port of popular excitement. Police guards were placed about the Rumanian embassy, but no demonstration against it has been made. Stones were thrown through the windows of the Italian embassy last night, when Italy's declaration of war against Germany became known.

The truth is that Rumania's action had been expected in Berlin for some time—for two weeks at least. Despatches have recently mentioned the possibility of an ultimatum being sent by the Teutonic Powers to Rumania, because it was feared Rumania proposed to permit Russian troops to pass through the Dobrudja to invade Bulgaria from the north.

Expect Greece in Soon.

The correspondents of various German newspapers at Bucharest, Vienna and Budapest have been sending mildly alarming despatches lately about Rumania's intentions, and it was believed this was with the intention of preparing people for the worst.

The *Lokal Anzeiger*, commenting on the declaration of war, gives a similar veiled hint that Greece, too, must be expected to enter the conflict soon. The paper says:

"We must expect that Rumania'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."

PEOPLE BACK OF WAR.

Decision Deliberately Reached—Rumania's Motives Set Forth.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 28.—The Crown Council and representatives of every conceivable party in Rumania were consulted before the declaration of war on Austria-Hungary was made. The declaration represents the desires of the entire Rumanian people, and the final seizing of the opportunity to realize Rumanian ambitions, and hasten the end of the great war.

King Ferdinand, a member of the House of Hohenzollern of which Kaiser Wilhelm is the head, presided at the meetings of both bodies. The session of the Crown Council was held at the Controceni Palace and was prolonged and earnest. It lasted several days. The council consists of nineteen members, of which number it is believed four to six opposed entering the war.

Besides the Crown Council, King Ferdinand called together a remarkable assemblage of national leaders of all opinions to ask their opinion as to whether Rumania should take the step. At this meeting were present representatives of all political parties and of the pro-Ally and the weaker pro-German elements.

How Decision Was Reached.

Premier Bratiano, who has shifted from neutrality to a strongly pro-ally position; M. Take Jonescu and M. Filipescu, of the same persuasion, and M. Marghiloman and M. Carp, lately unpopular because of pro-German views, besides many former Ministers sat at the conclave. This body also deliberated long and earnestly.

Finally it was decided by the Crown Council and by the informal gathering that Rumania's best interests would be served by declaring war upon Austria-Hungary and joining the Allies. The decision was not made public immediately, however, and press despatches last night said that the meetings would be continued to-day.

At once the declaration of war was drawn up and transmitted to the Rumanian Minister at Vienna, setting forth Rumania's reasons for declaring war upon Austria. A summary is given as follows:

Rumania charges that her nationals have been persecuted by Austro-Hungarian officials; that the Teutonic Powers have broken agreements which existed between Rumania and themselves ever since the war began. Similar conduct, Rumania says, forced Italy to separate herself from her former allies, Germany and Austria.

Rumania's Motives.

In conclusion the long document sets forth as follows the motives that compelled Rumania to enter the war:

First—The Rumanian population in Austrian territories, Transylvania and the Bukowina, is exposed to the hazards of war and of invasion.

Second—Rumania believes that by intervening she can shorten the world war.

Third—Rumania places herself on the side of those Powers which she believes can assist her most efficaciously in realizing her national ideals.

The Rumanian military officials had discussed for some days what probably would be the first step taken when war was declared and had dismissed all alien employees, many of whom were Germans. An especially large number of Germans was employed in the technical services.

Only two days ago it was announced that Gen. Paraskivescu had been appointed Minister of Munitions, a position which Rumania has not had in her Cabinet and which could not be of use but in war. Gen. Popovits, the Inspector-General of the cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the First Army Corps.

Gen. Averescu, former Minister of War, who had commanded this corps, was detailed to special duty. It was thought then, and is announced semi-officially now, that he is to command all the Rumanian troops in the field. He always has been a friend of the Allies.

There is great popular enthusiasm over the entry of Rumania into the war, and crowds are parading the streets of Bucharest to-night cheering for the Allies, and particularly for Italy, for whom Rumania has a warm feeling of friendship.

