

GREECE GOES ON

She Will Resist Turkey with Renewed Energy.

HER NEW LINE OF DEFENCE.

Army Reformed at the Mountain Edge Overlooking Pharsala.

IS TURKEY SATISFIED NOW?

A Report That Edhem Pasha's Army Will Not Advance South of Larissa.

HARD FIGHTING IN THE WEST

The Greek Fleet is Bombarding the Town of Nicopolis, Near Preveza.

King George Says the Defeat of His Army Was Due to the Constant Arrival of Fresh Turkish Troops Who Were Hurled Against the Exhausted Greeks—The Ministers at Athens Demand a Change in the Leadership of the Army—Osman Pasha Arrives at Salonica—Further Details of the Revolt of Albanian Troops—The Sultan is Pleased with Edhem Pasha's Plan of Campaign—Heroic Fighting of the Greeks at Pentepoliada Against Great Odds—Preparing to Attack Preveza on the Land Side—The Queen of Greece is Very Ill—Great Excitement in Athens over the Situation.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ATHENS, April 25.—The Government has decided to persevere in the struggle and to resist a further advance of the Turkish army with increased energy. A new line of defence, far stronger than that on the frontier, will be established.

The British and French Consuls at Volo have telegraphed to Mr. Egerton and M. Bourde, respectively the British and French Ministers here, asking that warships be sent to Volo in view of a possible Turkish advance.

The Ministers have, in consequence, asked for instructions from their Governments and have also notified the British and French Admirals at Cana of the fact of the request having been made.

Despatches from the front received this evening show that the Greek army, which on Friday night began its retreat from Larissa, has been reformed on the second line of defence at Pharsala, about twenty-five miles south of the old headquarters at Larissa.

LONDON, April 25.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Paris says M. Skouzes, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received a telegram declaring that the retreat of the army from Larissa was a prudential move.

The hills screening Pharsala on the south will afford a strong defence, and another stronger line will be established in the rear, among the mountains.

ROME, April 25.—M. Koundouriotis, the Greek Minister here, gives as a reason for the abandonment of Larissa the fact that the plain in the vicinity of that city was not suited for an open battle, the Turks being superior to the Greeks in cavalry.

On the level surface around Larissa the Turkish horsemen would have had an excellent opportunity for manoeuvring against the Greeks, while in the rugged country behind Pharsala cavalry cannot operate, and the Greeks will have an admirable opportunity to defend their positions.

Excitement at Athens.

THE SULTAN TO THE FRONT.

He Threatens to Take the Field if King George Does.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—All advice from Turkey shows clearly that the war has brought out the nation's best qualities. It has acted like a tonic upon men of all degrees and incidentally stiffened the backs of the ruling caste to such an extent that it will be difficult for the Sultan to show even the same complaisance to the great powers as in the past. If this was the feeling while the Turkish armies were still outside Larissa, what will it be when the whole of Greece is at the victor's feet?

The Imp Sultan has brooded himself with something approaching manliness and kingship. It is also reported that he has shaken off the fear of the assassin which so long haunted him, and has actually slept in the same bedroom each night since Edhem Pasha forced Miloussa Pass.

The strange change of all, if the palace gossip can be trusted, and such gossip is often the only means of obtaining news of what is happening within the Yildiz Palace, the Sultan has stoutly announced his intention to join the imperial headquarters in the field should King George carry out the idea of taking command of the Greek army in person.

There is not one incident in the whole of Abdul's bloody career to justify the belief that he was cast in such a heroic mould, but, after all, he is a Turk, despite the efforts of Mr. Gladstone and others to make him out an Armenian. It is not improbable that if he should abandon his comforts and palaces and take to the tented field Abdul's personal fortunes and dynasty would be saved. Such a display of valour would stir the Ottoman Empire to its depths and might postpone for a generation the process of dismembering Turkey. There are thousands of Mussulmans who would cheerfully give each his right hand for the privilege of seeing such a spectacle as the Turkish Emperor once more facing a European enemy at the head of his troops.

The foreign Europeans in Constantinople to a man scout the idea that Abdul is capable of anything manly, and doubtless they are right. Yet it may be put on record the curious fact that scarcely one member of the diplomatic body is among these doubters and scoffers. Few Europeans except the diplomats ever have an opportunity of studying Abdul's character and the majority of diplomats in the intimacy of private conversation declare that it is a great mistake to suppose that Abdul is either a coward or a fool. He is rather a mixture of the courage and timidity, sagacity and ferocity, trustfulness and suspicion that is not wholly unknown to the European character, and is not necessarily inconsistent with the possession of the higher qualities of mind and body.

