

ROUMANIANS STRIKE AT FOE

Germany Has Declared War Upon Roumania.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Following immediately upon the heels of the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary on Saturday night, Roumanian forces have begun the invasion of Transylvania. A Vienna despatch received here Monday night reports officially that the first clashes between troops of Roumania and the central powers occurred Sunday night, in south-eastern and eastern frontier passes of Hungary. The attacks by the Roumanians are described in the statement as "treacherous." Roumanian prisoners were taken. It is asserted. Advance guards of the two forces came into contact at Rothenthurm Pass, 15 miles south of Hermannstadt, Transylvania, and in the passes south of Kronstadt (Brasso), the statement adds.

Kronstadt and Hermannstadt, toward which the Austrian official communication indicates the Roumanians are making their first efforts at an advance, are two of the most important cities in Transylvania. They are near the southern border of Hungary, the former about six miles from the Roumanian frontier and the latter about 15 miles from the frontier. Kronstadt is 70 miles east-southeast of Hermannstadt. The City of Kronstadt is the most important commercial and manufacturing centre of Transylvania. It has a population of approximately 41,000. Hermannstadt is a former capital of Transylvania, and lies near the River Zibin. It has a population of 33,000. Roumanians make up a large part of the population of both cities.

The first announcement of Roumanian declaration of war on Austria-Hungary came from Berlin Monday as follows: "The Roumanian Government yesterday evening declared war on Austria-Hungary. The federal council has been convoked for an immediate sitting." An official statement issued in Berlin and forwarded by Reuters's correspondent at Amsterdam, says: "After Roumania, as already reported, disgracefully broke treaties concluded with Austria-Hungary and Germany, she declared war yesterday against our ally."

"The imperial German minister to Roumania has received instructions to request his passports and to declare to the Roumanian government that Germany now likewise considers herself at war with Roumania." It is estimated that the effective strength of the army which can be mobilized by Roumania is about 900,000 men, including 10 regiments of the Red Hussars, and 10 of the Black Hussars, and with artillery aggregating 400 75 millimetre guns, 175 field guns, and an unknown number of heavy guns, says a Paris despatch.

BERLIN FEARS MAY COME TRUE

Greek Government May Be Swayed by Action of Roumania.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 29.—Commenting on the appearance of Roumania in the war, the Lokal Anzeiger says: "We must expect that Roumania's entry into the war will also influence the decisions of the Greek Government. The Greek army was demobilized, according to the wishes of the entente. Foreign troops are now standing on Greek soil. It is not easy to recall to the colors under threatening guns an army just sent home. "No matter how many more new enemies Germany and her allies will continue to fight with confidence until final victory is theirs."

Strike Orders Issued to Railwaymen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The chairman of the railway brotherhoods who were called to Washington by President Wilson in the hope of averting a strike, held a meeting in the Bijou Theatre Sunday and resolved to go home. Sealed instructions, known as "strike orders," were issued to each of them, telling them what to do in case a strike is declared. A subcommittee, consisting of about 29 men, was appointed, with full power, to effect a settlement if such a thing is still possible. The committee was specifically instructed, however, that it has no power to accept terms of settlement that provide for arbitration of the question of an eight-hour day with ten hours pay.

Wheat and Oat Crop Record.

CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 29.—With ideal weather over all the province the farmers are harvesting the second largest wheat and oats crop in the history of this portion of the Canadian west. Some fields will run 80 bushels to the acre. Many will run 40 to 50, while the average, say the best informed grain men, will be above 35 bushels to the acre for all the province. The oat fields were never so good.

Fell Beneath Troop Train.

TORONTO, Aug. 29.—Thrown beneath the wheels of one of the coaches of a moving troop train by a rush of spectators who were saying farewell to soldiers leaving for Camp Borden at the West Toronto station Sunday, baby Harry Wells, the three-year-old son of Maurion Wells, of 57 Hook avenue, had his right foot so terribly mangled that it was necessary to amputate it a few hours later in the Hospital for Sick Children.

Gains by Italians in the Carnic Alps.

