

## ROUMANIA ENTERS EUROPEAN CONFLICT

### BALKAN STATE DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA

#### Fourteenth Nation to Become Involved in Hostilities.

#### HAS TRAINED ARMY EXCEEDING 500,000

#### Hopes For Territorial Expansion and to Obtain Portions of Hungary Now Peopled by Rumanians—Russia Makes Promises of Reward For Participation—Italy Finally Makes Declaration of War Against Germany.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 28.—Germany has declared war on Rumania.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—Rumania declared war on Austria-Hungary Sunday evening. The announcement follows:

"The Rumanian government yesterday evening declared war on Austria-Hungary.

"The federal council has been convoked for an immediate sitting."

The dispatch from The Hague says the German federal council met this morning. The Rumanian legation in Berlin is being guarded by the police, these dispatches say, as stones were thrown thru the windows of the Italian embassy Sunday.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Rumania declared war against Austria-Hungary last night, says a Havas dispatch from Bern, which declares that the Wolff agency at Berlin made the official announcement.

The decision to enter the war was reached at a meeting of the crown council yesterday morning.

The agency announces that the German federal council was convoked immediately after the declaration became known.

The Wolff bureau which first made the announcement of Rumanian war declaration, is a semi-official German news agency which frequently is used as an avenue for making public official statements.

Fourteenth Nation Involved.

Rumania has become the fourteenth nation to join in the war. Her intervention has been awaited with symptoms of concern by both sides since the beginning of the great conflict. This is due not entirely to Rumania's military strength but to geographical locations, opening as she does a gateway for the Russians to attack the Bulgarians from the north, while the allied army, having a base at Saloniki, may attack from the south.

Army to Be Factor.

Her military strength, however, is by no means inconsiderable. The army has been estimated at 500,000 men. 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 it 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 the army has been in progress for months.

Hopes For Expansion.

The motive which prompts Rumania to enter the war is the satisfaction of "her national aspirations," described by Jonecu, the Rumanian liberal leader, as the "policy of national instinct." Concisely this means national expansion.

In the southern half of Bukovina, the Austrian crownland, the Rumanians are the dominant race. The mass of the people of eastern Transylvania, a part of Hungary, is Rumanian by 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 dominion. Recently it was reported Russia had offered Cernowitz to Rumania as a reward if she would enter the war.

Also Covets Bessarabia.

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 frontier. Apprehension in Germany that Rumania intends to permit the Russians to march thru her territory to attack the Bulgarians has been apparent for some time.

New Invasion by Russia.

In Budapest military authorities assert that the chief factor for consideration of the central powers is not the half million of men in the Rumanian army but the opportunity afforded for a new invasion by the Russians 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 frontier has been strengthened by Austria.

Powerful influences on the part of the central powers and the entente allies have been asserted at Bucharest to influence her decision in the war for two years. Recently reports from the Rumanian capital have stated that Rumania would only be signing of the Anglo-French offensive in Macedonia in joining the allies.

Another reason for the delay in her joining in the war, it was said, was lack of ammunition. This deficiency has been overcome by shipments from Japan, according to recent reports.

Germany to Make Declaration.

London, Aug. 28.—Germany probably will declare war on Rumania within twenty-four hours, according to a dispatch from The Hague.

Turkish Drive Checked.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The Turkish drive toward Persia, aimed apparently to outflank the Russian armies operating in Armenia, is reported in dispatches received here today to have been held up at Woe by heavy Russian reinforcements.

The foreign legations in Tehran, which still disturbed, have not yet fled from the city. This report, taken with recent Russian successes at Bitlis and Mush, is taken as to prevent danger of an invasion of Persia.

Franco-British Attacks Fail.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 28.—British and French troops made repeated attacks on the German troops last night on the Somme, according to the official statement today. The attacks failed, the statement says, partly after hand to hand fighting and on account of German counter attacks.

Demonstration For Venizelos.

Athens, Aug. 28.—Fifty thousand Greeks joined in a demonstration before the residence of Venizelos, the former premier, today and cheered him when he appeared. They urged him to resign and to form a committee to urge him to support the present government and to prepare the army for a "possible rupture of existing conditions."

ITALY EXTENDS WAR ZONE.

Makes Declaration of Hostilities Against Germany.

London, Aug. 28.—Italy Sunday declared war on Germany. The declaration has been delivered through the Swiss government to Berlin, and has been acknowledged formally by the German government.

The communication from Rome declares that Italy considers herself at war with the Imperial German nation from and after Aug. 28.

Balkans Hasten Move.

