

RUMANIA DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

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Rumania has entered the war with the entente allies. Official announcement is made at Berlin that the existence of a state of war with Austria-Hungary was proclaimed in Bucharest yesterday evening.

Predetermined Play

No indications have been received thus far of the immediate effect on the military situation in the Balkans which now becomes of preponderant importance, or of the moves doubtless already inaugurated by Rumania and by her opponent, which had been making preparations for this eventuality. It is to be expected Rumania will follow a plan of campaign mapped out by the high council of the entente powers, whether against Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria or both. An indication that Rumania moved in accordance with a predetermined plan of the entente allies is found in the fact that her declaration of war was made on the same day as Italy's declaration against Germany.

Germany Will Declare War

The official announcement from Berlin adds the information that on receipt of the news of Rumania's action the Federal Council was called for an immediate session. This may forecast a declaration of war by Germany against Rumania. The constitution of the German empire stipulates that the emperor may declare war if defensive, but when war is not merely defensive, he must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council.

Bucharest dispatches received yesterday stated that King Ferdinand of Rumania had convened a conference of representatives of all the political parties, former premiers, former presidents of the legislative chambers, ministers and government representatives with the idea of ascertaining the views of all sections of public opinion. The Wolff Bureau, which makes the announcement that Rumania has cast her fortunes with the entente allies is a semi-official German agency which frequently is used as an avenue for making public announcements. Rumania is the fourteenth nation to join the war. Her intervention either on the side of the entente allies or the central powers has been awaited with symptoms of concern by both since the beginning of the great conflict.

This is due not entirely to Rumania's military strength, but also to the strategic advantages of her geographical position and the fact that her entry into the struggle opens to the Russian army a direct route through Rumania to attack the Bulgarians from the north, while the allied army having its base at Saloniki attacks them and the German allies from the south.

Best Army in Europe

Nevertheless, Rumania's military strength is by no means inconsiderable. The country has a population of 8,800,000 and her army has been estimated at 580,000. It often has been described as one of the most thoroughly equipped and disciplined armies in Europe, but recent information from Bucharest has thrown some doubt upon its quality. Lately it has been stated that Rumanian officers are ill-trained and undisciplined, that Rumania has no heavy artillery and that its flying service is inferior. Some advocates of Rumania's participation in the war have asserted that she could mobilize as many as 1,000,000 men. The mobilization of her army has been in progress for months and a few days ago was reported to be complete.

The motive which prompts Rumania to enter the war is the satisfaction of her "national aspirations" described by Take Jonescu, the Rumanian liberal leader, as the "policy of national instinct." Concisely this means nation's expansion. In the southern half of Bukovina, the Austrian crown land, the Rumanians are the dominant race. The mass of the people of Eastern Transylvania, a part of Hungary is Rumanian in race and language. It is said 4,000,000 Rumanians live in Transylvania.

Rumania has been credited with a long cherished ambition to annex these provinces and at the same time "liberate" the Rumanians now under Austrian domination. Recently it was reported Russia has offered Czernowitz to Rumania as a reward if she would unite with the entente.

Rumania also covets Bessarabia, the extreme southwestern province of Russian, on the Black Sea, which was taken from her by the Berlin treaty of 1878. Reports have stated that Russia also has consented to restore Bessarabia as a war price, with its population of 2,000,000, mostly Rumanians, and an area of 20,000 square miles. This with Transylvania would give Rumania a total population approaching 13,000,000 and should all her aspirations be satisfied, territory as great in area as that of England, Scotland and Wales.