Before the declaration of war became known, when it was known only that the Crown Council had been called to an important meeting, the newspaper *Adeverul*, published here, said:

"At last the decisive hour has struck. Events have dictated to the Government intervention and the realization of Rumania's national claims. The King, in view of the recent events, like the late King Carlos, convoked the Crown Council. The politicians, when they leave it, will have to bow to its decision. The union of all parties must be effected before the greatness of the cause."

WAR'S END YEAR NEARER

Bulgaria Quickly Crushed, London View—Great Blow to Teutons.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Consequences of the greatest importance in the war are expected confidently to ensue from Rumania's entry. Some observers go as far as to predict that it will bring the war's end a year nearer and result in the isolation of Germany from her allies.

Rumania is an ally of great value to the Entente, more because of her geographical position as regards the present theatres of war than because of the 500,000 or 700,000 men she will throw into the balance against the Teutonic Powers. Rumania is believed to be the key to the Balkans and the entry to the heart of Austria-Hungary.

Her participation in the war, in its military aspects, should mean the crushing of Bulgaria between the upper and nether millstones, the redemption of Serbia, Albania and Montenegro, the invasion of the fertile plains of Hungary, the rolling back of the Austro-German lines on the east front and, as a result, such a weakening of the Teutonic lines everywhere that somewhere the Allies can break through.

Shuts Off Teuton Supplies.

Economically, the loss of Rumania as a source of supplies will be a great one for the Teutonic Powers, around whom the economic as well as the military ring of the Allies is closing more tightly. Rumania will now forge the last link in that chain. Rumania neutral was the only gap. Rumania with the Allies closes it.

Germany has been receiving cattle, wheat and petroleum from Rumania in great quantities. The supply is now cut off, and it will go to the Allies. Also much of the money Germany paid for the wheat will go to the purchase of guns and ammunition that will be turned against the armies of Germany and her allies.

Rumania, placed as she is between Russia and Bulgaria, was a barrier to the progress of Russian troops in an invasion of Bulgaria. Now this route will be opened and the Russians will go through the Dobrudja and so to the northern Bulgarian frontier. At the same time Rumanian troops on that frontier will press forward into Bulgaria.

Thus Bulgaria will be attacked from the rear by greatly superior forces while she has the greater part of her troops on the southern border or over in Greece. But these troops are faced by the allied armies at Salonica, reinforced by Italians and Russians, and all ready for a drive forward. This allied force greatly outnumbers the Bulgars, and they will be caught between the allied force to the south and a Russo-Rumanian force to the north.

Turkey Alone to Help.

Austria, with a strong Russian invasion already on her hands, will have a new invasion from Rumania to deal with, and will be unable to reinforce Bulgaria much, if at all. Indeed, she may have to withdraw such troops as she has in the Balkan theatre to protect herself. Turkey alone will be able to help, and that little enough, for she has troubles in Asia Minor.

The Rumanian invasion of Hungary, driving in south and west of the present Austro-German front in Galicia, will be very likely to force a retirement there, which would mean the fall of Lemberg at least, and probably of many other Austrian cities and captured Russian forts.

These advances, however, will not be made in a day. For months Austria and Germany have foreseen just what has occurred, the entry of Rumania into the war against them, and have been preparing strong defences along the whole border between Rumania and the dual monarchy. The Bulgars also have intrenched themselves and kept a strong force on their northern border.

Nevertheless, the Rumanian army is by no means a negligible quantity. The country has a population of 6,000,000, and the army, which has long been mobilized, has an estimated strength now of over 500,000 trained men. It has been estimated that all those capable of bearing arms in Rumania are 750,000 strong.

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

All the London morning papers devote the major part of their editorial space to the discussion of Rumania's entry into the war, emphasizing the economic, political and moral, as well as the military effects of this intervention.

With reference to the military significance of Rumania's action the papers all assert that Rumania's action alters the whole balance of power in the struggle in the eastern and southeastern theatres and offers Russia a route to the heart of the enemy's country, a route the defence of which involves a large extension of the enemy's line and an enormous increase in the enemy's responsibilities.

