

KING OF RUMANIA FEARS BELGIUM'S FATE IF AID FAILS

Ruler Hints at Disaster Unless Allies Support His Army

DEFENDS WAR POLICY

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Stanley Washburn, the Times' special correspondent in Rumania, sends the following under date of October 10:

"King Ferdinand of Rumania, in a series of conversations with me, has stated his opinion of the situation as follows: 'At a time when our enemies are striving by every malicious means within their power to misrepresent before the world the attitude of Rumania, it is fitting and proper that the world should realize clearly what Rumania stands for, why she entered the war at this time, what in reality is the genius of our people and the sacrifices and dangers with which our country was faced when entering a maelstrom where giants themselves are clutched in a life-and-death struggle.'

"Rumania has been moved by a mere policy of expediency, nor has her determination to enter the war been the outcome of a cynical material policy of bad faith to the Central Powers, but has been based on the highest principles of nationality and national ideas.

"In every nationality there are elemental public opinions which are instinctive rather than political. In Rumania and Russia the tie of race and blood underlies all other considerations. The appeal of our purest Rumanian blood, that lies beyond the Transylvanian Alps, has ever been the strongest influence on the public opinion of Rumania from the throne to the lowest peasant, and inasmuch as Hungary was the master who held millions of Rumanians in perpetual political bondage, Hungary has been our traditional enemy.

THE BULGAR MENACE.
"The Bulgar, with his efficient and unquestionably courageous army, on a frontier difficult to defend, has logically become our southern menace. Against Germany there was at the beginning of the war no hostility, rather, perhaps, friendship. Economically Germany was an asset for the development of our industries, potent in forwarding the prosperity of our country. For the French we had the sympathy of kindred blood, while for England the Rumanians ever had the respect due to a great empire, based on justice.

"The French and British were on the principles of ethics, morals and equity. At the beginning of the war Rumanian sympathy was not with Germany, yet not instinct with hostility, for against Germany Rumania had no grudge.

"With the progress of the war these began to grow in Rumania a moral issue in regard to the war. This issue may well be termed the equity point of view, a point of view which is based on the principles that might makes right, that the means justify the end, that small nationalities exist merely as pawns for the use of the Central Powers in the advancement of their own industrial and commercial aims.

"As the war developed the enemy theory of frightfulness and lawlessness which they attempted to write into their conduct as a legitimate method of conducting war came to affect opinion deeply. Still it remained something which had not affected our life and was with us merely a repulsive idea, if not also a threat to our institutions. But with the progress of the war Rumania began to feel the subtle force of enemy intrigue endeavoring in every way to force us into war against our own real interest, using every argument to make the worse appear the easier course.

"If the world would know the true stability of Rumanian character, let the world realize all. In 1915, with Russia apparently beaten, England and France at a standstill, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, backed by German battalions, operating in the Balkans, the Rumanians were true to their better instincts and could not be seduced from neutrality.

KNOWS FATE IF DEFEATED
"Serbia and Belgium entered the war with no realization how the Central Powers would deal with small countries in arms against them. Rumania had no such illusions. She realizes too clearly the enemy would require every sacrifice, obliterate her from Europe, as she has done with Serbia and Belgium; that the enemy craves vengeance against Rumania for daring to espouse the cause of justice and fight for the relief of her own people.

"In Transylvania this has been made clear in the first month of the war. Bucharest has been wantonly and cruelly bombarded by Zeppelins and aeroplanes day after day. Hundreds of women and children have been killed or maimed as they walked the streets of defenseless cities in order that the enemy might exact from the innocent a penalty for the sound and just action on the part of the Rumanian Government. The effect of these acts has been that the enemy might as well have fought a battle. Almost overnight they created a bitterness which animated the whole nation and which makes peace without victory an utter impossibility for Rumanians.

A PRAYER FOR HELP.
"The Rumanians will not falter in their allegiance to their cause, nor can the enemy wear them from faith in England and France, their Latin brother, Russia, their immediate neighbor. Yet the Rumanians pray that in spite of their own huge problems the Allies will not allow the affairs of Rumania, who stakes her all in this conflict, to pass into the back of their minds and allow her to meet the fate either of Belgium or Serbia. We have taken a great responsibility in entering the war. We feel sure that our great allies will see that their sympathy and support will be ever behind us while the war endures."

WINTER TO FIGHT AGAINST ALLIES; NO PEACE SIGNS, SAYS ELLEN ADAIR

Advantage Will Be With Germans for Six Months Because They Are on Defensive—Soldiers Laugh for Days at Funny but Terrible Armored Cars

By ELLEN ADAIR
Written Specially for Philadelphia Evening Ledger



LONDON, Sept. 29.—Great optimism prevails in Britain today. News from the western front is the old tale of so many advances, constant captures. And though casualties of the Allies are exceedingly heavy, those at home are prepared for anything that the enemy's machine guns and aeroplanes may do. All sides of the present situation must be looked at. British optimism receives a check when one considers the Balkan question.

