

ROUMANIA ENTERS WAR

Declaration Against Austria—Preliminaries and Prospects

It was officially announced in Bucharest on Monday that Rumania has declared war on Austria-Hungary. The decision to fight on the side of the Allies was reached after a Crown Council held on Sunday. Rumania is the fourth nation to enter the war. It is estimated that Rumania will be able to put 500,000 men in the field, but in addition the country's action opens the way for the Russian army to strike at Austro-German and Bulgarian troops in the Balkans. Russia has massed an enormous army upon the Rumanian frontier waiting for the Rumanian declaration of war, which she was sure would be forthcoming. These troops can now drive into Serbia by way of Rumania, thus cutting off communication between Germany and Turkey.

Bulgaria, long fearing a hostile move by Rumania, massed three divisions upon the Rumanian frontier. Following the Rumanian peace assurances several months ago and the withdrawal of a corresponding Rumanian force, many of the Bulgarian troops were sent into Greek Macedonia. Rumania borders Hungary and the invasion of the Transylvanian plains across the low-lying ranges of mountains on the frontier is believed to offer no serious obstacles at this time as a result of the pressure being exerted against the Austro-Hungarians in Galicia and the Italian theatres of war.

Before the declaration of war was announced, King Ferdinand held conferences with representatives of all the political parties, former presidents of the legislative chambers, ministers and governmental officials to get their views on Rumania's future policy. Gen. Averescu, former Minister of War, is to command the Rumanian army. It is reported. The Bucharest newspaper Politique reports that the Rumanian Government has taken over large stores of wheat for the army bought by English agents last year. The final effort by Germany to prevent Rumania from joining the Allies was made last Wednesday when the German Minister at Bucharest presented King Ferdinand with an autograph letter from the Kaiser.

CANADIANS OUTWIT FOE

Local Successes in Quiet Week—Hughes at Front

The following communication was received at Ottawa on Thursday: "Canadian Army Headquarters in France—There were few outstanding features to the trench warfare of the past week. The bright moonlight interfered with the activity of our patrols. One night, after a preliminary bombardment, a small party from the Royal Canadian Regiment, under Lieut. Bole, approached the German trenches, but finding that the enemy was alert, our party threw bombs among the garrison and returned to their own trenches with the loss of only one man.

"Upon another occasion a dummy raid in co-operation with the artillery was successfully carried out by a Toronto battalion. The enemy were led to believe that a raid was about to take place, and when they had manned their trenches in expectation of the attack our guns and trench mortars opened upon them a short but destructive bombardment. During the week a visit was paid to the Canadian corps by Major-General Sir Sam Hughes. He addressed a number of the battalions on parade, and visited several of the principal points within the area."

DENOUNCE FOOD PRICES

British Workmen Want Government to Commandeer All Supplies

London despatches on Sunday said: The most significant expression of popular feeling since the war began was given to-day, when, despite a torrential rain, the labor unions held a great parade in Hyde Park, initiated by the powerful railroad men's union, for the purpose of protesting against the great increase in the cost of living. Resolutions were enthusiastically passed demanding that the Government immediately regulate all food prices. Speakers referred to the fact that the price of the four-pound loaf will reach nineteen and twenty cents to-morrow, describing the rise as unreasonable. Many notable labor leaders were present. The speech was made by Ben Tillet, who received the thanks of General Haig for invaluable services in recruiting and stirring up munition workers. "Of the British armies of 5,000,000 men," he said, "4,800,000 come from the working classes. Yet the Government allows their dependents to suffer privation on account of the prices of food, which have risen seventy per cent. through the rapacity of the food rings."

Roumania Shortens War

Her Aim to Bring All Roumanians into One Nation

Take Jonescu, leader of the Liberal party in Roumania, cabled from Bucharest on Monday: Only a great German victory could have checked Rumanian intervention. It failed to materialize, and we have stepped into the war: first, to realize our national aspirations; secondly, inspired by the humanitarian spirit to shorten the war, which will now end six months sooner than was expected a week ago. The most valuable reward of our intervention will be Transylvania, populated by four million Roumanians. The Banat of Temesvar, also mainly Roumanian, and Bukowina, too, will be in the balance. Hungary will lose a quarter of her territory and population, including the big towns of Temesvar, Kolosvar and Brassao, as well as her richest mining districts. Regarding the future course of the war, our intervention hastens Bulgaria's downfall and hurries the downfall of Constantinople, enabling Russia to ship much-needed cereals to Britain, France and Italy.

