

Allies Force Abdication of King Constantine of Greece And Enthroned Young Prince

Athens, June 12, via Paris.—The fall of Constantine I., King of the Hellenes, has come. In response to the demand of the protecting powers, France, Great Britain and Russia, he abdicated today in favor of his second son, Prince Alexander.

This climax in the affairs of Greece was brought about through the agency of the French Senator, M. Jonnart, who had held posts in several French cabinets and who arrived in Athens only a day or two ago on a special mission as the representative of France, Great Britain and Russia. M. Jonnart had previously visited Saloniki and other points, and he lost no time in getting into conference with the Greek Premier, Alexander Zaimis. The demands of the powers respecting the abdication of King Constantine also specifically eliminated Crown Prince George as his successor, the crown prince being included among those Greeks in official life considered strongly pro German.

Both the former king and Prince George, it was announced today by Premier Zaimis, intend to leave the country immediately. It is reported that they will embark on a British warship and proceed to Switzerland, by way of Italy. It is presumed that Prince Alexander will take up his kingly duties with full acceptance of the ideas which the protecting powers desire to be put into effect in the government of Greece during the present war. He is twenty four years of age, and has been free from anti-Entente proclivities.

Affairs in Greece, which several times since the outbreak of the war have seemed on the verge of a settlement, recently have taken on such an aspect of uncertainty that it became necessary for the powers to act with decision. M. Jonnart was selected to proceed to Athens for the purpose of laying before the Premier the aims which France, Great Britain and Russia had with respect to the establishing of unity of feeling among the Greeks and great security for the Entente forces engaged in operations in the east. While he informed the premier that troops had been placed at his disposal, he appealed to that official to use his influence towards a peaceful settlement. The troops, according to M. Jonnart's instructions, were not to land until the king had given his answer.

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M. Jonnart called upon Premier Zaimis on Monday morning and demanded in the name of the protecting powers the abdication of King Constantine and the nomination of his successor to the exclusion of the Diadoque (crown prince).

M. Zaimis recognized the disinterestedness of the powers, whose sole object was to reconstruct the unity of Greece under the constitution, but he pointed out to M. Jonnart that a decision could only be taken by the king after a meeting of the crown council, composed of former premiers. It was not until 9:30 o'clock this morning that the premier communicated to the commissioner of the Allied Powers the king's answer in the following letter:

"The minister and high commissioner of France, Great Britain and Russia; having demanded by your note of yesterday the abdic-

ation of His Majesty King Constantine, and the nomination of his successor, the undersigned, premier and foreign minister, has the honor to inform your excellency that his majesty the king, ever solicitous for the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the prince royal, and nominates Prince Alexander as his successor.

(Sgd.) "ZAIMIS."

Prior to the announcement of the King's decision many Greeks, loyal to the crown, gathered for the protection of the sovereign. On Monday night 2,000 reservists formed a cordon around the palace in his defence, if that should be necessary and a delegation headed by Naval Commander Mavromichaelis was received by Constantine and pledged the devotion of the army and the people to his cause. The King's only reply was an appeal that they should remain calm.

All efforts of agitators to start a manifestation failed, and the army officers announced their intention to obey the leader of the Government to take no part in any demonstrations and to maintain peace.

Agitators were still attempting to operate in the streets of Athens to-night, but there were no disorders, and everything leads to the belief that there will be none.

King Constantine of Greece was born August 7, 1863, and ascended to the Hellenic throne on March 18, 1913, when his father, George I., was assassinated in Saloniki.

Brief as was his reign Constantine, prior to the outbreak of the present war, enjoyed a period of remarkable popularity, and had increased the territory of the Greek monarchy by over sixty per cent. His attitude of opposition toward the Entente Powers when their troops occupied part of Greek territory in the Macedonian campaign against the Turks, however, brought him into conflict with the statesmen of Greece, and resulted in the establishment of a provisional Government headed by Eleutherios Venizelos, whom the King had driven from the post of Premier.

Throughout a long series of negotiations and conflicts with the Entente commanders Constantine was often accused of being pro-German in sympathies, largely, it was charged, as the result of the influence of Queen Sophia, sister of the German Emperor, whom he married in 1889. The King was educated largely by private tutors from Leipzig, which was said to have stamped upon him a permanent German influence, and his military education was furthered by attendance at manoeuvres in Germany.

Much criticism was directed against Constantine because of the complaint that he failed to fulfill the terms of the treaty between Greece and Serbia under which Greece was committed to ally herself with Serbia if that country were attacked by another power. When Austria invaded Serbia, Constantine asserted that the treaty applied only to an attack by another Balkan nation.

Another act which aroused a storm of criticism was the yielding by Greek troops to Bulgarian invaders of several Greek forts, and the surrender of a large number of Greek soldiers to the Teutonic forces which were invading Macedonia.

Since April there had been recurrent rumors that Constantine either would be deposed by the Entente Powers, or that he would abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince. The feeling against the King had been aroused to such an extent that a great demonstration was held in Saloniki, May 8, at which the crowds cheered the speakers with shouts of "Long live Venizelos; long live the national government, and down with the King." The mayor of Saloniki presided and proposed a resolution proclaiming the deposition of Constantine, but the crowd insisted that the entire dynasty should be removed.

Basement gardens bedded with ashes are being used in Chicago to grow rhubarb and asparagus.

Large quantities of condensed or evaporated milk have been bought recently at retail by German agents and shipped to Germany through neutral ports.

Blowing Up Messines Ridge

Paris, June 12.—In a special despatch from the front the Matin's correspondent describes the way of the British victory at Wytschaete as a Danteque path, where terrifying visions, scarcely conceivable to a delirious imagination, rise up at each step.

