WEATHER.
Fair Sunday and Monday; warmer Monday.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

20 PAGES TODAY
Two Sections

VOL. XCIX--NO. 72. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1916 WHOLE NUMBER 39,783

STATE LIBRARY

GREAT BATTLE BEING DEVELOPED IN DRIVE AGAINST RUMANIANS

Berlin Reports Rumanian Line on the Argechu R... Has Been Broken Through.

6,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED

Resistance to Invaders South of Bucharest Stiffened; Two Towns Recaptured.

GREECE YIELDS TO ALLIES

Clash With French in Athens Results in 200 Casualties.

Athens, where, after a day of panic and fighting in the streets, and on the hill-sides, King Constantine yielded to the demand of the Entente commander and agreed to surrender the artillery demanded by the French vice-admiral, shares with the Teutonic concentration upon Bucharest and the Russian drive in the wooded Carpathians, as a center of war interest.

Break in Rumanian Line.

The series of engagements marking the advance of the Teutonic troops upon Bucharest are developing into a great battle. From Berlin comes the announcement that the First Rumanian army which had offered battle on the Argechu river, southeast of Pitechti, northwest of the Rumanian capital, has been broken through and defeated by German and Austro-Hungarian troops after a tenacious struggle. Whether this indicates the turning of the right wing of the Rumanian armies is not clear. The capture of more than 6,000 Rumanian troops and 49 cannon is announced.

The fierce attacks upon the Rumanian troops in the valley of Argechu on the roads from Pitechti to Bucharest compelled only a slight retirement of the defenders, according to the Russian war office announcement.

Rumanians Re-Capture Towns.

The Rumanian resistance south of Bucharest has stiffened and the villages of Tzomana and Gostinari have been re-captured from the invading forces. Simultaneously the Russians have regained possession of the western part of Tchnavoda bridge across the Danube which had been taken by the Teutonic troops after the defeat of the Russo-Rumanian ary in Dobrudja late in October.

Violent Battle in Carpathians.

A fierce battle continues in the wooded Carpathians and along the Bukowina and Moldavana frontiers, where the Russian counter attack is being delivered. Statements from various war offices show that the attempt of the Russian and Rumanian forces to break through into Transylvania is nowhere diminished in violence. The Russians have gained a footing in the town of Kirlibaba and desperate street fighting is in progress, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

Operations of lesser importance are reported from the Macedonian front while artillery actions have taken place along the British front in France.

Fighting in Athens.

The casualties resulting from the clash of Entente allied and Greek troops in Athens are not officially announced, but have been estimated as high as 200. Two Greek colonels and several civilians were killed. An employe of the British legation is said to have been mortally wounded.

The fighting began as soon as the Entente allied troops were landed to enforce the demand for a surrender of Greek guns. Two thousand French marines who occupied the Bappeion exchanged shots with the Greek reservists and there was an engagement between soldiers in the annex of the British legation and a Greek force in the square in front of that building. The French legation was fired upon. The allied fleet fired on the hills back of the king's palace and two of their shells are reported to have fallen near the center of the city. Meanwhile, thousands of the residents of Athens took refuge on Attica Plain and Phaleron.

Greek Guns Surrendered.

After the Dutch and Spanish ministers intervened and Vice Admiral du Fournet had sent a suggestion of an armistice to Premier Lambros, the king consented to surrender the guns. The Entente forces with the exception of a guard of 300, were withdrawn. Admiral duFournet assured the Greek commander that the allied troops had no orders to fire upon the Greeks and the Greek general replied in a similar vein. It was agreed the clash was due to a misunderstanding.

RUSSIANS ARE VIOLENTLY WAGING THEIR NEW DRIVE

Berlin, via Tuckertown, N. J., Dec. 2.—The new Russian movement in the Carpathians, along a front of 300 kilometres, is being carried on with great violence, according to the Overseas News Agency. The Russians are attempting to push back the army of General Von Arz by strong pressure, in order to penetrate once more Transylvania and menace General Von Falk-

(Continued on Page Two.)

BUCHAREST BEING RAPIDLY CIRCLED

Military Critics in London Admit That the Situation is Now Extremely Critical.

RUSSIAN DRIVE TOO LATE

Pressure in Transylvania Regarded Unlikely to Materially Affect German Drive, Which Has Gained Such Great Headway.

