

Allied Troops Seize Piraeus Without Fight

Constantine Motors from Athens Between Lines of Soldiers

Taken on Board British Warship

Proclamation Urges Greek People to Accept His Successor

Athens, June 14.—Constantine, former King of the Hellenes, has already left the capital for Piraeus, there to embark on a British warship for Switzerland, together with all the members of his family except his second son, now King Alexander, and most of the pro-German politicians and military leaders who supported his reign.

Meanwhile, the landing of Allied troops at Piraeus has been completed. The dethroned King and his entourage will pass through files of foreign soldiers, whose presence his continued obstinacy forced. The embarkation of the Allied troops was effected in perfect order. At the suggestion of Premier Zaimis a Greek superior officer was detailed to act under General Sarraill and facilitate the housing of the troops.

The Entente forces at the Piraeus and Castella are occupying the heights near Phaleron Bay, while others are marching to Athens.

The occupation of Thessaly by French cavalry continues, and Trikala was entered yesterday, while a battalion of chasseurs has been transferred to Volo. There has been no repetition of the disorder which marked the entrance of the French into Larissa. There, though the Greek General Bavais had agreed not to resist, Colonel Grivas, in charge of the barracks detachment, ordered his men to open fire on the French, two officers and four cavalymen being killed and a score wounded. The chasseurs immediately returned the fire, killing sixty Greek soldiers. A number of prisoners, including many officers, were seized.

High Commissioner Jonnart in a letter to Premier Zaimis has explained that for reasons of health it was impossible to keep the Entente troops and horses aboard the transports and, therefore, he ordered them to land. The troops, Senator Jonnart said, would remain ashore pending their return shortly to resume the struggle against "Greece's traditional foes."

Left City by Motor
Constantine and his party left the city by motor car. Professor Georges Street, former adviser of the Greek Foreign Office, went with Constantine as his secretary.

The proclamation of the former King, announcing his abdication, has been posted throughout the street. It says: "Obeying the necessity of fulfilling my duty toward Greece I am departing from the throne and on leaving my son Alexander my crown. I beg you to accept my decision with calm, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

Berlin Press Moved by Tragedy of Constantine

Berlin, June 13 (via London, June 14).—The absence of adequate telegraphic connections with Greece has left Berlin without authentic information regarding events there since the news of the abdication of King Constantine was received. The Greek Legation has been cut off for several weeks from all communication with its government, receiving only occasional perfunctory instructions of a routine nature by way of Switzerland.

The impression prevails here that the new state of affairs will have no bearing on the military situation in Macedonia. The evening papers publish caustic comments and retrospects, lauding Constantine. The "Lokal Anzeiger" says:

"The news indicates the final chapter in one of the moving tragedies of the world war. This is not a tragedy with a single hero; it is the story of the ravishment of a whole people, and in vain will one search history for a parallel. It is plain as sunlight that Constantine laid down his crown only because he had not the heart to deliver up his people to starvation at the command of England and France."

"The 'Tagelicht' says: 'Venizelos and his movement, as is now plain, are but episodes in the progress of the tragedy of which we have been the spectators. Venizelos, a willing tool, is the gravedigger of Greek independence. The pit, however, is also prepared for him, since the scope of his power and influence has proved a disappointment.'"

The "Vossische Zeitung" does not believe that active participation in the war on the part of Greece will have any decisive bearing on the final outcome.

King Constantine's Army 'Bottled Up' By Allies' Strategy

The strategic plan whereby the Allies paralyzed the military power of Constantine of Greece, and forced his abdication, was outlined yesterday by Dr. D. Callimachos, editor of "Enosis," "The Greek National Herald" of this city.

Almost the entire Greek army of 200,000 men, well trained and well

British Warships Capture a Turkish Red Sea Stronghold

Fort Saliff Falls After Three-Hour Battle, Yielding 94 Prisoners

London, June 14.—Fort Saliff, a Turkish stronghold on the Red Sea, has fallen before a British naval attack. The capitulation took place on Tuesday after a three-hour battle, and yielded ninety-four prisoners, two mountain guns, three machine guns and the entire harbor plant, at the cost of one British life.

