

ALLIES PLAN TO DETHRONE KING OF GREECE, SAY GERMAN EDITORS

Landing of Troops on Phaleron Island, Near Athens and Blockade of Coast Regarded as Evidence.

EXTREME PRESSURE IS BROUGHT TO BEAR

Country Must Join With Enemies of Kaiser or Be Assassinated, Is View of Authorities in Berlin.

Berlin newspapers, according to the Overseas News Agency, express the belief that the landing of allied troops at Phaleron, five miles southwest of Athens, is considered as supplying proof that the entente powers intend using extreme means to force the hand of Greece.

The news agency statement continues: "Berlin newspapers, commenting on the latest news regarding Greece, unite in stating that the entente seems to have abandoned all regard for Greek neutrality and sovereignty. The landing at Phaleron is considered as proof that the entente is now going to use extreme means for forcing Greece."

"The fact that the British are blockading the Greek coast most tightly, and are subjecting Greece to other inconveniences, is interpreted by the papers as meaning that the entente is fomenting and preparing the overthrow of the Greek government in order to substitute a republic with Venizelos at the head. Gratitude is unanimously expressed by the newspapers that the entire army and the majority of the Greek population are on the king's side and will frustrate all attempts against the country's sovereignty and the king's life. The Zeitsung Am Mittag declares that the entente intends the assassination of a country which refuses to commit suicide."

The news agency says that according to prevalent reports, the Greek government has transferred part of the state archives in Larissa in northwestern Greece, where eventually the Greek government likewise will be transferred.

The foregoing contains the first intimation from any source that the allies have effected a landing at Phaleron.

FRENCH GENERAL IN COMMAND IN GREECE

London, Jan. 17. (2:07 p. m.)—General Sarrail, commander of the French forces at Saloniki, is said by Reuters' correspondent at that point to have taken over supreme command of the allies' troops, bringing the British expedition under his control. General Sarrail is the senior of General Mahon, the British commander.

KAISER'S SON SAID TO HAVE VISITED ATHENS

London, Jan. 17. (12:15 p. m.)—The Central News correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following: "An unconfirmed report from Munich says Prince Eitel Friedrich, second son of Emperor William, has visited his uncle, King Constantine of Greece on a special mission from the German government."

MARTIAL LAW WILL BE PROCLAIMED IN GREECE

Athens, Jan. 17. (10:05 p. m.)—The Greek government, in agreement with the king, will proclaim martial law this week, according to the newspaper Kairo. The parliament which will meet next Monday, is expected to ratify this measure.

Col. Moore Leaves London

London, Jan. 18.—Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, has left London for the continent, according to the Times.

The Day in Congress

Met at noon. Senator Gray introduced resolution to establish neutral zone at Mexican border to be policed by Mexican and American forces. Judiciary committee recommended adoption of Cummins resolution for inquiry into ability of federal judges to discharge their duties. Extension of Mann act to Alaska, Panama Canal Zone and insular possessions proposed in bill introduced by Senator Overman. Senator Jones introduced a bill for a \$2,000,000 drydock at Puget sound navy yard. Resumed debate on Philippine bill. Indian committee considered Oliver resolution to renew Osage oil lands lease.

HOUSE

Met at noon. Congressional investigation after alleged suspicious interest charged by national banks was urged before the rules committee by Representative Howard of Georgia.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST. Denver, Jan. 17.—New Mexico: Tuesday snow, except rain extreme south portion; warmer east portion, Wednesday probably fair.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT. For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday: Maximum temperature, 40 degrees; minimum, 22 degrees; range, 18 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 24 degrees; northwest wind; cloudy; precipitation, .42 of an inch.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS, Yesterday \$73,149.04.

50 BUILDINGS BURN IN OKLAHOMA TOWN

Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 17.—Fire today destroyed the entire business section and a portion of the residence section of Wirt, Okla., in the Healdton oil field. Forty buildings were burned and reports tonight said 500 people were homeless. Appeals for aid in patrolling the burned district were sent from the town late today. Tonight Sheriff Garrett of Ardmore, with a force of men, took charge of the situation and a guard was placed about the section swept by the fire. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

General Graham Dead. Washington, Jan. 18.—Brigadier General W. Graham, U. S. A., retired, 81 years old, died today at the home of his daughter at Waldour near Annapolis, Md., of pneumonia after a short illness. He was a native of this city and retired from the army in 1898.