London, Dec. 2.—Although the Rumanians apparently are offering desperate resistance west and south of Bucharest, the enemy forces are rapidly closing in on their capital and even the most optimistic military critics here now admit that the situation is extremely critical.

Advices from Berlin today report that the Danube army is already menacing the girdle of fortresses around Bucharest, having reached the Argechu river which is only five miles from the forts.

The Germans and Bulgarians also have gained ground northwest of the capital by working through the passes Southeast of Campulung. Still another enemy force is reported to have broken through and defeated the First Rumanian army southwest of Pileshti, enabling it to capture general staff officers. The Rumanian and Russian communiques are silent regarding this last claim, although both admit that the Rumanians under pressure were compelled to retire slightly in this sector. Further west in Wallachia the Rumanians assert that adverse weather conditions are hampering their operations.

It is generally believed here that Russian pressure on Von Falkenhayn's army through Transylvania has come too late to offset the rapid gains of the Germans or affect materially the German plans of encircling Bucharest. The Russians' latest success in capturing a series of heights south of Kirlibaba gives them an entering wedge into Transylvania and proves a most encouraging counter move on the part of the Allies.

That the Russian forces in con junction with the Rumanians, are making progress in Dobrudja is indicated by the latest communications which report that the Allies have regained part of the Tchernavoda bridge, compelling the opposing forces to retire southward from several heights. A significant feature of the move from all points in this theatre of war is the absence of claims that either side is taking large numbers of prisoners, which seems to indicate the desperate character of the encounters.

MESSENGER BOY TIRED OF 'MILLIONAIRE' WIFE

Wants Marriage to Widow of 45, With 12 Children, Annulled.

Durham Youth Who Became Famous Two Years Ago When he Married an "Heiress" Sues for Separation From Real Wife.

(Special Star Telegram).

Durham, N. C., Dec. 2.—Sylvester Gray, the messenger boy of the Durham Western Union telegraph office, who two years ago pictured himself as the poor boy of inherited millions from a marriage to a wealthy widow of Lynchburg, Va., issued summons today through his attorney for annullment of his wedding to Mrs. Fannie Vickers, the real woman he married with a dozen children and some 45 years old.

The imaginary wife never loomed up in the real world, and Sylvester admits that he was lacking in will and understanding in taking the other woman.

But, the messenger boy lived the life of a king with all the luxuries of a palatial domain for a while in the metropolitan newspapers, for he told his story to a Durham newspaper man and it was broadcasted in word and illustration over the country. He was described as having met this wealthy widow in West Durham while she was visiting. She became instantly infatuated with his handsome personality and sought his hand.

He told the reporter later that he had married her and would inherit a million. But, alas, Sylvester today acknowledged the limitations of the human mind and faced squarely the stern realities of a work-a-day world. His request for separation from his real wife is uncontested. He has lately served a term in the State school for the feeble minded.

GREECE GIVES UP GUNS FOLLOWING FIGHT IN ATHENS

General Battle Ensued Immediately After Troops of the Allies Had Been Landed.

THE GREEKS OPENED FIRE

Venizelists Also Engaged the Royalists—Dutch and Spanish Ministers Intervened.

London, Dec. 2.—After a day of terror in Athens in which Venizelists fought royalists and Greek troops fired upon Entente forces which had been landed, according to Vice Admiral du Fournet, to maintain order ,a truce was arranged. King Constantine finally agreed to surrender the mountain guns demanded by the Allies and the latter are withdrawing their trops with the exception of a small guard.

Disturbances began as soon as the allied troops were landed. Greek troops fired on the Entente force which occupied the Zappeion, while reservists and Venizelists exchanged shots in the streets. A pitched battle between the opposing Greek forces occurred in Stadium street. The casualties have not been ascertained, but it is known several civilians were killed.

Dutch and Spanish ministers finally intervened and induced the king to surrender the guns on condition that the Entente withdraw the troops, except 300 left in the Zappeion. According to information from a source close to the Greek government, Admiral du Fournet telephoned to Premier Lambros suggesting an armistice which was effected after a conference of the premier with the king. While the conference was in progress and even after the French minister had been summoned to take part in it, guns continued to boom. Special dispatches from Athens say the French bombarded the hill behind the palace.