ROME, Aug. 29.—In the Carnic Alps the Italians pushed forward Saturday, taking Austrian positions on Cita Vallone, the War Office announced Sunday. No revival of activity is reported on the Isonzo front, where a full scale offensive by the Italian offensive which resulted in the capture of Gorizia and territory further south.

STILL FORGING AHEAD

British Are Cutting Off Important German Positions.

Leipzig Redoubt and Village of Thiepval, Which Are the Strongest Points in the German Line, Are Being Worn Down—Prussian Guards Has Been Sent to Hold the Positions but Without Success.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The two most powerfully fortified German positions north of the Somme—Thiepval and the Leipzig redoubt—are slowly being won by the British. Despite the utmost efforts of the Teutons to win back their lost ground in these two vital sectors, General Haig's territorial troops not only are repulsing all German attacks, but are steadily increasing their gains. They have won a further 600 yards of trenches along the Thiepval-Courcelette road and, despite the great concentration of German troops in the neighborhood, have further pressed in both east and west-west of Mouquet farm.

The Prussian Guard, proudest corps of the Fatherland, has been sent to the threatened front, but despite their most desperate efforts have been unable to win back any of the important terrain which has been taken in the British advance, according to a report from General Haig. Attacks were delivered not only in the Thiepval region, but against the British lines west of Guillemont and the French front south of Maucoups. All these attacks were repulsed.

Hand-to-hand fighting of the greatest violence continued throughout Saturday around the ruins of the Mouquet farm, General Haig reports. On this sector, as well as in the new trenches south of Thiepval, Worcestershire and Wiltshire men hold the British line. It was these troops who repulsed the Prussian Guard. Following heavy fighting during the greater part of Saturday night, there was little but artillery activity on the Somme front Sunday, bad weather hindering operations. The British in a strong attack Saturday evening gained a further 200 yards of trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit, capturing a machine gun. For the greater part, however, all operations on both sides resulted in no change of front.

German surprise attacks in the Arracourt sector, in Lorraine and in the Apremont region were repulsed, Paris announces, while at Verdun there was only artillery fighting. In several sectors, especially on the Thiaumont-Fleury line, the big gun duels reached a high pitch of intensity. Repulse of a German attempt to penetrate the Belgian lines is recorded in an official statement from Belgian headquarters at Havre. It says: "After violent preparation by air bomb throwers the Germans last evening attempted to cross the canal near Her Sas and penetrate our lines. Our batteries and machine gun fire repulsed them with heavy losses."

Nine German aeroplanes have been shot down by the French and British at various points on the western front in the last two days, according to official reports. German attempts at an offensive north-east of Verdun came to nothing, says the War Office at Paris.

A semi-official announcement issued in Berlin Sunday says that between February 21 and July 20 there were engaged in the Verdun sector 16 divisions (nearly 800,000 men) of French troops. In the battle of the Somme, the announcement says, the French thus far have engaged 23 divisions and the British 37.

POUNDED AT RIGA.

Russian Armies Begin a New Offensive in the East.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Russians, who for some time had remained quiescent in the Riga region, have again started an offensive against the Germans. Efforts were made by them to cross the Drina River south-east of Riga, and near Friedrichstadt, but both attempts failed, according to Berlin. On the remainder of the Russian front no fighting of importance has been reported.

While the Russian drive for Kovell and Lemberg has not been reported, for what reason Petrograd gives no hint—the Czar's troops continue to push steadily forward in the foothills of the Carpathians.

Striking west of the Jablonitsa Pass, which they now control, the Russians seized the village of Guta and reached the sources of the two Bystritsa Rivers. These gains were made in the sector bordering on the Pantyr Pass. Continuation of the advance here will give the Czar's troops another road into Hungary.

Petrograd also chronicles a fresh advance for the Russians at Kovell, mountain, near the Hungarian border.

One Dead, Two Injured.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 29.—One is dead, two are slightly injured and one is under arrest following a collision between an auto and a truck on Algoma street late Saturday afternoon. The dead man is Oscar O'Connell, 37, insurance agent, who died in a few minutes after the crash. John Palo, a barber, is slightly injured; and Peter Milton, proprietor of the Canadian Northern Hotel, is slightly injured and under arrest.