The *Daily News* says:

"It is the envelopment of the Central Powers which Rumanian success would complete that is the capital fact of the situation. Economically the importance of Rumania's step is the loss to the Central Powers of the supplies they have been drawing from the big Balkan State."

50,000 HAIL VENIZELOS.

Ex-Premier Tells Them to Urge King to Prepare Army.

ATHENS, Aug. 28.—Fifty thousand Greeks joined in a demonstration before the residence of Venizelos, the former Premier, to-day and cheered him with boundless enthusiasm when he urged them to send a committee to King Constantine to urge him to support the present Government and prepare the army for "a possible rupture of existing conditions." Addressing the multitude Venizelos said:

"Last week I summoned you to a demonstration to show you what to do. Now I exhort you to send a committee before the King and to say to him:

"'Your Majesty, you were the victim of persons who persuaded you there would be a German victory, and you thought you could violate the constitution. The people do not approve of these facts. The reservists telegraph you that they are ready to follow you because they think you always will remain neutral.

Urges Support of Zaimis.

"'Elections are necessary, but you must not use your influence politically because the results would be destructive. The present Government is absolutely necessary. The Premier (Alexander Zaimis) is an excellent man. You should give the Government full political authority. You must now show the Entente Powers most benevolent neutrality and exercise the army in preparation for a possible rupture of existing conditions. The Liberal party is confident as regards your position.'"

In concluding, Venizelos declared: "I think our desire will be favorably accepted; otherwise I will do my best."

Gen. Constantine Moschopoulos, the new chief of staff, has expressed to the Associated Press the hope that his eleven months close association with the allied forces during his command of the Greek troops at Salonica, the cordial relations between himself and Gen. Sarrail and the British generals, and his personal knowledge of the difficulties of the problems confronting the Entente Allies in Macedonia, would serve to strengthen the good relations between Greece and the allied Powers and dispel any misunderstanding which had previously arisen.

Advocate of the Entente.

"I think I can be a precious advocate of the Entente," he said.

Gen. Moschopoulos will confer in Salonica with the French commander in chief before returning to take up his duties here. Satisfaction with the appointment is widespread. It is generally felt that it will bring to an end much that the Allies found unsatisfactory in the direction of the Greek army.

The fighting between the Serbs and Bulgars around Gornitebovo continues desperately. This point is regarded as the key to Vodena, and the Serbs are making every effort to hold it.

GERMANS "ICE COLD."

Italy's Step Causes Merely Apathy, Says the "Tageblatt."

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—Although Italy's declaration of war against Germany was absolutely unheralded and came as a complete surprise, it failed to cause the slightest excitement in Berlin.

The official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* sounds the keynote of press comment, taking the position that Italy's formal declaration of war will have but little effect in view of existing conditions.

All the editorials were written prior to the receipt of information regarding Rumania's declaration of war on Austria-Hungary, and almost without exception the newspapers expressed the hope that Italy's action would not force Rumania into the conflict. The *Tageblatt* says:

"We have waited for this declaration of war without impatience or unrest, with the same apathy with which one awaits a thunderstorm that is already visible in the sky. Our umbrella has long been raised. In Italy the declaration may be regarded as a great deed and may be accompanied with the usual demonstration. In Germany it leaves the public ice cold."

This, the twenty-seventh declaration of war, was plainly to be expected, the *Tageblatt* continues, when the present Cabinet of Premier Boselli was formed and Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, visited Italy; for then one knew with certainty "that Italy was irretrievably dependent on her allies and could no longer act except as they ordered."

The only surprising thing about the declaration, this newspaper says, is Italy's unblushing assurance in selecting as a cause of war Germany's support of her allies.

GRAVE BLOW TO TEUTONS

Dutch Press, However, Find Against Rumania Morally.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 28 (via London, Aug. 29, Tuesday).—The Dutch newspapers view Rumania's entry into the war as a grave blow to the Central Powers, and especially to Austria-Hungary. They refer especially to the material motives which prompted Rumania's action. The *Maasbode* says:

"History, which will judge on the moral and not the material principles, will not decide in favor of Rumania, however fortunate her choice may turn out from a material standpoint."

