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TWELVE PAGES—MONDAY MORNING JULY 19 1915—TWELVE PAGES

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DECISIVE VICTORY GAINED BY FRENCH ON HEIGHTS OF MEUSE

Germany and Austria Framing Ultimatum to Roumania

RUSSIANS ENGAGE GERMANIC ALLIES ON FRONT OF 1,000 MILES

TEUTONS CLAIM PROGRESS ON WARSAW FRONT

Operations of Forcing in Russian Outposts Lauded as Victories.

QUIETNESS IN FRANCE

No Big Operations Expected in West for Some Weeks.

LONDON, July 18, 10.15 p.m.—The Russian front, running from the Baltic in the north, to Bessarabia in the south, a distance of nearly 1000 miles, is being subjected to violent attacks by the Germans and Austrians, and in places, according to the German official report, has been pierced.

In the Baltic provinces Gen. Von Below, who is using large forces of cavalry, has crossed the Windau River and is moving toward Riga. In the Przasnysz district, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is making his fourth attempt to reach Warsaw, claims that he has twice broken the Russian lines and compelled the defenders to retire toward the Narow River.

Mackensen on Move.—In southern Poland, after a period of inactivity, Field Marshal von Mackensen is again on the move and claims to have captured some Russian advanced positions, which stood between him and his objective, the Lublin-Chelm railway.

Simultaneously with these attacks, which are the main ones, the Austro-German armies are on the offensive west of the Vistula River, in central Poland, and along the Dniester River.

ATTACK ON ORDUNA EXPOSES PERFDY

German Excuses for Lusitania Horror Discredited, Says Daily Chronicle.

DELIBERATION SHOWN

Steamer Carried No Munitions and Was on Outward Journey.

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Monday, July 19.—The Daily Chronicle says: "The Orduna case makes mince-meat of German official excuses for sinking the Lusitania. The German foreign office told the United States the Lusitania was sunk because she was alleged to be armed and because she was bringing munitions to Britain. The pretenses were flimsy but they were official."

"Yet while President Wilson is still considering his further reply, the Orduna steamed into New York with a wholly destructive of them. She was attacked by a German submarine, first by a torpedo and then by shell fire. It cannot have been supposed to have been bringing munitions to Great Britain for at the time she was engaged on her outward journey from Great Britain to the United States. She cannot have been supposed to be armed for the submarine pursued her on the surface with a heavy shell fire to which she made no reply. There is no conceivable explanation of the attack except that it was deliberately intended to expose non-combatants and neutral passengers to the fate of those carried by the Lusitania and Falaba. Speed and good navigation alone preserved them from it."

TWO TRENCHES RETAKEN FROM ENEMY BY BRITISH

Last Two Weeks Passed Without Important Engagement—Mining Operations Conducted By Both British and Germans—Many Gas Shells Used.

LONDON, July 18.—(8.30 p.m.)—The following official communication was given out here this evening: "Since the last communique of July 9, there has been no change on our front. Altogether there has been no engagement calling for a special report, there has been considerable activity in front of our line, several mines having been sprung both by the enemy and ourselves, and various positions on our front having been subjected at times to heavy bombardment."

"On July 10 the enemy developed a small attack north of Ypres, and gained a footing in our front line. Our local supports, however, immediately reoccupied what was lost. On July 13 the enemy rushed an advanced post on the Ypres-Menin road, but was immediately driven back again. Further north, on the same night, our line was heavily shelled, and we lost a trench held by one company. Again the Germans were driven out at once by our bombing parties and the trench was reoccupied. A feature of this incident was the employment by the enemy of a large quantity of gas shells."

ALLIED TROOPS FOLLOW UP SUCCESS IN WEST AFRICA

Movement to Encircle German Forces Progresses Favorably Near Coast of Guinea—Important Victories Are Fully Confirmed.