May Pour Through Passes
Rumania has a border line as long as the whole Russian western war front on which to choose the point of military attack. In what direction her first blow might be aimed is only in-

dicated by her desire to pour her troops through the passes of the Transylvania Alps and the Carpathians into Transylvania. On the other hand, Austria has been accumulating military forces at Orsova prepared to attempt to force the "iron gates" where the Danube river touches the western Rumanian border. Bulgaria is said to have stationed 100,000 or more troops along the southern bank of the Danube to protect her northern frontier from the Rumanian invasion. Apprehension in Germany that Rumania intends to permit a Russian army to march through her territory to attack the Bulgarians has been apparent for some time. Military authorities in Budapest assert that the chief factor for the consideration of the central powers is not the half a million or more men of the Rumanian army but the opportunity offered for a new Russian invasion of Hungary. Rumanian sympathizers in Transylvania have been sent to other sections and the Rumanian priests and churches there have been kept under military supervision. The Transylvania-Rumania frontier defenses have been strengthened by Austria as a precaution against Rumanian invasion. Powerful influences on the part of most of the central powers and the entente allies have been exerted at Bucharest to influence her decision in the war for the last two years. Recently reports from the Rumanian capital have stated that Rumania awaited only the beginning of the Anglo-French offensive in Macedonia before joining her fortunes with those of the entente allies.

Another reason for delay in her decision, it is said, has been lack of ammunition which now has been relieved by large supplies coming from Japan by the way of Vladivostok, according to recent reports.

Dispatches from Athens indicate that popular feeling is stirred deeply by occupation of Greek territory by Bulgarian forces although this move was sanctioned by the Greek government. Fifty thousand Greeks joined in a popular demonstration yesterday before the Premier Venizelos, an ardent supporter of the entente allies. The former premier urged that a committee be sent to King Constantine to warn him not to use his influence in the forthcoming general elections, because the results would be "destructive," and to request him to give the present government which favors a policy of neutrality, full political authority, the same time preparing the army for a possible rupture of existing conditions.

Weather Holding Operations
Little information is released by the censors in regard to the campaign on the Macedonian front, the Bulgarians claiming consistent gains on the western end of the line and pushing into the front and pushing into Albania. An official announcement made in London to-day refers only to scattered artillery actions.

Bad weather is interfering with operations on the Somme front. Before Verdun the Germans returned to the attack last night. Paris reports that several assaults on French positions at Fleury were repulsed.

War Is Declared on Germany by Italy After Hesitating For a Year

Rome, Aug. 28.—Italy yesterday declared war on Germany. Rome requested the Swiss government to inform Berlin that Italy considers herself at war with Germany from and after August 28.

Italy and Germany have been drifting steadily toward war. In fact, Italy's formal declaration amounts to little more than official recognition of a state of affairs which already existed. The declaration became inevitable when Italy recently sent troops to Saloniki to co-operate in the campaign of the Entente Allies on the Macedonian front, as Germany is directing the opposing forces and has troops on this battle line.

Long Drifted to War

Italy's position in regard to Germany has been anomalous one since Italy withdrew from the Triple Alliance May 23 of last year and declared war on Austria. Although by this act she arrayed herself against her former allies, Germany and Austria and Italy, and when she saw peace with Germany. Before Italy took this step, Germany exerted every effort to induce her to remain neutral, sending to Rome as Ambassador Prince von Buelow, one of the ablest statesmen of Germany. The Prince for some time averted war between Austria and Italy, and when she saw a rupture was inevitable took steps toward preservation of an official peace between Germany and Italy. He negotiated a special agreement under

which, in case of war between Austria and Italy, Germany and Italy pledged themselves to respect the properties and lives of their respective subjects in each other's domains. This meant for Germany a guarantee of many millions of dollars' worth of properties in Italy and for Italy the safety of 30,000 Italian subjects in Germany.

Allies Dissatisfied
It is declared that Italy's Allies were dissatisfied and at the Paris council of Entente Powers, in February last, asked the Italian representatives why their nation was not at war with Germany. Italy already had agreed not to conclude a separate peace, and at the Paris conference sanctioned the plan for a permanent high council of the Entente Powers for future conduct of the war.