CALIFORNIA OIL DISTRICT HIT BY FURIOUS STORM

Bakersfield, Calif., Jan. 17.—Property damage estimated at \$250,000 was caused in the Midway oil district today when a southwest gale that assumed the proportions of a tornado swept the section, leveling 400 derricks and wrecking engine houses, bunk houses and dwellings. The greatest damage was done in what is known as the north Midway and McKittrick fields. No lives were lost and no one was seriously hurt. The Associated Oil company lost sixty-four out of eighty-four derricks in one field of its operations. One hundred carloads of material for rebuilding have already been ordered to the devastated fields.

TWO MEN DROWN AND MANY ARE HOMELESS

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 17.—Two men were reported drowned and more than 100 people were homeless tonight as a result of the heavy rain-storm which has caused almost every river and stream in southern California to overflow its banks and inundate the lowlands adjacent.

Fred A. Smith and A. Rivers, ranchers, were reported to have lost their lives late today while trying to ford swollen streams.

A tributary of the Santa Ana river overflowed its banks near Redlands and flooded twenty houses in the lowlands. More than sixty persons were rescued from the flooded district and taken to a refugee camp established at a sanitarium nearby.

Twelve houses in East Highlands, San Bernardino county, were surrounded by the flood waters of the Santa Ana river. The occupants were taken out by rescue parties. The homeless families were cared for at an orange packing house.

FLOOD THREATENS THE TIJUANA RACING PLANT

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 17.—Flood waters of the Tijuana river threatened tonight the new racing plant of the Lower California Jockey club at Tijuana, on the Mexican border near here. Hundreds of men were put to work to save a portion of the track which lies close to the river bank.

Three days of steady rain has transformed both the Tijuana and San Diego rivers into torrents, the rapidly rising waters having compelled hundreds to abandon their dwellings. Continuance of the heavy rainfall is forecast for tomorrow.

Cold Wave Grits

Washington, Jan. 17.—Near zero weather prevailed tonight over much of the country east of the Mississippi river. No relief was in prospect for tomorrow but the government forecasters predicted slightly warmer weather for Wednesday.

Moreno Faces Serious Charge

Santa Fe, Jan. 17.—Former Deputy Sheriff E. Moreno of Las Cruces was arrested at El Paso on the charge of assault to murder. Moreno a month ago bought a saloon in El Paso and is alleged to have fired a bullet in his room at the Alamo hotel. L. H. Smith, the proprietor of the hotel, declared: "Moreno cursed me when I told him to keep quiet, drew his pistol, aimed at me. My clerk, Roy Duan, ran up and grabbed his arm, throwing it up so that the bullet went into the ceiling."

GARRISON MAKES STRONG APPEAL FOR EFFICIENT AMERICAN ARMY

Secretary of War Declares National Guard System in States Is Inadequate and Cannot Succeed.

MUST BE CONTINENTAL IN GENERAL SCOPE

United States Government Must Control Military Forces; 48 Different Organizations Confusing.

New York, Jan. 17.—An appeal to the people of the United States to organize in support of systematic national defense was voiced by Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, in an address tonight at the annual banquet of group eight of the New York State Bankers' association. Group eight is composed of the bankers of New York City.

Secretary Garrison declared that the opposition to national defense is well organized and that unless the people of the country urge upon congress that they desire adequate national defense, the present system, which the speaker said was "utterly inefficient," would be retained.

National defense, the secretary stated, must rest upon national forces. Unity of responsibility, authority and control, is the essential principle of all military affairs, he said. A real military policy, Secretary Garrison asserted, must be continental in scope and the federal government must be in authority. All proposals, he said, to build a military system, for the United States upon the basis of state troops, are proposals to continue a situation that is "illusory and not real, that is a sham and not substantial, that is a mockery and nothingness."

Secretary Garrison declared that while there is disagreement among military experts as to the particular number of the essential principle that the troops should be national troops. There must be, he continued, a regular standing army and organized federal troops subject to instant call. This, he said, has been called a continental army. In support of this principle, said the secretary, there must be cohesive organization to combat the elements supporting a system founded upon troops under state authority.