ROUMANIA SWAYS GREECE

Constantine, III, Called Cabinet—Berlin Angry—Venizelos Bold

London despatches on Monday night said: The entry of Rumania into the war combined with Italy's landing of troops in Greek Albania, has created a profound effect in Greece and caused great rejoicing in the Entente capitals while Germany protests volubly. Following news of Rumania's entrance into the war, King Constantine of Greece called a war council to convene in Athens. King Constantine is ill. He was operated upon this morning. Great demonstrations are being held throughout Greece in favor of the Entente. During a tremendous demonstration of 50,000 Greeks before his residence, former Premier Venizelos, pro-ally leader, delivered a speech which is accepted as a practical threat to the King that Greece must join the Entente. Rumania's decision led to tremendous enthusiasm in London. The news was received with popular rejoicing in Paris. For the first time in many months the newspapers were permitted to publish extra editions. A statement issued to-day by the French Foreign Office announces that Rumania has declared war against Germany as well as Austria.

Germany to-day declared war on Rumania. The action, decided upon at a hurriedly-convoed session of the Federal Council in Berlin, was taken following the announcement from Bucharest. An official statement issued in Berlin says: "After Rumania, as already reported, disgracefully broke treaties concluded with Austria-Hungary and Germany, she declared war yesterday against our ally."

ANGLO-FRENCH ADVANCE

Balkan Campaign is Pushed Vigorously—Serbs Active

Official reports from Saloniki on Friday said that British cavalry patrols had pushed beyond the Struma on the right flank of Sarrail's army and destroyed three bridges over the Angista, east of Thahinco Lake. This would indicate that the passages of the Struma are still held by the allied forces. The Serbs, aided by the Russians on the western end of the line, are also advancing to the attack. They have succeeded in winning more ground in the neighborhood of Lake Ostrovo, and have halted the Bulgarian offensive south of Florina. In the centre of their line they are forcing the enemy back toward the border.

London despatches on Tuesday said: Both wings of the allied line on the Saloniki front, where the soldiers of at least seven nations are locked in battle, have been bent back by the Bulgarians. In the centre, however, where the main effort of the allies is being made at the entrance to the Great Vardar Valley, Paris reports important gains for the Anglo-French forces. The Serbians have been forced back on their extreme left about five miles from the Serbian-Greek frontier. They claim, however, continued progress on the other sections of their front. Russian troops, which have reinforced the Serbians, are engaging the Bulgarians on the left wing. About 80,000 Russians are reported to have reached the Saloniki theatre.

ROUMANIANS INVADING

Hungarian Cities Threatened by Swift Advances, Vienna Reports

London despatches on Monday night said: Rumanian troops to-night are fighting on Austro-Hungarian soil, following the declaration of war by Rumania upon Austria. "Almost the entire Rumanian army is rapidly moving," says a despatch from Lussanne. The Swiss frontier has been closed. Rumanian forces have begun the invasion of Transylvania. Vienna reports that the first clashes between troops of Rumania and the Central Powers occurred Sunday night. In southeastern and eastern frontier passes of Hungary. The attacks by the Rumanians are described in the statement as "treacherous." Advance guards of the two forces came into contact at Rotherthaus Pass, 15 miles south of Hermannstadt, Transylvania, and in the passes south of Kronstadt (Brasso). The statement adds. Kronstadt and Hermannstadt are two of the most important cities in Transylvania. They are near the southern border of Hungary, the former about six miles from the Rumanian frontier and the latter about 15 miles from the frontier. Rumanians make up a large part of the population of both cities.

HAIG ACHIEVES AIMS

Germans Exaggerate British Losses, Says Lloyd-George

David Lloyd-George in the House of Commons Tuesday said the criticisms of the British operations on the Somme front, on the ground of their failure to break through the German lines, were unjustified. The Germans, having two alternatives, said Mr. Lloyd-George, chose the alternative of bringing troops and guns from Verdun to prevent the British from breaking through. "That suited our purpose," the War Secretary continued. "It relieved the pressure on Verdun, and prevented the enemy from pouring his forces into the Russian theatre to support the Austrians against Gen. Brusiloff's thrust. The German accounts of our losses on the Somme are ludicrously exaggerated. Our losses, though deplorable, have been relatively low as compared with those of the Germans."