Saliff is the first land fortification to yield to purely naval forces throughout the period of the war. The fleet of bombarding British warships was under the direction of the commander in chief in India and apparently overwhelmed the Turkish batteries.

The British enterprise may be the opening of a campaign to clear out the Turkish forces which have been operating north of Aden and along the approaches to the Suez Canal. The establishment of the ruler of Mecca to govern in his own right was a blow aimed in the same direction, though the new principality includes practically the whole of the Arabian peninsula.

Saliff is located on the east shore of the Red Sea in the Turkish province of Yemen. It is on the Kamaran anchorage 180 miles north of Perim and probably will be used as a British base of operations against the Turkish contingents still lurking in the narrow strip of mountainous land between the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian desert.

Messines Attack Most Successful Yet, Says Maurice

Every Objective Marked in Preliminary Plans Attained, War Director Asserts

London, June 14.—The Messines offensive was the most successful attack which the British have yet made, every single objective that was marked in the preliminary plans having been attained, said Major-General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, to the Associated Press today.

Comparing this assault with the Somme battle, General Maurice stated that the British gained on the first day more than twice the ground captured in the first four days of the great conflict along the Somme, while the British casualties at Messines, using the same period for comparison, were only one-fourth of what they were in the Somme fighting.

General Maurice was most optimistic in his talk today.

America Gives Confidence

Remarking that the British successes were steadily growing greater, he added:

"We still have the undeveloped resources of America behind us, which gives us complete confidence in the future."

Discussing the British method of attack at Messines, General Maurice said the success in this assault was due to the great mine explosions, but that this was a false idea.

"Our real success was due to the arrangement of our artillery fire and the superiority of our artillery over the Germans," he said. "This artillery superiority in turn was due mainly to our superiority in the air service, which directs the artillery."

"The million pounds of explosives set off certainly was an aid in the attack, since it caused a panic among the Germans and permitted our men to get through more easily. But our mines were under the German front line trenches, which were not held strongly, so that the explosion caused only a small proportion of the casualties which the Germans suffered."

"Our success in attaining everything which we set out to get in this battle is the more striking because the Germans knew an attack was impending, having just secured some German orders which were captured from prisoners, and these show the enemy was conversant with what was going on."

"One order, dated May 31, gives the approximate time of the British attack, stating that it would take place between June 3 and 9. Another order stated that the Messines-Wytschaete ridge would be the objective, and pointed out to the German troops holding this section that this position was most important and must not be given up. A further order said the British aviators were becoming increasingly daring, and declared the British practice of swooping down low over the German lines must be stopped by machine-guns."

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armed, and commanded by German and pro-German Greek officers, had been moved to the Peloponnese, according to Dr. Callimachos, under the terms of the Allied ultimatum served on the King last fall, so that it would not menace the rear of General Sarraill's army.

But King Constantine had made complete arrangements for moving his troops by transports across the Gulf of Corinth, or down the narrow isthmus into Attica, thence north into Thessaly, the granary of Greece, which the King's army could have maintained itself for at least a year and would have paralyzed the Entente forces.