Forty-eight armies impractical, he said: "You cannot possibly have any military system worthy of the name, based upon forty-eight separate armies, operating under forty-eight separate commanders-in-chief. That is our present system, or more properly speaking, lack of system."

"Let the supporters of a real military system agree that whatever forces the nation is to rely upon shall be raised, maintained and controlled by the federal government and subsidiary questions will be worked out in due time and be properly settled. This whole question is the people's question. It is not personal, partisan or political."

NEW ORLEANS CONSUL GUILTY, IS BELIEVED

London, Jan. 17. (5 p. m.)—The letter to Captain Franz von Papen, recalled German naval attaché at Washington, which was written in New Orleans, and signed with the initials "M. C." was on the official paper of the German consulate at New Orleans, British officials assume without question that the letter was from Baron von Metzberg, former German consul at New Orleans, and it was so designated in the copy supplied to the American embassy.

The examination is proceeding of the letters and documents taken from Captain von Papen. Letters from the Kings National bank at Washington to the captain show that the bank advised him that American Ambassador von Bernstorff had deposited \$2,500 in his credit early in December of 1914, and \$2,000 early in February of 1915. Early in January of 1915 the German embassy deposited \$2,000 to the credit of von Papen. On the other occasions the embassy paid to his account a total of \$6,000 in amounts of \$2,000 each.

FOUR LIVES LOST IN DEPARTMENT STORE FIRE

Brandon, Man., J7.—Four persons missing and believed to have lost their lives, and several others, employees of the Doig, Rankin and Robertson department store, were seriously injured, as the result of a fire of unknown origin which swept the store on the official paper of the German consulate at New Orleans, British officials assume without question that the letter was from Baron von Metzberg, former German consul at New Orleans, and it was so designated in the copy supplied to the American embassy.

CARDINAL MERCIER GIVES FACTS TO POPE

Zurich dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that Cardinal Mercier at the audience which he had with the pope on Sunday submitted seven depositions concerning 137 Belgian priests condemned to death by the Germans. The pope, the dispatch adds, was profoundly moved.

MONTENEGRO IS FIRST NATION TO ASK TERMS FROM THE ENEMY

Little Kingdom, Beset by Enemies on All Sides, Is Compelled to Lay Down Arms to Austro-Hungarians

CAPITAL IN HANDS OF TEUTONIC FORCES

Russian Forces Back Turks in Caucasus and British Report Victory Over Ottomans Near Kut-el-Amara.

Beset on the north, east and west by Austro-Hungarian armies, and with all lines of retreat cut off, except into Albania, where hostile tribesmen must be faced, Montenegro has asked Austro-Hungary for peace, and her request has been granted. The unconditional laying down of arms by Montenegro was made the basis of the opening of peace negotiations, and Montenegro accepted these terms imposed by the dual monarchy.

This announcement was made to the Hungarian parliament by Premier Tisza, and it met with an ovation on the part of the members of the chamber. Thus comes the first withdrawal of any belligerent from either of the alliances that have been fighting with each other since August, 1914.

It had been conceded for days that the situation of Montenegro was a critical one. Although the army of the little kingdom fought valiantly against the Austro-Hungarians, it was unequal because of the inferior forces, lack of guns and, it has been stated, a shortage in commissariat supplies, to the task of holding back the armies that had in conjunction with their allies, succeeded in crushing Serbia.

Already the Montenegrin capital and many of its important towns had fallen into the hands of the Austro-Hungarians, and the invaders were well on their way to Montenegro's chief seaport—Antivari.

Last accounts had the Montenegro government at Scutari. The whereabouts of King Nicholas is not known. The British and Russians in Mesopotamia and the Caucasus regions, respectively, are pressing the Turks hard. The army of King George coming northward from the Persian gulf to the relief of the British forces at Kut-el-Amara has driven the Ottomans to within six miles of the beleaguered town on the Tigris.

The Russians, in their drive along the front of nearly 100 miles in the Caucasus have won additional points of vantage from the Turks, especially in the Araks and Irdil valley regions. Constantinople admits this, but says that south of the Araks heavy casualties were inflicted on the Russians.

On the other fronts little fighting of moment has taken place. The British and French guns in France and Belgium have been busy bombarding German trenches, while on the Russian front there has been fighting only at isolated points from the Riga region to Bukovina.

