

GREECE YIELDS TO ALL DEMANDS MADE BY ALLIES

Will Demobilize Army and Call New Election for Chamber.

ATHENS YIELDS AS FLEET APPEARS

Entente Powers Insist Benevolent Neutrality Must Be Observed.

London, June 23.—Greece has yielded unconditionally to the demands of the Allies. M. Zaimis, who has undertaken the task of forming a ministry to succeed the Skoulioudis Cabinet, went to the French Legation last night during a conference of the Entente ministers and announced the compliance of the government.

The Entente notes were presented yesterday just as an Allied fleet appeared off the Piræus.

The British government issued the full text of the Entente Allies' note to Greece to-night. It contains four demands, as follows:

"First—Real and complete demobilization of the Greek army, which must, with the least possible delay, be placed on a peace footing.

"Second—The immediate replacing of the present Greek cabinet by a business cabinet having no political color and offering all necessary guarantees for the application of benevolent neutrality toward the Allied powers and sincere consultation of the national wishes.

"Third—The immediate dissolution of the Chamber, followed by new elections after the period required by the constitution and after general demobilization has restored the electoral body to normal conditions.

"Fourth—Replacement of certain police functionaries, whose attitude, inspired by foreign intrigues, has been such as to tempt against peaceable citizens, as well as insults against the Allied legations and those under their jurisdiction.

Greece's submission followed two of the stormiest days in its history. The Skoulioudis Ministry refused to accept the demands made by the Allies following Greece's submission to the Bulgarians. It was finally forced to resign by the pressure of the blockade instituted by Great Britain and France and the seizure of Greek shipping and supplies.

M. Skoulioudis handed his resignation to the King just as the Allies were about to increase the pressure by threatening a landing near Athens itself.

M. Skoulioudis refused to receive the communications from the Entente Powers on the ground that no Greek Cabinet existed, as the King had appointed a new Ministry while he was on his way back from the residence of the King, where he presented the resignation of the ministry. On this account, he explained, he could not discuss the demands.

The people were unaware what had occurred until well on toward evening, when newspapers and handbills distributed broadcast, made known the text of the demands. King Constantine then returned hastily to Athens. All the troops in the city were ordered under arms. The deputies were summoned to the Chamber, where Premier Skoulioudis announced that he had resigned.

The text of the note delivered by the representatives of Great Britain, France and Russia, which under the protocol of London assumed protection of the Kingdom of Greece, is in part as follows:

"The three guaranteeing powers do not require Greece to abandon her neutrality. They give striking proof of this by advancing primarily a demand for demobilization. They have, however, certain complaints against the Greek government, whose attitude is not one of loyal neutrality."

The note then recapitulates certain incidents which, it is said, have made the guaranteeing powers uneasy, the climax being the entry of a Bulgarian army into Greece and the occupation of Fort Rupel.

It is then stated that the constitution of Greece has not been observed since the Chamber of Deputies, as now constituted, fails to reflect the true opinion of the electors. Turning to the police question, the note refers to what is termed the tyranny of the gendarmerie, and declares it is not only the right, but the duty of the guaranteeing powers to protest against violation of the liberties of the people of Greece, for which the powers are responsible.

The powers ask for demobilization of the Greek army, which will be a reality, not a pretense, and for a government in Greece which will be in a position to offer all necessary guarantees of benevolent neutrality.

The note then deals with the dissolution of the present Chamber of Deputies and the holding of new elections in the near future.

Italy Backs Demands. Finally, the powers demand dismissal of certain police officials whose attitude is said to have been inimical to preservation of good order, owing to their having been under hostile foreign influence.

After presenting these demands, the powers state that their policy toward Greece is friendly and benevolent. The proposals made, however, are said to be essential to the maintenance of friendly sentiments between the guaranteeing powers and the Hellenic government.

The Italian Minister at Athens also handed the Greek government a note

Holy City of Mecca Taken From Turks by the Arabs

Uprising Is Regarded by London Newspapers as Smashing Blow at Ottoman Prestige—Jiddah, Chief Seaport of Arabia, Also in Hands of Rebels.

London, June 22.—Reports have been received here that a serious uprising against the Turks is in progress in Arabia, and that the rebels have captured the holy city of Mecca.