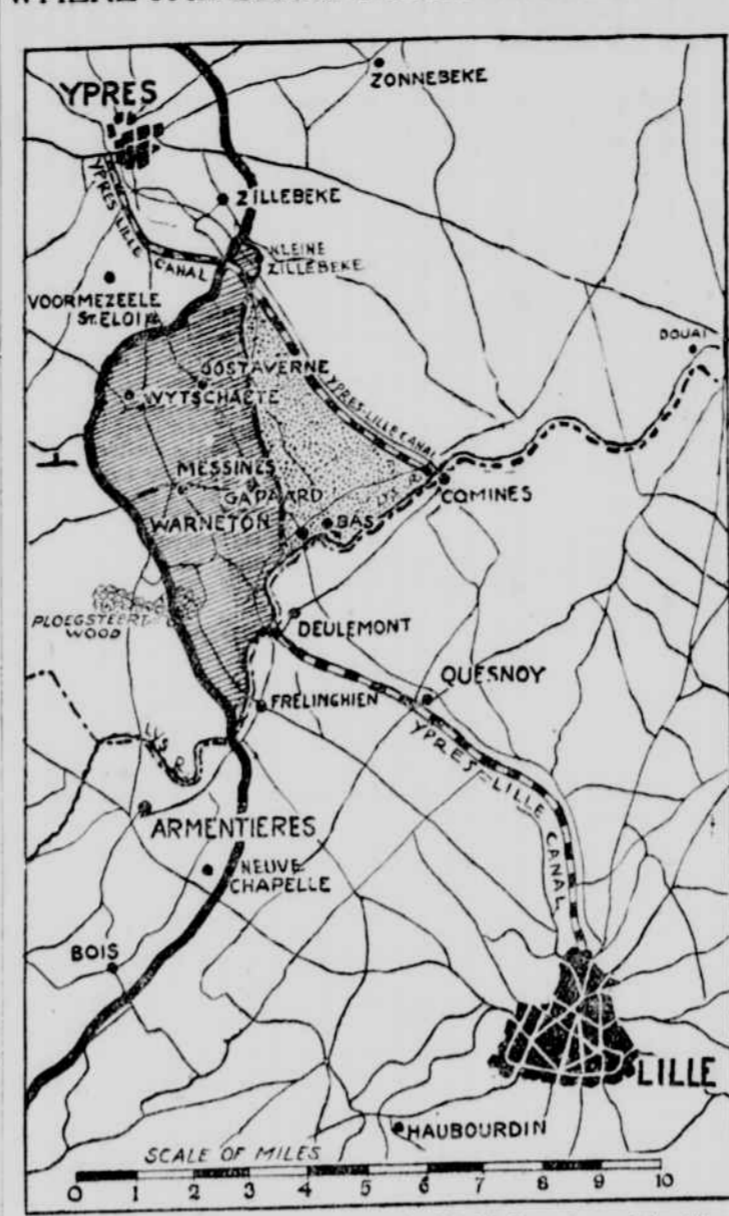
Northern Greece is well adapted for warfare. The country rough and broken, and Constantine could have endangered the whole Allied line, running from a point north of Salonica in an irregular curve to Monastir, thence north to Preza Lake, through Giombatzani, Dushari, and down to Valona.

To thwart Constantine's scheme of shifting his army to Thessaly, the Allied fleet entered the Gulf of Egina, so that the French and British guns commanded the narrow Isthmus of Corinth, according to Dr. Callimachos. This precautionary measure did not, however, insure the isolation of the Greek troops in the Peloponnese. They could be transported across the comparatively narrow channel connecting the Corinthian Gulf and the Gulf of Patras. Accordingly, the Allies broke up the Greek army with their battleships and transports, landing troops at Itea, near the site of old Delphi.

Dr. Callimachos declares that the seizure of Itea as a base of military operations was a most stroke of strategy which completely hoveled over all Constantine's plans. Crossing the Corinthian Gulf was made impossible for the Greek troops still loyal or held under no discipline of loyalist officers. The former King's army of about 200,000 was securely bottled up in the Peloponnese.

The Great War---1049th Day

WHERE THE GERMANS ARE RETREATING



The map shows the extension of the British lines toward the River Lys. South of Capaard the Germans are reported as retiring upon the river over a front approximately two miles, while the British advance from Ploegsteert Wood.

The shaded portion of the map represents roughly the British gains since June 7. The dotted area indicates the swampy region between the Lys and the Ypres-Lille Canal, which the Germans must eventually relinquish.

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

West Front British

DAY STATEMENT—Our further advance east of Messines, combined with the pressure of our troops south of the front of our attack, has compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of his first line defensive system in the area between the River Lys and St. Yves. Our troops have followed up the enemy closely and have made considerable progress east of Ploegsteert Wood. We also gained ground during the night in the neighborhood of Gapaard.

