GREAT BALKAN CAMPAIGN TO CAUSE EARLY COLLAPSE OF ENTIRE WAR

Berlin Correspondent Sees Russ Drive to Constantinople and Central Powers Isolated.

London, Cable.—— (New York Times Cable).—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Rotterdam sends the following:

"The possibility of startling developments following Roumania's entry into the war is foreshadowed by the Berlin correspondent of the Tyd. In a despatch, which must have passed through the German censorship, he suggests the early collapse of the war by reason of a Russian advance through the Balkans to Constantinople, and the complete isolation of the Central Powers. Following is the text of the message:

"The immediate object of Roumania in Transylvania and the other advantages promised by the Entente. The great motive power in Russia, and although Russia had to moderate her policy, which probably was the cause of Sazonoff's resignation, she has now probably taken a decisive step towards the ideal of Sazonoff and of all great Russians, namely, the possession of Constantinople. If the military outlook of the Entente remains favorable, then in September or October we shall hear of a Balkan campaign on a great scale.

"The Russians will again attempt to go along the road to Constantinople, in order to take possession of it and isolate the Central Power. In big way the decision of the war, although it had been supposed it would be exclusively attained in the west, would be quickly brought about amidst the exhausted nations."

94 VICTIMS.

Northern Fires Last Week Ruined That Many Homes.

New Liskeard, Report.—The numbers of losses in the fires last week has materially increased since the first announcement. According to a report just prepared by Mr. E. M. Goodman, there were eighty-nine, many of whom lost everything they possessed in the way of crops, buildings, implements and household goods, and are spread over Townships Hudson, Dymond, Casey, Harris, Harley and Beauchamp. Besides eighty-nine farmers there were five employees of the Casey Mine who lost their houses and furniture, making a total record of ninety-four families who practically lost all. Already some seventy-three of these families have been supplied with temporary relief. Shipments of goods from the Central Relief Committee at Toronto are arriving every day, and the headquarters at New Liskeard for relief are now well stocked with everything in shape of foodstuffs, clothing and household utensils, and those who are giving their services to assist in distributing the goods are kept busy from morning till night. A number of tents arrived yesterday from Borden Camp and these are being handed out to those who have lost their homes.

QUIET STILL ON THE WEST

The British Repulse Huns Around Guilemont.

French Make New Gains at Verdun.

London Special Cable says——The Germans made two attempts last night to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont, on the Somme front, but were beaten back, the War Office announced to-day.

"Bad weather continues," the statement says. "Operations last night again were confined to a few minor enterprises on different parts of the front. Two half-hearted attempts by the enemy to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont were easily frustrate.

"Detachments of our troops entered and reconnoitered what remains of Mouquet Farm, and subsequently returned to our lines.

"We carried out a successful raid, with no loss to ourselves, on th enemy's trenchs near Neuville St. Vaast, inflicting casualties on the enemy, and returning with eight prisoners."

FRENCH GAIN AT VERDUN.

Paris Special Cable says.——The French launchd another attack on the Verdun front, east of Fleury, last night, and made further progress, the War Office announced to-day.

The statement follows:

"There was the usual cannonading along the whole front. There is nothing to report in regard to the operations of last night, except a minor enterprise which permitted us to advance to the east of Fleury.

"A German arpplane was brought down in the course of a fight with one of our pilots. The enemy machine crashed to the ground near Fresnes, in the Woevre."

IRISH NEWSPAPERS SEIZED.

Tralee, Ireland, Aug. 29.—Police and soldiers to-day seized the machinery and plant where the newspapers Nubianer, Kerryman and Liberator were published. The authorities acted under a warrant issued by Gen. Sir John Maxwell, commander of the forces in Ireland, charging the newspapers with publishing on August 19 an article calculated to cause disaffection. The managing director of the newspapers, named Griffin, was arrested during the Dublin rebellion last Easter, but later was released.

FALKENHAYNOUT, HINDENBURG IN

Kaiser Peremptorily Dismisses Chief of Staff

And Appoints Northern Veteran to Place.

Berlin Cable.——The Emperor has dismissed Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn and appointed Field Marshal von Hindenburg chief of the general staff.

The Ritzaus News Agency publishes the official announcement of Gen. von Falkenhawn's dismissal by ahe Emperor as chief of the general staff and the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to that post. Gen. von Ludendorf, von Hindenburg's chief of staff, the despatch adds, has been appointed first quartermaster-general.

The appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as chief of the German general staff is the most momentous change made in the Kaiser's military commands since the outbreak of the war. It comes at the most critical moment that the Teutonic empires have since the great conflict began, as the lists of their foes have just been added to by the intervention of Italy and Roumania. While even military critics in the allied countries have been frank to concede throughout the two years of the war that von Hindenburg was the ablest military genius at the Kaiser's command, the Berlin announcement that von Falkenhayn has been dismissed is significant. There has been a strong movement afoot in Germany for many months with a view to placing von Hindenburg at the head of the general staff and powerful influences have been brought to bear toward that end.

German newspapers, copies of which reached this country recently, indicated "between the lines" of the comment by military critics that Hindenburg's presence in Russia, in actual command of the German armies in the east, was more essential than anything else. It was pointed out that it was chiefly his presence there and the fear of his plans that kept Roumania from siding with the Allies, despite the victories of Gen. Brusiloff. Curiously enough, the change is made a day after Roumania has entered into the war.

Last month the Field Marshal was placed in supreme command of the German-Austrian armies from the Baltic to Galicia, thus superseding the Austrian high command.

Gen. Falkenhayn has been chief of the general staff since the retirement early in the war of Count Helmuth von Moltke, whose "illness" was generally attributed to the outcome of the Marne battle.

QUEBEC STRIKE.

Carmen Are Out for Recognition of Union.

Quebec, Que., Report.—At 5 o'clock this morning a general strike of all the members of the Carmen's Union came into force, following the refusal of the Quebec Railway to recognize the union. The car men, some time ago, asked for a rise of salary, and delegated a committee of their union officers to meet the railway officials, but the latter refused to discuss matters with the union, saying they were willing to raise the salaries, but would have nothing to do with the union.

On the various circuits of the street car service to-day only four cars are circulating, unmolested by the strikers.

On account of the thousands of visitors here for the exhibition, the city authorities are mobilizing to-day all their motor-cars, trucks, the fire brigade automobiles, and an appeal is being sent out to all members of the Quebec Auto Club and owners of cars to organize a motor service from various points of the city to the fair grounds, at the regular street-car fare.

ARE MARCHING IN HUNGARY

London Special Cable.——A despatch from Bucharest by way of Rome says the Roumanians, operating in conjunction with Russians, have captured the principal passes of the Carpathians. For twelve hours, the despatch says, the Roumanians have marched uninterruptedly on Hungarian territory, meeting only weak resistance.

Hungarian war correspondents, as quoted in a despatch from Amsterdam, report that the Roumanians have begun a bombardment of the Danube towns of Rustchuk, Bulgaria, and Orsova, Hungary.

EX-SOLDIER ACCUSED.

Berlin, Ont., Aug. 29.—Edward Kneebone, formerly of the 110th Battalion, Stratford, appeared in the Police Court this morning charged with unlawfully collecting for patriotic and tobacco funds. Another charge of stealing $16 from the trunk of his room-mate is also pending, and the accused was remanded until Friday.

HUNS DELIGHTED

With Von Hindenburg's Appointment to Control.

Berlin Cable, via London——Emperor William's appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as chief of the German general staff is acclaimed generally with enthusiastic satisfaction. The Berlin newspapers unite in saying that the Emperor has fulfilled the long-cherished wish of the German people, who are declared to have limitless confidence in the victor at Tanneburg, and who expect him to conduct the war to a successful end.

It is assumed here that the appointment of von Hindenburg was connected with the present critical phase of the war, and in consequence of the situation created by the entry of Roumania into the conflict. The newspapers give unstinted praise to Gen. Eric von Falkenhayn, the dismissed chief of the Imperial general staff. They give him credit, especially for the successful Serbian campaign, and for reopening communications between Germany and Bulgaria and Turkey.

No guess is ventured in military circles regarding the new appointment to succeed von Hindenburg in active command of the German troops opposing the Russians on the eastern front, but it is expected to be one of the greatest importance.

HUNS HINT AT A WITHDRAWAL BEFORE HAIG

Hindenburg May Abandon Great Noyon Salient in France Now.

TROUBLE IN BERLIN

Changes in German Leaders Climax of a Serious Difference at Home.

(By C. F. Bertell.)

Paris Cable.——French military experts hail the Kaiser's dismissal of General von Falkenhayn and the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to take his place as chief of the general staff, as a sign that things are going wrong with the German army.

The official North German Gazette hinted this week that the Germans might withdraw from the great Noyon salient in France, which the Somme offensive is intended to obliterate.

It is pointed out that only if a popular hero like Hindenburg decreed such a retreat would it be accepted without trouble from the German people.

The expectation is that it will be Hindenburg's strategy to begin shortening the German lines everywhere.