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. Germany is directing the opposing forces and has troops on this battle line.

Italy's position in regard to Germany has been an anomalous one since Italy withdrew from the triple alliance May 25 of last year and declared war on Austria. Although by this act she arrayed herself against her former allies, Germany and Austria, she remained officially at peace with Germany until yesterday.

Rupture Long Averted.

### BOTH SIDES STAND FIRM

#### President Wilson Appears Helpless in Effort to Avert Strike.

#### LAST APPEAL TO GO TO CONGRESS

#### Final Step Is to Be Put Up to Legislators—Congressional Leaders Do Not Know What Can Be Done—Situation at Most Perilous Stage Since Negotiations Began—Roads Firm Against Eight-Hour Day.

Washington, Aug. 28.—President Wilson's plan for breaking the deadlock between the railroads and their employees, as discussed today, was as follows:

"An eight-hour law for railroads to become effective at a date far enough in the future to give the railroads time to prepare for it.

"A law creating a commission to prevent a strike while the dispute is being investigated, patterned after the Canadian act."

This plan was discussed by the president with his party leaders in congress as the basis for the next step after the railway managers have announced their refusal to accept the president's plan. They were expected to do this at a White House conference.

Meanwhile congressional leaders gave up hope of adjusting this week. Senator Newlands and Commissioner Chambers of the federal mediation board, conferred today with Acting Attorney General Todd about the legislative program, but all denied that any legal measure for preventing a strike had been discussed.

While the president has not given up hope of success thru direct negotiations, he is going forward with his plan for legislation in congress.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon and after his conference with the railway executives President Wilson plans to go to the capitol again to confer with the democratic steering committee of senators to discuss legislation.

At 2:30 the committee of railroad executives went to the White House to confer with the president.

After his conference with Mr. Todd, Senator Newlands went to the capitol with tentative drafts of the proposed legislation and conferred with Senator Foraker, a member of the interstate commerce committee.

Washington, Aug. 28.—President Wilson's negotiations for averting the threatened nation-wide railroad strike is in the last stage, with the break or settlement not far off. With the railroads standing firm against conceding the eight-hour day, and the brotherhoods standing out against arbitration, hope of averting a tie-up seems to lie with congress.

Just what can be done now the congressional leaders themselves seem to know. Conferences among them and with President Wilson, which began last night, were continued today, and the president postponed his engagement with the railroad representatives from 10 o'clock this morning until 2:30 this afternoon.

The situation was viewed on all sides as the most perilous since the negotiations began two weeks ago. The hope of the president and administration leaders was in possibility of getting the brotherhood men to give them more time to continue the negotiations.

Brotherhood Reply to Plea.

The four brotherhood heads issued a statement replying to President Rea, of the Pennsylvania, who last night made an announcement that rather than give up arbitration, the roads preferred to face a strike. The statement charged the Pennsylvania with inconsistency in that two years ago it fought the efforts of its shophmen to organize and arbitrate. It also declared that as the controlling interest in five smaller roads it has refused their representation on the managers' conference committee and that if arbitration was applied it would not apply to these roads.

Members of congress today were studying the problem and awaiting word from the president. Some progressive republicans declared that in their opinion, in the event of a strike, the president would ask congress to order federal receiverships to direct the railroads during the conflict. Compulsory arbitration, they think, might be provided but never would be enforced.

Senator Kern, the majority leader, said all hope of an adjournment next Friday had been abandoned.

Congress Rate Raised Fee.

Democratic leaders asserted last night that the proposal to put thru legislation guaranteeing the railroads an advance in freight rates sufficient to offset the demanded wage increase has virtually been abandoned. The plan already has raised a storm of disapproval among democrats as well as republicans.

The democrats advised the White House that such a move would be political suicide. A member of the president's party is yet to be heard from who would be willing to face his constituents and ask for re-election after

voting to pass the proposed \$50,000,000 a year wage boost on to the people in the shape of higher freight rates.

In his conference with Secretary Lane and Senator Newlands the president discussed three propositions.

The first related to the passage of a law compelling an eight hour day for all railroad employees.

The second had to do with an increase in the membership of the interstate commerce commission from seven to nine, as provided in a bill which has passed the house.

The third related to the appointment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration which shall settle all questions arising between capital and labor in interstate commerce and especially with a view to averting the calamity which now threatens the nation.

Permanent Arbitration Board.

Despite the opposition of certain republican senators to any increase in the membership of the interstate commerce commission Senator Newlands expressed the view tonight that such a law would be enacted and coupled with it would be an amendment providing for a permanent board of arbitration.

