THE ITALIAN ADVANCE WILL BE RAPID

Balkan Situation Hourly Becoming More Unfavorable for Germany and Austria.

A despatch from Rome says: The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the fact that the situation on the front remains unchanged, points out that the lull is due to delay caused while heavy Italian artillery is being mounted on important and dominating positions beyond the Isonzo. As soon as this work is completed, the paper says, the Italian advance will be rapid.

Meanwhile, the paper continues, the Balkan situation is hourly becoming more unfavorable for Germany and Austria. When Balkan intervention comes, the paper concludes, the Germanic allies will be compelled to sue for peace.

The boyish Crown Prince of Italy motored to the railway station to meet an incoming train of wounded soldiers from the front. He personally directed that a number of the men be placed in his car while he himself kept a seat and chatted affably with the men as they drove to a hospital.

An enthusiastic crowd cheered the young Prince at the station as he walked among the wounded, shaking hands with them.

PASSENGER SHIP ATTACKED AT SEA

Orduna Escaped Fate of the Lusitania by Only One-half Second.

The Cunard liner Orduna, bound from Liverpool to New York with 227 passengers, including 22 Americans, was attacked without warning, it was learned on her arrival Saturday, by a German submarine.

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 ten minutes to six 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 deck, where they put on lifebelts 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.

For half an hour the Orduna showed her heels to the assailant. Through marine glasses the passengers watched the dark splotch on the water's surface astern. They saw the low-lying German warship coming on with a bone in her teeth, 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.

INFANTRY FORCE CAPTURED PEAK

Italian Contingent Which Was Advancing Towards Falzarego Surprised Austrians.

A despatch from Rome says: An infantry contingent of the forces advancing westward from Cortina toward Bozen, where their object is to cut the railway serving Trent, has taken the Falzarego peak, 8,355 feet high, by a surprise attack. The forces which made the attack scaled the mountain by a route considered impassable. The Austrians attempted to retake the position, but were repulsed.

ARM FRENCH TROOPS WITH A SHORT KNIFE

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail's correspondent at British headquarters in France says:

"The French are arming their troops with a short knife for use in trench warfare, thus replacing the bayonet, which, when fixed in the rifle, is too long a weapon to give a man free play in the narrow trenches."

Rabbit Fur for Hats.

Rabbit fur is said to be supplanting wool in felt hat making in Australia, where thirty-two factories are in operation. The fur is considered much superior to the finest Merino for this purpose, and millions of rabbit skins are used annually.

Among the simple inventions which are awaiting evolution, and any one of which would make a fortune for its inventor, are: a bottle which cannot be refilled; a nut for bolts which will not shake loose; a smoke-consuming appliance; a good pencil-sharpener; and a means of driving away flies.

GERMANS AGAIN WIN PRZASNYSZ

Occupy Town in Northern Poland on Route of Their Former Drive.

A despatch from London says: Abandoning for the moment their attempt to outflank Warsaw from the south, the Germans, probably under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is reported to have said that he would shortly astonish the world, have renewed their attack on the Polish capital from the north.

They have not only captured a large number of prisoners south of Koino, according to the report issued by Berlin, but have occupied Przasnysz, a fortified town of 50 miles north of Warsaw, which was taken by von Hindenburg in his great drive from East Prussia last winter, but was retaken by the Russians in their counter-offensive.

This claim is partly confirmed by the Russian official report, which stated that the Russians, in the face of strong German forces, withdrew to their second line of entrenchments.

This move on the part of the Germans has taken the military critics completely by surprise. It was generally supposed that Gen. von Mackenzen would, after being strengthened, continue his attempt to reach the Lublin-Cholm railway, thus forcing the evacuation of Warsaw. But, as in all their operations, the Germans have done the unexpected. The new offensive will probably be general, and extend from the Baltic around the East Prussian border to the Vistula, west of Warsaw, for all the Russian troops in this section must be kept busy to prevent them from concentrating at the point where the Germans hope to break through.

This is the second time Field Marshal von Hindenburg has tried this. His last effort, while it freed East Prussia of the Russians, cost the Germans an immense number of men and nearly involved them in disaster owing to the muddy condition of the ground. Now, however, there are only bad roads or lack of roads to contend with, but it is possible that the Germans have built railways to their northern front, as they have done in Central Poland.

ITALIANS MAKE FURTHER GAINS

Offensive Steadily Progresses Despite Desperate Resistance of Austrians.

