

## MONTENEGRO AND AUSTRIA HAVE BROKEN OFF ALL NEGOTIATIONS

### Greece Once More Point of Interest on the War Map

**King Constantine Protests Against the Action of the Entente Powers—Italy Notified That Hostilities Between the Austrians and Montengrins Have Been Renewed—Paucity of Direct News From Athens.**

LONDON, Dec. 20.—From Rome today comes the definite announcement that hostilities between Montenegro and Austria have been resumed, Montenegro having officially notified Italy to this effect, the despatch stated.

Greece is again a point of signal interest on the war map, although her territory has not been the scene of hostilities. King Constantine on January 13th gave the Associated Press correspondent at Athens an interview, in which he voiced a strong protest against the attitude of the Entente Powers towards his country. This interview, transmitted by way of Paris, did not reach this country until today, and in the interim an unnamed high French authority prepared and gave out a reply to the accusations of the King. There has been a paucity of direct news from Athens and other points in Greece during the past few days, but there have been numerous reports from Germany of further aggressive action on the part of the Entente Allies toward the Constantine Government.

#### MONTENEGRO REJECTS ALL TERMS OF PEACE OFFERED HER BY THE AUSTRIANS

ROME, Jan. 20, via London.—Fighting between Austria and Montenegro has been resumed. Montenegro notified Italy officially of this fact today.

ROME, Jan. 19.—Montenegro's decision was communicated to the Italian Foreign Office from the Montenegrin premier. The note is to the effect that King Nicholas and the Montenegrin Government have rejected all terms offered by Austria and that fighting already has been resumed along the whole front. King Nicholas remained with his army to organize the defences of the country.

#### THE ACCUSATIONS OF THE KING OF GREECE GROUNDLESS, SAYS HIGHEST FRENCH AUTHORITY

PARIS, Jan. 18 (delayed).—The highest French authority takes the occasion of the interview with King Constantine to define the principles according to which France has acted towards Greece and to give to the Associated Press certain facts concerning Greece's course toward the Allies.

"The interview given by King Constantine to the Associated Press," said this personage, "contains observations which both in matter and manner show the groundlessness of his accusations against the Allies. The King declared that the Allies have occupied Greek territory without his permission. There is question of an occupation, properly speaking, but of a temporary use of certain portions. As regards the islands referred to, the Entente Powers made use of them provisionally, because Turkey had always refused to recognize Greek possession of them, and such use was made with the tacit consent of Greece, which only protested for form's sake, and negotiated on the subject with the Allies, making certain stipulations as to methods for the utilization of the islands, and receiving in exchange formal promises as to their purely temporary use, as well as to compensation for all possible damages, and even other promises not unconnected with Greek foreign policy.

#### WHY SALONIKI WAS OCCUPIED.

"As to Saloniki, the case is still farther otherwise than King Constantine avers. The Allies only went to Saloniki in order to succor Serbia, Greece's ally, and as an answer to the mobilization by Serbia's traditional enemy, Bulgaria. Serbia, attacked on two sides, was not in a position to obtain from the Greeks the 150,000 men stipulated for in the treaty of alliance. It was to replace these men that the Allies went to Saloniki at the request of the Greek Government, which otherwise refused to mobilize.

"The analogy between the military necessities which called the Allies to Saloniki to help Greece's ally, Serbia, and those claimed by Germany for the violation of Belgium, simply does not exist. "The Greek people received the Allies cordially.

#### ENVOYED'S NEUTRALITY.

"Greece's neutrality has been from the beginning a benevolent one toward the Allies. This has been declared to them officially not only by M. Venizelos, but also by his successors, several times, yet during recent months the Greek government has permitted Germany and Austria to violate its neutrality by using the Greek coasts and islands as a base for provisioning their submarines.

#### REPRISAL AGAINST SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 20, via London.—A decree prohibiting the exportation of wood pulp goes into effect tomorrow. This order is regarded as a measure of reprisal against Great Britain for the seizure on steamships of parcels post packages destined for Sweden.