An Athens dispatch to the Star says that the fighting began when a French detachment attempted to seize arms in the engineers barracks. The Greeks fired on the French, who replied, killing a Greek officer.

The fighting was very severe, the dispatch continues. On Mars Hill the Greeks attacked the French from the southern side of Acropolis and Theseion slopes. There was a violent exchange of rifle and machine gun fire.

Fighting also took place between Italians and Greeks. The Italians occupied cottages while bullets whistled down the street. Thousands of persons sought refuge in the Attica plain to which there was a procession of carriages from Athens. Crowds also flocked to Phaleron and other places on the coast.

It was when the fighting was resumed later in the afternoon before the word of the armistice had reached al the Greek detachments posted on the hills, the dispatch to the Star continues, that the attack on the French naval detachments in the Zappeion occurred. Two shells fired from the Entente

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

CARRANZA OUTLINES REFORMS HE DESIRES

Says "Right Must Regulate All Elements of Society."

Tells Constitutional Congress that Individual Liberty for the People is the Reform Desired First of All.

Queretaro, Friday, Dec. 1, (via Mexico City, Dec. 2.)—In his address before the constitutional congress tonight General Carranza outlined the reforms he hoped to see embodied in the constitution. He said in part:

"I come to deliver into your hands reforms necessary for this country. Right must regulate all elements of society.

"What is desire first of all is to establish the rights of the people to individual liberty. I hope the new constitution woll provide severe penalties for wrong doing on the part of public officials and make them responsible for their acts.

"Judges, heretofore only the tools of governors, should have the power to investigate and punish wrong doing of governors. Guarantees for prisoners accused of crimes heretofore have been worthless. Prisoners have been at the mercy of judges and third degree methods. Good lawyers should be provided for the indigent and no arrests should be made without evidence sufficient to justify them.

"I ask you to consider whether it is necessary to have every foreigner who obtains title to real property resign to treaty rights with respect to such property ,and conform to Mexican laws.

"One object of the new reforms is to assist labor and we should set minimum wages and maximum hours.

"I advocate a divorce law which will

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

MUCH DISCUSSION WILL BE GIVEN TO HIGH FOOD PRICES

Members of Congress Think Little Other Than Appropriation Bills Will be Passed.

SESSION OPENS TOMORROW

Abandonment of Holiday Recess Talked—President to Deliver Message Tuesday.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Congressmen began arriving in the capital in force tonight for the session which opens Monday, and, though returning members talk of new issues, it is the general opinion that little other than appropriation bills can be passed in the short session. Surface indications give assurances that the high cost of living will at least be a subject of much discussion and that many proposals will be made ranging from an embargo on food exports to official investigation of alleged conspiracies to inflate prices.

While congressmen appreciate that railroad problems, conservation legislation, immigration, suffrage, national prohibition, corrupt practice measures and other unfinished general business will be pressed for consideration and that efforts may be made to investigate alleged election frauds and expenditures of the National campaign, those subjects at present are overshadowed by the high prices of food and measures for relief.

President's Address Tuesday.

For an outline of the administration programme members are awaiting the address of President Wilson before a joint session in the hall of the House Tuesday.

Because of the crush of business, House leaders, among them Speaker Clark, are advocating abandonment of the usual holiday recess and urging night sessions at least twice a week.

Among returning Democratic Senators the question of selection of a new president pro tempore is one of absorbing interest. A caucus probably will be held early next week. Among Senators being mentioned to succeed the late Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, are Pomerene, of Ohio; Saulsbury, of Delaware; James, of Kentucky; Walsh, of Montana, and Bankhead, of Alabama. Some Southern Senators have urged the selection of a Western Democrat in recognition of the Democratic triumph at the recent election in that section. Speculation regarding the majority leadership already is general in view of the defeat of Senator Kern for reelection. Southern Senators are sounding out their colleagues on behalf of Senator Martin, of Virginia; Senator Walsh is being championed by Western Democrats.

Urge Corrupt Practices Bill.

That the Senate will be urged early in the session to consider the corrupt practices bill, limiting campaign contributions, and to investigate expenditures of the last campaign was assured today by an announcement of Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, that he would demand early consideration of his corrupt practices bill and would again press some form of cloture to get a vote on the measure before March 4. He also proposes to introduce a resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to investigate campaign expenditures of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Chairman Webb, of the House Judiciary committee, upon his arrival today began working for passage of his nation-wide prohibition and export trade bills. He declared he did not believe the suffrage amendment would be passed by the present House.