PARIS, July 18.—Additional details regarding the capture by Franco-British troops of Garua and Ngaundere in the Kamerun, a German colony in West Africa, are contained in a statement issued tonight by the ministry of colonies. The assertion is made that the movement to encircle the German forces also is progressing favorably nearer the coast of the Gulf of Guinea. The communication follows: "The allied troops recently captured the post of Garua in the Kamerun, forcing the garrison to surrender unconditionally, and continued their victorious march to Ngaundere (125 miles south), which was captured June 29."

"Ngaundere, owing to its situation, climate and the number of roads diverging from it, appears to have been the centre of German resistance and its loss is a serious blow to them. "After a vain attempt to retake Ngaundere, the Germans retreated in the direction of Tibati (110 miles southwest). "Near the coast, Franco-British troops captured Djehane and Tjabe on July 14, thus extending the movement to encircle the German forces."

Greece's Wavering Policy Denounced By Venizelos

Former Premier in Accepting Call to Party Leadership, Attacked Government For Ignoring Wishes of the People.

LONDON, July 19.—(12.05 a.m.)—An Athens despatch to The Central News says: "At a meeting held today, 186 members of the chamber of deputies requested Eleutherios Venizelos to resume the leadership of the Liberal party. The ex-premier, in accepting, said it was his duty to obey the call of the people, as 'the wavering foreign policy of the present government constitutes a grave national danger.' "Mr. Venizelos attacked the government for remaining in power against the wishes of the people, and expressed the opinion that with the recovery of King Constantine affairs would resume their normal state. "The reopening of the Greek Parliament has been postponed until Aug. 16."

VEILED THREAT OF WAR BY SWEDISH PREMIER

Told Deputation Government Not Committed to Peace at Any Price.

LONDON, July 19, 2.40 a.m.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Copenhagen says: "That it is not impossible that Sweden will enter the war was indicated by a speech of the Swedish premier, Dr. Hammarck, in replying to a deputation representing the peace congress recently held in Vargburg. The premier said: "The Swedish Government sincerely desires to remain neutral, but it does not necessarily follow that peace can be maintained. It is as dangerous to believe Sweden favors war as to believe that she favors peace at any price."

MEASURES IN EGYPT TO PREVENT PLOTTING

Solemn Warning is Given in Proclamation Issued at Cairo.

LONDON, July 19, 2.06 a.m.—That the government is determined to deal promptly and effectually with any attempts to assist the Germans, Austrians or Turks, is made evident by a proclamation which has been issued at Cairo as follows: "Every person having knowledge of the existence of any plot against established order or the identity of persons guilty of any offense against the government must communicate without delay to the nearest authority. Failure to comply will render a person liable to martial law."

CUNARD LINER'S SAFETY MARGIN ONLY TEN FEET

German Torpedo Missed Stern of Orduna by Half a Second.

AMERICAN TO PROTEST

Chicagoan Will Lay Situation Before the Wilson Cabinet.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Cunard liner Orduna, bound from Liverpool to New York with 227 passengers, including twenty-two Americans, was attacked without warning. It was learned on her arrival here Saturday, by a German submarine, on the morning of July 8.

Twenty miles from the graveyard of the Lusitania, off Old Head of Kinsale, the Orduna escaped the Lusitania's fate by one-half a second of time, or ten feet of space, the German torpedo churning the water that distance behind the liner's rudder. Then the Orduna sped away. She was followed by the submarine, which rose to the surface, manned a gun on her deck and shelled the fleeing steamer. The attack was timed at 8.50 o'clock in the morning, when all but a few of her passengers lay sleeping in their berths. Aroused by stewards, the passengers dressed hurriedly and went to the upper decks, where they put on life belts and took their places at the lifeboats. They heard the scream of the shells and saw the ocean spit up columns of water where the shells struck. When the fire grew hot they were ordered for their own protection, to the next deck below.