A despatch from Rome says: Despite desperate resistance on the part of the Austrian troops the offensive of the Italian army continues, the progress, although steady, being somewhat retarded by heavy rains and the unseasonable character of the weather in the mountainous regions, where the bulk of the heavy fighting is being staged.

In the brilliant attacks of the Italian infantry recourse has been had to the bayonet, such charges proving highly effective against the resistance of the Austrians.

In the upper Val Camonica, the enemy, having advanced through the Venerodolol and Brizio passes, made an attack in force against the Italian positions near Rifugio Galibaldi, but was repulsed with loss, leaving a few prisoners. The Italian troops after driving back the adversary occupied the two passes which are at a height of more than 10,000 feet.

Among the strangest strikes on record may be mentioned those of schoolchildren, executioners, prisoners, beer-drinkers, barristers, paupers, choir-boys, ministers, commercial travellers, and undertakers' men.

ALL GERMAN RESERVES ARE CALLED OUT

A despatch from Zurich says: It is becoming more clear that Germany has now called up her last reserves and that every available man is being sent to the fighting line. Germans of 45 years of age residing in Switzerland have now been called to the colors. The most typical case is that of a German of 42 years, residing in Basle, who, never having been a soldier, was called on a month ago. A few days ago the family received a letter from the Russian frontier, where the man had been sent after a fortnight's military training.

New York Authorities Hound Dishonest Dealers.

The device here shown is an old-time favorite with unscrupulous dealers. It consists of a weight attached by a wire running through a hole in the counter under the scale by which customers are cheated from two to four ounces on each pound they buy.

The Leading Markets

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 20.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.44 to $1.44½; No. 2 Northern, $1.41½ to $1.42; No. 3, nominal, on track, lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 64½c; No. 3 C.W., nominal; extra, No. 1 feed, nominal; No. 1 feed, nominal, on track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 83½c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 59c; No. 3 white, 58c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.15 to $1.18, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 65 to 66c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.75, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, per ton, $29; middlings, per ton, $30; good feed flour, per bag, $1.85.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 14½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 24 to 25c.

Country Produce.

Butter—The market is fairly steady for butter, with supplies large. Choice dairy, 21 to 22c; inferior, 18 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—The market is steady, with straight stock selling at 21 to 23c per dozen, in case lots, and selects 23 to 24c.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is dull; quotations, 17c for large, and at 17½ for twins. Old cheese, 22 to 22½c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay, No. 1, ton, $19 to $20, do., No. 2, ton, $17 to $18; baled straw, ton, $7.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, July 20.—No. 1 Northern, $1.37⅞; No. 2 Northern, $1.34⅞; No. 3 Northern, $1.30⅛. Oats, No. 2 C.W., 60⅞; No. 3 C.W., 57⅞c; extra No. 1 feed, 57⅞; No. 1 feed, 56⅞; No. 2 feed, 55⅝. Barley, No. 3, 70c; No. 4, 65c; feed, 60c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.51½; No. 2 C.W., $1.48½.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, July 20.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 84½ to 85c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 63 to 63½c; extra No. 1 feed, 63 to 63½c; No. 2 local white, 61 to 61½c; No. 3 local white, 60 to 60½c; No. 4 local white, 59 to 59½c. Barley, Man. feed, 72c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 79 to 80c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; straight rollers, $5.40 to $5.80; bags, $2.50 to $2.75; rolled oats, barrels, $6.25; bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20 to $21.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 15¾ to 16c; finest easterns, 14¾ to 15c. Butter, choicest creamery, 28¼ to 28½c; seconds, 27 to 27¼c. Eggs, selected, 25c; No. 1 stock, 22 to 22½c; No. 2 stock, 19½ to 20c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, 14 to 14¼c; pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure tierces, 375 lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, July 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.40 to $1.40½; No. 1 Northern, $1.39 to $1.49; No. 2 Northern, $1.36 to $1.46; July, $1.36; September, $1.11½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77¾ to 78¼c. Oats—No. 3 white, 50¾ to 51c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, July 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.47; No. 1 Northern, $1.45 to $1.46; No. 2 Northern, $1.40 to $1.42; July, $1.45; September, $1.13⅜. Linseed—Cash, $1.72; July, $1.70½; September, $1.74.

Live Stock.