Lieut.-Col. Roussel said to-day: "Hindenburg's appointment is a complete surrender by the German court party, headed by the Kaiser, to popular opinion."

General Delacroix said: "The incident shows the German army is badly rattled. Von Moltke was made the scrapegoat for the Marne; Falkenhayn pays for the Verdun defeat and the Russian offensive."

CLIMAX OF BITTER CONFLICT.

A Roumanian despatch says:

The military crisis in Germany is reported on excellent authority to have been the climax of a bitter conflict between Falkenhayn and Hindenburg over the Verdun offensive.

Hindenburg was utterly opposed to any offensive in France, but wanted to strike immediately a blow at Russia. For this he was prepared, not only with a plan of campaign, but with preparations actually made behind the front in Courland.

He made a demand on the General Staff for additional forces to carry out this enterprise, but they were refused him by Falkenhayn, and Hindenburg's plan was overruled in favor of the offensive against Verdun.

Behind Falkenhayn in this disastrous decision was the German Crown Prince, who is held by well informed persons to be really responsible for the colossal blunder of Verdun.

The fall of Falkenhayn is regarded here as of the greatest significance, even imperilling the Hohenzollern dynasty.

BERNHARDI IN COMMAND.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, according to a despatch received here to-day, recently removed the Austrian Major-General Puhallo from command of the army corps defending the Kovel section of the front in Volhynia and gave the command of the troops there to General Friedrich von Bernhardi. General von Bernhardi is one of the best known military writers of Germany. In 1912 he wrote a book entitled "Germany in the Next War," in which he forecasted many of the main features of the present campaign.

Despatches from Berlin received at The Hague state that thirty German generals have been dismissed as a result of the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, as chief of the general staff. The appointment of General von Hindenburg and the dismissal of General von Falkenhayn from the headship of the general staff have caused almost a panic in Germany.

LET DOWN EASY.

The Imperial order addressed to von Falkenhayn announcing the latter's removal as general of the German Staff, reads as follows:

"Not wishing to oppose your desire to be relieved of your office, I seize this opportunity to thank you heartily for the devotion and loyalty you displayed during the two years in your heavy and responsible p office to which you have devoted all your strength and personality especially accomplished by energetic and far-seeing dispositions and indefatigable efforts for the army of the Fatherland will never be forgotten. Full appreciation of your merits during the war as head of the General Staff must be left to later times. To me personally, you have been a most loyal and unselfish adviser. Thanking you, I express my best wishes for your future and confer upon you the cross and star of Knight of the Royal Order of the House of Hehenzollern, with swords. You will receive the present emolument until I decide upon your employment in another capacity.

(Signed) "William I. R."

The Kaiser addressed the following to Field Marshal Hindenburg:

"I appoint you chief of staff of the field army, and I am convinced that I could not entrust the office to better hands. I confidently expect that you will render the best services imaginable to my army and to the Fatherland.

"I seize the opportunity to express to the victorious protector of the eastern front, my heartiest thanks for all he has done for the Fatherland during the two years of war.

(Signed) "William I. R."

PENSIONS BOARD.

Early Appointment Looked for at Ottawa.

Ottawa Report.——An official announcement of the establishment of a permanent Board of Pensions is expected to-morrow or Friday. The matter has been under consideration by the Government for some weeks, and in view of the extremely important nature of the work to be done the selection of the members who will from any official source, but there is a well-defined impression that the chairman of the board will be Mr. J. K. L. Ross, of Montreal. The members of the board will hold office for ten years, and will have very wide powers in administering the pension regulations. Already the number of pensions is increasing daily. They are being dealt with by a departmental board, but the work is rapidly becoming too heavy to be handled in this way.

The Pensions Board will take over the work and will pass upon all matters pertaining to pensions, both during and after the war. Besides the chairman, there will be at least two members on the borad. The scale upon which pensions are to be paid is the new one decided upon last session.

NEW HUN DRIVE AGAINST ITALY

An Austrian Bombardment Foretells One in Trentino.

Italian Line Straightened On the Carso.

Rome Cable.——A new Austro-Hungarian offensive against the Italians in the Trentino was foreshadowed by a twenty-four hour artillery bombardment of Gen. Cadorna's positions between the Adige and Brenta Rivers, reported by to-night's War Office statement. The report claims several comprise the board has been made with the greatest care.

No information as to the membership of the board is available to-night minor successes for the Italians at various points of the line. The lull in the fighting around Goritz continues. The Italians straightened out their line on the Carso Plateau as a result of local actions. The statement follows:

"The hostile artillery bombarded our positions continuously between the Adige and the Brenta. They shelled Ala, Arsiero and Seghe.