Canadian Troops Arrive in England.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—It is officially announced through the chief clerk'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 124th Battalion, Camp Borden; and the 125th Battalion, Vancouver, B.C. Drafts and details.

SHERIFFS' STRANGE SEIZURES.

Trains Chained to the Line, and Workhouses "Held Up."

Sheriff's officers in Britain occasionally make strange seizures, as evidenced by their once taking possession of a railway-engine at Preston.

On one occasion a workhouse-ambulance, with its horse and driver, was seized by the sheriff at Kilrush, Ireland. The vehicle had left the institution to call for a patient, when it was pounced on by the sheriff's officer and his merry men, and horse and driver, and all were conveyed to the local pound.

There it was detained until an official from the workhouse arrived on a number of occasions to pay the fee for the scene and by payment of £10 released the ambulance, horse, and driver. For this amount a decree had been obtained in the local court, but the unprecedented seizure amazed the whole town.

But even that performance was eclipsed on one occasion at Hammar where the sheriff's men actually seized the workhouse itself. A judgment for \$89 8s 3d and £13 13s 4d costs had been obtained against the guardians by a Belfast firm of seed merchants.

This not having been satisfied, the sheriff's men entered into possession of the workhouse and the premises thereunto belonging. There they remained until the matter was arranged, the townspeople meanwhile being much amused at the workhouse being in possession of bailiffs.

A chapel has shared the same fate. Some time ago the warrant-officer of the Wandsworth County Court was called on to take possession of such a place in his district. This was at the instance of the London, Chatham, & Dover Railway, to whom a debt was owing.

To satisfy the judgment they carried off the contents of the building, which were sold by auction in due course. Included were the pews, forms, preacher's platform, Bibles, hymn-books, Communion-plate, tea-services used for tea-meetings, and other articles bearing more or less interesting pictures.

Then there was the sheriff's officer, who seized a balloon. The owner was much chagrined at this action, for he was relying on the balloon to lift him beyond the reach of the sheriff's officers and court bailiffs.

As the balloon was worth a good deal more than the amount for which it had been seized, the debtor raised enough money among his friends to meet the claim.

There was an amusing sequel to a no less amusing seizure at Wood Green. A bailiff was summoned for detaining a walking-stick under the following circumstances: For several days he had been endeavoring to enter the complainant's house, but found it too well barricaded.

The beleaguered debtor amused himself by climbing out through an upper window and laughing defiance at the baffled officer. It was during one such incident that the stick was captured, on hearing which the magistrates dismissed the case.

King Doesn't Sign.

Most people will tell you that the King must sign every Act of Parliament before it becomes law. It will astonish these people to know that Acts of Parliament are never signed by King George. When Parliament passes an Act as, for example, the recent Military Service Act, which conscripted all the single men, a copy of the bill is placed in safe custody in the House of Lords and endorsed by the Clerk of Parliament. If the Act is one concerning money, as, for instance, the Budget, the vellum copy is also endorsed by the Speaker.

How does the King give his consent to an Act of Parliament then? Well, he gives it by what is known as a Royal Commission. All the various Acts that are passed at about the same time are named in this commission and the King signs this.

The King must actually sign this commission, but should he, for any reason, not be able to do so, the Royal signature may be specially stamped upon the paper. But according to the law this stamp can only be used "in His Majesty's presence and by His Majesty's command given by word of mouth." A stamp of the King's signature is always kept ready for this purpose.

He "Asked" For It.

More stories are told about Sir Herbert Tree, who is having so triumphant a tour in the United States, than about almost any other public man. Here is a good one, exemplifying the ready answer for which he is so justly famed.

One day when he was coming out of the Garrick Club a man, whom he did not know from Adam, approached, and, with a sweeping bow, said in a Yankee twang:

"Excuse me, sir, but they tell me to some pretty well-known folk belong to this club. Are you anyone of importance?"

Sir Herbert Tree looked the questioner coldly up and down, and really think I can be, or I wouldn't be seen talking to you," he said icily.