The London newspapers declare that the rebellion is certain to have an important bearing on the war, especially as regards the participation of Turkey. "The Post" says: "The uprising is due to recent wholesale executions of Mahometans and Syrian notables and well known religious leaders, and also to the spread in Arabia of a feeling that the Turks have abdicated their position as a protector of the Mahometans and have become the vassals of Germany."

"The Graphic" says: "The revolt is a smashing blow at Turkey, and the capture of Mecca is an event which will shake Turkish prestige to its foundations."

Jiddah Also Captured. A Reuter dispatch from Cairo says the rebels, in addition to taking Mecca, have captured Jiddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and Taif, sixty-five miles southeast of Mecca, and have proclaimed their independence of the Arabs from Ottoman rule.

According to this dispatch, the Grand Sheriff of Mecca, the chief magistrate of the holy city, proclaimed his independence and was supported by the Arab tribes of the west and central parts of the country. He began operations about June 9 and won signal success. It is said the garrisons of Mecca, Jiddah and Taif surrendered, with the exception of two small forts at Taif which are still resisting.

At Jiddah forty-five officers, 1,400 men and six guns were captured. Medina, 218 miles northwest of Mecca, which contains the tomb of Mahomet, is closely besieged, and all communications to Hejaz are in the hands of the Grand Sheriff.

It was stated in London that the rising at Mecca was preceded by a similar insurrection at Kerbela, about fifty miles southwest of Baghdad, in Mesopotamia, which is a sacred city because it contains the tomb of Hussein, a grandson of Mahomet. All the Turks were driven out of Kerbela.

The Grand Sheriff was presumably aided in the management of the Mecca movement by his sons, who long have been regarded in European circles as very able men.

The revolt is the outcome of the so-called Pan-Arab movement which has been gaining impetus since 1913. It aims at the abolition of Turkish misrule, oppression and mal-taxation, at the ejection of the Turks from the whole of the Arabian Peninsula and at the formation of a great confederation of Arab tribes.

The fact that Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca, is in the possession of the Grand Sheriff makes it possible for the British now to resume trade by sea with these ports, and it opens the way for a resumption of the annual pilgrimages by British Moslems, which had been attended by great difficulties in the last two years.

Turkey Silent on Revolt. The only news from Turkey of the revolt of the holy citizens of Arabia is a brief statement in a Constantinople communication saying, "A British warship appeared in Sheikemijia Bay, off the Hajar coast," nor have any further details reached the public from the Entente powers.

The morning papers again emphasize their belief that the revolt will be certain to prove of capital importance in the near future, probably meaning the removal of the head of the Moslem Church from Constantinople to Mecca.

Great Britain, as the keenest interested in the movement. Since the early days of the war Great Britain has endeavored to maintain its attitude of the highest respect for the Mahometan religion.

At the outbreak of the war a proclamation was issued declaring that the holy places of Arabia, including the shrines of Mesopotamia and the port of Jiddah, would "be immune from attack or molestation by British military forces as long as there is no interference with pilgrims from India."

from his home government, declaring that it adhered to the representations made by the Entente Powers. The agency of the Greek problem has greatly diminished since last October, when Premier Venizelos was driven from power by King Constantine and his Greek army, but the news that the Greek government had accepted the demands of the Allied governments for the demobilization of the army, dissolution of the Chamber and a general election was received in Great Britain with much relief and satisfaction.

When, on the fall of M. Venizelos, the Allies landed a force at Salonica, the attitude of Greece was a burning question, and apprehension was felt in all the Allied countries, especially France, at the prospect of German military activity in the near East. Lately, however, with the Russian success in Asia Minor, less anxiety was felt on this ground. Nevertheless the recent Bulgarian occupation of the Greek frontier and German activities in Athens proved that danger still existed.

The rumor was also current that Greece had signed an agreement with the Allies for the peaceful evacuation of all her frontier forts.

M. Zaimis is a neutralist, with lenient views toward the Entente. Whether he will be strong enough to counteract the pro-German influence, and it is expected that it will not be long before M. Venizelos is again in power.

