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RUSSIANS AND ROUMANIANS LIKELY TO INVADE HUNGARY

Roumanian Army Reported To be Moving Rapidly

Military Critic of Paris Journal Says an Invasion of Hungary is Imminent---Bulgaria May Not Declare War on Roumania---Situation on the Somme.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The invasion of Hungary by Russians and Roumanians is not only possible, says Lieut. Col. Rousset, the military critic of La Liberte, but it is imminent.

The Bucharest correspondent of the Petit Journal wires that he is informed that Bulgaria has decided not to declare war on Roumania, even though that country permits the passage through it of Russian troops.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A despatch to the Daily News from Lausanne, Switzerland, says: "I learn from a high diplomatic source in Berlin that almost the entire Roumanian army is moving rapidly. The Swiss frontier is closed. The closing of the Swiss frontier obviously indicates that movements of German troops are in progress to meet the new situation created by the entry of Roumania into the war."

PARIS, Aug. 29.—"In the situation on the Somme, as at Verdun, we are leading in the offensive and dominating the adversary," says an official note reviewing last week's operations on the French front.

"There is not a point in the general theatre of operations where the enemy is not actually reduced to the defensive," continues the note. "Actions which we have undertaken continue, despite the enemy's resistance."

Roumanian Minister at Berlin Leaves Today;

Declaration Was Quietly Received at Vienna

BERLIN, Aug. 28 (via London, Aug. 29).—The Roumanian minister leaves the city today. He requested a special interview with the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, last night, but it was promptly refused.

The Roumanian consul and legation have been besieged by Roumanian residents of Berlin, to whom the declaration of war came like a bomb out of the blue sky, no warning of any sort having reached them. The Roumanians crowding the legation spoke bitterly of their government for thus leaving them in the lurch, but realized this was done to conceal the intentions of the Roumanian government.

Despatches from Vienna indicate that Roumania's war declaration caused no particular excitement, but resulted almost everywhere in sighs of relief that the worst now is known.

Bulgaria undoubtedly will follow the lead of Germany in declaring war on Roumania, in the opinion of Count Ernest Von Reventlow, naval expert of the Tages Zeitung.

The Vossische Zeitung asserts that "the meddling of Roumania in the war means for Bulgaria a new military and political objective."

Pro-Russian Demonstrations Reported to Have Taken Place in Bulgarian Towns

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A despatch to the London Times from Bucharest, dated Sunday, says:

"According to trustworthy news received by the journal Epoque, the situation in Bulgaria is very critical. During the past few days pro-Russian demonstrations have taken place at Philippopolis, Yamboli and Stara Zagora, and the government was compelled to call upon the German division to crush them. The population attacked the soldiers, who fired, killing and injuring a great number of rioters. It seems that the situation of the Radoslavoff cabinet is very critical."

Another despatch to the Times from the Roumanian capital, bearing date of Saturday, says:

"Bulgarian deserters who arrived in Roumania declare that the spirit of the Bulgarian troops is very low, on account of their not receiving pay for six months, and insufficient food. All their movements have been made on foot, whereas the Austro-Germans are well fed, regularly paid and all their movements made by train."

KAISER HEARS THE NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Cologne says the Kaiser first heard the news of the declaration of war by Italy and Roumania while visiting Cracow. The visit was at once abandoned, the Kaiser motoring through the city and returning at top speed to the German headquarters in the East at Pless, Silesia. He is expected in Berlin this week.

T. B. KIDNER TO SPEAK TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Vocational Secretary of Military
Hospitals Commission in
City.

Mr. Thomas B. Kidner, of Ottawa, vocational secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission, is registered at the Queen. Mr. Kidner is a former Fredericton man, having been director of manual training for New Brunswick for some years. From this city he went to Calgary to take a similar position. Upon the establishment of the Hospital Commission he was selected as vocational secretary.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4.30 o'clock Mr. Kidner will address a meeting of citizens in the City Council Chamber for the purpose of interesting citizens of Fredericton in the matter of training returned soldiers.

Mr. Kidner has a son serving in the aviation department.

CANADIANS IN CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—Among Maritime men casualties are reported as follows:

Engineers.

Killed in action—Sapper William Gray, Joggins Mines, N. S.

Infantry.

Previously reported missing, now for official purposes presumed to have died, Robert McLaughlin, South Farmington, N. S.; Thomas Waterfield, New Aberdeen, C. B.

Wounded—Acting Co. Sergt. Major John W. Bowen, Halifax.

TEUTONS DECLARED FOR WAR IN THE MONTH OF JULY 1914

(Dr. J. E. Dillon in London Telegraph.)