Devised New Poster.

Sergeant Dan Gilchrist, of the 12th Brigade, Headquarters Staff at Petawawa, is the originator of a most successful poster to improve those who are remaining at home, how vital a necessity it is that they put into practice the principles of conservation of energy and resources, and in every way give their moral and physical support to the men at the front. Sergt. Gilchrist is the father of the slogan, "The man behind the man behind the gun," which has been widely used in poster work. Sergt. Gilchrist is a native of Scotland, but has resided in Canada for the past seven years.

SPREADING TO INDIA.

Women's Movement Results in Increasing Desire for Education.

Among other ideas which can at this moment claim to be universal is the doctrine or set of doctrines embodied in the so-called "Women's Movement," says a writer in The London Morning Post.

In earlier days such a movement might have been confined to the limits of the country where it first became active, or at least to Europe and North America. But now that the world has contracted into "one neighborhood" there is no nation left untouched by its spirit.

India is peculiar in all things, has its own way of responding to these new and restless impulses. There is no tumult or violent action, and little violence even in words. The immense majority of Indian women are totally uneducated—the rate of literacy among them is about 1 per cent.—and it is not in their natures to consider questions of general interest. Their outlook is the intense personal or domestic, abstract, and the Pan-Britannica keeps far from them any sense of national danger. The hardships—and they are many and oppressive—of daily life they accept with unresentful submission, though not without deep suffering. To recognize that a state of things is deplorable is in India by no means the same thing as to try to alter it.

Yet an education makes its way into the lives of Indian girls, there springs up at once a desire to understand the cause and cure of the miseries of women. The inevitable undermining of Hindu belief removes the traditional explanation that they are now suffering for the sins of a previous incarnation. Nothing is further from the intention of their teachers than to foster discontent; but just as education arises in men and women, so it arises in women, yet it so arouses in women a desire for social freedom; and though the burdens of tradition and custom lie perhaps more heavily on Indian women than on any other human beings, yet the slow rising to their feet and looking round on an undiscovered country.

These young student women are of the utmost importance. They are watched with wistful admiration by the thousands of illiterate and ignorant women who, in some strange way, are troubled with a vague restlessness and a dim sense of hope in some change to be wrought in them. They are themselves only half conscious of their immense influence and of the problems which lie before them. They represent a power which, if misdirected, may bring disaster, but which may prove to be the regeneration of India. If left without help and guidance they may turn to a selfish disregard of the duties entailed by their privilege or take refuge in a cynical despair. So far the people who have done most to welcome and foster the new spirit of independence and to give it sweetness and dignity, are the Christian women missionaries.

Though they are far from being "feminists," their influence and example inevitably tend to create a new ideal of self-respect and moral strength for the girls of their schools. They possess as no others possess the confidence and affection of these young women, and having a standard of comparison they are better judges of their powers and weakness than any of their own nation can be. The unconscious assumption of every woman missionary that the value of freedom lies in the power to do service is what has made the first beginning of the Woman's Movement in India take the direction of philanthropic effort rather than political agitation.

Worst Summers on Record.

Most of the people of England have been too busy to pay much attention to the cold, wet spell that came in with the official beginning of summer; but farmers have every reason to indulge in the usual grumble. However, so far things have not been so bad as in 1912, the summer of the Norwich flood. The awful summer of recent years in Britain was 1903, when 16 in. of rain fell between the beginning of June and end of August, some parts of the country having more. In June it once rained in London for three days without stopping, and Ireland had a run of thirty-five consecutive wet days.

The seventies provided a nice run of wet weather, 1878 and 1879 being the wettest. The former year, in the wettest August on record, 5.83 in. being measured at Greenwich; but 1879 is actually known by farmers as the "Black Year." In many places harvesting operations were given up entirely, the corn being ploughed in without any attempt being made to cut it.

Then another abominable year was 1860, when it rained almost continuously from Easter to October, 5 1/2 in. of rain falling in June, though some records put it at 6 in. October was the harvest month in many parts, and much corn was not cut at all.

None "Were" and "Was."