Clearly, then, there is a wide range within which outsiders can build up a latter-day Sultan to please their fancies.

SYMPATHY WITH GREECE.

British Popular Favor Inclines to the Little Kingdom.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—Popular sympathy nearly everywhere is with little Greece, but there is no money in it. The two things rarely go together in this disappointing world.

While the big financiers are waiting complacently to be approached, the smaller fry are already looking out for smaller things in the shape of concessions. They besiege the Turkish Embassy and the Greek Legation at all hours of the day and are not repulsed with rude words, for at both places salaries are shockingly in arrears and retaining fees are not to be despised.

At the Turkish Embassy the crowd is kept in hand mainly by a renegade Frenchman in the service of the Porte, who seeks relaxation at intervals by distributing faked despatches from Elassona among the reporters who call.

At the Greek Legation, away in a modest suburban villa of Kensington, M. Metaxas, the Chargé d'Affaires, spends many hours daily amid a gang of cigarette-smoking loafers, some of whose faces are familiar to those acquainted with the byways of the city of London. It is to M. Metaxas's credit that he has not yet commenced to manufacture big Greek victories, and he frankly confesses that he knows no more than any man in the street. So far, M. Metaxas's chief duty has been to deny strenuously that his Government has any intention of selling the stores of curra which it holds in accordance with one of the most curious arrangements ever made by a modern Government for keeping up the price of a staple commodity. In due course, probably some time next week, the world will learn that the Greek Government has made a private deal with this fruit.

ADVICE TO GREECE.

The London Times Thinks the Mad Better Ask for the Mediation of the Powers.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—In an editorial to-morrow the Times will ask, Will the Greeks recognize the unpalatable truth and save further bloodshed by invoking the intervention which Europe is so anxious to afford them whenever they demand it?

They have, it might, vindicated the most ample honor in arms by magnificent courage and endurance. What object do they hope to gain by prolonging the contest, which seems destined to go decisively against them?

Common sense ought to induce them to seek the offices of those who are prepared to save them from the worst consequences of their errors.

If they are hanging back, hoping that their feelings will be saved by a spontaneous proffer of mediation, they are suffering a serious misapprehension. It is impossible for the concert of Europe to proffer its services until they are asked for, or until the defeat of one side is patent.

RETREAT OF THE GREEKS.

A FANTO AMONG THE FLEEING POPULACE AND MANY KILLED.

Four Krupp Guns and Some Heavy Ordnance Were Seized by the Greeks and Abandoned at Larissa—The Wounded Taken from Larissa Under the Red Cross Flag.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—Kritiki, the last position occupied by the Greeks on the heights of Miloussa Pass, was captured by the Turks by a dexterous flank movement. The place was defended by strong earthworks.

A despatch from Volo announces that the place fell into the hands of the Moslems on Saturday morning.

The Athens correspondent of the Morning Post says that during the retreat from Larissa on Friday night there was a terrible panic among the fleeing populace, and that many persons were killed.

It is added that it is supposed that the Turks will advance on Pharsala in the course of five days.

Referring to the retreat of the Greek troops to Larissa, the correspondent says that it soon became a miserable rout. The Turkish cavalry were close behind the fleeing army and used their rifles, sabres, and revolvers indiscriminately, killing many of the Greeks.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing under date of yesterday, gives further details of the battle of Mati. He says that, after performing prodigies of valor, the Greeks were slowly forced back by overwhelming numbers. Their spirit, however, was not broken, and they abated as they were driven back: "Hurrah! Hurrah! War to the Death!" When the history of the campaign shall be written, nothing in it will be more splendid than the deeds of the rear guards. They sacrificed themselves like

TURKS WERE KILLED. PRINCE NICHOLAS DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF IN THE BATTLE.

The Athens Correspondent of the Times Supports the View that the Retreat of the Greeks was to some extent Strategic.

He says that the decision seems to have been wise, for the defence of Larissa were not strong. The open plain which surrounds the city would have been favorable for the Turkish cavalry.

A stand will be made at Pharsala, which may again be the scene of a memorable battle.