RUSSIANS HEM IN FOE NEAR RUMANIA

Continued from page 1

a German offensive and captured about six hundred prisoners and some machine guns. In the same region the enemy's heavy artillery launched gusts of fire from the region of Mysl.

"In the region of Radmisto, on the Stokhod west of Svidnich and east of Vorontchine, extremely violent fighting continued. We made no prisoners. This is explained by the exasperation of our troops, who refused quarter to the Germans, who had been employing explosive bullets. In these attacks a brave detachment of territorial reserves from Varoslav participated. Their commander was wounded, but refused to quit the ranks.

"On the Stripa west of Galvorenka our troops captured portions of the enemy's trenches.

"We are continuing our pursuit of the enemy on the extreme left wing (in Bukovina). We have occupied Bantz and taken an additional twenty-two officers and a thousand men and three machine guns and twenty-seven packages of machine gun ammunition."

The German official report says: "Army group of General von Linsingen's Russian attacks against the canal position southwest of Logischin and west of Koiki failed. Between Sokul and Lintewka Russian positions were held against strong counter attacks.

"Continuous efforts of the enemy to dispute our successes northwest of Lutsk were without results. On both sides of the Tura and farther south over the general line from Sciniouk to Grochow the Russians were driven further back."

TIRPITZ CONDEMNS ENGLAND Says She Has Long Been Bent on Destroying Russia

Berlin, June 22.—Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, former head of the German navy, in a letter declares that he returned from East Asia and America nineteen years ago convinced that England would use the most extreme measures to prevent Germany's further development.

"Germany absolutely requires for its whole economic life to be a sea factor; otherwise it would slowly but surely decline."

German Battle Victim Docks Copenhagen, June 22.—According to the Ribe "Stifts-Tidende," the German battleship Koenig, damaged in the naval battle of May 31, has been docked at Kiel.

U-Boat Burns Italian Bark Paris, June 22.—The Italian bark Marie was burned on Tuesday by a German submarine, says an official statement issued in Madrid. The crew was saved.

FRENCH REGAIN GROUND AT VAUX

Repulse Fresh Assaults Between Hill 304 and Bethincourt Brook.

GERMANS SEIZE BRITISH TRENCHES

Gain Givenchy Lines, but Are Driven Out by Welsh Troops.

London, June 23.—Heavy bombardments and infantry actions of an indecisive character continue on both sides of the Meuse about Verdun. The Germans have launched fresh attacks between Hill 304 and the Bethincourt Brook, only to be repulsed by French fire.

French assaults on the east of the Meuse, on the other hand, have been successful in regaining the ground taken by the Germans about Fort Vaux last night.

As the result of mine explosions and a heavy bombardment, the Germans also succeeded in temporarily winning a footing in British trenches near Givenchy. An attack by Welsh troops, however, regained the lost ground.

The official statement issued by the Paris War Office says: "In the region to the south of Lassigny a strong German reconnaissance attacked one of our advance posts after artillery preparation. Repulsed by our fire, the enemy dispersed, leaving several dead on the ground."

"On both banks of the Meuse the bombardment with shells of heavy calibre continued throughout the day with extreme violence. On the left bank the enemy especially directed his fire against our positions on Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme and on our second lines in the region of Esnes and Chateaucourt."

"At six o'clock in the evening an attack directed against our trenches between Hill 304 and the Bethincourt Brook was completely repulsed after very spirited fighting with grenades."

"On the right bank a counter-attack carried out by us in the afternoon enabled us to recapture the greater part of the elements where the enemy had gained a footing last night between Fumin Wood and Chenois."

"The bombardment from 6 o'clock took on a character of unprecedented violence on the front to the north of the Thiaumont fortified works, the Vaux Wood, Chapelle and the sector of La Louffe (one of the detached military works in Verdun)."

The afternoon statement said: "On both banks of the River Meuse last night was marked by a series of pronounced attacks by the enemy, which followed bombardments of great severity."

"On the left bank of the river the Germans attacked our trenches upon the southern slopes of Le Mort Homme. During the course of a spirited engagement with hand-grenades our troops were successful in completely repulsing the enemy and in retaining all their positions."

