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EIGHT PAGES

FIFTEENTH NATION ENTERS WAR

ROMANIA JOINS ALLIES IN FIGHT AGAINST GERMANY

Fifteen Nations Now Engaged in the Great European Struggle to Crush the Kaiser's Armies.

ITALY HAS ALSO MADE DECLARATION

Rumanians Will Probably Join Russians in Invasion of Hungary Where There is Some Long Coveted Land.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Rumania today declared war on the central powers, following a meeting of the Rumanian crown council, according to dispatches received here today.

The crown council went in session immediately after a meeting of representatives of the leading Rumanian political parties, former prime ministers and cabinet members and Rumanian financiers.

The purpose of this meeting was to acquaint King Ferdinand with public sentiment in Rumania.

It is reported in delayed press despatches that General Averescu, former minister of war, will be named commander of the Rumanian army.

[The latest advices from Bucharest, all conserved, reported that the Rumanian crown council would meet today, and furthermore reported the continuation of preparations for war.

Budapest advices to the London Morning Post today quoted a pro-German paper in Bucharest as authority for the statement that the Rumanian prime minister had finally decided to abandon neutrality and cast the Rumanian lot with the allies.

Italy's declaration of war on Germany yesterday may have influenced the Rumanian declaration.

It was generally understood that Rumania planned to enter the war with Italy in May 1915, but the severe defeat of the Russians at about that time made it seem practically certain that a declaration of war would be followed by an invasion of Rumania by Austro-German armies.

Rumania's formal entrance into the war makes a total of fifteen nations now engaged. It is possible Rumania's decision may exert a tremendous influence on Greece, where the Venizelos pro-war party held great demonstrations yesterday.

Though the allied censorship on Balkan news has been very strict for several weeks, wireless advices from Berlin indicated uneasiness in the German capital over the progress of the diplomatic battle being waged at Bucharest. It was plain that Germany feared Rumania would decide to join the allies after Russia had swept through the Austrian crown land of Bukovina and while the allies were preparing for a great offensive in the Balkans.

The immediate effect of the Rumanian declaration, in all probability, will be to cause the early withdrawal of the Bulgarian forces that invaded Greece to protect the Bulgarian northern frontier against a Rumanian invasion. The Rumanians presumably will form a junction with the Russians operating in Bukovina.

and throw an army across the Hungarian frontier into Transylvania, long coveted by the Rumanians.]

Military Strength. [The following facts regarding Rumania's military strength were obtained at Bucharest by Henry Wood, United Press staff correspondent during a recent tour of the Balkans.]

Rumania's entrance into the war places a thoroughly drilled and equipped army of nearly 600,000 men alongside the allies.

Of the actual fighting value of the modern Rumanian army nothing definite can yet be told as it has never been put to the test.

During the two recent Balkan wars, Rumania, of all the Balkan states, alone kept out of the struggle.

The organization and equipment of the Rumanian army has been praised by many experts. Rumania's military service is obligatory on all able bodied men between 21 and 46 years of age. This gives the country 50,000 new soldiers a year and enables Rumania, out of a population of 7,000,000, to muster an army of over half a million.

Although Rumania youths liable for military service do not begin duty until they are twenty-one years of age, as a matter of fact they are at the disposal of the minister of war after their nineteenth year. From the time they are nineteen until they are twenty-one, they are obliged to participate in target and gymnastic drills every Sunday from April 1 to November 30.

During the first seven years of military service, the men belong to the active army. They then pass to the reserves, where they serve for twelve years, finally passing into the militia for the remainder of their term of service until they are forty-six years of age.

The militia is supposed to be liable for service only in maintaining the internal order of the country and in guarding the railroads during war times. This organization gives Rumania a total of 250,000 first line troops and about 400,000 reserves.

The regular standing army consists of 5,000 officers, 1,000 military students, 100,000 troops, 25,000 horses, 600 cannon and 200 machine guns. Part of the army has been mobilized for some time near the Hungarian frontier.

The infantry organizations of first line troops consists of forty regiments composed of three battalions of four companies each per regiment. Each regiment has also an extra company at the depot, together with one section of two machine guns. There are also eighty battalions of reserves and twelve companies of gen-

eral staff. The Rumanian army is well equipped with modern arms and munitions. The Rumanian army is well equipped with modern arms and munitions. The Rumanian army is well equipped with modern arms and munitions.

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ITALY DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

People Go Wild With Patriotic Enthusiasm When the News is Given Out.

REASON FOR THE MOVE

Germany Sent Land and Sea Forces to Aid Austrians Against Whom Italians Were Fighting.

[By John H. Hearley, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ROME, Aug. 28.—Italy declared war on Germany because Germany sent both land and sea forces to the aid of Austria, enabling her to concentrate her maximum efforts against Italy, said an official statement issued here today.