"In the Fassa area our Alpini extended their occupation of the crest northeast of Cauriol, taking twenty-one prisoners, a trench mortar and numerous rifles. The enemy's artillery opened a heavy fire on Cauriol, which was effectively answered by ours.

"At the head of the Felizon Valley we brilliantly attacked and carried some strong trencires on the northern slopes of Punta de Forame and at the bottom of the valley. The enemy suffered heavily and left 117 prisoners, including three officers, in our hands.

"On the rest of the front there were desultory artillery actions. The enemy shelled Goritz, Vallizell and Olivers intermittently.

"On the Carso small actions enabled us to straighten out our line. Enemy aeroplanes bombed Alleghe and Lagon Manor, wounded a few persons and caused slight damage."

ZAIMIS TO QUIT.

Greek Cabinet May Resign Over Roumania's Act.

London Cable.——The grand marshal of the Greek court to-day informed the president of the deputation formed as a result of the Venizelos demonstration of Sunday that King Constantine would appoint a day for receiving the deputation.

The resignation of the Greek Cabinet headed by M. Zaimis, is foreshadowed on account of Roumania's entrance into the war.

Unfortunately, the cream of society isn't always generated from the milk of human kindness.

ESTABLISH FORCE OF RIGHT OVER THE RIGHT OF FORCE

Why Italy Fights—Roman Catholics Realize That is Purpose of Entente Allies.

Milan, Italy, Cable.——via Paris, Aug. 30.—Finance Minister Meda, who represents the Roman Catholic party in the Cabinet, but was speaking officially for the Italian Government, said to-night:

"The main reason why Italy declared war on Germany is that unless she did so she would not have had an equal voice with Great Britain and France in peace negotiations.

"Furthermore, there is another good reason for entering the war against Germany. For a time Roman Catholics stood for neutrality. Now they realize the purpose of the war is to establish the force of right over the right of force.

"It is an illusion to believe that with the coming of peace the desires of the pacifist would be realized, that after the iron age will come the golden age. After its present terrible experience, Europe must prepare to prevent its recurrence, otherwise it must despair forever of social progress.

CANADA WARD AT ROYAUMONT

Kathleen Burke Tells of Opening of Hospital.

Raised by Five Ontario Cities—Visits Verdun.

London Cable.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The first girl who has been up to the front of the French army, is Kathleen Burke, the same English girl who on her tour early this year in behalf of the Scottish Women's Hospitals in the Eastern States and Canada, collected so much money that on returning she was hailed in the newspapers as the 'thousand-dollars-a-day girl."

A mere slip of a girl of the type that might be afraid of the report of a rifle, Miss Burke stood calmly by the side of the officers in Verdun, and while big shells were dropping about, watched the direction of a counter-attack that repulsed the enemy.

As a special mark of appreciation of the splendid devotion of the body of workers she represents and of her own zeal in raising more than a million francs in support of hospitals treating wounded French soldiers, she was entertained by three great Generals. Her hosts were General Petain, the original defender of Verdun, General Nivelle, now in command of the army of Verdun and General Dubois, in command in Verdun itself. Miss Burke was also received by General Joffre. At a dinner in the vaults of the Citadel of Verdun toasts to the success of the Allies and to visitor's health were proposed to the accompaniment of the boom of the big guns.

Under the care of the commandant, Jean de Pulligny, of the Ministry of Munitions, and recently chief of the French Engineering Commission to the United States, in an automobile placed at her disposition by the French Government, Miss Burke visited practically the entire front, paying particular attention to the work of the hospitals. She remained in France about a month. "Ten days after my arrival I assisted at the opening of a new ward of 100 beds in the hospital of the Scottish Women at Royaumont," she said. "The ward is called 'Canada,' because it was paid for by Canadian money. The money was given to me by five Canadian cities during my hurried visit—Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ontario. The Canadian Red Cross made me a splendid gift of $10,000.

"Everywhere I was tremendously impressed by the work of the hospitals, their remarkable systems whereby the wounded are so promptly given the best attention, and I was glad actually to witness the wonderful work of the American Ambulance Sections. I saw several, and they were much closer to the firing line than anyone would imagine, the young men being constantly in the greatest peril, but seeming to forget in their zeal all about their personal safety."