Toronto, July 20.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.25 to $8.85; do., good, $7.75 to $8; do., medium, $7.25 to $7.50; do., common, $5.50 to $6.50; butchers' bulls, choice, $7 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6.25 to $6.75; do., rough bulls, $5.50 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $7 to $7.50; do., good, $6.75 to $7.25; do., medium, $5.75 to $6.25; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.35; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6.25 to $7.75; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; springers, $50 to $85; light ewes, $6 to $6.50; do., heavy, $4 to $5; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6 to $7.50; spring lambs, cwt., $10.50 to $11.50; calves, $8.50 to $10; hogs, off cars, $9.50.

Montreal, July 21.—There were no choice steers on the market, and the top price realized for the best was $8, and the lower grades sold from that down to $6, while butchers cows brought from $5.25 to $7, and bulls fell $5.25 to $6.50 per cwt. Lambs sold at $9 to $10, and sheep from $5.25 to $6 per cwt., while calves brought from $1.50 to $10 each, as to size and quality. A weaker feeling developed in the market for hogs, and inside prices were reduced 50c per cwt., with sales of selected lots at $9.50 to $10 per cwt., weighed off cars.

DEAL RUSSIANS TITANIC BLOWS

Hindenburg Forces Making Furious Efforts to Cut Muscovite Front.

A despatch from London says: The Russian front, running from the Baltic in the north to Bessarabia in the south, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, is being subjected to violent attacks by the Germans and Austrians.

In the Baltic provinces Gen. von. Buelow, who is using large forces of cavalry, has crossed the Windau River, and is moving toward Riga, and is declared to have taken 3,600 prisoners and six guns in the first battle. In the Przasnysz district Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who is making his fourth attempt to reach Warsaw, has twice broken the Russian lines, and compelled the defenders to retire toward the Narew River.

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-Cholm 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, in Galicia. As was the case in the drive through Western Galicia, the Russians are fighting stubbornly, and on occasions are turning and delivering vicious blows at their opponents. But whether they will be able to hold their present lines is problematical.

The Close Ends.

A hungry young cyclist had put up for the night at a wayside inn and found the supper rather scanty, the most substantial part of it being a single sausage roll.

"Is that the best you can do in the way of sausage rolls?" he asked.

"Why," said the host, "isn't it good?"

"Oh, it's good enough, perhaps; but the ends of it don't suit me."

"The ends! What's the matter with them?"

"Too close together," said the hungry youth, and the innkeeper took the hint.

WILL AID CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Refusal to Allow Weapons and Ammunition to Pass Through Roumania Favors Allies.

A despatch from London says: Roumania has refused to allow weapons and ammunition to pass through her territory from Germany to Turkey. To Berlin's demands she has sent emphatic rejection, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who quotes the Verwaerts.

This action is accepted here as presaging the conquest of the Dardanelles and the capture of Constantinople by the allied forces. The pinch of scant ammunition supplies has already been felt by the Turks on Gallopoli. It found expression in the Franco-British gains on the peninsula, important advances after many checks.

As the direct line through Serbia was closed, German co-operation with Turkey was established through Roumania. Along the route which passed from Vienna through Budapest, Bucharest, Sofia and Adrianople, German officers traveled to train the Turks in warfare and to lead their armies in the field. Along that route arms and ammunition were carried to the Turks defending the Dardanelles and Constantinople until Roumania evidently under pressure of the allies closed the railroad to the shell and powder trains.

To Germany, Turkish control of the Dardanelles means greater power in the fight against the Czar's forces, for if the allies win Constantinople and the straits Russia can get ammunition through the Black Sea, and German diplomats have admitted that the successes of the Galician campaign were due more than anything else to the failure of Russian munition supplies. With the only land route to her Turkish ally cut off, Germany cannot send the weapons with which the allies were resolutely repulsed up to the middle of June. The Turks, already suffering from a scarcity of ammunition, are faced now with a famine. Resistance to the Franco-British changes in the peninsula will be appreciably weakened. Roumania's refusal of Germany's demand is accepted here as an indication that she will throw her lot with the Entente and attempt to wrest Transylvania and Bukowina, her "irredenta," from Austria.

ITALIAN TROOPS ARE INSISTENT

Are Determined to Carry the Bridgehead of Gorizia at Whatever Cost.