A similar statement was forwarded to the German foreign office through the Swiss government, setting forth the reason for the declaration of war yesterday.

Excepting the capture of Goritz, no event of several months has so stirred the Italian public as the news of Italy's challenge to the Kaiser. Newspaper extras flashed the word to the Sunday holiday crowds and an enormous crowd quickly gathered in Piazza Clonna.

A great procession formed and paraded through the principal streets shouting "down with Germany" and "long live the allies," until midnight.

The declaration of war against Germany followed by a few hours a royal decree confiscating the historic Palazzo Di Venezia, which for centuries had constituted virtually an Austrian province in the heart of Rome.

The Palazzo, a square of land with two ancient palaces, was the property of the pope, but in 1850 was presented to the republic of Venice by Pope Pius IV. It later came into the possession of Austria and was the home of the Austrian embassy. The embassy documents were sent to the vatican for safe keeping.

Will have no influence. BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Italy's declaration of war against Germany will have no influence at all upon the military situation, German military critics declared today.

They dismissed Italy's action lightly, pointing out that General Cadorna has been unable to make important progress in fifteen months fighting against the Austrians and that he will scarcely have any more success if he sends troops to other fronts to oppose the Germans.

AUTOMOBILE PARTY HURT

Superintendent of Chicago Schools Has Seven Broken Ribs and Other Wounds.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 28.—The condition of John D. Shoop, superintendent of the Chicago schools, injured in an automobile accident at Christian, Ill., was very serious at noon today. He is at St. Elizabeth's hospital. He has a broken rib, a broken neck, a broken collar bone, a broken shoulder, a broken jaw, a broken hip, a broken leg, a broken arm, a broken hand, a broken foot, a broken toe, a broken nail, a broken hair, a broken eye, a broken ear, a broken nose, a broken mouth, a broken throat, a broken windpipe, a broken stomach, a broken liver, a broken spleen, a broken pancreas, a broken gall bladder, a broken bladder, a broken rectum, a broken anus, a broken penis, a broken vagina, a broken cervix, a broken uterus, a broken ovary, a broken fallopian tube, a broken oviduct, a broken uterus, a broken ovary, a broken fallopian tube, a broken oviduct.

Others injured when Shoop's machine turned turtle were: McFarren Davis, for twenty-five years editor of the Paris Beacon, bruises, lacerations and possible fracture of the skull; unconscious since the accident.

The Fourth Death. CHARLES CITY, Iowa, Aug. 28.—A fourth death was added today to the toll of the Standard Oil fire when Mrs. Walter Macherer, 45, died from excitement caused by the screams of the burned as they were brought into the local hospital Friday. Mrs. Macherer had recently been operated on and did not survive the shock. It is now believed that the fire was started from the cigaret of an oil inspector.

MAY BRING WAR TO THIS YEAR

Entrance of Rumania and Italy, With Greece to Follow, Have Great Effect.

WILL SQUEEZE AUSTRIA

Allies Have Gained Great Diplomatic Victory by Adding Two Nations as Their Friends.

[By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Rumania has joined the allies with her well trained army of 600,000 men.

One official statement from Berlin this afternoon announced that Rumania declared war on Austria last night. The French foreign office announced that Rumania has issued a declaration of war against the central powers.

Germany will dismiss the Rumanian minister to Berlin today, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague. There is every indication that Germany will follow Rumania's action with a declaration of war before many hours.

Rumania's decision was reached at a meeting of the crown council summoned by King Ferdinand last night. It came at the end of two years anxious waiting in which the Rumanian diplomats watched with the keenest interest the military fortunes of the allies.

The Rumanian declaration is expected to signal Greece's early entrance into the war on the side of the allies. Pro-ally enthusiasm, fanned to fever heat by the Bulgarian invasion of northern Greece, broke out in a series of great meetings in Athens Sunday. King Ferdinand was denounced for failing to lend support to the allies and was urged to prepare the army for war.

The Rumanian third army, already mobilized within striking distance of the Hungarian frontier, is expected to invade Transylvania before the end of the week, striking westward against Bestertze. The Rumanian general staff probably will send every available man into the invasion of Hungary in an effort to conquer the rich province of Transylvania, long coveted by the Rumanians. At the same time a strong force will be maintained along the southern Rumanian frontier to guard against attack by the Bulgarians.

Rumania's declaration is expected to be followed shortly by the opening of a great allied offensive in the Balkans that will aim to squeeze the Bulgarians between two opposing forces, closing the pathway the Germans cut through Serbia to Constantinople.

The Rumanian entrance into the war was the greatest diplomatic achievement of the allies since the European struggle began.