"On the right bank of the river the fighting continued with ferocity in the region to the west and to the south of Fort Vaux. Yesterday evening a powerful German attack was successful in penetrating a small wood to the south-east of the Fumin Wood. We, however, at once delivered a counter-attack and chased the enemy out. At about midnight a further offensive action was directed by the enemy upon our positions reaching from the Fumin Wood to a point to the east of Chenois, and was repulsed with sanguinary losses."

"At Fumin Wood and at Chenois the enemy succeeded in securing lodgement in some of our advanced trenches between these two positions."

"A British official communication made public at midnight says: 'Early this morning (Thursday) the enemy exploded an exceptionally large mine in the neighborhood of Givenchy, just north of La Basse Canal. The explosion was followed by a hostile bombardment of our trenches, under cover of which the enemy entered our trenches on a narrow front. Troops of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers immediately counter-attacked, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and driving him completely out of positions. Considering the size of the mine and the immensity of the fire, our total casualties were comparatively light. Since then the situation in this neighborhood has been quiet.'

"Further south during the night (Wednesday) we exploded a mine in the neighborhood of the Hohenzollern redoubt, and occupied the lip of the crater."

U-BOAT CARRIES NOTE TO ALFONSO

Kaiser's Letter Thanks King for Attention to German Refugees.

SPANISH WARSHIPS GUARD SUBMARINE

Crew of Undersea Craft Cheers for Spain as She Leaves Cartagena.

Cartagena, Spain, June 22.—The German submarine U-35, commanded by Lieutenant von Arnau, arrived here today with a letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso. The lieutenant said the letter expressed the Emperor's thanks for the attention given by Spain to the refugees from the Kameruns.

The submarine first anchored alongside the interned German steamship Roma, but the port authorities required her to move and take up anchorage near the Spanish cruiser Cataluna.

The secretary of the German Embassy arrived here on a special train late last night for the purpose of receiving the letter. Accompanied by the German Consul he went on board the submarine and visited the commander.

Warships Watch Submarine. A Spanish cruiser and a destroyer received orders to watch closely the movements of the submarine. Instructions were given to keep the entrances to the harbor lighted brightly with searchlights.

The submarine, which came from Pola, the Austrian naval base, left this port at 3 o'clock this morning, traveling in an easterly direction. In addition to the autograph letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso, the submarine brought hospital stores for the Germans interned in Spain.

The commander of the submarine is quoted as having said he had destroyed fifty ships, including the French liner Provence, which was sunk in the Mediterranean last February, while serving as a transport, with the loss of several hundred lives.

As the U-35 left Cartagena her crew gave cheers for Spain. The vessel was accompanied beyond Spanish waters by Spanish destroyers, as it was reported Allied warships were waiting for her.

German Soldiers Interned. At the time of the conquest of the Kamerun by the Allies 2,000 German soldiers escaped into the adjoining colony of Spanish Guinea together with 1,400 members of families of soldiers. The Spanish government transported the refugees for internment to a concentration camp on the Isle of Leon, near Cadiz.

There have been frequent reports of late that Berlin and Madrid were in communication with each other. Newspapers of Madrid stated last month that King Alfonso might initiate peace negotiations in the near future. The King entertained the Greek Ambassador to Spain at dinner a fortnight ago, and a few days before the dinner Emperor William received the Spanish Ambassador to Germany.

French Bark Sunk by U-Boat London, June 22.—Lloyds announces that the French bark Françoise d'Amboise, of 1,975 tons gross, was sunk by a submarine on Wednesday. The crew was landed at Kirkwall.

Earthquake Hits Jamaica (By Cable to The Tribune.) Kingston, Jamaica, June 22.—An earthquake last night shook the eastern end of the island. No damage was reported.

FRENCH AIRMEN CROSS THE RHINE

Drop 50 Bombs on Mulheim in Reprisal for German Raids.

FIGHT OFF FOKKERS ON RETURN TRIP

Another Squadron Shells Treves and Reports That Bombs Started a Great Fire.

Paris, June 22.—The official statement issued to-day regarding war operations relates largely to the operations of the aerial squadrons. Two flights, one of 110 miles, from Nancy to Karlsruhe, and one of about 175 miles, from the western front to Mulheim, on the right bank of the Rhine, two miles northeast of Cologne, are described as being successful.