The increasing co-operation among the Entente Allies and the necessity for bringing into service Italy's surplus of troops which could not be employed on the other front without bringing on war with Germany, gradually brought Italy into such a position that it became evident a declaration of hostilities against Germany was only a matter of time. The first overt act in this direction occurred shortly after the Paris conference, probably as a result of it. On February 29 Italy requisitioned thirty-four of the thirty-seven German steamships interned in Italian ports, to help meet the pressing needs of the Allies for shipping facilities. Other indications of approaching war have

been observed in recent weeks. A German court ruled that Italy and Germany were actually, though not formally, at war. It was reported unofficially that Germany had taken charge of the defense of Trieste. A more definite indication was the severance last month of the last tie between the nations. The commercial agreement providing for mutual respect of the rights of each other's subjects was denounced. The final step was the sending of Italian troops to Saloniki.

Although officially at peace Italy and Germany severed diplomatic relations last year. On the day after Italy's declaration of war against Austria, Prince von Buelow and his staff left Rome, and two days later the Italian Ambassador at Berlin was withdrawn. That was why Italy adopted the unusual procedure of asking Switzerland to inform Germany of her declaration of war. Italy's action probably will have little effect on the military situation in the immediate future, although the war goes on it may have a more important bearing. On the Austro-Italian front Italy finds active use for hardly more than half her army and in future can send available troops to any front.

Having committed herself already to the Macedonian campaign, Italy's step is of no significance as respects that theater of war. Germany hereafter will be free to take such part in the Austro-Italian campaign as may

be decided on by the Teutonic Allies, either in the way of leadership or by utilizing her soldiers when needed in the rapid shifting of troops from one front to another.

Greece Now Fears Loss of Epirus as Well as All Eastern Macedonia

By Associated Press
Athens, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 28.—The landing of the first contingent of Italian troops at Chimara, a small seaport of Albania on the Strait of Otranto, causes gloom throughout all Greece. The Greeks now see not only Eastern Macedonia in the hands of the Bulgarians, whom they expelled from there three years ago, but Northern Epirus in the hands of the Italians.

Following the landing of the Italian troops the Greek civil officers were temporarily relieved of their functions and the telegraph wires were cut, but this damage was soon repaired.

GREEKS IN DEMONSTRATION

By Associated Press
Athens, Aug. 27, via London, Aug. 28.—Fifty thousand Greeks joined in a demonstration before the residence of Venizelos, the former premier, to-day and cheered him with boundless enthusiasm when he urged them to

send a committee to King Constantine to urge him to support the present government and prepare the army for a probable rupture of existing conditions.

British to Release Dutch Fishing Boats on Conditions

London, Aug. 28.—The Daily Mail says an agreement has been signed between the Dutch Fishing Association and the British government regarding the future disposal of Dutch herring catches and providing for the release of from 120 to 150 Dutch fishing boats which have been laid up in Scottish ports for some weeks past.

The vessels will be released, the newspaper says, on condition that Germany receive no more than 20 per cent. of the season's catch. Holland will retain another 20 per cent. for home consumption, while the remaining 60 per cent. will be sold to neutral countries only. On every barrel of this 60 per cent. the British government agrees to pay a bonus of 30 shillings to the Dutch owners. The Daily Mail concludes by saying that fishermen believe America will get most of the 60 per cent. which goes to neutrals.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN LONDON

London, Aug. 28.—Rumania's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, while not unexpected, aroused the greatest enthusiasm in London.

PICNIC AT DAUPHIN

Special to the Telegraph
Dauphin, Pa., Aug. 28.—A party of young people enjoyed a picnic at Singersville on Saturday. During the afternoon swimming and other sports were indulged in. A chicken corn soup dinner was served to the party, which included Mr. and Mrs. William Rodenhaver, Mrs. Blanch Robinson, Mrs. Edward Sellers, Miss Bertha Sellers, Miss Ruth Zimmerman, Miss Arne Shaffer, Miss Ruth Shaffer, Miss Esther Shaffer, Miss Helen Louise Wallis, Miss Sabra Clark, Ralph Seiders, Glenn Greenwood, Charles Steiner, Edward Eberts, Joseph Dillon, Charles E. Shaffer, Ralph Kennedy and E. T. Mansfield.