### MORE GROUPS OF RECRUITS CALLED OUT

(Canadian Press.)

London, Jan. 20.—Groups 2, 3, 4 and 5 of recruits who enlisted under the Earl of Derby's plan were formally called to the colors today, in accordance with the proclamation of December 13. These groups, the first Derby recruits to be called out, are composed of unmarried men from 19 to 22 years of age. In order to prevent congestion at the recruiting office and to cause the smallest possible inconvenience to the men, only the first drafts will actually begin training at once. The other drafts will be summoned on succeeding days. The men have been warned of the necessity of reporting for duty immediately, the recruiting committee having stated that anyone who is summoned and does not appear will be treated as a deserter.

The number of men in the first four groups, after subtracting exemptions and postponement of service, is estimated roughly at 100,000.

### VON PAPEN'S ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

**German Military Attache Paid Out Large Sums for War Intelligence—Had a Man on the Job at Ottawa—Vanceboro Bridge Dynamiter Got \$700.**

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A chronological list of the most important payments made by Captain Franz Von Papen, the recalled German military attache, to various persons in the United States and Canada, after the outbreak of the European war, was made up by the British authorities from the stubs of Capt. Von Papen's check-books, taken from his baggage at Falmouth, and turned over to the American Ambassador at London. It is a veritable and striking diary giving a bird's eye view of the attache's activities there in behalf of his country. It not only reveals sixteen new names of persons receiving money from him, in addition to those already mentioned in cable messages, but it shows that Capt. Von Papen expended money for "war intelligence," that he was acting there as for the secret service of the German Empire, and that he paid money for photographs "for war intelligence office."

#### Had a Man at Ottawa.

The list dates from September 8, 1914, to October 23 last. It shows that Captain Von Papen had a man named De Caserta in Ottawa, who apparently was working for him, for the attache paid him \$500 in all. The check stubs show that he handed to Paul Koenig about \$2,000 for "secret service work," that he bought picnic attire, that he paid legal bills, that he sent men out on various journeys, paying their expenses and rewarding them afterward, for work performed.

A careful study of the list of Von Papen's expenditures shows that Paul Koenig submitted in September last four bills for "secret service," the month that Koenig and three others went to Buffalo to develop the alleged plot to blow up the Welland Canal. These bills totalled \$186.47, which probably might be considered as the expense bill for that expedition.

The amounts paid to Lieut. Von Wedell, who obtained fraudulent passports, total more than \$2,000, of which Frau Von Wedell received \$800.

#### Paid Horn \$700.

The check stubs also show that Capt. Von Papen paid a man named Werner Horn \$700, and that Horn attempted to blow up the bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Maine boundary on Feb. 25.

One Heltzschmidt, said to be a wealthy man in Detroit, is credited with having received \$1,000, but the nature of his activities is not disclosed. The

money was paid through W. Von Igel, who figures in a mysterious manner in German activities. All the checks were drawn on the Riggs National Bank, but many of them were cashed in New York, some through Knauth, Machod and Kuhne; others through C. Amsinck & Co. Some of the cheques, running as high as \$1,000, were made payable to bearer.

### SIR PERCY LAKE ASSUMES COMMAND

London, Jan. 20.—Gen. Townshend, commanding the British troops at Kut el Amara, reports that there has been no fighting at that place. This information was communicated to the House of Commons this afternoon by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India. Mr. Chamberlain also announced that Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake yesterday took over the supreme command of the Mesopotamia expedition from Gen. Sir John Eccles Nixon, who has been invalided home.

### BRITISH SUBMARINE ASHORE OFF HOLLAND

London, Jan. 20.—A British submarine has gone ashore off Holland, according to an announcement made by the official Press Bureau today. There was no loss of life. The Press Bureau announcement says that part of the men on board the submarine were taken off by a British destroyer. The others were rescued by a Dutch warship and taken to Holland.