In a conversation with Prime Minister Deligiannis this afternoon the Times correspondent was informed that Larissa had not yet been occupied by the Turks, and that the telegraph station there was continuing communications with Athens.

COPENHAGEN, April 25.—The Dannebrog gives what purports to be an interview with King George, in which his Majesty confirms the defeat of the Greek army and ascribes it to the overwhelming number of the Turks, whose forces were constantly augmented by fresh reinforcements, and these were hurled against the exhausted Greeks.

According to the Dannebrog, King George declared that the entire Thessalian frontier and the city of Larissa had been abandoned. The soldierly and populace left Turnovo and Larissa quietly and without great loss. The fortifications and cannon at Larissa, however, were abandoned.

The army will now concentrate at Pharsala, where it will be reformed by all the volunteers in Thessaly, and it will show a strong front to the enemy. The King said in conclusion that all the bridges and the railway had been destroyed behind the Greeks as they retreated from Larissa.

ATHENS, April 25.—According to one report received here, four heavy Krupp guns in the Larissa citadel and some heavy ordnance on the heights covering the town were abandoned by the Greek troops when they withdrew from the

BOMBARDING NICOPOLIS.

THE GREEK FLEET FIRING ON ANOTHER EPIRUS TOWN.

The Heroic Fight the Greeks Made at the Fort of Pentepoliada—A Report that the Greek Commander is Now Advancing on Janina—Admiral Harris's Son Killed—Other Losses.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ATHENS, April 25.—A Greek fleet is bombarding the town of Nicopolis, on the coast of Epirus, about five miles north of Preveza. The purpose seems to be to attack Preveza on the land side.

LONDON, April 25.—A despatch to the Daily News from Arta, giving details of the fighting at Pentepoliada, northwest of Arta, says that Major Comandouros, the Greek commander, was surprised and attacked on Friday almost as soon as he had occupied the Turkish fort at the outlet of the Pentepoliada Pass.

The Turks numbered 6,000, while the Greek force numbered only 1,000. The latter were without artillery, and they were wearied from marching two nights and a day. Nevertheless the fighting was severe for eleven hours.

The Turks charged three times, but were each time repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The ammunition of the Greeks was finally exhausted, and they were compelled to retire, which movement was effected with great difficulty. They lost 150 killed.

Capt. Solomon, after a great fight, was surrounded by Turks, but he refused to surrender when called upon to do so. He killed many of the enemy, who pressed upon him from all sides, and then he blew out his brains to avoid capture.

The remainder of the battalion returned to Filipplada. The Turks, after killing and mutilating the Greek wounded, retired to Janina.

Three Greek battalions, with a battery of artillery, reoccupied Pentepoliada Saturday morning.

Later advices regarding the battle at Pentepoliada show that after several hours' fighting the Greeks retreated, but later returned, having been reinforced, and captured the position.

The Turks retired after making a slight resistance. The Turks have also abandoned Kaletia. It is rumored that Col. Manos is now beyond Pentepoliada and is advancing on Janina, the capital of Epirus.

A report reaches here that a white flag has been hoisted at Preveza, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta, but this is doubtful, although the place is still blockaded by the Greeks, both by land and sea.

The accounts received here regarding the operations in Epirus are somewhat hazy.

A despatch to the Morning Post, sent from Arta to-day, says that the Greeks sustained serious losses in their capture and subsequent defence of the fort at Pentepoliada.

The despatch adds that Clement Harris, an English volunteer who was serving with the Greeks, was killed. It is believed that he was a son of Admiral Harris, who is in command of the British fleet in Cretan waters.

Young Harris was reported some days ago as having arrived at Athens with a number of other English volunteers, and he subsequently joined the forces of Col. Manos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—Hilfi Pasha, the commander of the Turks at Pentepoliada, telegraphs that the loss of the Greeks in the engagement there was 300 killed and 219 wounded. The Turks lost only 51 killed and 3 wounded.

THE ALBANIAN MUTINY.

Janina Has Been Abandoned by the Mussulman Population.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The Consul at Janina confirms the report of a mutiny among the Albanian troops, who threaten to attack the town.

TURKEY YIELDS TO BULGARIA.

The Grants Three of the Berats Demanded for Macedonian Bishops.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—At a council held at the Yildiz Kiosk to-day it was decided to grant three of the berats demanded by Bulgaria for bishops in Macedonia.