Many Battalions Over

Ottawa reported on Sunday: It is officially announced through the chief censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England: The 117th Battalion, Valcartier Camp; the 120th Battalion, Windsor, N.S.; the 121st Battalion, Vernon, B.C.; the 126th Battalion, Camp Borden; and the 128th Battalion, Winnipeg. Drafts and details.

Honor Roll for Durham and District

A Adair, John Adair, Robin Allan, Lieut. T. Allen, Johnston Ayott, Bert

B Banks, George Bailey, Michael Bailey, J. Bailey, T. Baker, Chris Basham, A. Baker, Richard Bell, Alex. Blyth, Cecil Bolger, John Borthwick, David Box, Fred Bryon, J. C. Brown, B. Bryon, Percy Bruce, Frank

C Catton, Victor Calder, Roy Campbell, W. A. Carey, James Chislett, Charles Clark, Campbell Colville, John Cove, A. Corkill, Joseph Connolly, Arthur Coutts, James Corbett, Fred Cross, Roy Cross, J. H. Crawford, Chas.

D Daniel, Percy Darby, Wm. Darling, C. H. Derby, John Davis, J. A. Davis, Percy Davis, Cecil Dewar, A. C. Dodsworth, H. W. Donaldson, Alex. Drumm, H. G. Dunbar, Lachlan Dyre, A.

E Eccles, Roy Edwards, Elmo Edwards, Ivan Elvidge, Vernon Ewen, Robt

F Falkingham, Wm. Fluker, Ray Findlay, Alex. Findlay, Murray

This list is intended to contain the names of recruits from Durham and vicinity, also those whose homes are here. Additions will be made from week to week and our readers will please assist in keeping the list correct by furnishing the names of any who may have been omitted or advising of errors in spelling or otherwise

G Gadd, Wm. Glover, E. Goleby, Wm. Grigsby, Frank Grigsby, H. Gray, H.

H Hazen, G. C. Hazen, Ed. Havens, Chas. Hamlet, Joseph Hartford, S. J. Hazen, Wm. Hillis, Sam. Hoy, Murray Hopkins, W. J. Hunt, R. Hughes, Jesse

I Irwin, Duncan

K Kelly, Fred Keith, Robert Knisley, W. H. Kress, George Kress, Lieut. H.

L Lake, Wilfrid Lake, Wm. Laidlaw, A. N. Lauder, W. A. Lauder, T. A. Legge, C. L. Leeson, Fred Lindsay, E. G. Lloyd, George Lloyd, J. A. Lloyd, Anson Lucas, J. N.

M Marshall, C. A. Mountain, Lorne Munroe, Wm. Morton, Wesley Mather, T. L. Matheson, L. Mort, A. Murray, George

Mc McAlister, T. W. McAlister, W. W. McAsey, F. M. McComb, Archie McComb, Alex. McConnell, Harold McDonald, John C. McDonald, H. H. McDonald, John McDonald, Thos. McDonald, Norman McFarlane, David B. McFadden, J. R. McGirr, Wm. McGirr, E. J. McGillivray, Neil McGirr, Lance McIlraith, Frank McIlraith, J. H. McKeown, J. J. MacKay, Frank McMillan, N. J. McKinnon, Hector McKechnie, H. C. McMahon, J. McNally, Stanley McNally, Cecil

N Ness, George Newell, Lewis Nichol, John C. Nichol, Wilfrid Nichol, C. W. Nicholson, Noel

O Oyns, C. H.

P Petty, Wm. Petty, Wm. Pilgrim, Chas. Pinkerton, F. Pinkerton, John E. Pollock, H. Past, J. A.

R Ramage, Chas. C. Renwick, Edgar Robb, Robert Ross, Clarence Ross, John Ross, Percy

S Saunders, Mack Saunders, Allister Scheuermann, V. Seaman, S. Smith, J. Fred Smith, Andrew Smith, Andrew Stedman, John Stewart, Thos. Stewart, Corp Standen, S.