Although she knew it in a vague way, Miss Burke says that she did not realize the great danger she was in at Verdun, as she stood out near the top of the Citadel and watched the battle. Men were falling within a few hundred yards of her. "It was thrilling," she said, "especially to see the big shells, 'rough-words' from Krupps, as the officers referred to them, falling on various sides. I do not retain 'impressions' of any of them individually, but one burst some 200 yards away from where we stoood. It was a big one. We did feel much safer when we were in the comfortable and protected vaults under the citadel. I think it must have been the perfect ease and lack of the slightest trace of anxiety among the officers that set me so much at my own ease during the terrific cannonade of the big guns."

For her efforts in behalf of the Serbians, Miss Burke has been made a Knight of St. Sava in Serbia, the youngest on the roll. Her organization had four hospitals in Serbia, and transferred their work after the German occupation to Saloniki and Corsica, where they have the medical care of 6,000 Serbian refugees. Another unit is leaving shortly for Russia, and a unit which left last month for Saloniki to join the Serbian army is called for the "American unit," as it was paid for with funds subscribed in America.

HEROIC WORK.

Briton Caught Foe's Bombs, Flung Them Back.

London Cable.—Philip Gibbs, in a despatch to the Chronicle giving incidents of the fighting north of Delville Wood on Aug. 24th. says that many Germans were found dead in their muck heaps, which were once trenches. Four of them ran forward to surrender so furiously that they scared one of our men, who ran, too, until he realized their intention and took them prisoners. There was also a bull pup which came over, and is now enjoying bully beef. The enemy fought with high courage, and there were many bombing duels, in which one of our sergeants caught German bombs before they burst and flung them back again, which is not an easy trick to learn. One queer horror was seen. Some German centries were found tied to posts, and one man stood there without his head, which was blown off by a shell. It seemed some awful form of field punishment, perhaps, for men who tried to desert.

REPUBLICANS WIN

Michigan Primaries Go Against the Democrats.

Detroit Cable——Despite the fact that there were five candidates for the Republican nominations for Governor and five for Lieutenant-Governor, as well as innumerable contests for country nominations the vote in the primaries in most counties to-day failed to come up to expectations, according to reports of political workers.

Early indications were that the urgent pleas by Democratic insurgents for the rank and file to turn out and smash the "machine" State by writing in the name of Henry Ford for Governor against Charles H. Bender of Grand Rapids had done little toward getting out a full Democratic vote, although many of the Democrats who did get to the pools used the Ford 'stickers." Late closing of the polls in the cities of the State and the one-hour difference in time between Detroit and the rest of the State made returns late.

In Detroit one of the most overwhelming Republican votes ever cast at a primary election and vote which may upset all of the calculations of the organization men was recorded, a general average of ten. Republican ballots to one Democratic ballot being cast throughout the city.

U. S. CRUISER ON THE ROCKS

Memphis Smashed by Swell at San Domingo.

Many Lives Lost, is Present Indication.

San Domingo Cable.—The United States armored cruiser Memphis was driven ashore on the rocks of the outer harbor to-day by a great sudden ground swell. It is said that many lives were lost as a result of the disaster. All the fires under the boilers of the Memphis were extinguished by the ingush of water.

The United States gunboat Castine managed to escape by putting out to sea.

The Memphis is a vessel of 14,500 tons. Her complement is 990 men. She is the flagship of the cruiser force of the United States Atlantic fleet.

Captain E. L. Beach commanded the Memphis.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The Navy Department received the following despatch from Santo Domingo:

"Terrible weather in harbor. Memphis ashore. Men being disembarked. More than twenty men lost in motor boat. Castine safe at sea."

CONSTERNATION AMONG TEUTONS

Paris Cable.—(Montreal Gazette cable)—Roumania's entry into the war continues to be the main subject in Paris press. it is learned from a round about source that great consternation already prevails in Austria-Hungary. The inhabitants, it is said, are evacuating the country near the frontiers, where already the Roumanian advance is under way.

The Spanish press reproduces statements from Vienna to the effect that great anxiety is felt there over the Albanian and Montenegrin situation. Albanian columns—whole families, men, women and children—under patriarchal leadership, it is reported, have swept away the weak Austrian patrols from the hill fastnesses, and in Montenegro, where they were aided by the withdrawal of Austrian troops in consequence of the Russian and Italian victories, the natives are said to have retaken their "Black Mountain."

FIRE AT HARRISTON.

Harriston, Aug. 29.—At noon to-day fire was discovered on the third floor of the Casket factory where it had gained big headway. The building was totally destroyed. The destroyed building adjoining E. Eddy's large furniture store, and the new Government post-office. The loss is a heavy one. Offices and stock-rooms across the street were undamaged.