This is a partial fulfillment of promises made by the Porte which have been persistently evaded for months. Incidentally, the Servian Minister has obtained an order recalling Ambrosini, the Greek Bishop of Uskub, in favor of a Servian prelate. In view of the insupportability of these questions from Balkan politics, these incidents are of material importance.

LARISSA OCCUPIED.

The Turkish Cavalry Entered the City Yesterday.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—The following official statement was issued to the press to-day: "Larissa was occupied by the imperial cavalry to-day. The Hellenic troops fled in disorder, abandoning a large quantity of arms and ammunition."

WILL TURKEY STOP NOW?

It is Intimated that the Turkish Army May Not Go South of Larissa.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ROME, April 25.—Mustapha Rechid Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, says that the capture of Larissa fulfils the purpose of the invasion of Thessaly, and that, probably, the Turkish army will go no further than that city into Grecian territory.

GO TO VISIT THE CAZAR.

Emperor Francis Joseph Started for St. Petersburg Yesterday.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

VIENNA, April 25.—Emperor Francis Joseph, accompanied by Archduke Otto, his nephew, and Count Goluchewski, started for St. Petersburg this afternoon on a visit to the Czar.

MONEY LENDERS AND THE WAR.

They Will Lend Turkey Five Times as Much as Greece at Half the Interest.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—The city of London is beginning to take quite an affectionate interest in both belligerents in the confident expectation that both will very soon require a little ready cash; and the city is not far wrong in estimating the relative chances of Greece and Turkey as borrowers. It is well to remember that London is pro-Turkish. The shabby trick played by Greece in arbitrarily reducing the interest on her debt has never been forgiven, following, as it did, various defaults and evasions. There are financiers here who gravely declare that Greece will have great difficulty in raising £1,000,000 in this country, and even for that paltry sum it will have to pay 10 per cent. The same people say they will undertake to provide Turkey with £5,000,000 at short notice and at 5 per cent. How the actual proposal for a loan from the Porte will fare remains to be seen, but it is apparently beyond doubt that the Turks will get better treatment than the Greeks in any European capital, not excluding Paris.

THE TURKISH MINISTER'S NEWS.

He Hears That Larissa Has Been Occupied by the Turkish Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Turkish Minister to-night received the following cablegram from his Government:

"Larissa has been occupied to-day by the cavalry of the Ottoman army. The Hellenic troops fled in great disorder, abandoning huge quantities of arms and ammunition.

"The Turkish troops took Turnovo with a great quantity of arms, ammunition, cannon, and provisions. The Hellenic soldiers who were made prisoners were sent to Elassona. Turnovo has been surrounded by a military ring. The Turkish patrol is moving around constantly and taking sufficient measures to prevent all deceptions.

"The correct and wise conduct of the Turkish troops arouses the admiration of all foreigners who are on the spot."

GERMAN OFFICERS WITH EDHEM.

They Include One General and a Dozen Majors and Colonels.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—There has been a good deal of talk since the war commenced over the presence of German officers of exalted rank with Edhem Pasha. As far as can be ascertained both the Hellenic and the Turkish army ranking as Majors and Colonels, but only one of the rank of general, Brockdorff Pasha, who commands a cavalry division. He is said to be a nephew of Marshal Moltke, and is an officer of distinguished abilities. He served the Russian army in the Caucasus, and afterward joined the Turkish army. Now that the turn of the Turkish cavalry has come, Gen. Brockdorff is likely to give a good account of himself.

HOWLAND'S WRECKED LIFE.

THE NEW BEDFORD MILL TREASURER IS STILL MISSING.

Confidently Bases \$9,000,000 to Carry Over Certain Notes—Contemplated Suicide, but His Body Can't Be Found—Said for His Relatives to Come and Then Disappeared.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 25.—There is no trace yet of W. D. Howland, the missing treasurer of the New Bedford Rotary, who disappeared last week. Through search has been made for his body, and as it cannot be found the belief is gaining ground that he is in hiding somewhere. There is some evidence that he went to Providence on Friday, but beyond that place the trail is blind.

The missing man is 44 years old, stands five feet six inches tall, and weighs 140 pounds. His face is full-blooded, and its most prominent feature is a large nose. He has an iron-gray mustache, the ends slightly curled. His eyes are dark gray. He has dark, heavy eyebrows; has dark brown hair, which curls slightly over the temples, and is laid on top of his head.