### TURKS SURROUND A BRITISH FORCE

London, Jan. 20.—General Aylmer's force of British troops was yesterday in close touch with the Turkish position at Essin and consequently was seven miles from Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, where a British force has been surrounded by the Turks.

#### SCHOONER DAMAGED.

The schooner Arthur M. Gibson was damaged Tuesday while being towed through the Cape Cod Canal. This vessel was built about twenty-five years ago in Gibson and was launched at the mouth of the Nashua.

### KING CONSTANTINE COM- PLAINS OF UNFAIR TREAT- MENT BY ALLIED POWERS

### His Majesty Hands Out Rather Remark- able Interview to the Associated Press—Neutrality of Greece Was Guaranteed by the Allies.

ATHENS, Jan. 13, via Paris, Jan. 18 (delayed).—King Constantine this morning sent for the Associated Press correspondent in order to express through the newspapers of the United States, as he said, his profound indignation at what he termed "the unheard-of higher-handedness of the recent action of the Allies toward Greece."

King Constantine was greatly moved as he recited one after the other a long list of what he called "the Allies' encroachments on the sovereignty of Greece, culminating in the occupation of Corfu and the blowing up of the bridge at Demir Hissar. It is the merest cant," said the King, "for Great Britain and France to talk about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg, after what they themselves have done and are doing here. I have tried in every way I know how to get fair play in the British and French press, and to obtain fair hearing from the British and French public.

#### SAYS HE GAVE THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS A FULL STATEMENT OF GREECE'S POSITION

"No sooner had the British newspapers attacked Greece with the most amazing perversion of facts and misrepresentation of motives, than I called one of their correspondents and gave him face to face a full statement of Greece's position. I have given a most frank statement to the French press through one of the French newspapers which had been most bitterly attacking Greece. The only form of public opinion open to me is that of the United States. The situation is far too vital for me to care a snap about royal dignity in the matter of interviews, when the very life of Greece as an independent country is at stake.

"I shall appeal to Americans again and again if necessary for that fair hearing which is denied to me by the countries of the Allies. Just look at the list of Greek territory already occupied by the Allied troops—Lemnos, Imbros, Mytilene, Castelloriza, Corfu, Saloniki, including the Chalcidice peninsula, and a large part of Macedonia. In proportion to all Greece, it is as if that part of the United States which was won from Mexico after the Mexican war, was occupied by American troops with not so much as 'by your leave.'

"What matters that they promise to pay for the damage done when the war is over? They cannot pay for the sufferings of my people, driven out of their homes. They plead military necessity. It was under the constraint of military necessity that Germany invaded Belgium and occupied Luxemburg.

#### CLAIMS THAT THE NEUTRALITY OF GREECE WAS GUARANTEED BY THE ENTENTE POWERS

"It is no good claiming that the neutrality of Greece was not guaranteed by the powers now violating it, as was the case in Belgium, for the neutrality of Corfu is guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, and yet that has not made any difference in their action.

"And what about that plea of military necessity? Where is the military necessity of destroying the Demir Hissar bridge, which cost a million and a half drachme, and which was the only practicable route by which we can re-victual my troops in Eastern Macedonia.

The bridge was mined, so it could have been blown up on a moment's notice at the enemy's approach. It is admitted that there was no enemy anywhere near the bridge and no indication that any was coming. What military reason was there therefore to blow up the bridge now, except to starve out the Greek troops around Serres Drama?

"Where is the necessity for the occupation of Corfu? If Greece is the ally of Serbia, so also is Italy, and the transportation of Serbs to Albania and Italy would be simpler than to Corfu. Is it because Italians are refusing to accept the Serbs, fearing a spread of cholera? Do the Allies think that the Greeks want to be endangered by cholera any more than the Italians. They say that they are occupying Castelloriza, Corfu and other points in search of submarine bases. The British legation at Athens has a standing offer of \$2,000—a great for-