We raided enemy trenches last night north of Bullecourt and south of Hooze, and captured a few prisoners in each case.

NIGHT STATEMENT—We carried out a successful raid this morning on the Arras front east of Monchy-le-Preaux. Hostile high ground, known as Infantry Hill, the possession of which had been stubbornly contested by the enemy on a number of occasions, were stormed by our troops on a front of over three-quarters of a mile. The whole of our objectives were gained, and we captured 125 prisoners, including three officers, and two machine guns.

In the air fighting yesterday one German airplane was brought down and three others were driven down out of control. None of our machines is missing.

French

DAY STATEMENT—The enemy carried on a violent bombardment last night in the regions of Braye, north of Croisne, north-west of Rheims and the left bank of the Meuse, near Camiers. Attacks following these bombardments, directed against small posts in different sectors, were repelled completely.

NIGHT STATEMENT—Moderate activity was displayed by the two armies over the greater part of the front, quite violent in the region of Croisne and southeast of Corbeny.

German

DAY STATEMENT—Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Both in Flanders and in the Ardennes the artillery duels were intense only in isolated sectors. East of Ypres we executed several mines, which played havoc with the British position. South of the Douve minor engagements in front of our position continued. The position remained unchanged.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: After several days of preparatory fire, the French attacked near Vauxaillon, northeast of Soissons. They were repelled. Otherwise the artillery activity was generally unimportant.

NIGHT STATEMENT—South of the Scarpe a strong English attack, launched during the forenoon east of Monchy after preparatory drumfire, was repelled in close range fighting.

Italian Front Italian

On the Asiago Plateau last night the enemy made a surprise attack on the position we recently took on the Moya Origia. The attack failed owing to our vigilance. The enemy then attacked in force and with extreme violence, but the defenders, resisting firmly, drove him back in disorder with heavy loss.

On the Julian front the enemy, aided by several minor surprise attacks northeast of Cortina and near the Carens, south of Castagnavizza. Our artillery stopped these attacks and shelled and dispersed moving transports and troops in the Bana and Iria valleys.

East Front Russian

In the region of the village of Martshila,

Sweden Will Cling To Its Neutrality

War to Last Long, Says Foreign Minister; Country Faces Greater Sufferings

Stockholm, June 14.—Foreign Minister Lindman made a statement to Parliament today in which he declared that the Swedish government intended to continue to observe unequivocal, loyal neutrality.

"The war will not end soon," said the Foreign Minister, "and we must be prepared for greater sufferings than we have previously borne, all the more as the Swedish harvest this year will unquestionably be a poor one."

Minister Lindman expressed confidence that the people would not fail

to accept the sacrifices and privations necessary.

"It is to our policy of neutrality," he added, "that we owe, among other advantages, the possibility of procuring from the different groups of powers at least the essential commodities of which we have need."

Says Germany Holds U. S. Men, But Urges Women to Leave

Copenhagen, June 14.—Michael J. Stark, of Chicago, an employee of the International Harvester Company, at Neuss, Prussia, arrived here from Germany last night. He had been trying since February 6 to obtain a passport and was just now given permission to leave Germany. He says that several Americans of his acquaintance have been absolutely refused passports until the war is over.

On the other hand the German authorities are pressing American women to leave the country.

'Pareschang' Non! Non! His Name's 'Peurchigne'

Paris, June 14.—In their columns of description of the arrival of General Pershing and his staff, the Paris newspapers find room today to enlighten the public on the proper pronunciation of the general's name—a name which, as the "Figaro" says, is "not one easily enunciated in the accent of Moutmartre."

There was much diversity in the pronunciation among the populace the favorite rendering being "Pareschang." "But," adds the "Figaro," "it will be common knowledge to-day that the name of the American general who comes to fight beside our soldiers is pronounced 'Peurchigne'."

Harvard Unit Reaches France

Cambridge, Mass., June 14.—The Harvard unit of the American Field Service has arrived safely at Bordeaux, according to a cablegram received here.



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