A despatch from London says: Private advices describe the Battle of Isonzo as the greatest fought as yet on the Italian front, the attacks of the Italians being almost incessant and most determined in character. The bridgehead of Gorizia has suffered greatly from the bombardment of the Italians, who seem resolute to carry the position at whatever cost in order to develop the operations on the east side of the River Isonzo. The whole front along this line is strewn with thousands of dead. The mountain slopes are also spotted with the bodies of attackers and defenders alike. The new Italian offensive seems to develop all along the front in the Tyrol, Carnia and Trentino. A new device has been adopted by the Austrians. Peaks and high slopes of the mountains have been fortified, and the men are under cover behind rocks and great stones built up all around the peaks. When attacked by great masses from below they blow up these fortified positions so that great boulders roll down on the oncoming enemy like an avalanche.

The Italians have captured two miles of Austrian trenches in the Carnic Alps, according to a despatch received from Villach, an Austrian town on the River Drave, 52 miles north-west of Laibach.

The Alpine troops, the despatches say, dragged their artillery to the heights near Roskofel, which is situated at an altitude of 6,600 feet.

The Italians also are said to have captured two important ports south of Gorizia.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF CHINESE DROWN

Fire Is Now Also Sweeping a Large Area in the District of Canton.

A despatch from Hong Kong says: Tens of thousands of natives are estimated to have been drowned by the floods in the Chinese provinces of Kwantung, Kwangsi and Kiangsia, and the desolation in the devastated districts is terrible, according to the latest reports reaching here.

A fire-swept area of one mile and raging floods handicapped the work of rescue in Canton. The city was in darkness, the water having inundated the machinery of the electric light plant.

Missionaries arrived seeking the assistance of the United States gunboat Cattao to aid in the work of rescue. The last report received here from Canton before communication was cut said that the Christian hospital was in danger from fire.

ENVOYS LEAVE CONSTANTINOPLE

A despatch from Rome says: It is confirmed here that a disagreement between Enver Pasha and the two German envoys at Constantinople, Gen. von der Goltz and Gen. Liman von Sanders, has resulted in the departure of the latter for Berlin.

The despatches which bring this news say that many Germans in Turkey are leaving the country hurriedly, and that as a consequence the well-informed Turks feel that there is little hope that the Dardanelles will be able to hold out. The lack of munitions in the Turkish army is said to be a matter of very serious importance.

Bread and foods of all descriptions are scarce in the capital and elsewhere, while the wounded soldiers are receiving very inadequate attention.

The wheat crop in Anatolia is said to have been ruined. The Ulemas no longer mentoin a Holy War, and are exhorting the people to be calm.

SPY EXECUTED AT TOWER OF LONDON

Admitted at Trial That He Was In the Employ of German Secret Service.

A despatch from London says: Robert Rosenthal, the self-confessed spy, who was arrested with an American passport in his possession, was executed at the Tower of London. He faced the firing squad bravely.

Rosenthal, who was posing as the agent of a gas mantle concern, was arrested because a letter from him to Captain von Priger, the head of the secret service of the German Admiralty, was intercepted by British secret service agents. At first he claimed to be an American citizen travelling for an American concern, and also an agent for an American relief committee. He did not hold this pose long, but arising at his examination, made a military salute, and confessed himself a spy.

He created a sensation by announcing that Captain von Pariger had a complete outfit for forging American passports. Carl Lody, the first man to be shot in the Tower, also had one, he said. The revelations caused a stir in London, and a report was sent of it to Washington by Ambassador Page.

After his confession Rosenthal was speedily convicted, but his execution was postponed from June 15 in order to obtain more information from him. He tried to commit suicide, but was saved in time. Nothing is known of his antecedents.

Boots wear out faster in summer than in winter.

Wireless Service From Canada to Germany

Telegrams for transmission to Germany, and via Germany to Austria-Hungary, Turkey and non-belligerent countries, will be accepted at the local telegraph offices. The rate from Toronto to points in Germany will be 56 cents a word, and to points beyond Germany 64 cents a word.

Such messages will go by wireless via the Sayville station, which is now operated by the United States Naval Department. All telegrams will be accepted at the sender's risk, must be written in plain English or plain German, and will be subject to censorship by the Canadian, United States and German authorities.

Martial Law to be Declared in Germany

A despatch from Copenhagen says: A private despatch from Berlin, which was passed by the German censor, says excitement is growing rapidly among the German people on account of the Social Democratic pamphlets demanding a rapid conclusion of the war owing to increasing prices of all foodstuffs. Martial law will be declared all over Germany to suppress all demonstrations.