Webb to Push Prohibition Bill.

"I have great hopes that my prohibition bill will pass," Mr. Webb said. "Undoubtedly the liquor question is one of the greatest questions now facing this country; the last election showed that—and it is high time some additional Federal action was taken on it. My bill would prohibit manufacture, transportation and importation of liquor for beverage purposes. It would not interfere with using alcohol for scientific, artistic or sacramental purposes.

"I doubt if the suffrage resolution will be reported at the coming session, although I have not sounded members on their attitude since arriving here."

PRESIDENT MAY SPEAK ON THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Washington. Dec. 2.—After President Wilson has concluded his address before Congress Tuesday, it is possible he may deliver an address dealing with the high cost of living.

The President's plans on the subject are as yet indefinite, but it is known that the administration considers the cost of living a most pressing question and that many of the President's closest advisers favor considering it in the legislative programme. Thousands of petitions are pouring into the White House calling for some sort of relief from the present era of higher prices, many of them demanding an embargo on food exports.

The course which the President is understood to favor is rather an extension of present laws to meet alleged conspiracies for cornering foods and price fixing. An extensive Federal investigation now is being conducted by United States attorneys in all the large cities.

'LIBERTY' ENSHROUDED IN FLOOD OF WHITE LIGHT AS MR. WILSON GIVES SIGNAL

Illumination of Famous Statue in New York Harbor is Glorious Occasion—City's "Billion Dollar Skyline" Literally Ablaze for Parade, Headed by the President—Ruth Law in Aeroplane Adds Spectacular Touch to the Occasion.

New York, Dec. 2.—At a wireless signal flashed by President Wilson from the yacht Mayflower in the harbor here, the Statue of Liberty was bathed in light at 6 o'clock tonight. Bartholdi's famous symbol of American freedom, which for 30 years has been a token of welcome to the United States to millions of immigrants from every land, will be illuminated every night hereafter from top to bottom.

Funds to install the permanent lighting system for the statue ,the gift to the United States of 400,000 citizens of France, were provided by public subscription in this country.

"I light this statue" said the President, "with the thought that it may always stand as a symbol of our purpose to throw upon liberty, out of our own life as a nation, a light which shall reveal its dignity, its serene power, its benignant hope and spirit of guidance."

Notable Persons Witness Event.

Grouped around the President upon the Mayflower's deck as he flashed the signal were Mrs. Wilson, Jules J. Jusserand, ambassador of France; Madame Jusserand, high officers of the Army and Navy and representatives of several nations.

The great guns of a division of the Atlantic fleet anchored in the harbor as a guard of honor boomed a salute as the statue flashed into view, outlined in white light. The whistles of countless harbor craft shrieked in unison and flares of red light blazed up along the New York and New Jersey shores.

There was a flash of flame high above the statue and Ruth Law in her aeroplane added a spectacular touch to the ceremonies of illumination. Spouting sparks of fire from the tail of her machine she circled the lower end of Manhattan island. A roar of cheers from the thousands gathered in Battery Park greeted her as the letters "Liberty" outlined in electric lights were revealed on the bottom of the aeroplane.

The course of the Mayflower was marked by the rays of the most powerful searchlight in the world as the yacht's anchor was hoisted and the presidential party headed for the battery to disembark for the motor car parade which preceded a dinner in honor of Mr. Wilson and Ambassador Jusserand.

Skyline Literally Ablaze.

Leaving the statue behind, the party on the Mayflower looked out upon a city of light. New York's "billion dollar skyline", was literally ablaze. Electric lamps gleamed through countless windows in scores of "sky scrapers". Close behind the Mayflower steamed the Yankton with Secretary of the Navy Daniels aboard, followed by the United States ship San Francisco carrying members of Mayor Mitchel's committee of 200 and other invited guests. From the battery electric motor cars carried the guests up town.

The parade passed up Fifth Avenue, which had been converted into a "golden way". Long ribbons of lights glamed on either side of the thoroughfare as far north as 33rd street.