"We might as well make up our minds to the fact that the present situation is a serious one," the senator said, "and that we must be prepared to meet it. Just what will the legislature do or what form the legislation will take, I cannot tell at this time."

"One matter brought up at the White House conference was the suggestion that the president call a conference with the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, and other representative business men of the country for the purpose of discussing practicable means of averting the strike. This suggestion was made by the Chicago commercial body. The president did not indicate whether he would act upon the proposal.

Union Basis of Peace.

Before leaving Washington the union chairmen voted to authorize the committee of twenty-four to settle the controversy on a basis of the establishment outright of the eight-hour day with ten hours pay for eight hours work and no extra pay for overtime and to agree to the arbitration of all other issues.

Inasmuch as the unions hitherto have condemned arbitration, this authorization was hailed first as a concession. The brotherhood leaders denied this. They said that arbitration they mean the president's proposal to submit the overtime pay and other issues to a commission of investigation. They refuse, however, to submit the establishment of the eight-hour day to either arbitration or investigation.

The 500 union leaders departed after a long conference with William L. Chambers, chairman of the United States board of mediation, who informed them of the general terms of the rejection of the president's demands by the railway heads. Mr. Chambers was informed that the railroad counter proposal would not be accepted. Immediately afterward the vice presidents of the brotherhoods and the general committee were called into conference and arrangements were made for their departure.

Brotherhoods Will Not Arbitrate.

W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen, today issued a statement declaring that the brotherhoods had no intention of arbitrating the eight-hour work day.

"It seems evident," the statement said, "from press reports this morning that the railroads are determined to force a strike rather than accept the compromise settlement offered by President Wilson. We are still the guests of President Wilson and will remain here."

EUROPE ADOPTS U. S. "SUB" LAWS

Now Building Undersea Craft to Be Propelled by Steam—Idea Once Rejected by General Navy Board Gets Approval Overseas—Greater Speed.

Washington, Aug. 28.—Information has reached the navy department that steam submarines are under construction in Europe closely resembling the twenty-five-knot boats designed by the department a year ago. The navy general board disapproved the characteristics of the steam boats. Navy designers turned to steam propulsion of submarines to meet the requirement of the 1916 naval appropriation bill, which specified that the submarines provided for have a speed of at least 20 knots an hour and if possible 25 knots. No private builders were willing to bid, since they were unable to find sufficient horsepower in oil engines to give the boats the required speed. Eighteen knots is the maximum for submarines in the British and German navies.

The general board disapproved the designs, because the physical difficulties presented by the difficulty of taking down a smokestack would make the boat slow to submerge. Full details of the steam submarines now being built abroad have not been received.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS GATHER.

Flock to Kansas City For Fiftieth Annual Grand Army Encampment.

Kansas City, Aug. 28.—Veterans of the civil war flocked into Kansas City today to attend the fiftieth encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. All departments of the annual reunion were opened this morning. Before night 15,000 old soldiers are expected to be here.

A number of special trains, bearing delegates from eastern and middle western states arrived today, and the registration at Convention Hall disclosed that the far western states of Oregon, Washington and California would not be without heavy representation.

### DIPLOMATS WIN OVER GERMANY.

#### Berlin Press Blames Von Jagow and Zimmerman For Rumania's Action.

#### ITALY'S ACTION NOT DISTURBING

#### News of Declaration of War From That Quarter Long Expected—London Financial Circles Pleased Over Political Developments in Balkans—Bulgars Must Bear Brunt of Attacks Against Austro-Hungary.

London, Aug. 28.—Italy's declaration of war against Germany and the declaration of war by Rumania have caused a most profound impression in the German capital, says a dispatch from Berlin by way of The Hague.

The Berlin newspapers express themselves bitterly against Gottlieb von Jagow, the foreign minister, and Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, the under secretary for foreign affairs, whose statements being considered by the journals to be partly responsible for what is declared to be Germany's diplomatic defeat.

The Rumanian declaration of war, the expected in some quarters in London, caused much satisfaction in financial circles generally. The recent decline of 5 per cent in Russian exchange was attributed to the possibility of such action, but American buying of rubles thru here in the last few days was the chief factor in weakening the rate and the market expects further declines in the near future.

A later message says word has been received that the German government will hand his passports to the Rumanian minister today.

All Parties Have Voice.

The meeting of the Rumanian crown council, at which the decision to declare war on Austria-Hungary was reached, was held at the Contrepoint palace. King Ferdinand presided and the session was prolonged over several days. The council consists of nineteen members of whom it is believed four to six opposed the move.