During the retirement of the French squadron from the latter point on aerial battle was fought with a fleet of Fokkers. The statement follows: "In reprisal for the successive bombardments carried out by the Germans the last few days on the open towns of Bar-le-Duc and Lunéville, our aerial squadrons have executed several operations in enemy territory."

Shells Start Fire in City. "On the night of June 21-22 eighteen shells were dropped on the town of Treves, where a great fire broke out. To-day a flotilla of nine aeroplanes dropped forty shells on Karlsruhe, 175 kilometers (110 miles) from Nancy."

"Another group of ten aeroplanes set out to bombard Stulheim (on the right bank of the Rhine). Fifty shells were dropped on the military establishments at that town. (This flight was about 175 miles and return.)

"Pursued by a squadron of Fokkers on their return from Mulheim, our machines gave battle, in the course of which a Fokker was brought down. One of our machines was obliged to make a landing by reason of motor trouble."

"In the course of the day our pursuit aeroplanes likewise displayed activity. Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser brought down his eighth aeroplane, which came to earth at Lamorville in our wire entanglements."

German Lose Aeroplane. "To the south of Lihons a German aeroplane, simultaneously subjected to machine gun fire by Sergeant Chaintant and Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer, crashed to the ground. Sergeant Chaintant had brought down, up to that day, four

PLENTY OF GRAIN, SAYS GERMAN FOOD DICTATOR

Admits Potato Situation Serious—Can't Prohibit Meat Now.

Admits Potato Situation Serious

Can't Prohibit Meat Now. Berlin, June 22.—There is plenty of grain on hand in Germany to carry the country over until the harvest, declared Adolph von Batocki, president of the Food Regulation Board, in an address at Dusseldorf. The potato situation was more unfavorable, he said, and would be especially difficult during the next fortnight.

Herr von Batocki said it had been proposed to prohibit meat consumption for two months, but that this was impracticable unless a better distribution of the supply of fats could be effected.

The control of breadstuffs during the coming year would be unchanged, said the speaker, except that flour of uniform grade would be introduced. An effort would be made in the autumn to regulate the whole year's potato supply.

Experience, Herr von Batocki says, has not justified the assertions that a census would reveal great food supplies in households; nevertheless, such a census will be taken soon and the process will be repeated from time to time. If there is no suspicion of an accumulation beyond the needs of the household the stocks will not be confiscated.

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ALLIES ARE MASSING FOR DRIVE IN WEST

Greatest Offensive of War Was Delayed by Verdun Fighting.

The greatest offensive movement of the war is being prepared by the British and French along the Western front, according to Dr. John S. O'Mally, Dr. F. C. Jacobs, of Chicago, who returned on the Nordland yesterday from service with the American Hospital in France. Vast stores of ammunition were being collected in convenient places, they said, and numerous new hospital bases were being established back of the lines.

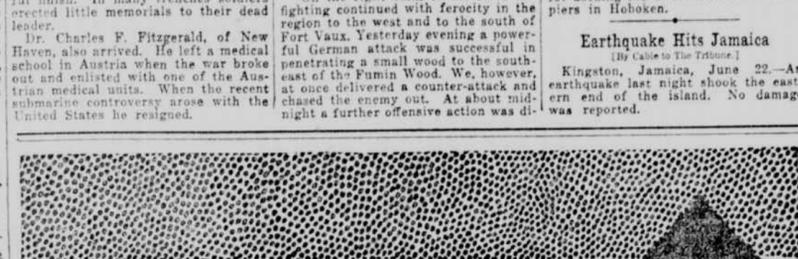
This offensive, the doctors said, was planned for April, but was checked by the German attack at Verdun. Losses in battles before Verdun, Dr. O'Mally said, are estimated at about 45 per cent of the men engaged. Capture of Fort Vaux and Doumoust cost the Germans 150,000 men each.

British soldiers in the trenches swept along the front, the doctors said. After the first girdle had passed the men fought with a grimmer determination than ever to bring the war to a successful finish. In many trenches soldiers created little memorials to their dead leader.

Dr. Charles F. Fitzgerald, of New Haven, also arrived. He left a medical school in Austria when the war broke out and enlisted with one of the Austro-medical units. When the recent submarine controversy arose with the United States he resigned.

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