GIRL DIES FROM TYPHOID

Special to the Telegraph
Millersburg, Pa., Aug. 28.—Miss Alma Hoff, aged 19 years, died at her home here on Saturday night from typhoid fever.

TO CHANGE EAGLES' NAME

Application was made to the Dauphin County Court to-day to change the name of the Eagle Home Association to Harrisburg Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

LABOR UNION

A meeting of the Central Labor union will be held in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, 222 Market street, at 8 o'clock this evening.

Bowman's

Over 900 Yards Of White Dress Materials Of The Most Favored Sort In A Sale Beginning To-morrow

PRICES WILL AVERAGE HALF

The misfortune of a prominent white goods manufacturer in having these accumulations on hand is our good fortune in being able to offer to you, such a bountiful assortment, and at such impressive, low prices.

The Assortment Involves Materials In Use For Dresses, Blouses and Skirts

A test for every woman's economic ability—and why not look forward to next spring, as well as anticipating your present needs?



To you who buy, and to you who write about the doings of this store, remember this:
"It is far better for this store and for those whose dependence is upon their work here, to add a new customer each day through conscientious effort, rather than find it necessary to add falsehood to our daily announcements to induce crowds to look at goods!"
Practice Makes Perfect

With the exception of a few pieces slightly soiled along the edges, and a few others with slight imperfections, the entire assortment is one of unusual value—all are spic-and-span new. Only one piece of each fabric.

Ivory White Voile
40 inches wide; an extra fine quality; wide tape selvage; special at
19c yard

- 36-in. Fancy Gabardine, at 39¢ yd.
- 36-in. Basket and waffle weaves, at 21¢, 29¢ and 39¢ yd.
- 27-in. Fine Welts, at 29¢ and 39¢ yard.
- 36-in. Corduroy, at 25¢ yard.
- 32-in. Corduroy, at 49¢ yard.
- 36-in. Corduroy, at 33¢ yard.
- 36-in. Fancy Crepe, at 39¢ yard.

- 36-in. India Linen, at 12 1/2¢ yd.
- 38-in. Plain Organdie, at 17¢ yd.
- 44-in. Luna Lawn, at 39¢ yd.
- 40-in. Lace Voile, 39¢ yd.
- 45-in. Nainsook; 12-yard pieces for \$2.39.
- 36-in. Nainsook; 12-yard pieces for \$1.95.
- 36-in. Fancy Crepe; at 9¢ and 11¢ yard.

BOWMAN'S—Main Floor.

The Beginning of the End of Our August Furniture Sale Hastens the Dismissal of Every Odd Bed On the Floor at New Low Prices



The beds in question include 61 different patterns, and include all beds that are not a part of bedroom suites.

Handsome mahogany poster beds; Colonial roll beds; straight line Mission patterns; solid mahogany period styles; brass beds and white enamel beds. Mostly full size; although single size is well represented.

Prices range from \$3.95 for a continuous post white enamel bed to the finest mahogany period design, at \$34.75; an excellent saving on each bed.

Guaranteed Box Springs — will fit any of our odd beds — at August Sale price, \$13.75.

Ostermoor Mattresses; hotel style. August Sale price, \$15.95.

Imperial Felt Mattress. August Sale price, \$12.75.

Bowman roll-edge felt mattress. August Sale price, \$9.90.

Special Combination Mattress. August Sale price, \$5.90.

BOWMAN'S—Fifth Floor.

"GOOD HOPE"

A Practical Hair Net Made Expressly For Us

A new, cap shaped net—entirely invisible; and comes in all shades with the exception of white and gray.

10c each; \$1.00 dozen
15c each; \$1.50 dozen

BOWMAN'S—Main Floor.

Don't Forget—

that when constipation, biliousness or indigestion is neglected, it may cause a serious illness. Act upon the first symptom—keep your digestive organs in good order by the timely use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

Bringing Up Father

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By McManus



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