The great crash in the Bennett and Columbia mills here precipitated the troubles in the three mills of which Howland is treasurer. His inability to pay \$2,000,000 to carry notes of the mills is said to be the immediate cause of his trouble. An amalgamation of only a few hours' duration on Thursday by an expert of certain banks disclosed that Howland has misrepresented to the Secretary of State the condition of his trusts, and the directors of all the banks decided not to stand behind him for the indebtedness of the corporations.

Howland's office is in the same building with the National Bank of Commerce, to whose officials he would first look for help and of which he is a director. He sought President H. P. Pierce on Thursday, and the two men held a short interview.

Howland left the President and sought his brother Henry Pierce. He was downcast and gave Pierce no grounds for his distress, but death remained for him. Mr. Pierce was alarmed and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose. They left the building and walked to the corner of William and Fulton streets, where they parted.

Howland walked to the foot of North street, where his yacht, the *Fine Old*, was moored. He overhauled it. An hour or two later his friends went there, expecting to find his body in the cabin.

They looked for him there, but he had been there, but to carry only a few minutes and exchange greetings with Thomas Nelson, who was at work on the boat, finally giving him orders as to the sail.

When he walked away, and nobody has been found who saw him after that time. A servant said he saw him on a side street Friday evening, but she was undoubtedly mistaken, probably having seen his brother Morris, who resembles him.

At 7:15 o'clock on Friday night Capt. Webb of the ferryboat plying between New Bedford and Fairhaven saw a white rowboat with a man in it sculling hitherly. Terrence Grant, the watchman at the New Bedford wharf, saw an empty rowboat some distance out a few minutes later.

A careful search of the water front, however, disclosed neither body nor rowboat. Another fact which leads Treasurer Howland's friends to believe that he determined to end his life is the knowledge that on Friday evening he telegraphed his wife's relatives in Philadelphia that they had better come to New Bedford, as Mrs. Howland was in poor health, and the only construction that can be placed on this message is that he contemplated suicide and wanted his wife's relatives here to comfort her in her trouble.

With his message to Philadelphia Howland telegraphed to the same effect to his brother Richard, manager of the Providence Journal. Richard Howland at once started for this city, greatly alarmed.

His aged mother, Mrs. Rachel Howland, also returned to Providence. Howland had two sons. The elder, Llewellyn, 19 years, is a member of the freshman class at the University of Michigan. The younger, Edward, 15 years, is in school at Newport. William D. Howland was beloved by the operatives in his mills.

After being graduated by Brown University, he began at the foot of the ladder in the Wamsutta mills in this city and worked up. All the New Bedford citizens are proud of his success in his treatment of his help. He built the finest corporation office in the city, distinguishing itself by putting a bathroom in it. Every year he took all his operatives on an excursion to Cottage City, paying all the bills.

From conversations to-night with New Bedford men who know the facts, it is said that the investigation of the accounts of the Howland corporations, while showing irregularities in management, will not disclose irregularities that will affect the creditors.

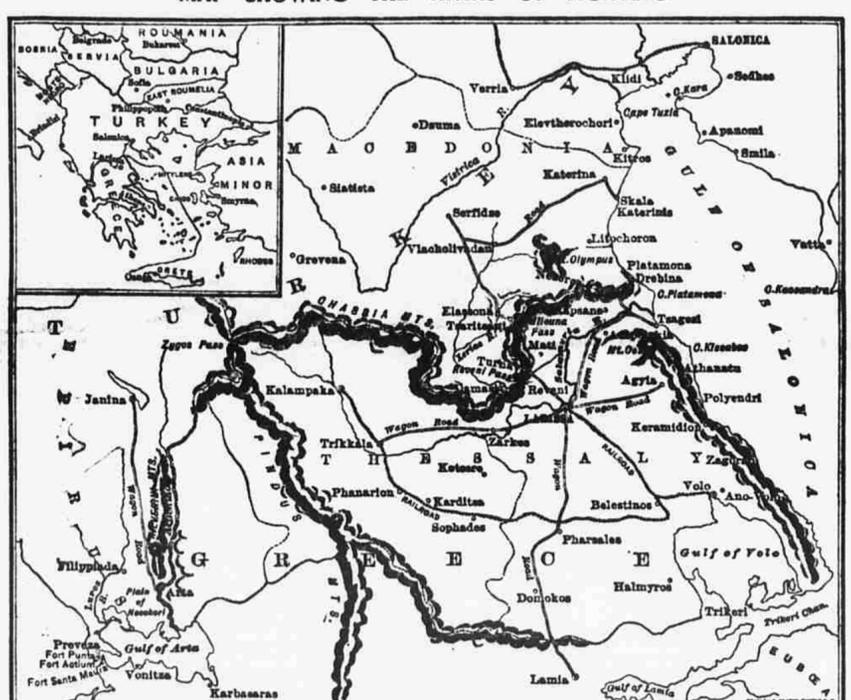
The stockholders will suffer more or less, those of the Howland mill being in best shape, that concern having a large amount of real estate. The Rutch Spinning Company is next in standing. The New Bedford Manufacturing Company is the hardest hit.