Conferring with the crown council, with whom the final decision rested, King Ferdinand had long conferences with leaders of all Rumanian parties, including those favorable to intervention and those who had been strongly supporting Rumanian neutrality.

Averescu to Command Army.

General Averescu, former minister of war, it is said, will have chief command of the Rumanian army. The Bucharest newspaper, Adevul, commenting on the crown council meeting, said:

"At last the decisive hour has struck. Events have dictated to the government intervention and the realization of Rumania's national claims."

Rumanian News Censored.

The Rumanian minister at Vienna called at the Ballplatz yesterday and received his passports, says a telegram received by the Exchange Telegraph Company. The minister is leaving Vienna today by special train. The newspapers of Vienna appear with large blank spaces, the message adds, showing that all articles dealing with Rumania have been censored.

No Excitement Over Italy.

Berlin, via London, Aug. 28.—Altho Italy's declaration of war against Germany was unheralded, it failed to cause the slightest ripple of excitement in Berlin. The announcement was made yesterday in the customary extra editions of the Sunday editions. Idle crowds read the announcement unemotionally.

The official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung sounds the keynote of press comment, taking the position that Italy's formal declaration of war will have little effect in view of existing conditions. All the editorials were written previous to Rumania's declaration of war on Austria.

The Tagblatt says:

"We have awaited this declaration of war without impatience or unrest. In Italy the declaration may be regarded as a great deed and may be accompanied with the usual demonstration. In Germany it leaves the public cold."

"This, the twenty-seventh declaration of war, was plainly to be expected when the cabinet of Premier Boswell was formed, and Walter Runciman, president of the British board of trade, visited Italy; for then one knew with certainty that Italy was irretrievably dependent on her allies and could not longer act but as they ordered."

Fighting has been begun between Rumanian and Teutonic troops on the Transylvania frontier, the official announcement of today indicates. The statement says Rumanians have been taken prisoner.

### NEWS OF THE DAY

#### T.-R. BULLETIN.

The Weather.  
Sun rises Aug. 29 at 5:24; sets at 6:38. Low—Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday.

PAGE ONE.

Telegraphic News:  
Rumania Declares War on Austria. Germany Retaliates in Kind. Allies Win Diplomatic Contest. Strike Situation at Critical Stage. Marked Slump in Wheat Prices. PAGES TWO, THREE AND FIVE.

Iowa News:  
Freight Cars Being Held in East. Third Victim of Explosion Dies. Davenport Seeks Road Aid Money. Rain Still Needed For Crops. Fall Shooting Season Extended. Five Big Days of Fair. Fiction Outclassed.

PAGE FOUR.

Editorial:  
Lincoln Highway as a Monument. Pierce Ought to Be Called. The State of Business. Topics and Opinions. PAGES SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT, NINE. City News:  
Three Hurt in Motor Car Accident. New City Tax Levy 43 Mills. Minneapolis New General Headquarters M. & St. L. Anson's Win and Lose Close Game at Philadelphia. Loses Hand Blasting Stumps. Marshalltown Twenty-five Years Ago. General and Brief City News.

PAGE TEN.

Markets and General:  
War News Breaks Wheat Declines 8 1/2 Cents. Corn Holds Comparatively Steady. Cattle Prices Maintained. Hogs Hold at Steady Values. Strikebreakers Fow as Railroaders Bid.

changed recently, is of German manufacture, which makes the supply difficult for the allies.

It has been reported that Austria has been busy for months preparing her defenses along the Rumanian lines, aided by Field Marshal von Mackensen, and German engineers. For that reason some officers believe the Austrian general staff has determined to hold itself entirely on the defensive in the new war, endeavoring to prevent the pouring of Russian troops onto the plains of Hungary by way of Rumania. For that reason army officers here look for a fierce Bulgarian drive into Rumania as soon as war is declared between these two nations.

Bucharest lies in an open plain, within seventy miles of the Bulgarian frontier. It can be defended, officers believe, only by a great field army, and offers an object for a new drive.

Officials here expressed no surprise at Rumania's action, which was known to be dependent on Italy's declaration of war on Germany, as the existence of a sort of secret alliance between Italy and Rumania as affecting the Balkans has been known for some time. It is said that the great element of caution which is thought to have restrained Greece in recent months has been removed as Greece will want her share of the Balkan spoils.

Artillery Fighting Under Way.

London, Aug. 28.—Artillery fighting is in progress along the Macedonian front, but no infantry actions of importance are under way, so far as indicated in today's accounts of the operations. The announcement says:

"On our Dolran front our artillery silenced the enemy's guns, which were bombarding our positions."

