

# GREEKS ISSUE PLEA FOR VENIZELOS' AID

## New Leaders in Athens Ask Him to Defend National Cause.

### ANSWER IS DELAYED

### Constantine and Family Are Ordered to Depart From Greece.

### OLD LEADERS SEIZED

### Will Be Tried for Their Part in Recent War; New Cabinet Formed.

PARIS, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos received the following telegram here today:

"The revolutionary committee expresses its entire confidence in you in charging you with the defense of the national cause and solicits your immediate cooperation."

M. Venizelos to-night sent a reply to the telegram, in which he warmly thanked the committee for its message and promised to give the fullest consideration to the proposal.

The message, from Athens, to Venizelos was signed by Cola. Gonatas and Plastiras (mentioned in previous dispatches as the principal leaders of the revolution), Cola. Kouroussopoulos, Edipides and Gardikas and Lieut.-Cola. Protosyngelos, Kintalis, Kasapides, Panapoulos and Mamoures.

### Nation Wants Venizelos.

Official dispatches received by authorized Greek quarters in Paris to-night from Athens, dated 10-10-23, yesterday, said the whole nation applauded the appeal to Venizelos to represent the country before the Allied Governments.

The new national movement in Greece, these dispatches say, has the complete support of the nation.

Imposing demonstrations of friendship have been held in front of the American Legation and those of the Allies.

All Greece is united in its desire to defend eastern Thrace from the Turks, according to the dispatches. The committee of leaders which assumed provisional direction of affairs has addressed an appeal to the population, saying that while the first part of the national program has been realized without bloodshed, the committee is convinced the people are willing to sacrifice everything, if necessary, for the liberation of the country.

An Athens message this morning saying the ex-king was not a prisoner indicated that while he may not have been technically imprisoned he was by no means a prisoner.

Five Ministers of the Protopapadakis Government have been imprisoned; the messages say, charged with responsibility for the defeat of the Greek army in Asia Minor and the succeeding events in Greece. These Ministers, it is declared, will be tried by a military commission. They are MM. Gounaris, Stratou, Theotokis, Goudas and Protopapadakis.

### Predier Republic.

An Athens dispatch to the Havas Agency says political circles in the Greek capital are of the opinion that King George's reign will not be long and that a republic will be established.

The Epistates, or political police, who so long terrorized the capital and who were said to have been the nucleus of the revolution, have suddenly vanished. It is understood that Gen. Nider is slated to become commander-in-chief of the army.

According to the dispatch, a ship will be put at the disposal of Constantine and his consort, and the families of Princes Nicholas and Andrew, will be asked to leave Greece. (An Athens dispatch says Constantine, the former Greek and Prince Nicholas and Andrew are due to leave Athens today.)

The predominant sentiment which provoked the Greek revolution has been the unanimous recognition of the absolute necessity for Greece to renew the bonds of alliance with the Entente, especially that of France, says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency, the French semi-official news organization.

### Arrests in Athens.

ATHENS, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—Several high personages connected with former Greek Governments have been arrested, the allegation being made that they are responsible for the campaign in Asia Minor and for political acts against the interests of Greece. The officials now in power say these persons will be tried in the regular courts on the charge of treason.

The foreign diplomats, including the representatives of Great Britain, France, Sweden and Holland, as a body received the revolutionary committee to-day and expressed their sympathy for the committee. They are to leave Athens to-day, but their destination has not been learned.

Prince Paul, younger son of Constantine, probably will be asked to remain in Greece.

### Cabinet Named.

After an all night session the revolutionary committee decided to submit to King George the names of a Cabinet, with Alexander Zaimis as Premier and

# RUSSIA FRIENDLY TO TURK BUT WON'T WAR ON BRITAIN

## Soviet Policy Popular Even Among Reactionaries, Who Would Prefer Turks in Constantinople Rather Than the English.

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1923, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Moscow, Sept. 23.—The Russians are strong Turcophiles. The Soviet Government finds itself in the East, Middle East and Far East pursuing a policy which is popular even among the extreme Russian Nationalists and reactionaries, who prefer to see the Turks in Constantinople rather than the English, who will be harder to dislodge afterward. There is therefore no sympathy even in reactionary circles with England's attitude. But the Russian reactionaries will not allow their sympathies to drag them into an Anglo-Turkish war, and that the alleged warlike speeches of Trotsky published in London are not known here.