President Morgan Rotch of the three corporations of which Mr. Howland is Treasurer, when interviewed, said that he had been assured repeatedly by Mr. Howland that everything was all right. He had suspected irregularities, but would have had an investigation begun long ago.

Howland was carrying too much of a load. The management of his enterprises was too large and different from that of any New Bedford man. He carried a large debt, which he never sought to reduce.

The other mill managers looked upon him with amazement. Both his active services and the wisecracks predicted disaster long ago. It is said that it is another case of paying dividends with borrowed money.

MAP SHOWING THE AREAS OF FIGHTING.



Pharsala (Pharsalos on the map; also Pharsalos and Pharsalus on one of another of the best maps) had a population of 2,298 in 1889. It is on the extreme southern edge of the eastern half of the Thessalian plain. The country south of it is very rugged and broken and is said to offer great advantages for defence. The tobacco manufacture of Pharsala are of some importance. On a height 300 feet above most of the town are the ruins of the Acropolis of the ancient city. A river passes the city on the north, and it was in the neighborhood of this river that the battle between Caesar and Pompey was fought.

heroes as they slowly and mournfully fell back. The battle was lost, but not the honor of Greece. The correspondent adds that alarm and consternation prevail in Athens. People meet on the street and sob as they discuss the news from the front. The whole city is in mourning.

Other reports received to-day from Athens give similar accounts of the effect produced by the news of the Greek reverses.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Elassona, the old headquarters of the Turkish army, says that a heavy smoke can be seen over Larissa, and it is reported that the Greeks, prior to their evacuation of the place, set fire to the Turkish quarters.

An Athens despatch to the same paper says that before the Greek forces retired from Larissa they destroyed the bridge spanning the Salamvris River and cut the railroad to Volo.

The despatch adds that everything at the battle of Mati was against the Greeks.

They were in an exposed position, their numbers were far less than those of the Turks, and they had undergone terrible fatigues and hardships; also, if report be true, they suffered from a lack of ammunition.

Under such conditions the combat was unequal, and despite their remarkable heroism the soldiers were driven from Mati like sheep.

TARS DON'T LIKE THE BLOCKADE.

The Men of the Dragon Decided Not to Return to Crete—Made to Go, Though.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 25.—There is good reason to believe that Admiral Harris, commanding the British fleet in Crete, in his reports to the Admiralty, has pointed out the hard, harassing work that is involved in maintaining the blockade, and the intense unpopularity of the blockade business among the officers and men. He recommends that the ships be relieved as often as possible, and that the men receive extra pay. The Admiralty will be questioned in Parliament about these reports, and doubtless the Government will refuse to produce them on the ground that they are confidential.

It is remembered that the bulk of the blockade work is being done by British ships and particularly by torpedo boat destroyers. These vessels are designed for short spells of active service, and therefore everything aboard is sacrificed to the exigencies of actual warfare. The crews drag out a most wretched existence in harbor, and when on the move are almost unbearable, but they are nearly always in motion, night and day, and the men are soon worn out.

The effect upon the discipline and morale of the blockade is said to be melancholy, and the whole story would raise a storm of indignation in this country, if it could be told.

Private advices from Malta declare that since the Cretan trouble commenced there have been a startling number of court-martials, punishments and attempted desertions among the bluejackets, which the naval authorities are making strenuous efforts to conceal. In one case, which occurred a fortnight ago, will suffice to illustrate, and, in order to appraise its full significance, it must be borne in mind that, as a rule, discipline aboard British warships is perfect and easily maintained.