The super-purist who changed the number of private soldiers' letter from "none were killed" to "none was killed" is doubtless a pedant, but he has been guilty of the sin which, above all others, the pedant would brook no inaccuracy. For "none" is an adjective, meaning not merely "not one," but also "not any" and a substantive coming after and agreeing with it is always understood. That substantive may be supposed to be either singular or plural, as "any" takes either number in the 11. "None were" is, therefore, often as correct as "none was."—London Chronicle.

Only One Chance.

The victim of love at first sight sees how has a chance for another look.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Hatch. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA. Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Good Things To Eat. Pickled Rolls, Shork Butts, Smoked Rolls, Cottage Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Boneless Backs, Domestic Shortening, Pure Lard, Butter, Eggs, Honey &c &c. W. D. Hanley & Co. Phone 812 329 Front St. Belleville.

Home-seekers Excursions. Every Tuesday, March to October "All Rail" Every Wednesday During Season Navigation "Great Lakes Route". CANADIAN PACIFIC. Particulars from any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write W. R. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

JULY SALE. Phaetons, Auto Seat Top Buggies, Platform Spring Democrat Wagons, Caneby Top Democrat Wagons, Steel Tubular axle Lumber Wagons, Cheese Factory Wagons, Royal Roll Wagons, Grocer Wagons, Coal Wagons, Bolster Springs. Painting, Repairing, Upholstering, all kinds of Automobiles Repaired, Painted, and Upholstered, commerial Bodies for Ford Cars. The Finnegan Carriage & Wagon Co. Belleville Ont.

WHEN BUYING INSIST ON THIS PACK. ROYAL OATMEAL. DECLINE SUB. GRAVEL. The farmers are harvesting in this field. Miss Maggie Cassidy of days with the Misses rose. Mrs. Alex. Anderson with Mrs. J. C. Meag. Miss E. Hughes retires Falls on Thursday at J. F. O'Sullivan for Mr. and Mrs. J. G. spent one day lately Mrs. P. Cassidy. Vince Seymour of a few days under the Mr. and Mrs. J. Sh. onto, spent a few days Mrs. and Mrs. J. F. and children, of Myer a few days with Mrs. O'Sullivan. W. Cassidy and A. for his West. Miss Rose Murray arrived on Monday to Mr. igary. Mr. and Mrs. T. La is visiting with their M. McAlpine. FOXBORO. Threshing is the or in our vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Reub. Audrey also Mr. and children of the 50. ny, spent Sunday with Arthur Wait. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Tuesday for a three-m the North-West. Mr. Simmons, of Bell a carload of wheat con bushels last Monday at of \$1.20 per bushel. Misses Dora and El of Belleville, also the are visiting at the home els Clarke. A most enjoyable th at Oak Lake on Thursd ing the Methodist picnic was present on a weather being so much. Mr. and Mrs. Foster, spent Sunday with the ents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mr. Charles Empeo carload of cattle and hogs on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. John Co. ursday evening with Mr. Cook. Mrs. John Longwell returned home on Tu spending a few weeks w ents, Mr. and Mrs. Arth of Houghton, Sask. Mrs. George Jehl and also her sister Miss Co left on Tuesday for Mrs. in Detroit. Rev. Mr. McLeod pre farewell sermon on Sund are all very sorry to lo Mrs. McLeod. They leave for the North-West. AMELIASBURG. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A Miss Grace motored to L Saturday last. Before th they will go to Orillia to relatives. Mr. Jas. Dempsey has ha re-shingled. Geo. Malmes of Concession, did the work Mrs. B. O. Adams spent last week with her cousin Hennessy, Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Del Mrs. Gamble and children guests on Sunday of Mr. Carrington. E. Blakely has several ed in laying his cellar w Miss Lida Weeks, M spending a few days with Spencer. Mr. John Glenn spent M ternoon in Roblin's Mill brother, Jas. E. Glenn. Geo. Ayles an twice vis cad on Tuesday with Mr. Ed. Hamilton. The farmers on the lower in No. 13 did their road week. Mrs. Allan Spencer was on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Ken spent Monday evening with Mrs. B. Ayles.