The Italians, through a concentrated artillery fire on trenches near Oschavica, taken from them recently by the Austro-Hungarians, have forced out the invaders and again occupied their former positions.

According to the semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin, captured troops have landed at Phaleron, a port five miles southwest of Athens and once the port of the Greek capital.

The Berlin newspapers, the news agency says, attribute this as a part of preparations looking to the overthrow of King Constantine and the placing of King Venizelos, the former premier, who always has sided with the entente powers, at the head of a Greek republic.

POINDEXTER FAVORS STRONG FOREIGN POLICY

Washington, Jan. 17.—Referring to the Mexican situation in the senate today Senator Poindexter, republican, predicted serious international difficulties after the close of the European war.

"When the European war closes," he said, "this nation will be confronted with a real international problem. In the meantime, the policy of withdrawal toward Mexico that we have adopted is not abandoned. It is a part of a general foreign policy of abandonment and surrender in every direction in which interests of our people have been sacrificed."

PASSPORT PROVED TO BE BIRTH CERTIFICATE

New York, Jan. 17.—Details of the seizure by the British cruiser Vindictive of Conrad Muechenstein, an alleged German spy, from the British steamship Vauban of the Lamport and Holt line, were told on the latter's arrival here today from Brazil. He is suspected by the British, it was said, of having been concerned in munitions plots in San Francisco.

The man was taken off on the Vauban's last trip to Rio Janeiro. The Vindictive stopped the Vauban off the Brazilian coast November 30, and two officers boarded the merchantman. Muechenstein was carried to the quarters of Captain Byrne, where a hearing was held and he was directly accused of being a German naval officer. He denied that he was a German and displayed what purported to be a passport which, however, proved to be a Swiss birth certificate.

The naval officers took him to the Vindictive. The story among the passengers was that Muechenstein was once captured in China by the Japanese but escaped and made his way to San Francisco and finally sought to get back to Germany through South America.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEVER HEARS OF MUECHENSTEIN

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—John W. Prenton, United States district attorney here, said today he never had heard of Conrad Muechenstein, reported taken from the British steamship Vauban by the British cruiser Vindictive as an alleged German spy, and captured by British authorities of activity in the munition plots here.

EL PASO PEOPLE MAY SEE BODIES OF TWO BANDITS

Mortal Remains of Rodriguez to Be Packed in Ice and Exhibited; Col. Baca-Valles to Be Executed This Morning.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 17.—The train from Madera, Chihuahua, bearing a body which Mexican officials at Juarez declared to be of General Jose Rodriguez, the Villa bandit chief, reported officially to have been executed last Thursday, reached Juarez at 10:50 tonight. The announced purpose in bringing the body to the border was to prove to Americans that the man who is said to have been in general command of the bandits that slaughtered eighteen Americans at Santa Ysabel last Monday, really had been captured and executed.

General Gabriel Gavira, commandant at Juarez, said that the body of the late outlaw leader would be packed in ice and placed on view at the railroad station tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Rodriguez was the column leader who fought back Carranza forces on several occasions in the interior of Sonora after Villa's disastrous attack on Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas, Ariz., November 1, 1915. He was between 25 and 26 years old.

Col. Manuel Baca-Valles, the Villa bandit leader, reported by Juarez officials to have been executed with Lt. Col. Enrique Cisneros at Palo Alto, was brought in alive on the train which bore the body of General Rodriguez. He will be executed tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock and his body exhibited with that of Rodriguez at the railroad station at Juarez.

Baca-Valles is said to have carried out wholesale executions at Juarez after Villa captured the town two years ago.

General Gavira said the bodies would be exposed long enough to convince the skeptical that these bandit leaders were dead.

On October 14, last, General Rodriguez left Juarez at the head of 3,000 men to aid in the Sonora campaign which marked the downfall of Villa. Then he rode in a private car bearing his name on gilded plates at the sides. Tonight his body was returned to Juarez in a box car which was switched off into a freight yard. It was wrapped in a blood-red shroud of muslin that hid the head, and lay on a stretcher propped at the head with firewood left from the store of fuel with which the Carranza guard used to warm themselves on the long trip north. On the breast of the body was pinned a \$10 note of the now worthless Villa currency. \$2,000 of which was found in the pockets of the dead bandit leader.