There the President and his party entered the hotel where the banquet was held under an electric lighted canopy of red, white and blue.

Cheer President Lustily.

The illumination of Liberty was viewed from points of vantage by many

(Continued on Page Two.)

VILLA MOVEMENTS CLOSELY WATCHED

Reports to Washington Tend to Confirm Bandit Leader's Capture of Chihuahua.

OTHER BANDITS ARE ACTIVE

Railway Traffic Between Mexico City and Vera Cruz Interrupted—Murguia May Try to Re-Capture Chihuahua.

Washington, Dec. 2.—While they wait for General Carranza to accept or reject the protocol signed by the joint commission at Atlantic City, administration officials are giving much attention to every report relating to the activities of Villa and to rebel movements in other parts of Mexico.

Additional information reaching the State and War Departments today tended to confirm the reports of Villa's capture of Chihuahua City, but none of the dispathes indicated that the bandit leader was moving northward to attack Juarez.

Officials are frank in their admission that a successful attack by Villa on General Murguia, now advancing from the south, might lead to uncontested Villa control of the city of Chihuahua and other towns of the state and present a most embarrassing situation for the United States.

May Undertake Re-Capture.

All reports here, however, indicate that General Murguia will make every effort to re-capture Chihuahua, and the opinion of army man is that he should have little difficulty in doing so. It is assumed that Villa's supply of ammunition must have been materially reduced by his fight against General Trevino, and it is thought he will evacuate after having removed into the hills such supplies as he can secure. Reports indicate that a considerable portion of Trevino's force joined Villa after the Chihuahua battle.

The operation of General Felix Diaz in the extreme south of Mexico have been extended somewhat and information has reached here that he has sought the co-operation of Villa and other rebel leaders who have been conducting independent operations.

Palaez's Influence Increased.

Between Mexico City and Vera Cruz, official dispatches say, only interrupted railway traffic exists. At one time that line recently was broken at more than ten places. Further north, in the oil-producing regions, Manuel Palaez, who has held a considerable territory for more than a year, has increased his influence, and according to official information is negotiating with Diaz for joint action. Between Tampico and San Luis Potosi the Cedillo brothers are reported to have adopted more active methods in preventing the operation of railroads over which is moved much of the oil needed by Carranza for operation of his trains.

The increased operations of the different rebel bands has been made the basis of unofficial efforts by Mexicans to have the embargo on ammunition lifted and it is regarded almost as a certainty that the discussion of that

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

VOTES BOUGHT IN BUNCOMBE COUNTY

Numbers Voted in Election Without Having Paid Poll Tax, So Witnesses Say.

CASES GO TO GRAND JURY

According to Developments at Election Frauds Hearing Before Judge Adams, Votes Were Worth $1.50 to $8 November 7.

(Special Star Telegram).

Asheville, N. C., Dec. 2.—Numbers of men in Buncombe county voted in the recent election without having paid their poll tax, although they took the prescribed oath that they had paid their tax. Votes were bought, the prices ranging from $1.50 to $8 each. Guarantees of office were offered in return for political support. This, in effect, is a resume of the testimony adduced today at the election frauds hearing instituted by Solicitor Swain, at which Judge W. J. Adams is sitting as a committing magistrate.

As a result of the testimony of some of these witnesses, the next grand jury is going to find itself with some extra work on hand, Judge Adams binding all the witnesses over to appear before that body. Many of the witnesses on Solicitor Swain's list could not be found and the hearing was continued until Monday. It will probably extend over several days, as the officials are making vigorous efforts to locate every man on the solicitor's list.

Stokes Pittman, one of the first witnesses, testified that Chief Greenwood had offered him money for his vote at Beaverdam. Walter Trexler, of West Asheville, swore he heard the Republicans were paying $8 a vote in West Asheville. Revenue Officer J. H. Reed testified that a man named Harding told him Wilkes Webb offered him (Harding) $10 for his vote and that Harding did receive a sack of flour, according to a statement of Hiram Wilson.

J. C. Maney, of Ivey, No. 1, said that Jim Morgan had offered to make bond of $500 that Maney would receive a $10,000 a year offer in exchange for his influence. Nothing was said about voting.