Half Hour's Chase.—For half an hour the Orduna showed her heels to the assailant. Thru marine glasses the passengers watched the dark splotch on the water's surface as the low-lying German warship came on, but the Orduna's flight was faster than the pursuit and after seven shots had been fired, without effect, the submarine gave up the chase.

A wireless call for help was sent out by the Orduna when the torpedo was seen. She was then 37 miles south of Queenstown. The reply, Capt. T. J. Ryan says, in his official report, was that help would be given within an hour. It was four hours before the first British vessel, a small armored yacht, appeared. Protest will be made to the American Government by at least one citizen of the United States, and possibly others, who were aboard. Wm. O. Thompson of Chicago, counsel to the federal industrial relations commission, who went abroad in his official capacity last March, and was returning to complete his mission by making a report to the attorney general today, that he would make vigorous protest to the American Government.

Protest to Washington.—"It probably will be several days before I shall make my report of the attack and my protest," Mr. Thompson said. "I consider that I am in duty bound to do so. As an American citizen employed in an official capacity by the government to go abroad, I feel that I should bring the government's attention to the attack. "I felt that I had a right to return home on the Orduna, also she flies the British flag, because she is a passenger ship. The fact that she had no munitions of war aboard fortified this opinion. The Orduna, an unarmed passenger ship, carrying no munitions, was deliberately attacked without warning, pursued and subjected to shell fire. It is little short of marvellous that she was not sent to the bottom with all on board."

"In making my protest to Washington I shall proceed along these lines, combining with the protest a report of the attack as I saw it."

U. S. Ship as Shield.—Whether the submarine hid behind an American ship—the barque Normandy from Galveston, Miss.—was a point upon which passengers held varying opinions.

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GERMANIC ALLIES PREPARE ULTIMATUM TO ROUMANIA

LONDON, July 19.—(2.26 a.m.)—An Austro-German ultimatum to Roumania is being prepared, according to The Moscow Russkoye Slovo, which is quoted in despatches received here. It is added that large bodies of the Teutonic troops are massing on the Roumanian frontier to give emphasis to the ultimatum, which, it is declared, will demand unimpeded transit for munitions of war.

BULGARIA BREAKS WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, July 19.—(3.02 a.m.)—A ministerial order was issued today, says The Times' Sofia, Bulgaria, correspondent, under date of last Thursday, "definitely suspending railway communication with Turkey. The step appears to have been taken in consequence of continued Turkish interference with traffic, and may probably be regarded as marking the collapse of the negotiations for the cession to Bulgaria of the Dedeagatch railway."

ENTIRE FRONT OF ALLIES ADVANCING IN GALLIOLI

LONDON, July 19.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from Athens, dated Sunday, says: "Heavy fighting continues on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The allies are attacking vehemently along the whole front. Each attack is preceded by a bombardment from heavy French artillery and the guns of the warships. All the attacks are reported to have been successful, but there is no definite news concerning them."

PREMIER VISITS CANADIAN CAMP AND HOSPITALS

Congratulates Soldiers on Martial Appearance and Bearing.

CHEERS UP WOUNDED

Officers Addressed on Importance of Duties and Caring for Men.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, July 19.—Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, left London for Shorncliffe Friday afternoon, and in the evening, he attended a dinner given by Major-General Hughes at which were gathered General Steel and the officers of the staff. He inspected and reviewed the Canadian division Saturday. The men presented an inspiring appearance as they marched past the saluting point. Both officers and men were in the best of health and spirits and were eager for an opportunity to get to the front. The prime minister was accompanied by General Hughes, Sir Archibald Murray, representing Earl Kitchener and by the general commanding the troops in Shorncliffe district.

The prime minister later proceeded to the camp, about a mile distant, where the details of the reinforcements for the Canadian troops at the front are stationed. He inspected and reviewed the Canadians at this camp. Among them were several hundred wounded men, now convalescent, who had sufficiently recovered to appear on parade.