The *Handelsblad* says: "Rumania's action means that Bucharest foresees the ultimate defeat of the Central Powers, although it cannot expect a walkover as in the second Balkan war."

RUMANIA THE WAR SEER.

British Writers Comment on German Warnings About Her.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—British writers commenting on the entrance of Rumania into the war call attention to the fact that the German people have been told times without number by their own writers that Rumania would not, could not come into the war until she was convinced that the Teutonic cause was lost and the end in sight.

For two weeks Maximilian Harden has been preaching on this text. Harden in his paper, *Die Zukunft*, which means, significantly, "The Future," quotes the warning of Bismarck that Rumania should wait until, amid the ruin of other empires, the ripe fruit should drop at last into her lap, ending with the following sentence: "If Rumania moves it is because she believes the end is near."

Studio closed until September 18th.

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MAP of southeastern Europe, showing the strategic value of Rumania to the Allies. With the entry of Rumania into the war Russia's path to make an attack on Bulgaria is cleared. On the map the dotted line A indicates the Russian front in Galicia; B and C, the points where Rumanian troops have clashed with Austro-Hungarian forces; D, Avlona, where Italian forces are concentrated in Albania; E and F, dotted line, the Bulgarian and Teutonic front in Macedonia.

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RUMANIA IN WAR TO FREE 4,000,000

Continued from First Page.

conceived the idea of a war against Serbia to crush the Slavs of the south. He worked for a general war, as a result of which, with Germany and Austria victorious, the Magyars would have such power that Hungary would be the absolute master of the Slavs, the Serbs and the Rumanians.

Tisza Scheme Now Beaten.

"On the other hand, according to the hope of Count Tisza, Rumania would be forced to take the field against Russia and would therefore be for all time obliged to seek a protector—that is, Austria—against Russian desire for revenge."

When the correspondent asked Take Jonescu how Rumania stood at the time of the outbreak of the European war, this was his reply:

"The situation is perfectly clear. For thirty years Rumania was allied with Germany and Austria, in the belief that the peace of Europe depended on the Central Powers, representing the conservative elements in Europe. But the present war was a war of provocation, an attempt to crush small nationalities, and therefore every bond between Rumania, on the one hand, and Germany and Austria, on the other, was broken by the mere fact of Austria's declaration of war against Serbia.

"Austria's ultimatum to Serbia offended our sense of justice and the invasion of Belgium demonstrated to Rumania that victory for Germany would mean the loss of independence by the small nations of Europe and political, economic and moral servitude.

Must Gain Part of Austria.

"Moreover, in addition to these considerations of a general order there are our national interests. We can fulfil our destiny only by national unity, which can be realized only by bringing under our flag the Austrian and Hungarian territories contiguous to our frontiers where 4,000,000 Rumanians are under the yoke of less than 1,500,000 of non-Rumanians.

"We are forced, by unavoidable necessity, by a veritable historical fatality, to seek our ideal, sword in hand. To provoke a war to effect this result would have been a culpable action on our part, but since Austria, and above all Hungary, provoked the cataclysm, we are free to serve our own cause and at the same time the cause of European liberty and civilization. There is nobody in Rumania who thinks differently."

To the same correspondent M. Porumbaru, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs when Rumania was deliberating going to war more than a year ago, said:

"There is a very great analogy between the situation of Rumania and that of Italy. The present war has been a heavy blow for both countries. We, in spite of ourselves, find our own interests menaced by a war which has engulfed Europe. This war is likely to cause radical changes which may have a vital effect on the future of Rumania and we are therefore obliged to give all our attention to watching out for our interests.

"But the similarity of conditions in the two countries does not stop here. Our common identity of origin has always drawn our people together. Our interests and aspirations have never been in conflict. On the contrary, on many occasions there has been real solidarity in the attitude of Italy and Rumania in international questions.

"Rumania and Italy are destined to maintain permanent relations of close friendship. They will be able to coordinate their forces, to fulfil a great equilibrating mission of peace and civilization in this southeastern part of Europe, where so many diverse races live.