J. H. Reed gave the most direct testimony during the day. He declared he heard Wilkes Webb offer Dan Hardy $8 for his vote. He said Hardy admitted receiving the money but was not allowed to vote because of lack of poll tax receipt, and returned the money to Webb. Various instances of voting without poll tax receipts were introduced and a number of minor instances of alleged payment of money.

The court room was packed all day long and the greatest interest is centered in the hearings. Sheriff's officers expect to locate a number of missing witnesses between now and Monday and some sensational testimony is liable to develop.

SYMPATHY OF THE UNITED STATES IS ASKED BY GREECE

Note Denounces Allied Demand as "A Serious Infringement of Sovereign Rights."

MAKES SITUATION 'PAINFUL'

Communication Tells of Difficulty Under Which Nation is Trying to be Neutral.

Washington, Dec. 2—A note denouncing as "a serious infringement of sovereign rights" the Allied demand for surrender of Greek arms and ammunition to the Anglo-French expedition at Saloniki and pleading for the sympathetic understanding of the United States in the "painful circumstances" surrounding the Greek government and people, was delivered to the State Department today by A. Vouros, 'charge of the Greek legation.

The communication sets forth at length the efforts of Greece to maintain neutrality and gives notice that the Greek government "has rejected and will continue to reject this last demand." No official explanation of the causes which led the government to recede from that decision has reached Washington, but from the strong language of the note officials infer that extreme pressure must have been exerted before the arms and ammunition were given up.

Vouros Talks With Polk.

During his visit to the State Department, 'Charge Vouros talked over the whole Greek situation with Counsellor Polk, but neither had anything to say regarding the conference. It is understood that communications similar to that addressed to the United States have been sent to all neutral governments, and that the step was intended primarily to create a proper understanding among neutral peoples of the difficulties in which Greece has found herself.

As presented by the 'charge, the communication was in the form of a copy of a note handed to American Minister Droppers, at Athens, on November 28, and signed by Acting Foreign Minister Zalocostas.

The communication, as delivered to the State Department, was in French. A translation of the full text follows:

Full Text of Note.

"From the beginning of the European war, the Greek government, conscious of its duties for the defense of the National interests and of its responsibility toward the country, had, after an exhaustive examination of the situation, come to the decision that Greece ought not to enter the bloody struggle in which almost all Europe was engaged. The Greek government, in holding to neutrality, had in mind all the time the abandonment of this policy if at any given moment it should come to the conviction that, however great were the sacrifices and the dangers of a war, it would serve the national aspirations.

"Unfortunately it has not been possible for us, up to this moment, to obtain the necessary guarantees that Greece, in entering into the European conflict, would not be going to inevitable destruction.

"In remaining neutral the Greek government had in mind solely Greek interests and not, as has been repeatedly insisted on, sympathy with one of the two groups of belligerents. A Greek government could only think of the interests of Greece. The geographical situation of Greece, which placed it in very direct contact with one of the two groups of belligerent powers, makes the application of its policy of neutrality very difficult; it is for that reason that she has been forced to submit to the occupation by foreign arms of her Macedonian provinces and to permit the belligerents to dispose of her ports, public buildings and works of art; that her highways and railroads have been forcibly occupied while bridges and tunnels worth many millions have been completely destroyed.

Protests Unheeded.

"At the moment when the present Greek government assumed power, an imposing fleet was blockading the entrance of the strait of Salamine, the anchorage of the Greek fleet, and in spite of our protests and our formal refusal we were constrained to order officers and sailors to abandon the vessels of the light fleet in order to spare them the grief of surrendering the vessels upon which not very long ago they had contributed to two victorious wars.

"For about a month the Greek people have seen with a very real pain the administration by foreign control of nearly all its public services, its land communications, its postal service, telegraph and telephone service. The Greek commercial fleet has seen its activity hampered by repeated inspections and by restrictions of every sort. For a long time Greece has been able to import from abroad only what is absolutely indispensable to feed and sustain the country and to furnish for its commerce, both by land and sea, the necessary fuel.

Affront to Greek Hospitality.

"And now the traditional hospitality of the Greek people has suffered an affront which has been profoundly painful. The will of the strong has been constantly placed in opposition to the legitimate protests of Greece; nevertheless, the latter has up to now endured everything with the patience and dignity which small nations possess in the highest degree. But the last demand of the admiral commanding the

(Continued on Page Two).