"There is no use in denying that the armored car used at the beginning of the war was a failure. It was of moderate service in skirmishes and reconnaissances where the enemy had no artillery, but it was of no use in general work. The new kind is just right.

CLEAR WAY FOR INFANTRY
"This kind of car clears the way for an infantry advance, picking out and destroying the enemy's machine guns and leaving a clear swath through which the infantry can pour up. It seems as though we have at last discovered a satisfactory method of employing armor in modern warfare.

"The skipper of one of them introduced me to them. 'I felt most awfully backed,' said a proud little officer, 'when my particular vehicle ate up her first house! But I was sorry for the house, which was quite a good one.' 'How about trees?' I asked. 'She simply adores trees,' said he, smiling. When the British Tommies first saw those ridiculous-looking monsters they tell me that they laughed for days afterward.

"Such strange creatures, like fantasies of a million years ago, lolling along the roads, charging over old battlefields, crunching up everything and leaping nimbly over trenches and bulwarks!"

Much discussion centers around the question of body armor for the individual soldier. When I was traveling in France recently, in a corner of the railroad carriage sat two young Canadian officers. We were only a few miles from the firing line, which they had just left in order to journey up to Paris on regimental business. It was a warm day, and the two men looked remarkably uncomfortable.

At length the reason of their discomfort appeared. Under their smart uniforms they were wearing shirts of mail! "I don't think this game is really worth the candle," said one. "When I reach Paris I shall throw this unworkable conglomeration of steel chain into the Seine and for the future cheerfully take my chances of stray bullets and shrapnel!"

SNARE AND DELUSION
The other man agreed with his companion most heartily. "This coat-of-mail idea is a snare and a delusion," he observed. "The other day when we had to race those captured Germans back to our base I could scarcely move at all for stiffness!"

The British victories on the Somme have been capped by General Foch's triumphs.

"There is no doubt," says a British officer who knows his subject thoroughly, "that the Bulgarians are proving themselves a more serious factor than some persons expected. The stonewalling at Salonica began their long-delayed offensive recently and have scored some considerable early successes, yet the activities in the south have not caused the Bulgarians to weaken their lines to the east. They have made substantial gains."

PRaise FOR ITALIANS
The work done by the Italians is immensely satisfactory to the British public. At the moment they are engaged in a terrific bombardment of the whole line of enemy positions, which seems to point to a speedy forward movement.

Russian successes are almost too well known to dwell upon. The enormous numbers of enemy captures bring great hope to all the Allies, though the Russians themselves are the very ones who make the least show of ostentatious rejoicing.

The development of flying is perhaps one of the most interesting features of the great war. British aviators have come forward in a way that never before seemed remotely possible. Since the commencement of the battle of the Somme they have destroyed enemy machines by the score.

"A first-rate aviator is a very special and highly trained product," an instructor in flying informs me. "It takes endless time, money and patience to turn out such a one. The recent feats of British aviators prove their ability. Although the Germans turn out aeroplanes almost wholesale, they cannot turn out skilful aviators wholesale."

TEUTONS FIND DEATH'S TORTURES IN RUSSIA'S WAR CAMPS, IS CHARGE

Berlin and Vienna Allege All Varieties of Cruelties to Prisoners and Death Rate of Ninety Per Cent

NO HOPE FOR SUCCOR

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Cruelties that stagger belief, which it is charged were inflicted upon prisoners of war in Russian prison camps, are described in a report made public today by the prisoners of war relief committee, whose headquarters are at 24 North Monroe street. The information was gathered through official channels in Berlin and Vienna, and also by investigators employed by the North German Gazette.

In the single prison camp at Orenburg, eastern Russia, where Austro-Hungarian captives are confined, 17,000 men out of 20,000 confined there, have died from privation, according to a Vienna report. Information alleged to have been gathered by the United States Embassy in Petrograd and forwarded to Vienna gave such a tragic impression that a high official of the Austrian Government declared that his country could not expect the return of any prisoners taken by the Russians.

Prisoners, the report states, are compelled to sleep on wooden benches without even straw. Their bodies are covered with vermin. The camps are swept by epidemics of every kind of sickness.

German prisoners, it is declared, are compelled to work on railroad construction from 4:30 in the morning until 8 at night, six days a week. They receive neither clothing nor shoes and very little food, and that of the poorest quality.

Of the 15,000 prisoners sent to the camp at Kishna, many thousands have perished from hunger, disease or punishment inflicted with the knout, it is declared.

In Kaniatsya, prisoners thinly clad were kept at work in the bitter Siberian weather until they froze to death in their tracks. It is charged.

The report made by the German Gazette in North German Gazette, the death rate in Russian hospitals approaches ninety per cent.

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