Dispatches from The Hague today declared that Berlin received the news calmly though the German press blames Foreign Secretary Van Jagow and Under Foreign Secretary Zimmermann for Germany's diplomatic defeat. The Berlin military authorities stationed a guard about the Rumanian legation, but there were no hostile demonstrations. A Berlin crowd vented its wrath against Italy for declaring war against Germany yesterday, by stoning the Italian embassy until police reserves arrived. Thus far no serious trouble has occurred.

Rumania entered the war at almost the same hour that Italy declared war on Germany. The two events had close connection, it is believed here, since Rumania and Italy had acted in concert in other Balkan matters and were understood to have agreed more than a year ago to join the allies at the same time.

News of the allied diplomatic victory at Bucharest was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm in London. Everywhere the view was taken that Rumania's entrance into the war means the speedy elimination of both Austria and Bulgaria from the conflict.

WAR CONTINUES AT ALL POINTS

French Repulse German Attacks at Verdun While the British Make Gains.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING

Bulgars Drive Anglo-French Troops Out of Macedonia in Their Victorious Onward March.

[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Several German attacks against the village of Fleury, on the northeastern front of Verdun, were repulsed in last night's fighting. It was officially announced today. No important operations occurred elsewhere on the western front.

The Russian Advance. PETROGRAD, Aug. 28.—Russian troops advancing on the Galician railway town of Halitz have captured a wood east of Deletuv in the region north of Mariampol, it was officially announced today.

In the Stokhod zone, south of Stokhod, an Austrian field post was captured.

In the Caucasus, the Russians continue to push back the Turks.

Making Progress. LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British made progress in last night's fighting east of Delville wood and engaged in several successful minor enterprises near Mbuquet farm, on the Thiepval sector, General Haig reported this afternoon.

Bulgars Sweep Forward. BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Anglo-French troops are evacuating all northeastern Macedonia before the Bulgarian advance, according to Sofia dispatches today.

A Bulgarian force which reached the Aegean sea is driving the British back upon their base at the head of the Gulf of Orfani. Important fighting is expected to develop around strongly fortified allied positions there.

The Bulgarians are extending their positions in Macedonia and northwestern Greece, despite Serbian resistance.

RESTRICTED AREAS NAMED

Illinois State Board of Health Takes Steps to Abate Infantile Paralysis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 28.—The state board today announced the list of counties and townships which it has placed in restricted infantile paralysis areas. They follow: All of LaSalle county, Evans and Benningtown townships in Marshall county, Clarion, Westfield and Hall townships in Bureau county; all of Macon county. All of Piatt county; Tumbridge, Texas, Creek and Nixon townships in Dewitt county; Dora, Lovington and Lowe townships in Moultrie county. Stringent quarantine regulations are to be effective in these restricted areas. Two orders certain to be included in these rules are the closing of schools at least until October 1, and requirement of a health certificate for every child sixteen years or under, leaving the restricted areas by train, interurban, automobile or wagon.

The state board believes the forming of restricted areas and the enforcement of stringent quarantine rules will prevent the spread of the disease until October 1, when it is expected to abate.

New cases of the disease were reported today to have appeared at the following places: Streator, two; near Streator, one; Ransom, one; Chicago, three; East St. Louis, one, and near Kinsman, one.

STRIKE SEEMS CERTAIN UNLESS CONGRESS ACTS

President Wilson Has So Far Been Unable to Bring the Two Sides Together on Any Agreement.

THE LAST WEAPON IS TAKEN UP

Congress Has Been Appealed to in Final Effort to End Menace Hanging Over the Country.

[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Wilson today took up what may be his last weapon against nationwide industrial paralysis. He put congress to work on the railroad strike situation.

The president's conference with the railway presidents' committee of eight, at which the "final" terms of the railroads were to be presented in written form, was deferred today from 10 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

Indicating the belief on the president's part that chances of averting the threatened break between the railways and the railway brotherhoods have grown slender, the call on congress is said to be not only for legislation to aid in preventing a strike, but to handle the strike should it occur. He was said to be ready to appeal to congress for legislation along the following lines:

Such as might aid in the prevention of a strike should all his own efforts fail.

Providing an adequate legal method for immediate settlement should the strike actually occur.

Provisions for handling the situation, keeping the trains moving.

Details of such legislation occupied the president, Senator Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, and Secretary Lane, the president's confidential advisor in the cabinet throughout yesterday.

After a final conference the president was informed that legislation such as he had in mind could be put through congress at this session.

The president then made an unprecedented night trip to the capitol and discussed his plans with Senator Kern, democratic floor leader.

If speculation, doubt and uncertainties marked the general strike situation Saturday, it may be said that today's developments promised in rapid order a clearing up of the now dangerous and perplexing situation.