"On the Struma front, the Bulgarians shelled Meleks, and we dispersed an enemy party northeast Komarjan."

Quiet on Somme Front.

London, Aug. 28.—No large actions on the Somme front are reported in today's official announcement, which says:

"In spite of indifferent weather some progress has been made east of Deville wood, and minor successful enterprises near Moquet farm."

"Last night there was much shelling against parts of our line, especially in Deville wood, and on our trenches north of Pozieres. Our artillery also was active."

Germans Attacking Fleury.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The Germans made several attacks on the French positions at Fleury last night, but were repulsed, says today's announcement of the war office.

DRY SPECIAL TO VISIT 600 TOWNS

Prohibition Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates to Make Two Months' Tour of Country—Will Leave Chicago Sept. 8.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—The "prohibition special," carrying John Hanly, presidential candidate, and Dr. Ira Landrith, candidate for vice president, on their two months tour of the nation, will stop at approximately 600 towns, it was announced here today by the national prohibition headquarters.

The slogan of the campaign is "a million votes for prohibition." The special train, which is to leave Chicago, Sept. 8, will make at least ten towns a day, according to plans.

### MARKED DROP IN PRICE OF WHEAT

#### Rush to Unload on Announcement of Rumania's Declaration of War.

#### EXTREME DECLINE 8 1/2 CENTS A BUSHEL

#### Prospect of General Railroad Strike Serves to Intensify Bearish Sentiment—Possibility of Opening of Dardanelles Is Chief Incentive to Sell—Decline Proves Temptation to Buyers and Market Recovers a Little.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Rumania's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary smashed the wheat market here today. At the opening there was a fall in some cases of 5 1/2 cents a bushel. September delivery, which closed Saturday at 1.51 1/2, started today at 1.46 to 1.48 1/2.

General rushes to sell took place, which were increased by the increased chances of a general railroad strike in the United States.

Before the decline was checked losses that reached 8 1/2 cents per bushel were shown for December, which sold as low as 1.45 1/2, as compared with 1.54 at Saturday's finish.

Notwithstanding that the pressure carried away for awhile all other considerations, the extraordinary break in values proved too tempting for buyers to resist, and the market rallied from 3 to 3 1/2 cents from the lowest level. The upturn, however, left prices still 3 1/2 to 5 cents down, as compared to last week's final quotations.

Bear traders generally took the view that the action of Rumania was likely to prove a big factor in forcing a more speedy end of hostilities or would at least tend to hurry the opening of the Dardanelles and so release huge Russian shipments of wheat.

Buyers Are Tempted.

News that actual fighting in Rumania had begun, accompanied the final downturn in prices and made trading frantic.

Minneapolis Prices Decline.

Minneapolis, Aug. 28.—Wheat prices tumbled here today, following Rumania's declaration of war. The September option fell 4 1/2 cents below Saturday's close. December suffered a loss of 5 1/2 cents.

Kansas City Market Depressed.

Kansas City, Aug. 28.—Rumania's declaration of war today depressed the wheat market. December opened at 1.41 1/2, 6 1/2 cents below Saturday's close.

DECREASE IN NEW CASES.

Only Forty-three Children Affected With Paralysis in Past 24 Hours.

New York, Aug. 28.—Encouraging results in the fight against infantile paralysis were indicated by the report for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 a. m. today. Only forty-three new cases were discovered. The greatest decrease was in Brooklyn.

Blonde Children More Susceptible.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Fair-haired, light complexioned babies are more susceptible to infantile paralysis than those with dark skin and hair, according to Dr. Archibald L. Hoyme, a member of the commission appointed to investigate the plague in Chicago. Dr. Hoyme also is attending physician at the contagious disease wards at the Cook county hospital.

NO GOLD ON DEUTSCHLAND.

Cargo Consisted of Crude Rubber, Bar Nickel and Crude Tin.

Baltimore, Aug. 28.—Contrary to report, there was no gold in the cargo of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland, when she sailed from here on Aug. 1, according to the underliner's manifest, made public today. Her cargo consisted only of crude rubber, bar nickel and crude tin, and weighed 1,735,760 pounds.

DISPOSE OF IRISH QUESTION.

Negotiations For Settlement to Be Resumed During Recess of Parliament.

London, Aug. 28.—Strong efforts are to be made during the parliamentary recess for resumption of the negotiations for the settlement of the Irish question. It is understood both unionist and nationalist leaders are inclined to regard these efforts sympathetically.

ENDS LIFE WITH GAS.

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