

## ROUMANIA'S ACTION WILL AID THE ALLIES

Refusal to Allow Weapons and Ammunition to Pass Through Her Territory 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 Gallipoli. 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 strait, 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 Bukovina, her "irredenta," from Austria.

## Markets Of The World

### 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, \$7.75; 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; second patents, 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 17½c 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, \$1.37½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.34½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.30½. Oats, No. 2 C.W., 60½c; No. 3 C.W., 57½c; extra No. 1 feed, 57½c; No. 1 feed, 56½c; No. 2 feed, 55½c. 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.

## ITALIANS MOUNTING HEAVY ARTILLERY

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 interven-

tion comes, the paper concludes, the German 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.



The excessive heat of the summer sun in Egypt and other places of similar latitude has an injurious effect upon artillery, especially upon the tires of wheels, and these, as our photograph shows, are covered with straw to protect them from the sun. The photograph was taken in the square of the famous Kasr-en-Nil Barracks at Cairo. Similar coverings for artillery are, of course, used in the field as a disguise to conceal the position of guns from hostile aircraft. Recent war news from Egypt has concerned chiefly the accommodation of wounded and prisoners from the Dardanelles, and has recorded no further attacks on the Suez Canal. It was reported recently from Cairo that most of the Turkish forces in Sinai and Syria had been withdrawn to assist in defending the Dardanelles.

## 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 Kolno, 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 Mackensen 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.

## 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.

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.

## LAST RESERVES HAVE BEEN CALLED UPON

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

## ITALIAN TROOPS ARE INSISTENT

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

A despatch from London says: Private advice describes 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 Lailbach. 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.

## 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 Priger 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.

## 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 mun-

## 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.



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## NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

### Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Female letter-carriers have started duty at Gourcock Post Office. The Savings Bank of the county and city of Perth, has just attained its centenary.

Out of 2,000 employees under Edinburgh Corporation, 496 are serving with the colors.

The new Convalescent Soldiers' Home in Cruff, has been occupied by men recovering from wounds, etc. About forty members of the Falkirk Citizens' Training Corps have joined the regular forces of the Crown. The tar distillation works of Dundee Corporation Gas Works, erected at a cost of \$35,000, has now been opened.

At a large meeting of Edinburgh tramway men, it was decided that the employment of women on the cars be opposed.

Considerable damage was caused by a fire that broke out at the farm of Paxton, South Mains, Dum., occupied by Robert Nisbet.

The stock of herrings at Peterhead is being considerably reduced. Mr. G. T. West shipped a cargo of about 6,000 barrels to Russia.

James Hunter, porter of Townhead, Glasgow, was knocked down and instantly killed by a passenger train to the east of Bishopbriggs station. A provisional statement on the financial returns of Glasgow Corporation tramways for the year ending May 31, states that the traffic receipts show a decrease of about \$40,000.

A number of male teachers in Johnstone and Paisley schools are working in their spare time in the engineering firm of John Laing & Son, Johnstone.

Mr. James Black, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, has died at Fordell, in his 78th year. He was buried with full military honors in Mossgreen cemetery.

The death took place suddenly from heart trouble of Mr. Joseph McDavid, Creetown, one of the best known public men in the western district of the Stewartry.

A memorial tablet to Dr. George Ogilvie, for many years headmaster of George Watson's College, Edinburgh, has been unveiled in Daniel Stewart's College, Edinburgh.

The Glasgow Corporation Gas Committee have agreed to recommend that the gas rate for quantities up to 500 cubic feet be reduced from 46 cents to 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Provost McCrae has received a reply from the Lords of the Admiralty to the memorial of the Nafrin fishermen asking for an extension of the present fishing area. The request was refused.

Glasgow Town Council has passed a resolution calling on the Government, in view of the scarcity of cattle and the prevailing high price of meat, to remove the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle.

The magistrates of Glasgow have been requested to allow women to be employed in licensed premises to take the place of men who have enlisted. A meeting of the magistrates is to be held to consider the matter.

The Grand Antiquity Society of Glasgow adopted a resolution expressing regret at the proposal to remove the Tolbooth Steeple and representing to the Corporation the importance of maintaining it on its present site.

**A City in Salt.**  
In the war news from Galicia, we have occasionally heard the name of Wieliczka, some six miles from Cracow. Wieliczka is an interesting town, not for what is in it, but for what is under it. The salt mines there are the greatest in the world and the most wonderful. They actually form an underground city. The Wieliczka salt mine is two and one-half miles long from east to west and 1,050 yards wide from north to south, says a writer in the Manchester Guardian.

It has seven levels, and the lowest is nearly a thousand feet deep. It is entered by eleven shafts. The different levels are connected by flights of steps hewn out of the rock salt. In the mine are chapels, tramways, a railway station, a ballroom, and several other halls, all hewn out of the rock salt with elaborate architectural decoration.

There are sixty-two miles of pony tramways and twenty-two miles of railway. All these lines, and the principal passages, or "streets," meet in a sort of central cavern. Here is the central railway station, with spacious waiting rooms and an excellent refreshment room. It looks, according to one visitor's description, "more like a summer pavilion than a railway station, with its latticed galleries and its rows of stately pillars gleaming white and iridescent."

The oldest "building" in the mine is the Chapel of Saint Anthony; it dates from 1691. It contains three altars, a pulpit and much statuary, all elaborately carved out of rock salt. But services are now held in the modern but equally elaborate Chapel of Saint Cunigunde, which is entered by descending forty-six salt steps. The chapel is fifty yards long, fifteen yards wide, and thirty feet high, and is used regularly for worship.

The ballroom is a huge room, where the miners often hold their festivals. A miners' orchestra plays regularly in the hall, not only for the dances, but for the entertainment of visitors. The mine has been worked for at least eight hundred years. It belongs to the Austrian government, and gives work to one thousand men.