Similarly in the Far East the Soviet Government is popular among the old regime Russians as well as the Reds by its action in refusing to

surrender Saghalien. Thus the Soviet Government, which began by being internationalist, is becoming very nationalist. It even finds itself the protector of the religious Christian minorities of adherents tending toward Protestantism, the abolition of monasteries, the admission of married clergy to the episcopate and the simplification of the ritual. It has abolished the ecclesiastical ban on Tolstoy, strongly supports the Soviet Government and probably will be the sole thoroughly Communist church in the world.

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M. Politis as Minister of Foreign Affairs held the foreign portfolio under Venizelos. As Minister of War the committee selected Gen. Charalambis, and as Minister of the Navy Admiral Papachios. Both these officers were removed from the active list by recent Governments.

Others named for Cabinet places were Alexander Diomedes, active leader of the Venizelist party, and MM. Dostadja, Caligaris and Canelloukhis, former High Commissioner at Constantinople.

General elections probably will be proclaimed next week.

While Crown Prince George has taken the oath as King the country pending the formation of a new Ministry is being governed by twelve officers representing the army and navy.

An executive committee, a triumvirate composed of Cols. Gonatas and Plastiras for the army and Capt. Phokas for the navy, is in actual direction of the new regime. Athens continues quiet, perfect order being maintained everywhere.

The Nationalist movement, as it is called, is absolutely nonpartisan, according to an announcement by the executive committee.

The Greek army in Thrace has definitely joined the revolution. The army camps in the Epirus also has thrown in its lot with the revolutionists.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Reuter's Athens correspondent reports that a new Cabinet was sworn in this afternoon. He says that M. Krokidas has taken the premiership provisionally and that M. Canelloukhis is provisional Foreign Minister. Alexander Zaimis and M. Politis, who also are members of the Cabinet, now are abroad.

### CONSTANTINE'S GOLD IS IN VAULTS ABROAD

#### Paris Hears He Has \$2,000,000 and Sophia's Jewels.

PARIS, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—Constantine is in no danger of being reduced to the penny which embittered the last days of former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, according to Greek circles in Paris.

It is asserted that Constantine took precaution to have his long ago and his 10,000,000 gold francs in safe investments deposited in New York, Brazil and Switzerland. In addition, as soon as the situation in Greece became quieting, the magnificent jewels of Queen Sophie and the royal household plate were shipped off to Zurich in charge of a trusted friend and placed in the vault of a bank there.

### SULTAN'S ABDICATION REPORT IS DENIED

#### Mohammed VI. Wants to Quit in Favor of Cousin.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—The abdication of Mohammed VI, Sultan of Turkey, is not yet accomplished, but the Sultan has expressed the desire to abdicate in favor of his cousin, according to a telegram received from the Angora correspondent of the Havas Agency, who attributes the news to a Constantinople dispatch to ANKARA.

The dispatch further states that the Sultan's state of health prevents him from attending to the affairs of the empire. In Angora Parliamentary circles the news is considered as correct.

A Havas Agency dispatch from Constantinople yesterday said that the Sultan had abdicated in favor of his cousin, Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi, the Sultan's cousin, but added that the news was not confirmed.

### AMERICAN SAILORS AID IN EVACUATION

#### Washington Buys Charts for Ships Going to Straits.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.

A report from Admiral Bristol at Constantinople received today revealed the extent to which American efforts and prestige had contributed to the success of the relief work at Smyrna. It was mainly through American influence and representations that Greek ships were finally allowed to enter Smyrna harbor after permission had been refused first by Mustafa Kemal. Up to September 27 Admiral Bristol had reported that 43,000 refugees had been taken away by Greek ships. Fifty American sailors participated in evacuation work and in relief work among the refugees.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, today issued orders for the twelve destroyers at Newport designated to proceed to Constantinople, to sail Monday next or as soon thereafter as possible.

The hydrographic office of the navy, to supply sufficient charts to the destroyers to make the trip to Constantinople, sent 12,000 purchased from the British Admiralty at a cost of \$12,000, it was stated at the Navy Department.

