS FRONTS

British and Germans Pounding Each Other's Lines on the Western and Northern Salients.

[BRITISH REPORT]

LONDON, May 17.—Continued artillery activity on both the Flandes and Picardy battlefronts was reported in the statements issued to-day by the British and French War Offices. There are no infantry combats.

The artillery fire was particularly intense on British fronts in Flanders. Haig reported heavy cannonading on both sides from Locon to