ACQUI, Italy, Aug. 29.—The decision formed by the Italian government a month ago, to declare war upon Germany, has been at last carried out. I am now at liberty to state that proofs will be forthcoming that Austria and Germany reached the decision to war immediately after the assassination of the Austrian Archduke. The document will be shortly published, and will furnish additional evidence to support any contention that those of the Entente governments which fancied that if a European conference had been convoked war would have been avoided, were laboring under a delusion.

The Archduke was assassinated during the first week of July. On three occasions the Italian government, through its ambassadors, called the attention of the Central Empires to the grave symptoms of a European crisis, which was being aggravated by the policy of aggression that Germany and Austria were obviously pursuing on the strength of certain mistaken assumptions.

Warned the Central Empires.

Secretary San Guillianio virtually said to the Central Empires: "You imagine that only one of two things can happen, namely, you will impose your will on Serbia without appeal to arms, or else Russia will utter her veto and stand by that."

"You fancy that in the former case you will have scored a success and increased your prestige, whereas if the latter alternative is unavoidable, you will win an easy victory. Well, we, your Allies, assure you that your reading of the European situation is utterly wrong."

"The dispositions of the Entente powers have changed radically since the Bosnian crisis. They are no longer minded to brook arbitrary action or absolutism, as in those days. Russia will certainly intervene, and what is more, France will go to her assistance unhesitatingly, and if France is drawn into the war, Britain certainly will not leave her in the lurch."

"Consequently your present policy, if persisted in, must inevitably lead to a war, and we earnestly request you to desist." The admonition from San Guillianio was not heeded.

ROUMANIANS IN A SCRAP.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Desperate fighting on the border between Roumania and Hungary is reported in an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Berne, Switzerland. The Roumanians, the message says, are making furious efforts to capture the important mountain passes.

ROUMANIA GIVES HER REASONS FOR ENTERING THE GREAT STRUGGLE

Text of Note Handed to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador---Like Italy She Declined to Join in Declaration of War Against Entente Allies.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28, via Petrograd and London, Aug. 29.—The following is the text of the note handed to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister to Roumania, at the conclusion of the meeting of the Roumanian Crown Council, which preceded Roumania's declaration of war:

"The alliance concluded between Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy, according to the statements of those governments, had only a conservative and defensive character. Its principal object was to guarantee the allied countries against attack from the outside, and to consolidate the state of affairs created by previous treaties. It was in accordance with these pacific tendencies that Roumania joined this alliance."

Has Never Ceased in Her Devotion for the Maintenance of Peace in the Balkans

"Devoted to the development of her internal affairs, and faithful to her resolution to remain as an element of order and equilibrium on the lower Danube, Roumania never has ceased in her devotion to the maintenance of peace in the Balkans."

"The last Balkan wars, by destroying the status quo, imposed upon her a new line of conduct, but her intervention gave peace and re-established the equilibrium."

"For herself, she was satisfied with the rectification of her borders, which gave her the greatest security against aggression and repaired certain injustices of the congress of Berlin; but in pursuit of this aim Roumania was disappointed by the failure of the Vienna cabinet to take the attitude Roumania was entitled to expect."

Declined to Associate Herself With Declaration of War by Austria-Hungary

"When the present war broke out, Roumania, like Italy, declined to associate herself with the declaration of war by Austro-Hungary, of which she had not been notified by the Vienna government. In the spring of 1915 Italy declared war against Austro-Hungary. The triple Alliance no longer existed and the reasons which determined Roumania's adherence to this political system disappeared."

"Roumania remained in the peace group of states, seeking to work in agreement in order to assure peace and to conserve the situation de facto and de jure created by treaties."

Unable to Attain Her Object by Joining Triple Alliance, and Resumed Liberty of Action

"Roumania then found herself in the presence of powers making war for the sole purpose of transforming from top to bottom the old arrangements which had served as a basis for their treaty of alliance. These changes were, for Roumania, proof that the object she pursued in joining the Triple Alliance no longer could be attained, and that she must direct her efforts in new paths, especially as the work undertaken by Austria-Hungary threatened the interests of Roumania and her national aspirations. Consequently Roumania resumed her liberty of action."

Assurance That Austria-Hungary Was Not Inspired by Spirit of Conquest Not Realized

"The neutrality which Roumania imposed upon itself, in consequence of a declaration of war made independently of its will, and contrary to its interests, had been adopted as a result of the assurances that Austria-Hungary, in declaring war against Serbia, was not inspired by a spirit of conquest or of territorial gains. These assurances have not been realized."

"Today we are confronted by a situation threatening great territorial transformations and political changes of a nature constituting grave menace to the future of Roumania. The work of peace which Roumania attempted in faithfulness to the Triple Alliance was thus rendered barren by the very powers called upon to defend it."