An Associated Press correspondent was permitted to view the body accompanied by Lieut. Col. Luis Lamego, of the staff of the Mayor of Casas Grandes. The guard was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Gomez.

SCOURGE OF TYPHUS NOW GREATEST MENACE FROM MEXICO; PHYSICIANS ARE HURRIED ACROSS BORDER

EL PASO GENUINELY ALARMED AT GRAVE DANGER OF WORST EPIDEMIC OF RECENT YEARS

Dread Malady So Familiar in Southern Republic That Natives Apply to It Diminutive "Tifo"; at Least 100,000 Cases Known to Exist South of Rio Grande; Conditions Similar to Those in Serbia Prevalent; Doctors Go Armored in Silk and Rubber to Ward Off Germ-bearing Vermin; Heavy Death Toll at Pachuca; Guggenheim Interests Finance Medical Expedition to Take Charge of Serious Situation.

JAPANESE CELEBRATE TELEPHONE ANNIVERSARY

(Associated Press Correspondence.) Tokio, Dec. 16.—With the celebration today of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the telephone in Japan, the leading newspapers publish the portrait of John J. Carty, the American telephone expert, and a sketch of his career and at the same time voice appreciation of his assistance in establishing the telephone in this country. The men who built the first apparatus and system in Japan studied under Mr. Carty in the United States and he is therefore called the "patron of the Japanese telephone."

Emperor Mutsuhito decorated him with the order of the Rising Sun. Telephone girls and line men who have been long in the service and have distinguished themselves by devotion to duty, were presented with a purse of money today and a short history of 400 telephone in Japan was given to the public.

It was on the 16th of December, 1890, that the service was opened in Japan with only two exchanges, in Tokio and Osaka, and with only 200 subscribers. At present there are over 1,100 exchange offices with the subscribers totaling 210,000. The annual profits from the service reach ten million yen or \$5,000,000, while 51,940,000 yen or \$25,970,000 have been invested in the enterprise. About twenty-two million and a half yen credit will be asked at the present session of the diet to enable further enlargement of the service.

Doctors Liebman and Olitsky, of Mount Sinai hospital, New York, with Dr. Husk and a number of other physicians, will form the expedition which will be financed by the Guggenheim interests.

Once in Mexico these doctors who expect to combat the epidemic with a serum specific, will examine themselves in silk underclothing, with outer garments of linen, which will be fastened to their legs and rubber gloves worn, by hands of adhesive tape. They will wear rubber boots about the ankles of which hands of crude oil will be pointed to keep off the vermin. Frequent baths of equal parts of kerosene and vinegar also will be used. The silk underclothing is listed as "very important," as the lice which are held solely responsible for communicating the disease have no affinity for silk.

The kerosene and vinegar baths will be applied to suspects and patients in addition to the serum treatment.

According to Dr. Husk who addressed the medical society meeting tonight, the expedition will start from El Paso, Tex., as soon as permission is obtained from Venustiano Carranza, first chief of the existing government of Mexico.

45 FOREIGNERS SEEK SAFETY IN FLIGHT

Chihuahua City, Jan. 17.—Under a strong escort of Carranza troops, equipped with eight machine guns, 415 foreigners and a few Mexican employees of the mining camps along the Parral and Durango railroads reached here today. The special train on which they traveled left this afternoon for Juarez.

Mineral passengers reported the looting of the camp by Villa bandits before they left. The bandits took all the money and horses in camp but offered no personal violence.

All but a few of the passengers aboard the train came from Parral but sixteen foreigners including two women Protestant missionaries, Miss Prescott and Miss Dunning, elected to remain at Parral. Only four boarded the train here for the journey to Juarez.

AMERICANS RELUCTANT TO LEAVE MEXICO, HOWEVER

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 17.—Approximately 100 out of the 1,000 Americans and other foreigners who remained in Chihuahua state after the massacre at Santa Ysabel a week ago today, were expected to arrive here late tonight. Most of the passengers come from the Parral district, about which Villa bandits are said to be operating. The party includes a number of women and about a score of children, some of whose parents decided to remain in Mexico.

The comparatively small number who took advantage of the relief train amply verified reports that foreigners in Mexico were reluctant to leave, and in a majority of instances had decided to trust themselves to the protection of Carranza garrisons in the danger zone.

The train bearing the refugees was