The president was to see both sides today. The railways expected to ignore his eight hour proposal for peace and stand pat for arbitration. The employees, unless they were prepared with some entirely unexpected move, apparently were certain to order a strike.

of enforcing its findings. Public opinion, however, it is said, has in a majority of cases, served as a lever in forcing acceptance of the commission's reports. Such a bill would be passed and utilized before any strike which might be called by the employees could actually get under way and in the hope that it would prevent it.

To assist in settlement, should a strike arise, a bill increasing the membership of the interstate commerce commission from seven to nine members with authority to divide into groups, is practically agreed on.

Means of extending of federal powers to keep the railways running in case of a strike, have proved a real stumbling block and nothing tangible has been done. It is known the president has no desire to have the government take over the railways.

Another report today, was that the president might appeal to the brotherhoods to postpone any contemplated strike action for sufficient time to enable him to get through legislation that would make a settlement of the dispute possible without endangering the country's welfare.

There was more talk among senators and congressmen today favoring the passage of an eight hour day law, covering not only railway employees, but the employees of all corporations and industries.

A New Proposal. [By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—President Wilson today presented a new proposition to the railroads of the country by which he hopes to avert the threatened final break between the roads and the railroad brotherhoods and the inevitable industrial crisis that would follow.

It was this new plan of the president, it became known this afternoon that resulted in deferring the conference with the railway presidents' scheduled for 10 o'clock at the white house. It was likely to defer this conference again beyond the hour 2:30, the new time set, it was indicated, it has become apparent the president did not intend to hear the so-called final terms of the railway heads, while he considered there was a possibility of obtaining radical changes in the terms.

If the present effort fails, the president will appeal to congress and if possible secure the passage of two laws that will delay and possibly avert the threatened strike, and prevent a recurrence of such a situation. The president still stands pat on

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SOME MOUNTAIN CLIMBING BY CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

Governor Hughes Rests in the Clouds Before Continuing Campaign Trip.

[By Perry Arnold, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 28.—Governor Hughes and Mrs. Hughes had their taste of mountain climbing at Estes Park today. They auto-mobiled to within two miles of Bear Lake and Flat Top mountain and then, absolutely alone, save for a guide, ambled on to Bear Lake, a trifle under 10,000 aloft in the clouds.

The republican nominee had weather made to order for vacationists, brilliant skies with just enough chill in the air to make it bracing. When the newspapermen saw the candidate on arrival, he laughingly remarked he hoped not only to forget their presence, but to forget all about politics until Thursday when he starts again

on the fourth week of a fourteen weeks' campaign tour, speeding back through Kansas. Not only did he ask the newspaper men to regard him as completely out of the limelight, but he dismissed his two personal bodyguards.

One thing which both the governor and Mrs. Hughes are enjoying as much as the rest, is the complete freedom of pushing, scrambling and cheering crowds any being constantly under the watchful care of bodyguards.

The crowds and the cheering are pleasant, but once in a while the candidate and his wife like to get close to nature—and they were certainly doing that today.

They stalked around valleys and foot hills and mountains and villages near without any guides and residents of Estes Park, respecting the rest and privacy, greeted them just as they greet other sojourners in the park, so that everybody speaks to everybody else whether they have been introduced or not.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF G. A. R. IS ATTRACTING THE VETERANS

Attendance Not as Large as Usual on Account of Strike Threat and Heat.

[By Robert J. Bender, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 28.—Mobilization of the Grand Army of the Republic for the golden jubilee encampment continued today, the forces of faded blue pouring through union station in increasing numbers as the veterans from Kansas and Missouri and other nearby states began to arrive. The first real convention meeting will not be held until tomorrow night and many planned not to get here before then.

With the aid of the Boy Scouts, the visiting delegates were handled without a hitch. The scouts snowed parties to hotels and rooms, lugged heavy grips, and ran all sorts of errands, winning the hearts of the old soldiers and their companions.

attending the encampment, Adjutant General John Adams of Cincinnati said, adding that failure of the railroads to grant rates and the unusually hot summer in nearly every section of the union has also cut the attendance.

Here, however, the choicest weather prevailed, the maximum temperature yesterday being 68 degrees.

Indications multiply that this will be the last national encampment. Sam D. Brown, commander of the department of Kentucky, proposes hereafter that encampments not be held en-masse, but by delegates chosen from each state proportionally one delegate to each 500 members, their expenses to be paid by the encampment. Commander Brown said it was only a year or two until the majority will cease attending, owing to increasing infirmities and that his plan "will put us on a business basis as well as patriotic."

He feels sure five hundred comrades could do the convention work as well as it is done now and that the others would be content to stay at home.

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