"I hold the profound conviction that only by means of a close solidarity and relations imbued with mutual confidence can the Balkan nations succeed in emancipating themselves from all foreign influence, thereby being able to work for the development of their own political and economic life. The last Balkan war showed what enormous strength lies in Balkan unity, and I believe that our future lies in that direction."

SIX ARRESTED FOR BUILDING COLLAPSE

Three City Inspectors Included in Manslaughter Charge for Bronx Accident.

Six men, including three city officials, were arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of manslaughter as the result of the collapse of the unfinished building in Marion avenue near 187th street, The Bronx, which caused the death of two persons and injury to sixteen last Wednesday.

The arrests were made at the close of the preliminary hearing by Coroner Flynn. District Attorney Martin, who had been cross-examining the witnesses, requested the arrests. Five of the accused were in the court room; the other was arrested at his home within a brief time, and each was held in $5,000 bail to insure his appearance at the inquest on September 6. The men arrested are:

Jacob Polstein, 26 years old, 7 East 108th street, partner in the firm of Loewy & Polstein, mason contractors, who were constructing the building.

Max Beck, 31 years old, 298 West 112th street, partner in Chase & Beck, owners of the building.

John Paterson, 29 years old, 1244 Clay avenue, a frame contractor.

The Three Inspectors.

Joseph J. Dunne, 39 years old, 2656 Decatur avenue, inspector of construction and masonry, employed by the Bronx Building Department, whose duty it was to oversee the building which collapsed.

William Shary, 27 years old, 369 East 207th street, inspector in the Bronx Building Department, who was assigned to inspect the building for ten days, while Dunne was on a vacation.

Ralph C. Smith, 29 years old, 2078 Bailey avenue, inspector of iron construction for the Bronx Building Department.

Many witnesses testified that the construction of the building was faulty. Charles Kreymborg, the architect, said that his plans had been changed; two standard I beams were substituted for a Bethlehem 15 inch I beam; blue stone templars were substituted for cast iron templars to be placed on the crossbeam of a base for the wall, and other changes were made by the builders without consulting him.

He had designed a vestibule wall which would stand a strain of thirty-nine tons, he said; the wall that was built would stand less than nineteen tons. He said the contractors had failed to build an inside wall he had planned; that the mortar which was used was 66 per cent. inferior to the mortar his specifications called for.

Testimony of Inspectors.

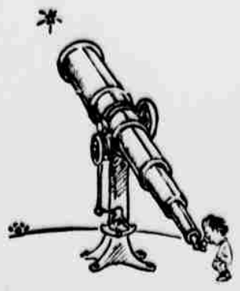
Inspector Shary admitted that the cement for the mortar had not been carefully measured. Inspector Smith, whose duty it was to see that all iron that went into the building tallied with the specifications approved by the Building Department, said that he thought that the 10 inch iron beams allowed to be used were as strong as the 15 inch beams specified. He admitted that the substitution of blue stone templars for iron ones had weakened the wall.

Thomas T. Petersen, general inspector, said that second hand girders had been used and that every specification as to materials and methods had been violated.

"The collapse of the building was due to the grossest negligence," said District Attorney Smith, in asking for the arrests. "The building was insufficiently constructed, and it was impossible for it to stand. It was a Godsend that it fell when it did, killing only two persons, instead of waiting until it was filled with tenants, when scores might have died."

Child Killed by Trolley Car.

Louis Colaci, 7, of 112 South street, Jamaica, was killed yesterday when he was crushed by a trolley car near his home.



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GREEK KING OPERATED ON.

Inflammation of Old Wound Necessitated Action, Is Report.

LONDON, Aug. 29. [illegible] King Constantine of Greece underwent a slight operation Sunday according to Reuter's Athens correspondent. The correspondent adds that the King recently has been suspended entirely from inflammation of the wound caused by the last operation on him.

King Constantine in June of [illegible] suffered a relapse from an attack of pleurisy, which necessitated the removal of part of his left rib.

Texas Offer to Lutherans.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 28.—[illegible] Synod of North America [illegible] offered to maintain a school for [illegible] Lutheran children of Texas [illegible] and Germans who are [illegible] way in any [illegible] available [illegible] will give [illegible] Victoria, Texas. [illegible] the offer [illegible]