### 174 DEAD IN SPEZIA EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Sept. 23 (Associated Press).—A number of American destroyers in European waters have been ordered to proceed to the Near East to augment the present American fleet consisting of eight destroyers, two submarine chasers and the yacht Scorpion, all operating in the eastern Mediterranean waters and the Black Sea. It was authoritatively learned today.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A Milan dispatch to the Times places the number of dead in the explosion yesterday at Falconara Port, near Spezia, at 174. A thousand persons are said to have been injured. Several were blown to fragments, as they were severed arms and legs have been found.

# BELIEVE VENIZELOS WILL GO TO ATHENS

## Paris Observers Say He Is Preparing for Reentry Into World Politics.

### HOPES TO RALLY GREEKS

#### Believed His Return Would Alay Excitement at Home and in Turkey.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1923, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—"What we need in Greece is a republic like you have in America," said Gen. Parakevopoulos, Greek commander in chief under the Venizelos regime, interviewed here by a reporter of THE NEW YORK HERALD of Paris.

"The people of Greece will never be satisfied to be governed by foreigners," he added. As to the King, George, the General would not speculate on the possible effect of his accession to the throne, but said: "As I knew Prince George he was very much like his father in sympathies."

As one faithful Venizelist explained this afternoon: "M. Venizelos does not put chestnuts out of the Greek fire again, and then be virtually exiled as a traitor to his country's best interests."

The French Foreign Office, while professing no definite knowledge of M. Venizelos' intentions, seems convinced that his return would ally excitement both in Greece and Turkey and make unnecessary any conference other than those foreseen in last week's note to Kemal.

The Quai d'Orsay is eagerly awaiting official reports of the success of Henry Franklin-Bouillon's conversations with Kemal and expects definite acceptance of the Allies' offer within twenty-four hours. At the same time it is unwilling to enter into quibbling over Kemal's reported non-recognition of the exclusion of his own troops, apparently believing that double occupation will drag along throughout the eventual peace negotiations.

In fact, some French writers are insinuating that British troop maneuvers on the straits are merely a big bluff, and that instead of sending tens of thousands of infantry to protect the Dardanelles from invasion from the east, the British contingent is ridiculously small. Marseille in the Journal des Debats this morning, after studying the situation from the London angle, insists: "Their number is ridiculous when compared with the numbers cited in British dispatches. I do not know whether it is propaganda inspired by the British Government, but in any case the effect may be deplorable, as it may excite the Kemalists to attack what they believe to be a far greater force. In reality, a determined offensive by the Turks would sweep the British handful of men into the sea, no matter how warlike they might seem."

Kemal's military experts estimate the regular army at about 100,000, with material enough to equip at least half as many irregulars, now in detached bands of every man of whom has had valuable military experience.

Representations to this effect are un-derstood to be already in progress in European chancelleries. As an alternative to the Greeks maintaining a peaceful attitude during the Allies' conference, a military expedition is being formulated that in Greece proves an obstreperous factor in the negotiations the Kemalists and the Allies will formally withhold from her financial, military and moral assistance, even agreeing to a blockade of Greek ports.

Bois whether England will accept such drastic and repressive measures, in view of her past association with the Greek cause are arousing much concern here, but at the same time are having the effect of redoubting French efforts to get Kemal to confer at Mudonia immediately, and thereby throw the onus of any outbreak on either side of the straits upon the Greeks' refusal to abide by the counsels of the Allies.

The fact that George II. has taken the oath in Athens for the moment has complicated the scheme of the Venizelists to regain power, but it is believed that any Cabinet formed can be made to see the advantages of the aged leader's knowledge of European diplomatic methods and that a definite call to preside over Greek destinies will be renewed officially.

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M. Romanos last night influenced the return of M. Venizelos from Deauville, and this afternoon spent a long time in discussion of the former Premier's views as to the reliability to be placed in Constantine's abdication proclamation.

The arrival yesterday of 3,000 stalwart British bombers brought joy among the European population of Constantinople and the Armenians. The Britishers filed past several miles of admiring spectators, who realized that today's arrivals were only the vanguard of thousands more the British were sending as danger threatened.

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The British are confident that this line of ships will prove a stone wall barrier to the Kemalists should the latter attempt to cross the straits. It is also believed that they will afford sufficient protection for the troops entrenched at Chanak and other points.

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# Republic, Need of Greece, Says Venizelist General

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