"The earth there is rent as if by magic and is strewn with human debris," he says. "Bloodstains are everywhere. Mine craters a kilometre in circumference are visible wherever one may look. Fantastic landscapes wherein are buried unknown numbers of Bavarian troops confront the vision.

"The appearance of the battlefield is one of horror, but a grandiose horror which sentiment and justice makes comfortable. It seems as if the defiled soil has sought vengeance and in an outburst of hate has engulfed myriads of its oppressors.

"As I gazed on the aspect of the land a feeling of admiration succeeded the horror which I at first felt. The great cataclysm was the work of the patient and methodical, but unbridled, British artillery. A nut crushed to a pulp by giant crackers is the image evoked by the sight of the German trenches and defences.

"Right into Wytschaete the cement bastions, six feet thick, were shattered and uprooted from the ground, mangled and burying the defenders.

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FIFTY DEAD IN ONE TRENCH

"The only trench preserving its form contains fifty Germans, lying in a line. Death had immobilized them into positions of fear. An officer has his arm raised, and between his teeth is clenched in horrible rictus a cigar, from which only the ashes have fallen.

"Wytschaete now is a mere heap of bloody, pulverized brick. A great brass bell crowning the ruins marks the site of a church. Beyond the village is an upturned, luxurious automobile. Under this motor car are five dead Prussian officers. A British aviator, descending within four yards of the automobile, wrecked it and with machine gun fire sent its occupants to Valhalla, abode of their ancestors.

"The British artillery barrage isolated for four days whole divisions. During this time these divisions were without food.

"Among the prisoners is a professor of philosophy from Konigsberg University. 'We cannot hide the fact that England will not leave go until we are completely on our knees,' he told me. 'My

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David Lloyd George has said that the greatest minds of France, America and England are collaborating to beat the submarines. They will do it. The thinking classes of Germany have no illusions.

YEAR PASSED IN LA VERTUE MINES.

Mr. Andre Tudoseq in the Journal gives the statement of an officer describing the preparation of the mines which wrecked the German defences south of Ypres and prepared the way for General Plumer's great advance.

"Nearly a year ago," he says, "two hundred special miners were brought from the Newcastle and Arditi coal mines. They took six months to bore a two kilometre gap extending to Messines Ridge. Then they dug nineteen cone points under sixteen of the most formidable concrete enemy fortresses.

"A quadrangular well like an elevator cage was then installed in each and filled with terrible explosives, each charge being twenty-five tons. An electric system which was destined to convey the fatal spark was completed by the end of winter. Since January the German first line troops have lived over this hidden hell.

"The result of these long preparations was seen at dawn on June 7.

"The convulsion of Mother Earth cast as a supernatural cataclysm, demolished the hill, obliterated marshes and gave birth to green and rust colored sheets of water where they had been.

TOPOGRAPHY ENTIRELY CHANGED

Changed as if by magic has been not only the history of the last two years, but the military geography of the region. Cubic masses of earth were hurled furiously aloft and fell heavily, crushing the trenches with their force and garrison.

"Each mine crater is a charnel house. Sacred rats scurry among the debris, and on the edge of red pools formed by rivers of German blood ugly green flies abound in swarms. These beasts, warned by instinct, alone survive.

"Never have I seen such dead bodies, says Mr. Tudoseq. "Some were drowned, to subside in oozy mud, face downward or stuck head first, their convulsed limbs twisted in the air. Others were crushed between blocks of concrete like wretched Samsons, with their hands, clawlike, trying to stay the avalanche."

American Ships Arrive at French Port

Paris, June 12.—A correspondent of the journal describes a visit aboard the first American ships of a new type which arrived recently at a French port. He says a steamer which he calls "J"

belongs to a class of vessels which accompany the squadron far from its base and are capable of keeping it constantly supplied with food, coal and materials for repairs. The "J" did not come alone, but was accompanied by one of the new boats constructed for the purpose of submarines.

"The "J" brought thousands of tons of wheat flour in a miscellaneous cargo," the correspondent says, and a veritable mountain of medicine and surgical dressings. A huge electric crane on the deck keeps unloading the cargo to wait for the cranes aligned along the quay. A large number of German and Austrian prisoners assist in unloading the "J."

Air Fighting to Win the War

Washington, June 18.—Full approval has been given by the war department to the air supremacy programme of the defense council's aircraft board, and President Wilson has been asked to put the administration's support behind the great project for which an appropriation of \$600,000,000 is sought.

Under the plan the United States would become immediately a great elementary training base for all the Allies and enormous numbers of training machines would be turned out while American plants are developing a serviceable batilcraft type.

By next spring the board proposes to have the Allies ready to literally drive the Germans from the air.

Got Away From Halifax, Now Under Arrest

Exposing the Prussian Spy System

(New York Herald.)

That the whole gigantic structure composing the Prussian spy system in America is about to be exposed and its members arrested became evident last night as a result of discoveries made yesterday by federal investigators following the leads opened to them by the arrest on Sunday of three men accused of having maintained a secret mail system between this country, Germany, Mexico and South American countries.

Adam, looked upon now by the federal officers as the most important of the men in custody, occupied a furnished room in the home of a Mrs. Rath, on the fourth floor of the house in West 140th street. Mrs. Rath said last night she understood he was in the importing business in the financial district and that she never heard him say anything about the war.

The federal authorities said they understood Adam left Germany just after the European war started in August, 1914, but that the vessel on board which he was travelling put into Halifax, where he was taken by the Canadian authorities and interned. He got out of the internment camp and came to this city.

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