The prime minister went carefully thru the lines of these wounded men, enquired of each as to his condition and treatment in the hospitals. Without exception they reported that the care and attention bestowed upon them in hospital has been most excellent and satisfactory.

Officers Addressed.—In addressing the officers of the Canadian division and of other Canadian forces assembled at Shorncliffe, the prime minister congratulated them on splendid appearance of men under their command, and he reminded them that while the training of the men is important, that of the officers is even more essential, as to them are committed the care and safety of thousands of men under their command.

"We realize," he said, "the great importance of the officers' training, and we feel that you have devoted yourselves to your duties in that regard with the greatest possible success. The cause for which we are contending is the highest that can be imagined. Not only does it involve the future of our Dominion and Empire, but it vitally concerns the future of humanity and the destiny of"

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

FRENCH WIN BIG FIGHT WITH FOE IN MEUSE AREA

Special Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, July 18.—A German attempt in considerable force to expel the French forces occupying trenches on the heights of the Meuse, was defeated in fighting, lasting from Friday night to Sunday afternoon, the enemy sustaining severe losses and losing two officers and 800 men belonging to three different regiments as prisoners.

The engagement was commenced by a violent artillery bombardment begun under cover of Friday night and Saturday morning. Next came a violent infantry attack on the French positions, extending from the Calonne trench to Les Eparges Village and on the southern ridge of the Sonvaux ravine. At one point the enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in the French position. This was a trench captured from the Germans on July 6. Some parties of Germans who succeeded in creeping into the Sonvaux ravine were either killed or taken prisoner. In the section between the Sonvaux ridge and the Calonne trench, the Germans were completely repulsed with heavy losses.

Regain Ground at Dawn.—At dawn this morning the French infantry launched a counter-attack on the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7.)

RUSSIANS HOLD GROUND IN FIGHT ON GREAT FRONT

Violent Engagements Prevail From Dniester to Baltic Sea.

WIN SOME SUCCESS

Enemy Defeated on Dniester and Cossacks Win Near Radom.

LONDON, July 18.—Violent fighting has broken out on the thousand mile front in the Russian theatre of war and in all cases the Germans and Austrians are advancing to the attack. They are meeting with a desperate and heroic resistance by the Russian advanced troops, who are firmly holding their lines or slowly withdrawing to more strongly fortified positions.

Success on Dniester.—The Russians gained what they describe as a rather important success against the Austrian troops, who had crossed the Dniester River. The enemy was thrown back with the loss of about 2000 prisoners and seven machine guns in one day's fighting.

Ten Attacks in One Day.—More than ten attacks were delivered on the road to Lublin by Austrian and German formations in one day, these being all repulsed by the Russians. Great losses were inflicted on the enemy, who attacked in great numbers.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1.)

STRIKE IS DEFERRED AT REMINGTON PLANT

Prominent Residents of Bridgeport, Conn., Intervene With Success.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 18.—A series of conferences in this city and in New York resulted tonight in the announcement that the general strike of machinists employed by the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company would not begin at noon tomorrow, the time set for the walkout. Persons interested in the industrial prosperity of this city were said by labor men in charge of the agreement to withhold the strike call for at least 24 hours.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES SINCE ITALY ENTERED CONFLICT

ZURICH, via Paris, July 18, 5.20 a.m.—La Correspondenza publishes an estimate of the Austrian losses since Italy's entrance in the war. It fixes the number of officers at 1200. These include three generals.

Hats for Every Occasion. No matter for what occasion, function or recreation you wish a hat, you'll find the correct style at Dinsen's, 140 Yonge street. For strictly formal functions silk hats are shown at from \$12 to \$18. For outing occasions and variety—the straws and Panamas and pearl felt hats in almost endless variety—the straws and Panamas are selling at half price now. Then there are great lines of caps—most desirable for such pastimes as golfing, motor-ing, yachting, bowling, etc. You can't go wrong at Dinsen's—in fact, you may select your hat with entire confidence that it is faultless as far as style and fit are concerned.