T Torry, Fred Thompson, David Thompson, Walter Thomas, J. E.

V Vollett, James Vollett, Harold Vollett, Harry

W Warmington, Joseph Wall, James Watson, Ferguson Watson, J. Wallace, James Wells, Alex. Weir, J. Weir, John Whitmore, W. N. White, Alex. White, E. J. Willis, Stanley Willis, B. H. Wolfe, Capt. C. E. Wright, J. Wylie, W. J.

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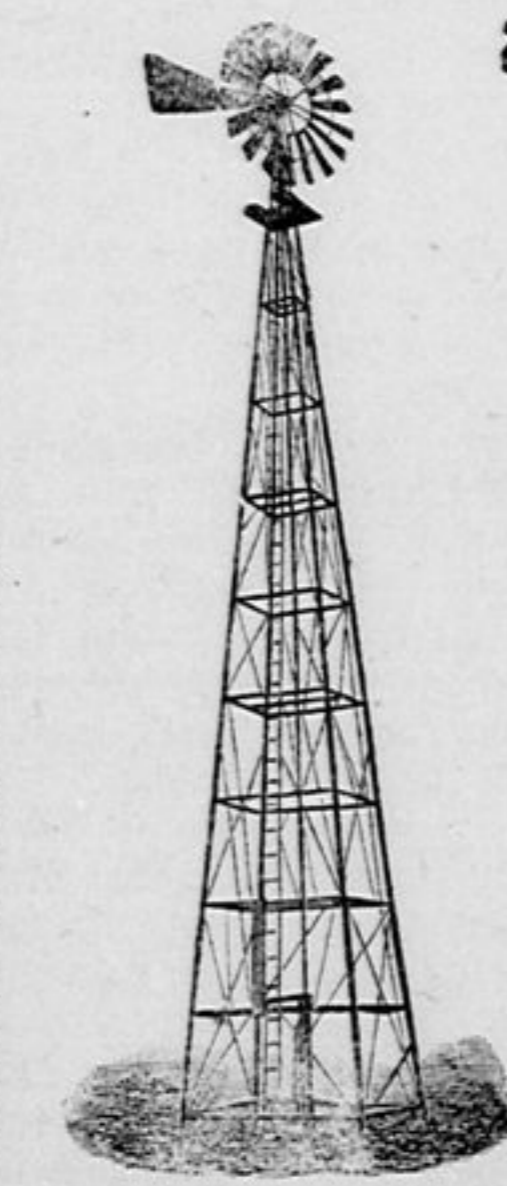
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R. McFarlane. Town Agent, Durham, Ont.

The ruthless war in the west was a considerable commercial issue of one paper. Reference to the lack of care to cases with tractors \$2,000 to \$2,500 each for ploughing, general farm work, server, who mounness and waste, so common thing to machines left to posed to the elen the protection th forded, even by of grease. It isn't so far as the west, decenes of waste. ers ago saw a in the field in where the last sh the previous har ure is worse, by on's usage, and w such nature refus two or three seas no fault of the m of interest to no in 1897, about th hard years, that posed binders, and this the same far about hard time only few cases of less can be quote should be any is gret. The same w onto paper refer taken of the Ford cost over a fifth tractors. Care w usefulness of all ery, as well as o articles. Careless ages, and too ma produce poverty.

Italy has declar Germany, to date of August, employ Government as communication was a declaration was to Germany. For over the outbreak of w ed neutral, and d trality strong ind the Central Power Count von Buelow every influence of many. Reports enthusiasm preva capital over the f of war against G Rumania, too, i conflict on the si a well equipme men. This will ference in the si be generally kn half the populat live outside of About a million a quarter millio and a half millio and about a m over Serbia, Bulg donia. With the and out of Ruma be seen that he a valuable asset the end of the w

The provincia British Columbia the 14th of Septe portunity is bei soldiers in the t their votes. Brit about 10,000 met about 5,000 in B training at home the soldier vote about 25 per cent population, and of their franchi ciding factor in seems unnatural diers, to who deny the right o be worried over failure of a when their wh bent on the con scrupulous ene home training ca camps in Engl enough, but it should be draw men in the tret

We are all op result of the w retained a dou from the first, o that the Allies w feel sure now, a other year, at th the awful conflic of London, one